

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADDRESS OF JOHN BRADEMAS TO
LAUNCH A DEMOCRACY FOUNDATION
IN SPAIN

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, because Congress is now debating legislation to continue funding the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), I wish to draw to the attention of my colleagues a most compelling address delivered on July 7, 1999 in Ibiza, Spain, by the chairman of the board of NED. He is one of my most distinguished predecessors as the U.S. Representative in Congress of the Third Congressional District of Indiana that I am now privileged to represent, the Honorable John Brademas.

As those of you who served with John Brademas know, he was for 22 years (1959–1981), an active and productive Member of the Committee on Education and Labor. In his last four years as a Member of Congress, John Brademas was, by appointment of Speaker Thomas P. ("Tip") O'Neill, Jr., the House Majority Whip.

On leaving Congress, Dr. Brademas became president of New York University, the nation's largest private university, a position in which he served for 11 years (1981–1992). Now president-emeritus, Dr. Brademas is also chairman, by appointment from President Clinton, of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.

Dr. Brademas, a graduate of Harvard University, wrote his doctoral dissertation at Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar. His subject was the anarcho-syndicalist movement in Spain from the 1920s through the first year of the Spanish Civil War. In 1997, in the presence of Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain, and the First Lady of the United States, Dr. Brademas dedicated the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center at New York University. This Center is devoted to the study of modern Spain and the Spanish-speaking world.

On July 7, 1999, Dr. Brademas delivered an address at a forum in Ibiza, Spain, where representatives of the two major Spanish political parties, including Abel Matutes, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced the establishment of the "Spanish Commission to Support Democracy," a Spanish counterpart of our National Endowment for Democracy.

Speaking in Spanish, Dr. Brademas said, "The fact of a common language and cultural heritage, combined with the Spanish experience of transition from authoritarianism to democracy, afford the new Spanish Commission unique ways to champion the democratic cause in Spanish-speaking America. Although every country in Latin America is at least semi-democratic, democratic institutions are fragile or even weakening."

Mr. Speaker, I submit the text of Dr. Brademas' address in Spain.***HD***Address

of John Brademas at a Forum To Launch a Democracy Foundation in Spain

There are several reasons I was pleased to accept the invitation to take part in this conference to mark the launch of the "Comisión Española de Apoyo a la Democracia."

In the first place, Spain has been especially important in my own life. I first came to this country nearly fifty years ago as a student at Oxford University where I produced a doctoral dissertation on the anarcho-syndicalist movement in Spain from the mid-1920s through the first year of the Spanish Civil War.

Essential to my research on the Confederación Nacional del Trabajo were interviews in Paris, Toulouse and Bordeaux with Spanish anarchists in exile, such as the remarkable Federica Montseny and Felipe Aláiz, one of the founders of the Federación Anarquista Ibérica.

While at Oxford, I several times visited Barcelona where I met one of the leaders of the democratic Socialist underground who went on to positions of great responsibility in this country, Joan Reventós Carner, now the distinguished President of the Parliament of Catalonia, even as I recall, in 1952, lunching with the monks at Montserrat and listening to their caustic comments on both General Franco and certain Bishops of the Church of Spain.

Although this is my first visit to Ibiza, I today recall having in 1952 in Mallorca had tea with the famed British writer, Robert Graves, and my wife and I were pleased only this week to have spent some time in Palma.

SERVICE IN CONGRESS

As all of us here are by definition engaged in politics, I should tell you that in 1958, five years after leaving Oxford to return to my hometown in Indiana, I was on my third attempt elected to the Congress of the United States where I served for twenty-two years, all on the committee with responsibility for legislation affecting education.

In 1980 I led a delegation of Congressmen to visit Spain where, at Moncloa, we talked with Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez, then in Barcelona visited the campaign headquarters of the two candidates seeking, in the first post-Franco free election, the presidency of the Generalitat of Catalonia. Their names were Jordi Pujol and Joan Reventós Carner.

Later that year, seeking my 12th term, and a Democrat, was defeated in Ronald Reagan's landslide victory over President Jimmy Carter. My mother thought the loss fortuitous for shortly thereafter I was invited to become president of New York University, the largest private university in the United States.

During my 11 years as president of NYU, as we call it, I think it's fair to say that we transformed the institution from a regional commuter school into a national, indeed international, residential research university.

In fact, one of my major commitments as NYU's president was to strengthen our capacity for teaching and research about other countries and cultures. During my tenure, New York University established a Center on

Japan-U.S. Business and Economic Studies, an Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies, a Casa Italiana and a Department and Hebrew and Judaic Studies.

Finally, given my own interest in Spain and that Spanish is now the second language of the United States—indeed, 25 percent of the people in New York City speak Spanish—I decided to move on the frente español!

In 1983 I awarded his first honorary degree to His Majesty, King Juan Carlos I of Spain, and established a cátedra in his name under which there have come to NYU, as visiting professors, some of the world's leading authorities on modern Spain, including Francisco Ayala, José Ferrater Mora, John Elliott, José María Maravall, Hugh Thomas, Eduardo Subirats, Jon Juaristi, Estrella de Diego and my own Oxford dissertation advisor, Raymond Carr.

KING JUAN CARLOS I OF SPAIN CENTER

In 1997, in the presence of Their Majesties, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, and of the First Lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton, we dedicated the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center, devoted to the study of modern Spain and the Spanish-speaking world.

In the relatively brief life of the Center, we have developed an intensive program of activities. We have been honored by visits of the former Prime Minister of Spain, Felipe González, and his successor, José María Aznar. Last year, under the leadership of the distinguished former Mayor of Barcelona, Pasqual Maragall, we conducted a forum on the future of cities. Among those participating were the Mayors of Barcelona, Joan Clos; Sevilla, Soledad Becerril; Santiago de Compostela, Xerardo Estévez; and of Santiago de Chile; Cuauhtemoc Cárdenas of Mexico City; Rio de Janeiro; New York City; Indianapolis and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

In September the King Juan Carlos Center conducted a symposium on "Twenty Years of Spanish Democracy", with eminent intellectuals from Spain joining American scholars. The conference included such persons as Javier Tussell, Charles Powell, Juan Linz, Victor Pérez-Díaz and José Pedro Pérez-Llorca and featured addresses by the new United States Ambassador, Eduardo Romero, and the distinguished Foreign Minister of Spain, Abel Matutes, whose consistency, I am well aware, is Ibiza.

In November I was in Buenos Aires, speaking at the National Academy of Education in Argentina and the University of Buenos Aires while in December I was here in Spain, to speak at the University of Alcalá, in Alcalá de Henares, birthplace of Cervantes.

In April I was in Cádiz, birthplace of the Constitution of 1812, for nearly two centuries an inspiration to peoples throughout the world who cherish the principles of democracy, freedom and the protections of constitutional government.

In all these places, I took note of the rising importance in the United States of Spanish speakers, now some 28 million—and urged

• 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.

that even as we have been forging, with increased investment in Latin America by Spanish business firms and continuing U.S. investment there, a "triangular" economic relationship, so, too, we should develop what I would call "triangular" relationships among universities in the United States, Latin America and Spain.

So from what I've said, you will understand why I rejoice at the opportunity to be back in Spain.

But there is another reason I'm pleased to participate in this conference. For over two decades, as I have said, I was a working politician—fourteen times a candidate for election to the Congress of the United States, winning eleven and losing three campaigns.

So I am deeply devoted to the processes of democracy and that my late father was born in Greece—I was the first native-born American of Greek origin elected to Congress—enhanced that commitment.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For the last several years, however, I've had a direct involvement with an entity dedicated to encouraging democracy in countries that do not enjoy it.

I speak of the National Endowment of Democracy, established in 1983 by a Republican President, Ronald Reagan, and a Democratic Congress. NED, as we call it, is a non-governmental organization, albeit financed with government funds, that makes grants to private organizations in other countries, organizations struggling to develop free and fair elections, independent media, independent judiciary and the other components of a democratic society.

I am pleased that the able President of NED, Carl Gershman, will take part in our discussions in Ibiza later this week.

In light of developments in Kosovo, I must note that last March I joined a colleague in the United States and several in Europe to create what we are calling a Center for Democracy and Reconciliation in Southeast Europe, the Balkans.

Based in Salonika, the Center is governed by persons, the majority of whom are from the region itself.

We know that the task of building democracy in that troubled part of Europe will be daunting and require not months but years. Yet we want at least to plant the seeds of free and democratic institutions in the Balkans.

I think it significant in this respect that several eminent Spanish leaders have been playing significant roles in pursuing this same objective. I cite here, to illustrate, Felipe González, Javier Solana, Carlos Westendorp and Alberto Navarro, Director of ECHO, the European Community Office for Human Assistance.

This observation brings me to the third and final reason I'm pleased to be here. As a sometime scholar, practicing politician and university president, I have pursued careers central to which has been the connection—or lack thereof—between ideas and action. For the purpose of this forum is to consider how the political parties of modern, democratic Spain can, working together, help translate the idea of democracy into reality in places of the world where the institutions of self-government either do not exist or are struggling to survive.

"DEMOCRATIC SPAIN HAS A DEMOCRATIC VOCATION"

The thesis of my remarks today is simple and straightforward. It is that democratic Spain has a democratic vocation, a calling, a respon-

sibility—use whatever word you like—to join the National Endowment for Democracy, the Westminster Foundation and other democracy-promoting organizations in contributing to that cause.

I am especially impressed that representatives of the major Spanish political parties are cooperating to that end even as, in the United States, the National Endowment for Democracy was the product of collaboration between a Republican President, Ronald Reagan, and a Congress controlled in both chambers by the Democratic Party.

Now having been coming to Spain since before some of you here were born, I have observed at first hand the transition that Spaniards have made from an authoritarian regime to democracy.

The drama of that transition is exciting and one of which Spaniards can be justly proud. At the same time, you and I know that Spain has still much work to do to ensure that the institutions of democracy in your country are functioning as they should and that all the peoples of Spain are effectively engaged in the democratic process.

I add that I have just read a splendid new book that I commend to you as a history of the Spanish transition and an articulation of the challenges ahead. The book, by my friend, the distinguished Spanish scholar, Victor Pérez-Díaz, is entitled, *Spain at the Crossroads: Civil Society, Politics and the Rule of Law*, to be published in September by Harvard University Press.

I hasten to say that we in the United States have challenges to our own political system. For example, far too few eligible citizens even bother to vote, and the scramble for huge sums of money to finance electoral campaigns is an ongoing threat to the integrity of the American democracy.

In any event, I believe that Spain, and Spanish political parties in particular, can offer lessons of immense value to other parts of the world where democracy is under siege.

I have already noted Spanish leadership in Southeast Europe. You here will much better know than I the opportunities for Spain in promoting democracy in North Africa, in Algeria and Morocco.

The region to which, it seems to me, in the century soon to begin, democratic Spain has now an opportunity—indeed, a particular responsibility—to assist democracy, is Latin America.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE IN LATIN AMERICA

First, I think it obvious that the fact of a common language and cultural roots combines with Spain's experience of democratic transition to afford Spain unique gateways to champion the democratic cause in Latin America.

Here let me take as a point of reference a series of articles on "Latin America's Imperiled Progress" in the latest issue of the *Journal of Democracy*, the quarterly published by the National Endowment for Democracy. For the thread that runs through most of these essays is that although "[e]very country except Cuba is now at least a semidemocracy . . . in many countries democratic institutions are fragile or even weakening."¹

The *Journal of Democracy* offers several analyses characterized by such comments as these:

" . . . [In] Brazil . . . in spite of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso's valiant efforts to

prevent an economic meltdown, political reform appears imperative if Brazil is to avoid a renewed descent into crisis and ungovernability."²

Of Venezuela and of the recent presidential election, "the future of democracy now seems in doubt . . ."³

Again, ". . . In the wake of President Alberto Fujimori's 1992 autogolpe, Peru's traditional political parties have been decimated, and the democratic opposition remains weak and narrowly based . . ."⁴

Another comment: "A more heartening story comes from Paraguay, where the murder of the vice-president galvanized an outpouring of popular indignation that ultimately forced the resignation of President Raul Cubas . . ."⁵

PRESIDENT CARTER'S FORUM

Here I note that last May I was in Atlanta, Georgia, to take part in a forum convened by former President Jimmy Carter who brought together former presidents and prime ministers from Latin America to discuss issues of transparency, corruption and political reform in the region.

In Argentina and Mexico, as we are all aware, corruption scandals at the highest levels of government have commanded the attention of observers all over the world. Indeed, I think you will agree that the issue of corruption today is far more visible than it has ever been. I myself am active in the organization, Transparency International, founded several years ago, for the express purpose of combating corruption in international business transaction.

Obstacles to genuine democracy in Latin America include, in too many countries—Peru is a blatant example—of a rubber-stamp Congress and a judiciary controlled by the executive.

In many Latin American countries, on the other hand, we have seen the development of lively and vigorous non-governmental organizations, essential to a flourishing civil society which, in turn, is indispensable to an effective democracy.

I must note another *Journal of Democracy* article whose author, Professor Scott Mainwaring of the University of Notre Dame (in the district I once represented in Congress) reminds us that although "In 1978, the outlook for democracy in Latin America was bleak . . ., [t]he situation has now changed profoundly in the last two decades. By 1990, virtually every government in the region was either democratic or semidemocratic. . . ."⁶

Mainwaring observes that since 1978, "The increase in the number of democracies in Latin America has been dramatic, and the demise of authoritarianism even more so,"⁷ but lists two countries "where democracy has lost ground: Venezuela and arguably, Colombia. . . ."⁸

Mainwaring adds that despite often dismal economic performance and continued presidentialism, a number of Latin American countries with elected governments have survived.

CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA

What then are the challenges to effective democracy in Latin America, democracy that goes beyond the characteristic, essential but not sufficient, of "elected government"?

Footnotes follow address.

I can do no better in listing these challenges than by referring to the testimony, on June 16, 1999, before the Committee on International Relations of the United States House of Representatives, of the Senior Program Officer for Latin America and the Caribbean of the National Endowment for Democracy, Christopher Sabatini.

All the areas cited by Dr. Sabatini are ones to which the United States, other countries, international organizations and, I am asserting, especially Spain, can make a significant, and positive, contribution:

Strengthening the rule of law and enhancing citizen access to the judicial system. The administration of justice is weak in most countries of Latin America.

Fighting corruption. This means finding ways in which civil society can press elected officials for public access to information and can work to increase the transparency and effectiveness of election and campaign finance laws.

Building democratic political parties. Establishing viable and representative political parties is essential to democratic participation, governance and stability in Latin America.

Battling crime. The democratic solution to rising crime requires improving the criminal justice system, bolstering the police and involving civil society groups both to combat crime and check state encroachment on civil liberties.

Improving civil-military relations. Both civilians and military leaders need to understand their respective responsibilities. The armed forces should be educated on their roles and duties in a democracy.

Defending freedom of the press. Liberty of expression is fundamental to a transparent, democratic system but such freedom is under attack in Latin America. Each country must develop a national network to defend a freedom indispensable to genuine democracy.

Pressing economic growth and reducing inequality of incomes. The wide gap between rich and poor in Latin America is a continuing threat to democratic development there.

Modernizing local governments. Decentralization of resources and responsibilities can better serve citizens but only if accompanied by measures to ensure local levels of accountability.

I add, by way of generalization, that it seems to me imperative, if democratic institutions are to take root and flourish in Latin America, legislative bodies and judicial systems must, like the media, be independent of control by the executive branch of government.

ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES IN STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

In all these respects, I take the further liberty of suggesting, I believe there are potential contributions to the development of democracy to be made by universities. Institutions of higher learning can play a valuable role in strengthening democracy. As two respected scholars, Jorge Balán of the Ford Foundation and Daniel C. Levy of the State University of New York at Albany, have insisted, in shaping an agenda for research on higher education policy in Latin America, it is not enough to focus on modernization. Although, they argue, political economics, public policy-making, management and leadership are all legitimate subjects for university courses, they do not suffice. Universities must also look to the study of democracy, of civil society, freedom, of transi-

tions from authoritarianism, of the consolidation of democratic regimes.

WORDS OF KING JUAN CARLOS I

Allow me to conclude these remarks with words spoken at my university just sixteen years ago by a distinguished foreign visitor. Upon receiving the degree of doctor of laws, *honoris causa*, our guest spoke of the new challenges posed by society and of the role of what he called the "humanistic vocation" in meeting those challenges. Said our eminent honoree: "For all of us, professors, students, citizens and rulers, the adaptation of . . . structures to a world in which universal values of freedom, equality and justice prevail, must be a task of high priority. It is a mission that justifies any sacrifice, and must inspire our will and our imagination."

The speaker at New York University was, of course, His Majesty, King Juan Carlos I, and his words in December 1983 eloquently invoke the spirit that draws us together today.

I congratulate all of you on your historic achievement in creating the "Comisión Española de Apoyo a la Democracia" and wish you well.

FOOTNOTES

¹"Latin America's Imperiled Progress, *Journal of Democracy*, vol. 10, no. 3, July 1999, p. 33.

²*Ibid.*

³*Ibid.*

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶"The Surprising Resilience of Elected Governments," *Journal of Democracy*, vol. 10, no. 3, July 1999, p. 101.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 103.

⁸*Ibid.*, p. 106.

RECOGNIZING SHIRLEY LOCKE

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to thank Vandalia resident Shirley Locke who has selflessly volunteered at the Fayette County Hospital's long-term care unit for the last 23 years. As a volunteer, 64-year-old Shirley Locke works seven days a week for five to nine hours a day calling bingo, serving coffee, and going on outings with the patients. "She's here more often than any other volunteer", Shelly Rosenkoetter, activities director for long-term care, said. "We don't know what we'd do without her."

Shirley wouldn't trade her volunteer work for anything. "I just wanted something to do," she said. "It's like a second home to me. I'm going to do it as long as I can." I think it is great to see people like Shirley who are willing to volunteer long hours to lend a hand to the people of her community.

IN HONOR OF OFFICER JOAN HONEBEIN AND HER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE RESIDENTS OF UNION CITY, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and congratulate

Patrol Officer Joan Honebein on her retirement from twenty-five years of service to the residents of the 13th Congressional District.

Officer Honebein began her career with the Union City Police Department in 1974 when she was assigned to the patrol division. She was one of the first female patrol officers in South County. Joan, like every other officer, was responsible for handling a beat within Union City.

In 1977, Joan was selected to be the director of the Youth Services Bureau. She supervised two youth and family counselors at Y.S.B. and served as the Union City Police Department's Juvenile Officer until 1984.

In 1984, Officer Honebein returned to the patrol division to resume the duties of patrol officer and the responsibility of a beat. Joan remained a patrol officer until 1992 when she was selected to be the Court Liaison and Juvenile Detective. As a Court Liaison it was Joan's responsibility to take all pending court cases to the District Attorney's officer for review by the District Attorney. As the Juvenile Detective, she handled all juvenile cases referred to her by the patrol division. In 1997, Joan returned to the patrol division once again as a patrol officer responsible for a beat.

Joan has been a member of several Union City Police Officers Association Executive Boards, rising to the rank of Vice-President. She was also a member of the Union City Lions Club for many years and is a past President. She has volunteered for many of the projects sponsored by the Lions Club in Union City.

In 1998, Joan was voted Officer of the Year by the members of the Union City Police Officers Association in recognition of her willingness to go the extra mile when providing service to the citizens of the community. It was a fitting tribute to an excellent career.

On August 20, 1999 the Union City Police Officer's Association will honor Officer Honebein at a recognition dinner. I would like to join them in expressing my appreciation for her hard work and dedication. I wish her success in all her future endeavors.

RETIREMENT OF ROGER W. PUTNAM, PRESIDENT OF THE NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American, a true patriot, and veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States. On August 31, 1999, Roger W. Putnam will retire from his position as president and chief executive officer of the Non Commissioned Officers Association. On that date, Roger Putnam will bring to a close more than 40 years of service to the Nation and military members and veterans.

A retired U.S. Army Command Sergeant Major, Roger Putnam's military service was indeed distinguished and varied. He originally entered the Air Force in 1949 and served until his discharge in 1952. He continued his public service as a Detroit police officer before returning to the Army in September 1961. During the ensuing 24 years, he rose through the

enlisted ranks to Command Sergeant Major in various assignments overseas, including Japan, Ethiopia and Germany, and within the United States. He is a combat veteran of both the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Among numerous campaign and service awards, Roger earned the Silver Star for gallantry in action, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with 1st Oak Leaf Cluster and Air Medal (5th Award). Roger also earned and is entitled to wear the Master Aircraft Crewman Badge.

Roger is the Past President of the Enterprise Alabama Rotary Club and has been recognized by the Rotary International as a Paul Harris Fellow. He is a Past Chairman of the Commanding General's Retiree Council, Fort Rucker, Alabama, and has served on the Board of Directors of the Enterprise Chamber of Commerce and the Army Aviation Museum Foundation. Roger also served as vice president of the Community Bank and Trust at Fort Rucker and Enterprise, Alabama.

In March 1998, the NCOA International Board of Directors elected Roger to his current office as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Association. This position was preceded by membership on the International Board of Directors since 1983, including service as its Chairman, and as NCOA's Vice President for Field Membership Development.

Mr. Speaker, veterans of all eras, indeed all Americans, have benefited from the magnificent service that Roger Putnam has so unselfishly given to the Nation. I know that his leadership will be missed within the Non Commissioned Officers Association and veterans' organizations as well. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before the people's House and salute Roger for a job exceedingly well done. Thanks for your service, Roger, and may your days ahead be filled with happiness, prosperity and health.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN BRYAN L.
ROLLINS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the exceptional services which Captain Bryan L. Rollins, U.S. Navy, has performed for the United States and for the county of San Diego. Captain Rollins' selfless devotion and patriotic performance make him a truly admirable American and one deserved of recognition by this body. It is for his outstanding service to our Nation and its citizens that I wish to congratulate and thank Captain Rollins.

Captain Rollins has had an impressive Naval career with each assignment more demanding and more impressive than the last. He served aboard the U.S.S. *Constellation* as the chief staff officer of Carrier Air Wing 14 with deployments to both the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean through 1987. In November of 1990 Captain Rollins assumed duties as commanding officer of the Sun Downers and was deployed once again to the Indian Ocean and to the Western Pacific. He amassed over 3,000 hours and more than 800 carrier landings aboard the U.S.S. *Carl Vinson* and the

U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk*. While serving as navigator, and later as the executive officer, aboard the U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk*, Captain Rollins performed honorably in Somalia, the Persian Gulf, and Korea. He was awarded the Legion of Merit, four Meritorious Service Medals, the Navy Commendation Medal, and the Navy Achievement medal.

In April of 1996, while serving as the commanding officer of Naval Air Station Miramar, home of the famed Top Gun aviation aggressor school, he was selected as the Chief of Staff for Commander, Navy Region Southwest. It was there that he was instrumental in the formulation and implementation of a regionalization plan which involved over 65,000 personnel and four full-scale Naval bases. In addition to consolidating and incorporating commands throughout San Diego, he established the Navy's first regional business office and developed business strategies which have become standard throughout the Navy-wide regionalization plan. His effective and efficient tactics have saved the Navy countless millions of dollars as it undergoes drastic changes nationwide. His management skills, foresight, and exceptional communication skills allowed him to gain widespread support for Navy operations throughout the community.

Captain Rollins remarkable contributions to San Diego County, the United States Navy, and our country speak to his intellect, his professional drive, and his relentless pursuit of excellence. I wish him the very best success as he starts a new chapter in his life. Congratulations and, as always, "fair winds and following seas."

RECOGNIZING THE ORDER OF THE
NOBLE COMPANIONS OF THE
SWAN

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in these troubled times of misguided values, when good is often called evil and evil called good, our nation cries out for examples of genuine virtue from which our citizens may take inspiration. That is why I am proud that my home State of New Jersey is the headquarters of the Order of the Noble Companions of the Swan; an international order of Christian chivalry dedicated to perpetuating traditional virtues in the modern world in memory of those Soldiers of the Cross who embarked upon the First Crusade with Godfrey de Bouillon to free the Holy Sepulcher.

Under the leadership of their Grand master, William Anthony Maszer of North Brunswick, New Jersey, who is a hereditary prince of Alabona-Ostrogojsk and Garama, the Order of the Noble Companions of the Swan has been raised to the high and noble estate of knighthood amongst Christian chivalry. The members of the Order have sworn solemn knightly vows to bring chivalric virtues into the modern world by preferring honor to worldly wealth, by being just and faithful in words and deeds and by serving as guarantors of the weak and humble through their private acts of mercy and charity.

The exemplary efforts of the Order of the Noble Companions of the Swan have brought

them international recognition from the Russian College of Heraldry as well as the Diccionario de Ordens de Caballeria y Corporaciones Nobiliare in the Kingdom of Spain. Closer to home they have been honored and formally recognized by a Resolution of the New Jersey State Senate and count our Governor, Christine Todd Whitman, among their well wishers. Governor Whitman has observed that "the principles of chivalry are as relevant today as ever before" and expressed her hope that the Order's "efforts to preserve the notion of chivalry are rewarded by a renewed commitment to these values throughout society."

Mr. Speaker, I join with Governor Whitman in the fervent desire that the knightly works of the Order of the Noble Companions of the Swan shall continue to serve as an example of virtue in a modern world desperately in need of a moral compass. I would call upon all of our citizens to aspire toward the traditional virtues embodied in this noble Order.

RECOGNIZING FORMER U.S.
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE THE
LATE HENRY T. RAINEY

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to recognize the extraordinary work of Carrollton's home town hero, former Speaker of the House Henry T. Rainey. A memorial to the famous resident will hang in the new visitors center in Alton. "Rainey put the Alton area into the world trade and transportation market by pushing an appropriation through the U.S. House to build Locks and Dam 26 in Alton in 1938," Greene County historian Phil Alfred said. Rainey worked closely with President Roosevelt during the depression until his sudden death in 1934.

Although Rainey served in Congress for thirty years and became one of the most powerful speakers in the history of the U.S. House, he never forgot his roots in Carrollton. He always came back to his farm to visit the people of his home town. My colleague Congressman JERRY COSTELLO and I are extremely proud of the residents of the Alton area for taking pride in their community and honoring a great man.

IN HONOR OF SERGEANT JAMES
SUK AND HIS 28 YEARS OF
SERVICE TO THE RESIDENTS OF
UNION CITY, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Sergeant James Suk, a dedicated member of the Union City Police Department. Sergeant Suk recently retired from service after twenty-eight years of service, and will be honored by the Union City Police Department at a dinner on August 20, 1999.

Officer Suk began his law enforcement career in Union City as a Patrol Officer in 1968,

just two years after the Union City Police Department was formed. For the first six years of his career, Jim worked as a regular beat officer handling calls for service. During this time, he also worked in the Traffic Section and as a detective in the Investigations Section.

In 1974, Jim was promoted to the rank of Police Sergeant and was assigned to the Patrol Division as a Watch Commander. He was the first director of the Youth Services Bureau. He also supervised the Investigations and Juvenile Sections. Jim's many assignments have included supervision of the Reserve Police Officer Program, the Prisoner Transportation Section, and the Crime Scene Technicians.

During his long tenure at the Union City Police Department, Jim worked for every Chief of Police the department has had, and is one of the first Police Officers to retire.

Each year, members of the Union City Police Officer's Association vote one outstanding officer as Officer of the Year. In 1996, the honor was awarded to Sergeant James Suk. It was an appropriate recognition for a career of exemplary performance.

James genuinely cares about the people with whom he works. He has taken many new officers under his wing and help guide them in their careers. He is well respected by both his peers and the officers he supervises.

The city will be honoring Sergeant Suk at a retirement dinner on August 20, 1999. I would like to join them in applauding his hard work and dedication. He has a fine record of accomplishments and is an inspiring example of citizenship. I wish Sergeant Suk the best in all his future endeavors.

OLD JICARILLA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 695 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey approximately twenty acres of real property and improvements at an abandoned and surplus ranger station administrative site in San Juan County, New Mexico to San Juan College in Farmington, New Mexico. The Forest Service has determined that the "Old Jicarilla Site," as the site is known, is of no further use because the Forest Service moved its operations to a new administrative facility in Bloomfield, New Mexico several years ago. In fact, the site has been unoccupied for several years.

The College would pay for all lands to be conveyed in accordance with the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and would use the site for educational and recreational purposes. In the event that the land ceases to be used for such purposes, they would revert to the United States.

According to Dr. James C. Henderson, President of San Juan College, "San Juan College has grown to be the fourth largest college in New Mexico. The college serves the people of the Northwest quadrant of the state in numerous ways [by] providing business and industrial training, life-long learning opportunities, and various academic and technical degree programs." The transfer of the "Old

Jicarilla Site" to San Juan College to better serve the surrounding community by offering new programs that meet the needs of that community. In addition, the facilities would be available to other civic organizations such as the Scouts and the Boys and Girls Club.

This legislation creates a situation in which the federal government, the State of New Mexico, the people of San Juan County, and most importantly, the students and faculty of San Juan College all benefit. I would like to thank Dr. Henderson, Ms. Marjorie Black, Executive Assistant to the President, and the Staff of San Juan College, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for their hard work directed towards making this transfer a reality. In addition, I would like to thank Representative WILSON for her support as well as my New Mexico colleagues in the Senate; Senator BINGAMAN, and in particular, Senator DOMENICI for beginning this effort in the last Congress and for continuing his efforts again this Congress.

FOR THE RELIEF OF GLOBAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, KERR—McGEE CORPORATION, AND KERR—McGEE CHEMICAL, LLC

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of S. 606.

Among other matters already discussed, S. 606 authorizes the U.S. government to finally make good on a \$32 million court settlement with the Menominee Indian Tribe in my district. The history of this settlement can be traced to 1954, when the federal government terminated the tribe's federal trust status and the Bureau of Indian Affairs grossly mismanaged many of the tribe's assets.

In 1967, the tribe filed a lawsuit in federal court challenging this termination and seeking damages. After decades of litigation, in 1993 Congress passed a congressional reference directing the U.S. Claims Court to determine what damages, if any, were owed to the tribe.

In August of last year, more than three decades after the initial suit was filed, the tribe finally settled its claim against the federal government for \$32 million.

As the members of this House are aware, Congress must authorize the payment of this court settlement before any U.S. funds can be released. The court has done its job and the tribe has waited long enough. Now it is time for Congress to do its job and agree to this settlement.

S. 606 passed the Senate by unanimous consent and I am not aware of any opposition to this measure in this House.

I would like to thank Mr. MCCOLLUM for his help and leadership on moving this legislation forward.

I also applaud Senator KOHL for his many years of work on this issue. I have enjoyed the opportunity to partner with him to bring this matter to a close.

Finally, I would also like to thank Menominee Chairman Apesanahkwat for his willing-

ness to work with me to ensure these funds won't be used to take any land off the tax rolls. These dollars will only be used to improve education, health care and economic opportunities for the tribe and the areas surrounding the reservation.

Again, I encourage all of my colleagues to help me bring to an end a decades-long legal struggle and also provide much-needed financial assistance to one of the most impoverished areas of my Congressional District.

HONORING NEW BELGIUM BREWERY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a unique entrepreneurial enterprise in the Fourth Congressional District of Colorado, The New Belgium Brewing Company of Fort Collins. Recently I visited the brewery and saw firsthand the innovation that is the key to this successful company. Employees participate, manage, and run the business providing a stimulating and diversified job experience, and a competitive, first-rate product.

Mr. Speaker, the New Belgium Brewery recently received the distinguished honor of the 1999 Ernst & Young Rock Mountain Entrepreneur of the Year Award in the manufacturing category, and also won the "emerging entrepreneur" category in the past. Their output increased 31 percent in 1998, maintaining their prominence within the competitive market of micro brewers.

I hereby commend the success of this outstanding Colorado entrepreneurial company, New Belgium Brewing Company of Fort Collins, Colorado.

RECOGNIZING KEVIN ANDERSON OF GODFREY, ILLINOIS

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to recognize the artistic talent possessed by Kevin Anderson of Godfrey, Illinois. Kevin's painting of a red woodpecker has been chosen as one of the ten pieces to be featured in the Illinois Audubon Society's Wildlife Art Challenge exhibit which will be on display at shopping centers, libraries, and other locations throughout the state this year.

Kevin, the son of Sam and Myra Anderson, is a second grade student at Lewis and Clark School. Kevin is the youngest of the 10 pupils whose artwork is included in the Audubon Society display. When Kevin was asked about his painting he responded, "The woodpecker is one of my favorites. I like its bright red head." It is great to see our youth take interest in our local wildlife. It is very important to educate our young people to appreciate wildlife so that it can be enjoyed for future generations.

THE RYDER ELEMENTARY
CHARTER SCHOOL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Thursday, August 19, will mark the opening of the Ryder Elementary Charter School in my district in Miami, Florida where Ryder System, Inc. will ensure quality education for children of their valued and respected employees. The Ryder Elementary Charter School will be the nation's first "charter school-in-the-workplace."

Children of Ryder employees will be educated at no cost with a unique curriculum designed specifically to ensure success for its students. Providing child care in the mornings before school and in the early evening while parents are still at work, the Ryder Elementary Charter School will enable parents to continue working in order to better provide for their children, all the while knowing that they are safe and among friends who care. By providing these invaluable services to employees and families of the South Florida community, Ryder has set a grand precedent that I hope other American companies and businesses will follow.

This year, the Ryder Elementary Charter School will educate 300 kindergarten through third graders, and will expand to 500 students in kindergarten through fifth grade within the next two years. By initiating this remarkable first of a kind charter school, Ryder has demonstrated a clear commitment to work hard to care for their employees and for their families.

In light of their unselfish dedication to the future of America, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating, and thanking Ryder for their fine work.

INTRODUCTION OF THE METRO-
POLITAN WASHINGTON RE-
GIONAL TRANSPORTATION ACT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my House colleague Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON and Senator CHARLES ROBB today in introducing the "Metropolitan Washington Regional Transportation Act." This legislation will help jump start relief and ease congestion within the metropolitan Washington, DC region.

For more than four years running, we have the second longest average commuting time in the nation. According to the Greater Washington Board of Trade, this increased commuting time and congestion costs each man, woman, and child in the region more than \$1,050 per year in lost time, wasted fuel, and environmental damage. Long commutes and traffic congestion have also become quality of life issues to area residents, robbing many families of the one commodity Washingtonians never seem to have enough of—time.

Some drivers facing a longer commute have even become a safety hazard as they race recklessly to cut a precious few minutes from their daily commute. For those who lack cars,

the distance between employment opportunities and affordable housing has grown more and more difficult to traverse. Our economic prosperity and quality of life hinge on improving our congestion problem.

Unfortunately, as we look to the future the traffic situation only grows worse. Even with the increase in federal funds Virginia, Maryland and DC will receive under legislation re-authorizing federal surface transportation programs, "TEA-21," this region will still fall seriously short of meeting the growing demand for transportation improvements.

For the period of 1990 through 2020, this region can expect both a 43 percent increase in population and 43 percent increase in employment. This growth and increased dependency on the automobile is expected to increase, by 79 percent, the number of vehicle miles traveled in the region by 2020. The Board of Trade estimates that transportation spending is expected to fall short of the region's transportation needs more than \$500 million annually.

Any solution to current and future congestion demands strategic investment in both our road and mass transit system. It demands better land use and planning decisions and better interjurisdictional cooperation. And it also demands that this region come together and raise additional revenue to finance priority transportation projects that will provide immediate congestion relief. It may not be a popular idea, but we have to do more, and we have to do it ourselves. It seems to me, that the only way to ensure that we get 100 percent of the funds we need for our transportation projects is to raise more ourselves and spend it locally.

It is also a process that ensures that the money gets spent where we determine it is needed most. I think the key to public support is identifying a list of priority projects that could be completed on a fast track providing the public with the assurances that their additional tax dollars will buy specific congestion relief. A large number of urban communities have already established a dedicated funding source for their transit systems.

In the past, leaders from this region have shared a vision and worked together successfully to address important transportation needs, through such institutions as the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. We need a similar vision to carry us forward another 30 years. The Metropolitan Washington Regional Transportation Act will help us craft this vision.

The legislation we are introducing today has five key elements.

(1) It provides a new option to help the metropolitan Washington region more effectively address its transportation needs;

(2) It empowers the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board to consult with the metropolitan Washington region jurisdictions and the public to achieve consensus on a list of critical transportation projects and a funding mechanism that is needed to address the growing congestion crisis in the region but cannot be funded within the current and forecasted federal, state and local funding levels for such projects.

(3) It establishes a corporation with the power to accept revenue and issue debt to

provide short-term funding for projects that have been agreed to by the region;

(4) It grants consent to the metropolitan Washington region jurisdictions to enter into an interstate compact or agreement that would help meet the region's long-term transportation needs; and

(5) It provides \$60 million in matching federal grants as an incentive to encourage the creation of the federal corporation.

This legislation provides the framework under which regional transportation needs could be addressed. It requires consultation with state and local officials at every level and in an effort to win state support, the legislation preciously guards state control of both the corporation and the authority through veto power. It does not raise anyone's taxes, but it does provide a mechanism or a "vehicle" through which the local jurisdictions could coordinate and commit future revenues to finance the construction of specific transportation projects that otherwise will not get built or built anytime soon.

The "Metropolitan Washington Regional Transportation Act" gives us a choice and helps start a debate on how we should take control and improve our future transportation system and improve our quality of life. Our failure to act and meet our transportation needs will have a much higher cost. The Board of Trade places the cumulative regional economic losses from the failure to meet our transportation needs in the year 2020 at between \$70.2 billion to \$182 billion. That economic loss includes: a 350 percent of \$345 million increase in shipping costs; \$1.3 billion to \$2.6 billion in higher warehousing and inventory costs; \$1.365 per household, per year, higher consumer costs; and more than \$1,000 per household, per year, in higher personal travel costs.

I note that this legislation is supported by the county chairs and mayors of all eight Northern Virginia jurisdictions, D.C. Mayor Anthony Williams and D.C. City Council, the Greater Washington Board of Trade, and the Alexandria, District of Columbia and Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO LEON-
ARD A. HADLEY FOR 40 YEARS
OF SERVICE TO MAYTAG

HON. LEONARD L. BOSWELL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to give special recognition to Mr. Leonard A. Hadley, for his 40 years of service to Maytag Corporation of Newton, Iowa. I am privileged to represent Iowa's 3rd Congressional District, which is home to Maytag Corporation. I, along with the residents of the 3rd Congressional District, wish to recognize the many valuable contributions made by Mr. Hadley as he enters retirement.

We, in Iowa, are particularly proud of the Maytag Corporation. It is recognized as a worldwide leader in the appliance industry. Mr. Hadley's contributions as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, since 1992, contributed greatly to that success. The continued emphasis on developing unique, innovative products while maintaining its reputation for quality and

traditional Iowa values makes Leonard A. Hadley's tenure at Maytag Corporation particularly noteworthy.

Mr. Hadley has also distinguished himself through his service on the boards of other leading businesses, indicating his strong commitment to building and maintaining a vibrant business climate in Iowa and the nation. He was recognized within the business community for his dedication and commitment to excellence by being inducted into the Iowa Business Hall of Fame in 1997.

Another important contribution by Leonard A. Hadley was his commitment to education. With education serving as the great equalizer, we must continue enhancing opportunities for our youth to secure a strong education. Mr. Hadley has done just that through his efforts on the Board of Visitors of the University of Iowa College of Business, the Iowa College Foundation and the Board of the University of Iowa Foundation.

I am confident we will continue to hear of many future contributions made by Mr. Hadley in his retirement which will greatly enhance our community, state and nation. I ask my colleagues to join me in offering a hearty congratulations and special recognition to Leonard A. Hadley as he prepares to retire after 40 successful years at Maytag Corporation.

CONGRATULATIONS DAVID BAILEY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the career and contributions to small businesses of one of Colorado's esteemed citizens, president and chief operating officer of Norwest Bank Colorado, David E. Bailey. In doing so, I would like to honor this man who, for many years, has exhibited dedication and experience to the banking industry.

Mr. Bailey has recently been honored for his achievements for small businesses. He began his career in 1969 by holding several managerial positions, at Norwest Bank in Denver. He went on to undertake the responsibilities of chairman, president, and CEO of Norwest Banks in Boulder, Greeley, and Fort Collins. At this time he also took responsibility for eight banks in northern Colorado. From there Mr. Bailey was elected chairman of the board and was in charge when the merger of Norwest Colorado, N.A. went into effect. He was then named president of Norwest, Colorado, N.A.

David Bailey has more than proven himself a valuable asset to the business and banking system of Colorado. As a trustee of the Colorado State University Research Foundation, a member of the Denver Rotary and Colorado Concern he has also proven himself as an asset to the community of Colorado in general.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to David E. Bailey on his truly exceptional career in the Norwest banking system and for his dedication to small businesses and our community at large. Due to Mr. Bailey's dedicated service, it is clear that Colorado is a better place

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT, FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The amendment would cut off funding for the World Heritage Convention and the Man in the Biosphere program. I think this would be a mistake. It could set back important programs for protection of internationally-important cultural, historical, and environmental resources.

It's claimed that these programs are a threat to Congress' authority over federal lands, but in fact they don't lessen that authority. They also don't affect any other part of the Constitution, or any private property rights. Let me repeat—these programs don't have an effect on those rights.

But the amendment would have an effect. It would undermine America's international leadership in environmental conservation and in the protection of historical and cultural resources. So, I think this amendment is bad for our country—and I know it's bad for Colorado.

In Colorado, we have several Biosphere Reserves—areas that are part of the Man in the Biosphere program. One is the Niwot Ridge Research area. Another is Rocky Mountain National Park. This amendment could terminate their participation in the program.

Earlier this year, I asked Professor William Bowman, the Director of the University of Colorado's Mountain Research Station, about the significance of Niwot Ridge's participation in the program.

He explained that having Niwot Ridge in the Biosphere Reserve System had provided a framework for international cooperation in important research efforts, including work with a Biosphere Reserve in the Czech Republic to address air pollution problems—a matter of great importance to Colorado as well as to the Czechs.

He also told me that the Biosphere Reserve program had been helpful to the people at Niwot Ridge as they worked with the Forest Service to develop a land-management plan that would promote multiple use by minimizing conflicts between recreational, scientific, and other uses—again, a matter of great importance to Colorado and other public land states.

I also contacted the National Park Service, to find out what it meant to have Rocky Mountain National Park included as a Biosphere Reserve. They told me that it not only meant more research activities occurred in the park, but also that it meant a significant increase in park visitation—tourism that not only provides important educational benefits for the visitors but also provides important economic benefits to Colorado.

So, ending this program would be bad for Colorado, and something that I can't support. I urge the defeat of the amendment.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT, FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my support for the Moakley amendment to H.R. 2606, Foreign Operations Appropriations for FY2000.

The Moakley amendment would prohibit funding for the United States Army School of the Americas (SOA) located in Fort Benning, GA—a school which has produced some of the most notorious human rights violators in Latin America. Currently \$20 million of the U.S. taxpayers money goes to train approximately 2,000 Latin American soldiers in military techniques, ostensibly to advance respect for civil authority and human rights.

Supporters of the SOA claim this school is a key foreign policy tool for the U.S. in Latin America and the Caribbean, helping to shape the region's leadership in ways favorable to American interests. They assert that the school has played a constructive role in promoting democracy in Latin America over the last decade; in reducing the flow of illicit drugs to the United States; and in emphasizing respect for human rights and civilian control of the military through their academic curriculum.

In fact, the SOA has repeatedly proven its disregard for human rights and democratic values.

In a school professing to advance democratic values and human rights, only 15 percent of the courses offered relate to these subjects. Less than 10 percent of the student body enroll in these courses. Only 8 percent of students enroll in the counter-narcotics course in any given year. Dozens of those who have taken this course have been tied to drug trafficking.

With the help of courses such as "Methods of Torture" and "Murder 101," the SOA has produced apt pupils. When six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter were murdered on November 16, 1989 in El Salvador, 19 of the 26 implicated in the murders were graduates of the SOA. Two of the three officers responsible for the assassination of pacifist Archbishop Romero went to the SOA. The officer who commanded the massacre of 30 defenseless peasants in the Colombian village of Mampirian graduated from the SOA.

Panamanian dictator and drug kingpin Manuel Antonio Noriega is one of the SOA's distinguished alumni.

These atrocious examples of terror and violence exhibit the extent to which the SOA has violated human rights and undermined democratic values throughout the Western hemisphere. Clearly, officers who attended SOA

are not spreading American values of peace and democracy throughout Latin America.

It is not in American interests to continue support for the U.S. Army School of the Americas. For the sake of human rights and democracy, I urge my colleagues to support the Moakley amendment to end funding for the SOA.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2000

SPEECH OF

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, the Foreign Operations Appropriation bill for fiscal year 2000 that was reported by the appropriations subcommittee, was a fair and bipartisan bill, given the tight funding restrictions.

Although the subcommittee's allocation of \$12.8 million was \$2.7 million below the FY 1999 funding level, I am pleased that the panel included increases in critical programs such as, the Child Survival Account and the Assistance for Displaced and Orphaned and Children Account within U.S.A.I.D. These programs provide critically needed assistance to sick, needy, and orphaned children in developing countries.

I would like to thank Chairman SONNY CALAHAN and Ranking Member NANCY PELOSI for including \$34 million, for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Collaborative Research Support Programs—a 100% increase over last year's funding. This program utilizes our leading universities, including the University of California, to help developing countries make improvements in agriculture. Supporting agricultural research is critical because we know that political stability is largely dependent on a developing country's ability to maintain a stable food supply. The Collaborative Research Support Program helps developing countries achieve this goal, thereby furthering our own interests as well as theirs.

However, despite the increases in these valuable programs, I must strongly object to the \$200 million that was cut from the World Bank's International Development Association at the direction of the Republican leadership. Cutting funds from this multilateral development program sends a message to other member-countries that the U.S. believes it is O.K. to shirk one's responsibility to developing countries. We should not send this message.

I object, not only to the substance of this cut, but also to the manner in which this cut was made. As I previously stated, the bill reported out of subcommittee was a fair, bipartisan bill. Unfortunately, the continuing insistence of the Republican leadership to make last minute cuts to our appropriations bills during full committee and House floor consideration has sorely undermined what should be a bi-partisan process.

Not providing responsible levels of funding for our government programs not only hurts our country, but results in increased emergency spending in the long run. While I will vote in favor of the bill in order to move the process along, it is my hope that the Republican leadership will recognize the shortsightedness of this strategy and restore this bill and others to their original funding levels.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2000

SPEECH OF

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, the United States is the world's largest trader. Our exports directly support almost 12 million U.S. jobs and have accounted for 30 percent of the U.S. economic growth over the past decade. With 94 percent of the world's population and the fastest-growing markets all located overseas, there is no question that U.S. exports are key to our nation's economic success and future.

Competition for these growing markets is fierce, and competitive financing is often the critical element to winning sales for U.S. goods and services. It is therefore crucial to our nation's interest to preserve and strengthen U.S. export finance and the Export-Import Bank to provide the foundation and means for expanding overseas trade.

In FY 1998, the Bank supported \$13 billion in exports that otherwise may not have been sold. These sales have sustained tens of thousands of well-paying jobs here in the United States. Furthermore, the Bank is working to help U.S. exporters maintain a foothold in countries like South Korea and Brazil, which are suffering difficulties yet still offer important opportunities for exporters.

The Ex-Im Bank is also an important source of assistance to small businesses to sell their products overseas. Each year, the Bank services about 2,000 new small business transactions, and is involved in more than 10,000 small business transactions.

Although the overall funding for the Bank was reduced by \$1 million, the Committee did approve a crucial \$5 million increase in the Bank's Administrative budget that will enable the Bank to modernize their computer systems and to insert personnel into key markets to help American businesses sell overseas. This modernization is absolutely necessary at this time to ensure that the Bank is Y2K compliant. New systems and personnel will also help the bank reduce turn-around time on decisions for both small and large U.S. exporters.

The gentleman's amendment would prohibit the Bank, as well as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade Development Agency, from entering into any new obligations. This extremely dangerous amend-

ment plays right into the hands of our European and Asian competitors, who will not cease to subsidize and finance the deals that their companies make simply because we will have chosen to do so; rather, this amendment will make it even more difficult for American exporters to compete in the combative worldwide marketplace, cutting U.S. jobs in the process.

This amendment may save a few dollars, but I assure my colleagues that the costs in lost exports and lost jobs far outweigh any savings we may incur. I urge my colleagues to fight to preserve American jobs and vote against this amendment.

IN SUPPORT FOR THE PATIENTS'
BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today I am signing the discharge petition for the purpose of forcing floor consideration of the Patient's Bill of Rights.

I have held back from this action before this time out of my expectation the House Speaker would have brought this issue—if not this bill—forward before the August recess.

I am disappointed the majority leadership has broken its commitment to have House action on this matter this week. The Senate has acted. The American people want Congress to act. Because the indefinite House delay is irresponsible and very unfortunate I am signing the discharge petition. I hope all minority members who have yet to sign will join me in this action. I further hope that we will be joined by a sufficient number of Republicans who understand that it is time to act, in order to finally force House action on this issue.

EXPLANATION OF OMNIBUS LONG-
TERM HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1999

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Representative MARKEY and I have introduced the Omnibus Long-Term Health Care Act of 1999. We are joined by Representatives MCGOVERN, MCDERMOTT, MOAKLEY, OLVER, CAPUANO, and GORDON.

The following is a detailed outline of the provisions of this legislation. We invite members of the House to join us in cosponsoring this legislation. We invite the public to suggest refinements and additions to the legislation to make it more comprehensive, workable, and effective legislation to help the millions of Americans facing the problems of obtaining quality long-term health care.***HD***Title I: Long-Term Care Giver Tax Credit

Title I of the bill provides a \$1000 tax credit similar to the one described by the President in his State of the Union address. Our proposal has several notable differences. First, our tax credit is completely refundable, and there is no distinction between care for an adult or a child. If the credit is not refundable,

it will fail to help those families in greatest need of help.

To be honest, \$1000 is not that much money for long-term care, but it does provide a family with modest relief that they can use as they see fit. That is why we have structured the bill to ensure that those who most need the support will receive the refund.

Another important distinction between our proposal and the President's is the treatment of children with long term care needs. The President's proposal would limit the tax credit to \$500 for children with long term care needs. We do not agree with this policy. The long-term care needs of a disabled child are just as expensive and emotionally and troubling as they are for an adult.

Our legislation also has a broader definition of individuals with long-term care needs. The President's proposal includes individuals who require assistance in to perform activities of daily living (bathing, dressing, eating, continence, toileting, and transferring in and out of a bed or chair). This is a good start but does not include people with severe mental health disabilities or developmental disabilities who cannot live independently.

Finally, our legislation limits the amount of the refund for the wealthy, not the poor. In our bill, reductions in the refund begin at the upper income levels, not the lower income levels. The full refund is available up to income of \$110,000 for a joint return, \$75,000 for an individual return, and \$55,000 for a married individual filing a separate return. Above these levels, the refund is decreased by \$50 by every \$1,000 over the threshold level.***HD***Title II: Long-Term Care Medicare Improvements

Title II of the legislation addresses a range of reforms and improvements to Medicare benefits. The goal of this title is to provide adequate long-term coverage to patients with chronic health care needs. We believe that we can adjust Medicare benefits so that people can continue to live in their homes and communities, and enjoy the contact with their families and friends. These proposals are cost effective as they rely on services in facilities other than hospitals and skilled nursing facilities, and allow people to continue to live in familiar surroundings with their family.

1. LONG-TERM HOME HEALTH AIDE BENEFITS

The first section extends Medicare Home Health Aid-Type services to chronically dependent individuals. This section establishes a new "long-term" home health benefit to maintain people with chronic conditions at home rather than in more expensive settings. Many people can no longer take care of themselves because physical or mental disabilities impair their ability to perform basic activities of daily living (ADLs), including eating, bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring in and out of a bed or chair, and continence. These are activities that we all take for granted. The inability to do any of these independently is distressing for the patient and a clear indication of the extent of the impairment.

This provision allows individuals who suffer from a chronic physical or mental condition that impairs two or more ADLs to receive in-home care. To help contain costs, the provision would require competitive bidding of these services.

2. ADULT DAY CARE

The second section of this title's reforms is a provision for Medicare Substitute Adult Day

Care Services. This provision would incorporate the adult day care setting into the current Medicare home health benefit. The provision allows beneficiaries to substitute any portion of their Medicare home health services for care in an adult day care center (ADC). Adult day care centers provide effective alternatives to complete confinement at home. Many States have used Medicaid funding to take advantage of ADCs for their patients.

For many, the ADC setting is superior to traditional home health care. The ADC can provide skilled therapy like the home health provider. In addition, the ADC also provides rehabilitation activities and means for the patients. Similarly, the ADCs provide a social setting within a therapeutic environment to serve patients with a variety of needs.

To achieve cost-savings, the ADC would be paid a flat rate of 95% of the rate that would have been paid for the service had it been delivered in the patient's home. The care would include the home health benefit and transportation, meals and supervised activities. As an added budget neutrality measure, the title allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services to lower the payment rate for ADC services if growth in those services is greater than current projections under the traditional home health program.

This program is not an expansion of the home health benefit. It would not make any new people eligible for the Medicare home health benefit. Nor would it expand the definition of what qualifies for reimbursement by Medicare for home health services. This legislation recognizes that ADCs can provide the same services, at lower costs, than traditional home care. Furthermore, the legislation recognizes the benefits of social interaction, activities, meals, and a therapeutic environment in which trained professionals can treat, monitor, and support patients.

The legislation also includes important quality and anti-fraud protections. In order to participate in the Medicare home care program, ADCs must meet the same standards set for home health agencies. The only exception is that the ADCs would not be required to be "primarily" involved in the provision of skilled nursing services and therapy services. The exception recognizes that ADCs provide services to an array of patients and that skilled nursing services and therapy services are not their primary activity.

Here is an example of how the system would work. A physician prescribes home care for the patient. Next, the patient and his or her family decide how to arrange for the services. They could choose to receive all services through home care, or choose a mix of adult day care and home care services. Therefore, if the patient required three physical therapy visits and two home health aide visits, the patient could receive the physical therapy at the ADC while retaining the home health aide visits. When the patient goes to the ADC, he or she will receive the physical therapy and other benefits the ADC provides. All of these services would be incorporated into the payment rate of 95% of the home setting rate for the physical therapy service. This plan offers a savings for Medicare and an improved benefit to the patient.

3 HOME HEALTH CASE MANAGERS

The third section of this title makes a number of improvements in the quality of services provided through home care. First it estab-

lishes a case manager who will oversee the provision of home health care. This section of the legislation will ensure that those in need of long-term health care will receive necessary and cost effective care.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) implemented a number of policies designed to slow the growth of a health benefit that was doubling in cost every three or four years. Prior to the BBA, the incentive to home health agencies was to over-use services to boost profits. In the BBA's prospective payment system (PPS), the incentive will be the opposite and there are real concerns about potential under-utilization of services.

The Medicare Home Health Case Manager legislation would ensure that an independent case manager evaluates the patient's needs and service level. The case manager will be financially independent of the home health agency and would be paid through a Medicare fee-schedule, independent of the amount or type of care the patients receive. The legislation would also provide the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) with the flexibility to investigate the effectiveness of reimbursing home health case managers on a competitively bid basis.

This type of case manager program is endorsed by the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC), a Commission appointed by Congress to provide expert advice on Medicare and Medicaid policy. In their March 1998 report to Congress they recommended that such a case manager be adopted for the home health benefit. Their report states:

Such an assessment would help to minimize the provision of services of marginal clinical value, while ensuring that patients receive appropriate care. *Requiring case management of long-term home health users could improve outcomes for individuals with long-term home health needs and at the same time slow the growth of Medicare home health expenditures.* (Emphasis added).

In addition, there are real-life examples of case management systems saving money and improving care. For example, Maryland's Medicaid program has a high cost user initiative which in FY 96 saved the state \$3.30 for each \$1 spent—a savings of 230%. The Health Insurance Association of America also commissioned a study of its member plans and found that rehabilitation/case management programs return an investment of \$30 for every \$1 spent.

Therefore, this section would achieve two important goals. First, it saves money. Second, the program ensures that patient's needs are met. Patient's care should be determined based on an objective and independent evaluation of the patient's condition, not the bottom line of a health care corporation.

4. COORDINATED CARE

Another section recognizes that there are many medical conditions, such as congestive heart failure, that create severe long-term care needs that need coordinated, comprehensive care. Many people suffer an acute condition that leaves them weakened and in need of health care long after the acute phase of the condition passes. Currently, Medicare does not adequately cover an expensive recuperation that can last for months. This section directs the Secretary to identify 10 medical conditions, clustered by diagnostic related groups (DRGs) that consistently require intense follow-up care. Along with the 10 DRGs, the

Secretary would determine reasonable costs to cover comprehensive case management, caregiver education and training, and other general assistance. Our proposal requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to identify those medical conditions, clustered into logical DRGs that represent the most expensive home health services, most consistently require home health services, and require the longest period of convalescence. Using these DRGs, the Secretary will be able to develop a better system of coordinating care and helping families.

5. OTHER HOME HEALTH SERVICE IMPROVEMENT

Adopting a provision from Rep. Jim McGovern's bill, we propose an outlier policy. In brief, this provision requires that HCFA develop a home health agency outlier program, so that agencies do not avoid the money-losing, harder to care for cases. We also propose to strengthen the provisions in the BBA that require hospitals to give more objective information to patients about the full range of post-hospital services, and not just direct patients to their hospital-owned services. Finally, we give more flexibility to the "homebound" rule.

6. HOSPICE IMPROVEMENTS

Another section provides broad revisions and improvements to the hospice care benefit. Hospice care includes interdisciplinary professional services for patients whose health condition will not benefit from cure-based treatments. Hospice care, which may be offered in the person's residence or a skilled facility, provides palliative care to reduce pain and enhance the patient's quality of life. For those patients in the terminal phase of their life, hospice care offers final comfort for the patient and the patient's family. The current rules governing hospice care offer physicians few incentives to recommend this alternative for their patients.

In a 1999 report to Congress, MedPAC commented that,

Another vulnerable population is the nearly 2 million Medicare beneficiaries who die each year. Too many of their physical, emotional, and other needs go unmet, although good care could minimize or eliminate this unnecessary suffering. Even hospices—which pioneered care for the dying—help only a fraction of patients and are often used far later than they should be. Ensuring that beneficiaries receive human, appropriate care at the end of their lives should be a priority for the Medicare program.

The consequence of our current medical practice is that patients remain in more expensive treatment facilities and do not receive the palliative care they require. This section of the bill offers three specific improvements.

First, the legislation would direct the Secretary to designate DRGs that indicate a chronic and terminal condition that are most likely to lead to death, and for which hospice care may provide assistance. These DRGs would then be used as a part of the patient's discharge planning. The intent of this section is to ensure that patients receive a complete review of their treatment and care options, including hospice options in the patient's community.

A second solution is to ensure that information regarding hospice care becomes a part of physician training. This section does not require that physicians become proficient in the medical practice of hospice care, only that they become more aware of its services as an option for terminally ill patients.

The legislation would also include hospice care within the federal employees health benefits program (FEHBP). We hope that by including this benefit for our nation's federal employees, we will set a standard for other insurance providers. The net result would be that more patients will obtain necessary hospice care during the final days of their lives.

7. HELP FOR LOW-INCOME SENIORS AND DISABLED

Another section of this title will help all lower-income Medicare beneficiaries—and the chronically ill, the disabled, and the frail 'old-old' who tend to be those with the least income. This amendment is a repeat of a bill introduced by Rep. McDermott and Stark (HR 1455) which coordinates SSA and IRS data to presume that individuals who show income below the poverty level are eligible for the QMB and SLMB programs and presumptively enrolls them in those programs. Today about 40% to 50% of those who are eligible for these programs which pay Medicare's premiums, deductibles, and copays, fail to enroll. Presumptive enrollment will provide hundreds, even thousands of dollars of help per year to our nation's poorest, most vulnerable citizens.***HD***Title III: Nursing Home Improvements

Title three of the legislation provides a number of reforms to laws and regulations governing skilled nursing facilities. Earlier this year, the General Accounting Office released a report that several members of Congress and Rep. Stark requested. That report, "Nursing Homes: Additional Steps Needed to Strengthen Enforcement of Federal Quality Standards (GAO/HEHS-99-46)" indicated that more than 40 percent of the skilled nursing facilities did not comply with fundamental quality standards. In many cases, these deviations from quality standards represent an egregious threat to the health of patients living in nursing homes. At least 25 percent of the homes reviewed violated standards that eventually created actual harm to the residents.

Currently, 1.6 million elderly live in skilled nursing facilities. These people are among the sickest and most vulnerable segment of the population. A major portion of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 87) brought sweeping reforms to the nursing home industry. That legislation did much to improve and ensure the quality of health care provided in skilled nursing facilities. Fortunately, the majority of skilled nursing facilities responded well to these changes and continue to offer quality care for their patients. Unfortunately, a sizable minority of skilled nursing facilities continue to place profits ahead of quality care. Because of the continued failure of these providers, we must give the states and health care regulators the legal tools to bring these providers into line or remove them from the system.

This title provides several important modifications and additions to the OBRA-87 legislation. First, all skilled nursing facilities will be required to conspicuously post in each ward of the facility a list of the names and credentials of the on-staff employees directly responsible for resident care and the current ratios of residents to staff. This simple requirement will allow families and the nursing home ombudsman program to determine whether the facility provides adequate staff to attend to the residents' needs. In addition, the legislation would direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidelines for adequate staffing for skilled nursing facilities.

The second provision of this title gives states alternative punitive measures to use with repeatedly noncompliant nursing facilities. One of the distressing trends identified in the GAO report is a phenomenon they describe as a "yo-yo" effect. A nursing facility will correct the problem and avoid the fines or penalties. Once found to be in compliance, the facility will slip back and provide substandard services until cited again by regulators.

Our proposed legislation offers two fixes. First, the legislation would allow states to recover the expense of resurveying and re-inspecting the skilled nursing facility where there has been a substantial violation of the regulations. Second, the legislation would prohibit the facility from including the costs of the resurveying and reinspection in its reasonable costs figures. In other words, they cannot pass the bill of rectification onto Medicare or Medicaid. This proposal is a clear financial disincentive for homes to practice a yo-yo management and adds an important regulatory tool for the states.

The third major initiative in our legislation is the requirement of criminal background checks. Skilled nursing facilities would be required to conduct a criminal background check of all employees and would be prohibited from hiring any person who has been convicted of patient or residence abuse. This portion of the legislation makes clear that we do not want felons who have a history of abusing others working with one of the most vulnerable groups of people in the nation.

Finally, the legislation requires skilled nursing facilities to report cases when an employee has harmed a patient or resident. The legislation calls for revising the current Nursing Aide Registry. Under our legislation, the new name of the data base will be the Nursing Facility Employee Registry and will list any nursing facility employee who has been convicted or had a finding of abuse or neglect of a patient.***HD***Title IV: Long-Term Care Insurance

Title four of the legislation addresses long-term care insurance. The first chapter encourages long-term health care policies for federal and nongovernmental employees. The second chapter extends the consumer protection standards contained within the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act to all long-term care policies.

First, it directs the Office of Personnel Management to provide for the sale to the general public of group long-term care insurance policies that are offered to federal employees.

The legislation keeps separate the premiums and costs of nongovernmental employees from governmental employees, thus protecting the federal employees from potential adverse cost impacts. In other words, nongovernment employees could pay a higher premium if the cost of underwriting that population is higher than the cost of underwriting federal employees. It is our hope, however, that by helping create a group market and offering economies of scale, this provision will help nonfederal employees obtain lower cost policies.

The next section extends the consumer protection standards contained within the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act to all long-term care policies. Currently, these standards apply to only tax-qualified policies. Without these protections, some insurance providers may be tempted to provide long-

term care policies that do not provide the level of financial protection that consumers need. Because of the expense of these policies, the consequences of purchasing inadequate insurance, and the difficulty of understanding these policies, we need to ensure that reasonable quality standards protect consumers from buying inadequate and inappropriate long-term care policies.***HD***Title V: Reauthorization of the Older Americans Act of 1965

Title five of the legislation is an extension of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as proposed by the President to include grants for care giver assistance.***HD***Title VI: Early Buy-in For Medicare

Title six of the legislation would provide caregivers an early option to join Medicare. This important portion of the bill would provide increased access to health coverage for Americans who are the primary caregivers for family member with long-term care needs.

Many Americans must quit job or retire early to care for a family member who has long care needs. In addition, they tend to range in age from 55 to 64. Consequently, health insurance companies refuse to insure them or charge huge premiums. Our proposal would cover nearly five million early caregivers who face the prospect of being uninsured and who are helping all of us by keeping other individuals out of taxpayer-subsidized institutions. This provision allows qualifying individuals to receive Medicare coverage when they leave their employment to provide long-term care for a spouse or relative.***HD***Title VII: Long-Term Care Giver Social Security Credit Protection

Title seven also protects the future retirement income of caregivers who leave their employment to offer long-term care. This title does two things. First, it ensures that caregivers will continue to receive their Social Security credits while they are caregivers. Second, while the caregiver is unemployed he or she will be credited with the arithmetic average of his or her previous three years of employment as a contribution to income.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Chairman, today the House considered the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2000. One issue of great concern to me was the absence of funding for the Community Adjustment and Investment Program (CAIP) in this appropriations bill. The CAIP is a way of helping communities that are negatively impacted by NAFTA.

With NAFTA came hard times for many areas around the country. Businesses moved

operations to Mexico, leaving thousands of Americans without jobs and many communities in economic distress.

The CAIP program allows NAFTA affected communities to receive funding for job training and investment capital for job creation. Providing workers with the skills to acquire new jobs, and providing the communities with the funding to establish new enterprises, will help to bolster the economies of many NAFTA impacted areas. President Clinton understood this when he requested that the CAIP receive \$17 million in his fiscal year 2000 budget.

NAFTA was supposed to increase economic prosperity for everyone involved in this agreement. The least we can do in Congress is to make sure that those American workers who were negatively impacted by NAFTA have a chance to succeed as well. The CAIP is a program which helps to achieve that goal.

I am hopeful that my colleagues will realize the importance of CAIP and ensure that it will receive funding when this bill goes to conference.

A TRIBUTE TO MANUEL A. ESQUIBEL

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Manuel A. Esquibel, who is retiring this month from his position as City Manager of Selma, California. He has dedicated his life to improving the quality of life for Selma residents.

Mr. Esquibel was born and raised in Colorado, and earned a degree from the University of Southern Colorado. He has served in local government for over 25 years, holding the positions of Assistant City Manager of Pueblo, Colorado, and later City Manager of Lindsborg, Kansas.

In 1990, Mr. Esquibel began his current position as City Manager of Selma, California. During his tenure in Selma, he has developed an effective community team approach and a motivational management style, generating excellence among city staff members.

Mr. Esquibel has been a leader in promoting economic development in Selma, participating in the "Team Selma" program, which led to the creation of over 3,500 new jobs. During his term as City Manager, Selma has received regional, state, and national recognition in the promotion of economic development. Mr. Esquibel played a critical role in planning President Clinton's successful visit to Selma in 1995.

Mr. Esquibel's tremendous dedication to Selma is surpassed only by his dedication to his family. He and his wife, Beverly, have two children—Renee and Tony—and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Manuel Esquibel for his tireless service and countless contributions to the City of Selma. We wish him nothing but the best as he retires from a long and successful career in public service.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE STANTON CRAIG HOEFLER

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Mr. Stanton Craig Hoefler, who passed away on February 17, 1999 of natural causes. Born in San Francisco on February 18, 1924, Mr. Hoefler attended Lowell High School and joined the Army Air Corps in 1942 where he flew with the "Mighty 8th" as pilot in command of a B-17 bomber over Germany. He completed his tour and later flew photo-recon aboard P-51's.

In 1976, Mr. Hoefler became the curator of the Yanks Air Museum where he was responsible for the restoration of many Golden Years and World War II airplanes. Among these are the Curtiss Jenny, Ryan B-1, Stearman 4-D, AT-6, F6f "Hellcat", P-38 "Lightning", P-40 "Warhawk", P-47 "Thunderbolt", the P-63, and the Dauntlas SBD to name just a few. He became an expert in the aircraft restoration field and his accomplishments have been featured in aviation periodicals around the world.

Stanton Craig Hoefler is survived by his wife Phyllis of Phillips Ranch, five children, and nine grand-children. Memorial services were held on February 25, 1999 at the Yanks Air Museum in Chino Hills, CA.

Mr. Speaker, he will be sorely missed.

KING HASSAN II OF MOROCCO—AN APPRECIATION BY DR. JOHN DUKE ANTHONY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on July 23, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco passed away and his son, Sidi Mohammad ben Al Hassan assumed the throne of Morocco.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a particularly thoughtful and insightful essay on the role of King Hassan and his positive impact upon Morocco. The essay—"The Passing of Morocco's King Hassan II"—was written by Dr. John Duke Anthony, the president of the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, secretary-treasurer of the U.S.-Gulf Cooperation Council Corporate Cooperation Committee, and a distinguished American scholar of Middle Eastern affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Dr. Anthony's essay be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to reflect upon his discerning appreciation of the role and significance of the reign of King Hassan II.

THE PASSING OF MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN II

(By Dr. John Duke Anthony)

In the history of America's foreign affairs, a long-running chapter with Morocco, one of our country's oldest and most important allies, closed and a new one opened this past week.

The King of Morocco, the first country to recognize the fledgling U.S. republic during the Administration of President George Washington, was laid to rest.

As anticipated, accession to the kingship of King Hassan II's eldest son and Heir Apparent, the 36-year old Moulay, now King,

Mohammad VI, proceeded smoothly and effectively. Also as expected, no significant changes in Morocco's domestic and foreign policies are envisioned at this time.

What, if anything, are the implications for American and other international interests in the passing of Africa's and one of the Arab and Islamic world's longest-serving heads of state?

At first glance, the most important certainty is the certainty that key Moroccan policies are likely to continue as before.

In this, for the many who have applauded some of the routes less traveled that Morocco chose to traverse for the past decade—in the areas of constitutional reform, economic liberalization, political pluralism, advancement of human rights, the pursuit of a just and durable peace between Arabs and Israelis—there is comfort.

For those who pray and plot for the quicker rather than later passing of hereditary systems of governance—for the demise of the Arab and Islamic world's emirs, shaikhs, sultans, and monarchs—their day, certainly with regard to Morocco, appears to be no nearer to hand than before.

Indeed, a case can be made that, in large measure because of the timeliness, relevance, and overall popularity of the late King's reforms, the imminence of the Moroccan monarchy's political demise is even more distant than it was when Hassan II succeeded his father as King of Morocco in 1960.

To say this is but to underscore the extent to which the Middle East has become so topsy-turvy within the adult lifetime of a single person: the late King of Morocco.

Had Hassan II lived and chosen to speak his mind on the subject, it's likely that he would have agreed with Diogenes, who is alleged to have requested that he be "buried with my fact to the ground, for in no time at all the world will likely be upside down."

There are ironies here. For one, search any library on the Middle East from the mid-1950s onward, and the work of one political science author to the next will be shown as having predicted with a certainty bordering on arrogance that, in short order, all the Arab world's dynasts would be overthrown, blown away as so many will-o'-the-wisp dandelions into the dust.

Conventional wisdom of the day postulated that the wave of the future belonged to the Nasirists and their camp followers from Morocco to Muscat, from Baghdad to Berbera, from Aden to Algiers and Aleppo in between.

Pundits prognosticated that the coming generation, nowadays' nineteen nineties—yesterday's tomorrow—would be led not by Hassan II and his dynastic counterparts, or anyone else whose lot was hereditary, but, rather, by the proverbial middle class military officer, the khaki-clad knight on horseback.

But, in Morocco, as elsewhere in the Arab world, this was not to be. That it proved not to be the case was in large measure because Hassan II was not bereft of equestrian political skills of his own.

That those who sought to precipitate the late King's political demise failed in the end was not, however, for lack of trying. Twice, in 1970 and again in 1971, they came close to succeeding. Nor, for that matter, can it be said that they truly failed.

Indeed, the King's opponents can claim credit for having quickened his conscience and common sense to realize Morocco's national interests dictated that he institute sweeping constitutional, political, economic, and human rights reforms.

Few developing countries have traveled as far and as fast in reforming the underpinnings and trappings of its economy and socio-political system as Morocco in the last decade of the late King's reign.

In the past few years, a steady stream of American leaders have become eye-witnesses to the ongoing implementation of a range of economic and political reforms launched during the era of Hassan II.

Together with Tunisia, Morocco has been a pacesetter in embracing the economic precepts of globalization and in forging a multifaceted trade and investment relationship with the member-states of the European Union.

In heightening their awareness of the opportunities for American businesses in the "new Morocco," U.S. Congressional Representatives and staff have not been far behind. In March 1999, 110 Members of Congress signed a "Congressional Friends of Morocco" letter to President Bill Clinton. Shortly afterwards, First Lady Hillary Clinton visited Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia.

In keeping with this momentum, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Stuart Eizenstadt visited the region and articulated a vision of enhanced foreign investment, liberalized trade arrangements, and regional economic cooperation between the U.S. and three Maghreb nations—Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

It is too soon to gauge the full measure of the legacy that Hassan II bequeathed to his son and the Moroccan people. However, beyond the fact that the baton of national leadership has been passed to the new king, Mohammad VI, and with it the task of governing one of the developing world's most fascinating and important countries, there is much else of interest and value for Americans and others to ponder.

Consider for a moment the following. Morocco is a country that is at once African, Arab, Maghrebian, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, and Islamic. Its international strategic importance is underscored by its coastal frontage and twenty ports on two of the world's largest and most fabled seas.

Moreover, Morocco's geography and natural resource base—with its mountains, valleys, rivers, trees, and verdant fields—are as variegated as any in the developing world. Its people are the heirs of an extraordinarily rich culture and heritage that, long before we became an independent nation, had links to our own.

Within Morocco's archives, and continuing to this day in the country's international relations, is abundant and ongoing evidence of a record of friendship with the United States and the American people that, among the world's politics, is second to none.

The implications of the change in Morocco's leadership for American national interests are that the U.S. needn't change any of its policies toward this oldest among contemporary Arab kingdoms.

They are to underscore the value of Morocco's having stood by the U.S.—and the U.S. having stood by Morocco—throughout the Cold War and after, and our joint commitment to remain each other's ally in the future.

They are to take heart in the realization that, if anything, the new King, who is no stranger to the United States and American values, is likely to work even harder at strengthening the U.S. Morocco relationship.

The implications of the smooth and effective passing of the mantle of leadership from father to son, as had been envisioned all along, were encapsulated in the act of Presidents Clinton and Bush walking with other heads of state behind the King's coffin on the day of his funeral.

They lie in the predictability of continued American national benefit from the leadership of a ruling family that, from the time of Eisenhower's visit to Morocco in the midst of World War Two, straight through until the

present, has never buckled when the going got rough.

They lie in the agreement of American and Moroccan foreign affairs practitioners on the ongoing relevance of a leader with the courage to act upon her or his convictions. In Hassan II, the world was blessed with a visionary and dedicated leader who never shied from tackling the controversial issue of Middle East peace.

Longer than any other living Muslim leader, the late king, always far from the limelight, generated an immense amount of trust and confidence among Arab and Jew alike.

In the end, Hassan II will be remembered for many things. Among them, not least will be the fact that, for more than a quarter of a century, he worked tirelessly at nudging, but never shoving, the protagonists much nearer to an enduring peaceful settlement than would have been likely had he, and now his son, upon whom the burden falls to continue the effort, not passed our way.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARILYN JONES MORRING OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Mrs. Marilyn Moring of Huntsville, Alabama, for her many years of outstanding service to our community.

In the Huntsville community, Mrs. Moring is an emblem of education. She has lovingly devoted 25 years of her life to the service of imparting wisdom and a love of learning to the children of our community. In her many years of teaching both in public and private schools, Mrs. Moring taught every subject from sixth to twelfth grade, produced musicals for the school and initiated an organized a bus tour to Washington, D.C.

In her modest and selfless manner, Mrs. Moring has touched the lives of so many families in my district. To me, she symbolizes the model educator, dedicated, intelligent, caring and leading by example. Her reflections on her long career in education exemplify the simple joy she finds in children, teaching and life; ". . . by teaching others I learned about my own self, my community, and about other people. I made life-long friends and have watched with great satisfaction the lives and achievements of the young people I taught."

This is a fitting honor for one who has instilled in several generations of Huntsville citizens a respect and understanding for history and government. In 1982, her school honored her by establishing the Marilyn J. Moring History and Alabama Government Award.

Mrs. Moring's volunteer work has been essential in building the quality of life the people of Huntsville enjoy today. Described as the "glue" that holds it all together, Mrs. Moring has given of herself in countless capacities including the Huntsville Symphony Orchestra, the Huntsville Museum of Art, the Huntsville Public Library, Burritt Museum, the Leukemia Society and the Arts Council. In 1996, she won the prestigious Virginia Hammill Sims award. Her nominators said it best, "For over 46 years she has been a part of the beginning, growth and development of the cultural 'best' in this city, working tirelessly behind the

scenes to make her home town a better place in which to live."

I want to offer my best wishes to Mrs. Moring and her family. She has indeed inspired me and countless other students old and new to seek knowledge and to use that knowledge to serve others.

RECOGNIZING THE THOMAS AND
BRIDGES FAMILIES

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to the Thomas and Bridges families, who will come together for their 28th reunion in Cadiz, Trigg County, KY, this weekend.

Drury Bridges brought his family to Kentucky from North Carolina in 1804. James Thomas, Sr., also a North Carolina, came 2 years later. Both patriarchs had taken part in the struggle for independence during the Revolutionary War, but they had never met until they acquired land grants near each other in a portion of Christian County that in 1820 would become Trigg County.

With the passing of time, three of the Bridges children married three of the Thomas children, the beginning of family connections that remain strong today.

During the almost 200 years since these two families chose Trigg County as their home, they and their descendants have made invaluable contributions to the cultural, religious, educational, and political life of the count

It is my honor to represent these distinguished families in the Congress of the United States and I am proud to introduce them to my colleagues in the House of Representatives and recognize their patriotism and civic leadership.

OMNIBUS LONG-TERM HEALTH
CARE ACT OF 1999

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, Representative ED MARKEY, I and others are introducing legislation that will affect the quality of life for all Americans with long-term health care needs. Each day, millions of families struggle as they care for their loved ones who suffer from chronic and debilitating diseases. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, and the ravages of old age make many people dependent on others for their basic care. We legislators have a fundamental obligation to act decisively to ensure the quality of life for all citizens, especially those who can no longer care for themselves.

The simple fact is that we need to act now to avoid the "baby boomer" crisis in long-term health care. As Professor Ken Thorpe testified before the Senate Finance Committee on May 26, 1999,

The number of persons requiring assistance due to physical, cognitive or other disabilities is expected to rise from 7 million today

to over 15 million by the year 2030. Our current patchwork of programs funded through Medicare and Medicaid are not well positioned to meet the demographic challenges that await us.

There are no "good-old" days we can turn to and proclaim as the golden age of care for the elderly. The simple fact is that old age and the need for long-term care is a modern phenomenon. In the 1930s, the life expectancy of most people was around 65 years. Consequently, previous generations did not have to confront the prospect of tens of millions of citizens needing long-term care.

Current estimates greatly expand the life expectancy of Americans. A man born in 1957, the height of the baby boom, can expect to live to 78. A woman born the same year will live to 85, an additional 7 years. Improvements in general public health and medical practice, and changes in life style will continue to extend the average age that people can expect to live. The practice of medicine has witnessed monumental changes during recent decades. What was once considered medically impossible is now common place. Life-styles have changed as well. Our constituents are learning to ignore the lies spread by cigarette manufacturers and are turning away from this deadly habit. Similarly, more Americans now understand how diet and exercise can improve their health and extend their lives.

A common urban legend we must avoid is the belief that families gladly dump their parents into nursing homes as a ready convenience. The truth is that families want to look after each other and use nursing homes only as a last resort when the burden of care is beyond their control. The majority of the persons with long term health care needs continue to live in their home. Of the extreme elderly, those 85 and older, only 21 percent live in nursing homes. Most of those residents are not there by choice, but because they require skilled nursing services.

We need to focus on the facts and plan for the future. The end of World War II was the beginning of the baby boom. By 2010, those children born in 1945 will begin to retire. According to a recent CBO report, in the year 2010 there will be 40.6 million people over the age of 65—a 14 percent increase from the year 2000. The trend will continue. By 2040, there will be 77.9 million people over the age of 65, 118 percent more than in 2000. Indeed, the 85 and older age group is the fastest growing segment of the population. As the average age of Americans increases, the proportion of citizens with disabilities will also increase. According to the CBO, by 2040 over 12% of the elderly will be disabled by a physical or mental condition. The growth in the number of persons with Alzheimer's disease illustrates the need to develop a comprehensive long-term care program.

As many as 4 million of the nation's elderly currently suffer Alzheimer's disease. Unless someone finds a cure for this condition, the numbers are sure to grow. Within the next 20 to 30 years there may well be over 14 million persons with this terrible disease that slowly destroys the brain. According to recent surveys, over 50 percent of persons with Alzheimer's disease continue to live with a relative or spouse who sees to their day-to-day care. This personal care may last for many years and represents the equivalent of a full-time job.

Most Americans neither understand nor have prepared for their long-term care needs. Many of our constituents do not understand the difference between Medicare and Medicaid. They also have many misperceptions of the benefits available from Medicare. The general public does not understand that Medicare does not provide for long-term care. This error is compounded by the fact that most people mistakenly believe that their health care will cover their long-term care needs. For these reasons, and many others, Americans do not have sufficient financial resources to pay for long-term care.

Women are especially hard hit by the lack of planning for long-term care. In general, women live longer, earn less money, and are often required to be the primary care giver. The consequence is that they do not have sufficient resources to meet their own health care needs. Take as an example a young woman who decides to take time from her career, stay at home, and raise a family. The time out of the job market means that she is not earning an income and contributing to a retirement plan. In addition, she is not contributing to social security. Finally, she is not keeping pace with her career and her salary will be less than those who remained in the work force. When this women retires, her Social Security benefits will be far less than a man the same age who worked uninterrupted his adult life. Moreover, this women will not have comparable financial assets including pensions and health care insurance. All too often, women then deplete their retirement savings and assets paying for the ailing husband's long-term care needs. Anyone who believes that women now enjoy equal opportunity is woefully ill-informed.

These facts and trends lead to a clear conclusion: We must plan for the future and act decisively now. If we do not, millions of our fellow citizens will face catastrophic health care problems without ample financial and social support.

We cannot depend on single simple-minded solutions. Neither private insurance nor Medicaid can cover long-term care to any meaningful extent. Long-term care insurance is a shell game of dollar trading. Those who can afford these policies are usually better off investing their money in other ventures that produce better financial yields. Those who need long-term care typically cannot afford the insurance. Those who are young enough to afford the policies typically have other pressing financial obligations including raising a family, mortgages, and college tuition. Any mandate to require folks to buy long-term insurance is a regressive tax hidden behind a fancy name.

We cannot count on Medicaid as it is the resource of last resort. Patients cannot use this benefit until they have exhausted all their personal resources. Do we really intend to demand that people face financial ruin to maintain health care? Suffering a severe physical or mental health problem is stressful enough, we should not further burden patients with the anxiety surrounding financial disaster.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, we have the opportunity to create the golden era for long-term care, but we must start now. The legislation that we offer today sets the stage for better long-term care.

Our legislation recognizes that there is no single quick fix for long-term care. For this

reason, we propose a range of legislative initiatives that, when combined, offer a comprehensive package. We describe the details of the Comprehensive Long Term Health Care Act elsewhere in today's RECORD. We hope that our colleagues and advocacy groups will join in support and in recommending refinements and improvements.

SILK ROAD STRATEGY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the House, today, considered H.R. 1152, which seeks to promote free market policies in the new republics of Central Asia and the Caucasus and to encourage foreign investment, increased trade and other forms of commercial ties between the countries of these regions and the rest of the world.

These are praiseworthy objectives, and legislation expressing U.S. support for the fledgling democracies of the Silk Road region deserves priority attention. Consequently, I support the goals of H.R. 1152, the Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999.

At the same time, however, many companies from OECD countries, including the United States, have substantial direct investments in several of the Silk Road countries and are not being accorded fair treatment. Investment contracts are not being honored, export permits are not being issued and de facto nationalizations of foreign investment have occurred. In several instances, formal complaints have been lodged by investors through U.S. and other embassies in the region.

In an effort to discourage this kind of mistreatment, the International Relations Committee amended the bill to include language conditioning U.S. assistance on the fair treatment of foreign investors. Specifically, the amendment requires recipient governments to demonstrate "significant progress" in resolving investment and other trade disputes that have been registered with the U.S. Embassy and raised by the U.S. Embassy with the host government.

I was pleased to sponsor this amendment, because without it the Silk Road bill could have caused the beneficiary governments to conclude that they had a green light to renege on commitments to foreign investors, jeopardizing hundreds of millions of dollars of investments. In this regard, a number of pension plans have investments in companies doing business in countries such as Kazakhstan. The average worker participating in a pension is adversely affected as well, and this must stop.

As amended, this bill should send a strong signal that countries should not expect to receive U.S. assistance if they mistreat companies that provide critical investment capital and employment opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1152.

CONGRATULATING MS. TAMMARA DEANE' CRAWFORD ON HER SELECTION AS A 1999 DEBUTANTE OF DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate a constituent of mine, Ms. Tammara Deane' Crawford on her selection as a 1999 Debutante of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Ms. Crawford is to be commended for her accomplishment and is, in my opinion, very deserving of this honor.

Ms. Crawford is sixteen years old and is a senior at Woodlawn High School in Baton Rouge. She sets the example for many of her classmates by being involved in both the Student Government Association and the Woodlawn High School track team.

Not only has Ms. Crawford been a positive example to her peers at Woodlawn High School as a scholar, a student leader, and an athlete, she is also a shining example to her community. Ms. Crawford, in her spare time, is an active member of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, the Louisiana National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the African American Christian Youth Organization, and the Baton Rouge Area Girl Scouts of America. In addition to her involvement with these community organizations, Ms. Crawford also volunteers her time with the Volunteers as well as teaching the proper handling of horses at a local camp, Camp Marydale.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Crawford represents everything that is right with our youth in America. At a time when the news regarding our young people is so disturbing, and quite frankly depressing, it is refreshing to take the time to look at young women like Ms. Crawford who not only recognize the need to excel in their studies, but also recognize the need to become involved in society at large. I am proud to know that she is a constituent in Louisiana's Sixth Congressional District and I am proud to have this opportunity to recognize her achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives join in congratulating Ms. Tammara Deane' Crawford upon her selection as a 1999 Debutante of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. I know that she has made her parents, Eddie and Myra, and her sister and brother, Taylor and Timothy very proud.

WILLIE MORRIS, FAMED MISSISSIPPI WRITER PASSES AWAY

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, this morning I stand before you, my colleagues and the American people with sad news. One of our nation's greatest artists has passed away.

Yesterday, Willie Morris died. Willie lived in my district down in Jackson. Willie will always live, Mr. Speaker, in the hearts of thousands around our planet who have read his words discovering a world of penetrating wit, warm memories, and prose that can bring the angels to earth and soothe our longings to connect with our broader world.

Willie Morris grew up in Yazoo City. We know about small town America in the 1950's because Willie told us about it. He told us about childhood friends like Bubba and Henjie. And he let us remember the loving wags and pants of childhood pets like his beloved dog Skip. We remember an America that only children can recall; an America of simple dreams poised to enter the turbulent period we call the sixties. Willie's memories were our memories—Christmas with Uncle Percy in Jackson, the smell of turkey and talk of baseball, high school football on cool autumn nights, and those first dates with sweaty palms and nervous laughs. How can we thank Willie Morris enough for putting our memories on paper?

Willie gave us the sixties as a student at the University of Texas and a Rhodes Scholar in England. We came of age with Willie as he recalled campus ramblings and long road trips. Willie Morris told us about the reality of America and being a young person finding his place in the greater American family. We see ourselves seeking to understand and find our places in the words of Willie.

When Willie Morris became editor of Harper's Magazine, he was the youngest to do so in their history. He led Harper's through the late 1960's and early 1970's with courage and honesty. He addressed the tough issues of the day and refused to cave in to conventionality for the sake of getting along. We met Truman Capote, Bill Styron, and so many others through Willie's essays. In broadening his world, ours was enlarged as well.

Following his years in New York, Willie became Writer-in-Residence at Ole Miss and finished his years in Jackson. His commitment in encouraging and bringing out the best of Mississippi's collective nature was impactful and profound. He mentored and gave us new Southern writers like Donna Tartt. Willie made us laugh at ourselves. He brought us together as one.

I think Willie Morris let us embrace our Southernness in the context of being a member of the entire American family. In his prose, Willie was honest about himself and his culture. Yet while embracing the truth, Willie made us proud of our accomplishments, our potential and ourselves. He was a visionary who could make the past alive and relevant while caring for the people and events of the present.

We will always remember and have Willie Morris at our side. We will read the pages of North Toward Home, The Courtship of Marcus Dupree, My Dog Skip, and his many other books and essays with a reverence and realization of our place in the world. Willie Morris was our bridge between past and present, and our voice for the better angels in us all. He always will be.

HONORING ALAN KARCHER, ARCHITECT OF NEW JERSEY'S LEGISLATURE

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to direct the attention of my colleagues to the accomplishments of Central New Jersey's Alan Karcher, who died on Monday, July 26 at the age of 56.

Mr. Karcher, a dedicated member of the Democratic Party, represented the city of New Brunswick and the rest of the 19th Legislative District in the New Jersey Assembly for seven-teen years.

His years of service had a lasting impact on the politics of my state. As Lou Rainone, a friend, aide, and law partner to Mr. Karcher, has said, Mr. Karcher was "the architect of the modern legislature in New Jersey. He made the Legislature an equal branch of government with the Governor's administration."

Governor Christine Todd Whitman agrees. On Tuesday, she ordered state government flags flown at half-staff for the remainder of the week, and remarked that Mr. Karcher "was a worthy and capable adversary who truly embodied the spirit of the loyal opposition."

Mr. Karcher began his remarkable political career early in life. In 1966, while still a student at Rutgers University Law School, Mr. Karcher served as Secretary to the President of the New Jersey Senate. After several more years of staff service to the legislature, Mr. Karcher was elected to office himself in 1973. Mr. Karcher went on to become Majority Leader in 1980 and Speaker of the Assembly in 1981.

A political upset in 1985 brought the Republicans a majority in the assembly and removed Mr. Karcher from the Speaker's chair. Yet Mr. Karcher continued to serve in New Jersey politics, campaigning unsuccessfully for the Democratic Governor's nomination in 1989 and serving in the Democratic National Convention in 1984 and 1988. Mr. Karcher retired from the New Jersey Assembly in 1990.

Mr. Karcher's service to his state and country did not end there. In 1990, Mr. Karcher accepted an appointment as a fellow in residence at the Institute of Politics at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He wrote two books on political issues and helped found the successful Sayreville law practice of Karcher & Rainone. In 1987, he served as an appellate counsel for Mary Beth Whitehead-Gould in the historic "Baby M" surrogate-mother case which was successfully argued before the New Jersey Supreme Court.

After retiring to Princeton, New Jersey several years ago, Mr. Karcher's last great accomplishment was to rebuild the Democratic party of Mercer County, where in 1998 he helped to bring about my own upset victory against a favored incumbent.

Mr. Speaker, Alan Karcher's life was a model of public service, commitment, and political integrity. He stands as an example to us all, regardless of party and persuasion. I hope that my colleagues in the House will join me and other Central New Jerseyans in extending our gratitude and condolences to Mr. Karcher's friends and family.

HONORING DR. JOE TARON

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Joe Taron, a faithful servant of the people of Pottawatomie County, in the Third Congressional District of the Great State of Oklahoma. Dr. Joe has committed his life to improving the quality of life of the people around him, and his accomplishments over the years are considerable.

For 23 years Dr. Joe's vision, hard work, perseverance and leadership have been the inspiration of the effort of build the Wes Watkins Reservoir near McCloud, Oklahoma, to provide a permanent new water source to the citizens of Pottawatomie County. On Monday, August 9, the lake will be officially dedicated, providing not only a valuable new source of drinking water to the cities of Shawnee and Tecumseh, but also providing the citizens of Pottawatomie County and the people of central Oklahoma with a great recreational resource for swimming, boating and fishing.

I am proud to call Dr. Joe my friend. He is a wonderful "role model" for our children and grandchildren, and our country is a better place because of his work to help those around him. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Joe Taron for his outstanding commitment to his community, state and country. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Dr. Joe many more years of continued joy and happiness.

THE ANTHRAX ISSUE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, a number of my colleagues joined me in a press conference to discuss an issue that I believe may jeopardize the readiness of our military—the Department of Defense Anthrax Vaccination Immunization Program.

Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BURTON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. METCALF, and Mr. HAYES all joined me to express our shared concerns over the mandatory anthrax vaccination program.

I wanted to take a few moments to share some of my thoughts on the press conference and the anthrax issue as a whole.

In March of this year, I met with a number of reservists from Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in the Third District of North Carolina, which I am proud to represent, to hear their concerns about the mandatory anthrax vaccination program.

After listening to their concerns, I contacted Secretary Cohen and requested the program be halted until the questions surrounding the program could be answered.

The Department denied my request. It also failed to address my concerns.

Mr. Speaker, all branches of the military are currently experiencing great difficulty in recruiting and retaining quality military personnel.

Since the announcement of the mandatory vaccination program in 1997, growing num-

bers of military personnel—particularly Guard and Reservists—are choosing to resign rather than take what may be an unsafe anthrax vaccine.

Now, military personnel across the country are struggling with their options: take the vaccine or leave the service.

Unfortunately, too many are choosing the latter.

At Travis Air Force Base alone, 32 pilots in the 301st Airlift Squadron have resigned or are planning to do so because of the anthrax vaccine.

That is more than a fifty percent attrition rate.

The Air Force estimates it costs \$6 million to train each pilot.

If this figure holds true, the United States is losing over \$190 million dollars worth of training and over 450 years worth of combined experience in the cockpit!

These statistics are not isolated to one unit or one base.

A recent Baltimore Sun article reported that as many as 25 F-16 pilots of 35 pilots in the 122nd Fighter Wing of the Indiana National Guard might refuse the vaccination. This could effectively ground the squadron.

At least one-third of the F-16 pilots in the Wisconsin National Guard's 115th Fighter Wing is expected to refuse the vaccinations.

Another Air National Guard unit in Connecticut reportedly lost one-third of their pilots for the same reason.

The active duty force is also plagued by this problem.

Fourteen Marines in Hawaii and at least a dozen in California have refused the vaccine and are awaiting likely court-martials and dishonorable discharges.

Other reports indicate that even the Department of Defense estimates several hundred active personnel have refused the vaccine and are awaiting disciplinary action.

In a time when all branches of our military are faced with severe challenges in recruiting and retaining quality military personnel, we should be looking for ways to recruit and retain these men and women, not drive them away.

For this reason, Mr. GILMAN and I each introduced separate pieces of legislation to address the problem.

My legislation, H.R. 2543, the American Military Health Protection Act, would make the current Department of Defense Anthrax Vaccination Immunization Program voluntary for all members of the Uniformed Services until either: (1) The Food and Drug Administration has approved a new anthrax vaccination for humans; or (2) the Food and Drug Administration has approved a new, reduced shot course for the anthrax vaccination for humans.

Mr. GILMAN's legislation, H.R. 2548, stops the vaccination program until the National Institutes of Health has completed additional studies.

However, today's press conference was not about pushing a single bill. Instead, we were there today because despite our respective differences, there is solidarity in our goals.

Each of the men and women at the press conference represented differing views on how to best deal with the anthrax vaccination program.

Yet, we all agreed on one point: The mandatory anthrax program must be changed!

For that reason, today Mr. GILMAN and I were able to announce our joint efforts to secure a hearing in the Armed Services Committee on our respective legislative proposals.

If our American men and women are willing to risk their lives to defend this great nation, the least we can do is ensure their questions of safety have been adequately answered before requiring them to take it.

It is important to respond to this issue before a small readiness problem affects the entire force.

I am hopeful that all of our colleagues will join us in working to achieve that goal.

TOBACCO AND U.S. INTELLIGENCE ISSUES

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I submit 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 believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

TOBACCO

(On behalf of Sara Sinclair)

Sara Sinclair: Hi. My name is Sara Sinclair.

I'm here to talk about an issue that in many ways relates to nationwide health care, and in many ways would make it more feasible, and that is tobacco control.

Right now in the state of Vermont, 36 percent of our peers are addicted to nicotine, which is the active drug in tobacco. 2,000 of us become addicted to it every year, and roughly 12,000 of us, alive and in high school now, will die because of tobacco use. And personally, that scares me a whole bunch.

I remember when I was in elementary school—I will be graduating next year; I am a junior this year—and we were the Smoke Free Class of 2000. In elementary school, we had all these wonderful programs, and everyone said, "Okay, I'm not going to smoke, I'm not going to smoke." And as time wore on, we got into high school, and the program sort of fell away. And now I look at my peers, and I see a huge number of them addicted to tobacco. Their skin is becoming wrinkled. They get shaky when they don't have their cigarette. They have this strong need for it.

And it's very frightening for me to see my peers addicted to that so early, and to know that they will probably suffer long-term effects from their tobacco use now. I have a ten-year-old sister right now who says, "I'm not going to smoke, I'm not going to smoke." And I hope she will be able to hold true to that. But I fear that, even if she does, that many of her peers won't.

I think that the government needs to take strong steps to prevent tobacco use in children and in teens, because it is a very serious issue. And even though people say, sometimes, "Oh, teens are going to do whatever they want no matter what," there are effective programs out there. I believe, in the state of Massachusetts, the smoking rate amongst pregnant mothers was cut in half by one particular program. And I believe that there are effective programs out there that need to be organized by our government. Luckily, our state government here in Vermont has taken steps in that direction,

but we need it on a nationwide level, we need it to be comprehensive, it needs to start before a child is in school, in their preschool, on television, in the newspapers, and it needs to continue right up through adulthood.

I also believe that there should be programs out there to help adults, like my father right now, who is addicted to nicotine and struggling with it. He is having an awful time quitting. And there needs to be a program out there to help people like him get rid of his addiction.

Congressman Sanders: Thank you for a very strong presentation.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE ISSUES

(On behalf of Bethany Heywood and Laura Freeman)

Bethany Heywood: How would you feel if a total stranger demanded your money and wouldn't tell you what it was being used for, but assured you it wouldn't be misused? Would you trust this person? Of course not. But this is essentially what the CIA does to the American taxpayer, and with their track record, we certainly shouldn't trust them to use our money properly.

Taxpayers don't even know how much money the CIA receives, although a rough estimate is \$3.1 billion per year. In the past, the CIA has used a substantial part of its budget to finance covert operations, many of which we are just finding out about. Details of covert operations aren't declassified until decades after the actual event. Conveniently, by the time a covert operation is disclosed, any public outrage that might have erupted will have been squelched by the time lapse.

Whether they're in the past or not, some of the CIA's actions have been inexcusable: Assassinations, attempted assassinations, massive propaganda efforts to prevent undesirable people from winning foreign elections, operations to topple democratically elected foreign leaders from power, internal spying on American citizens, extensive mind control experiments conducted at universities, prisons and hospitals. The list goes on and on. Are these activities the government should be spending money on?

Although the CIA is prohibited from engaging in assassinations, attempts have been made to assassinate quite a few foreign leaders. Some of the targets have been Castro, DeGaulle, Khadafy, Khomeini and Hussein, just to name a few. One of the CIA's supposed restrictions is that its limited to intelligence operations on foreign soil only. Apparently, the CIA has trouble discerning foreign soil from American soil, because, in the 1970s, 300,000 Americans considered potentially dangerous to national security were indexed in the CIA computer. Citizens considered particularly dangerous were placed under surveillance, with bugs in their phones, microphones in their bedrooms, or warrantless break-ins into their homes.

One way to stop the CIA's activities would be to cut CIA funding so there isn't enough for covert operations. Right now, the president can direct the CIA to undertake a covert operation, and is advised to do so by the National Security Counsel, or NSC. Members of the NSC are appointed by the president. This does not represent a diversity of people and ideas, because the president is going to pick people who will agree with him. If the members of the NSC were democratically elected, the abuse of power by a small group of like-minded individuals could be stopped.

Another way to make the decision of whether or not to go ahead with the covert operation more democratically decided would be to have congressional oversight. This might be seen by some as too great a threat to CIA authority, but would prevent unethical abuse of power.

The problems with CIA covert operations and abuse of power won't go away overnight, but steps can and should be taken to limit and hopefully eliminate covert operations.

Laura Freeman: I am speaking on the School of the Americas.

Would you willingly arm a murderer? Would you support the education of some of the worst human rights violators in this hemisphere? Would you finance a school which trained its graduates in the most effective ways to interrogate, including torture, blackmail and execution?

Whatever the answer of American citizens, every year, \$20 million go from the taxpayers to a school that does exactly these things. The School of the Americas, or SOA, was started in Panama in 1946. Its original purpose was to train Latin Americans in military techniques, which would allow them to create stable democratic governments in Latin America, as well as repress communist activities and revolutions.

SOA students learn combat skills, military intelligence, commando tactics, sniper training, torture techniques, and psychological warfare. Most of the courses revolve around what they call counterinsurgency, states Father Roy Bourgeois, a priest who has dedicated his time to protesting the SOA.

Who are the insurgents? They are the poor. They are the people in Latin America who call for reform. They are the landless peasants who are hungry. They are healthcare workers, human rights activists, labor organizers. They become the insurgents. How do the graduates of the School of the Americas use their skills? They murder priests and archbishops, missionaries, and, perhaps worst of all, civilians, their own people.

With the advent of the SOA's move to Fort Benning, Georgia, the school has become something we are less and less able to disassociate from. As Father Bourgeois said: "We are talking about a school of assassins right here in our backyard, being supported by our tax money. It's being done in our name."

What can we do to clear our name of this stain? The answer is simple: Close the School of the Americas. We must act to save the lives of people all over Latin America. To quote Salvadorian Archbishop Oscar Romero, "We who have a voice, we have to speak for the voiceless."

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE OMNIBUS LONG-TERM CARE ACT OF 1999

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my good friend PETE STARK today as we introduce a comprehensive long-term care bill. PETE and I have been concerned about the long-term care needs of seniors, near-seniors, and the disabled for quite some time—and PETE has been a real leader on this issue in the Congress. In the remarks Rep. STARK has made for the RECORD, he gives an excellent summary of our bill. We hope that our bill begins to get Congress and the American people focused on the issue of long-term care because doing something about people's long-term care needs will be one of our Nation's biggest challenges in the next century.

This bill contains a number of important provisions. It's got a \$1,000 refundable tax credit for family caregiver expenses. The legislation

makes some changes to Medicare which will result in the program being more useful to beneficiaries with chronic care needs that are best met in the home or in adult day care and other community-based settings. We clarify the definition of homebound. We've got provisions to enhance and ensure that our Nation's nursing homes are top-notch. We also incorporate President Clinton's proposal permitting Federal employees to buy long-term care insurance at group rates through the Office of Personnel Management and require that a plan be developed to allow all Americans to buy these types of policies—all the while paying special attention to the highest consumer protection standards. We have adopted the President's proposal to create a family caregiver support program through grants to the States. Our bill will extend Medicare eligibility to family caregivers who are qualified to receive the tax credit. And finally, we protect family caregivers who must leave the workforce to care for a loved one by making them eligible for Social Security credits to protect their retirement income.

This legislation is not perfect. We will need to iron out some kinks along the way. But it is a beginning. It will be expensive and we don't specify from where the money will come. Earlier this year, I proposed the 2 Percent Solution—using 2 percent of the projected future budget surplus to fund a long-term care program for in-home and community-based chronic care and respite care. I offered the proposal as an amendment in the Budget Committee and every Republican voted against it—a party line vote. The Republicans needed every penny they could find to pay for \$800 billion in tax cuts. Surely, we can do better. This problem is not going to go away.

One of the greatest American achievements of the 20th century has been our ability to increase life expectancy. From the dawn of time to the year 1900, the average life expectancy in the United States was 47 years. Over the last 99 years, we have nearly doubled the life expectancy of Americans. We have done so with a massive infusion of Federal research dollars, and through thoughtful and compassionate programs that provide health care for millions of Americans—Medicaid and Medicare.

What of the quality of that longer life however? I believe we have a moral obligation to ensure that people who are living longer are not living sicker and poorer.

Today, Alzheimer's Disease is on track to wreak havoc on our nation's health care system and leave millions of American families in emotional and financial ruin. The disease affects over 4 million people nationwide and will affect as many as 14 million by 2050. Alzheimer's patients will symptomatically lose ability to perform routine tasks, and suffer impaired judgment, personality change and loss of language and communication skills. More than 7 out of 10 people with this disease live at home. Their caregivers are not wealthy, yet they spend on average \$12,500 per year to support the person with Alzheimer's they are caring for. They work hard, but often must leave, reduce, or change employment to care for their loved ones. Ninety percent of Alzheimer's caregivers are giving care to a relative, and an overwhelming majority, 75 percent, of caregivers are women. Studies have shown that the typical family caregiver is in her 70's and has two chronic health problems.

Of course, the real tragedy of Alzheimer's is the human cost associated with the disease—it ravages patients and caregivers. For millions, being an Alzheimer caregiver means giving up more hours for more years and more money. It means less time, less energy, and fewer resources for other family members, for dear friends, and for the caregivers themselves.

Alzheimer's is now the third most expensive disease in our country after heart disease and cancer, and yet the federal commitment to Alzheimer's research is three to five times less than the commitment the government has made to research on those other diseases. Last year, I led the effort to have Congress increase Alzheimer's funding at NIH by \$100 million—we got \$50 million. This year I'm working to increase that funding by \$100 million again.

Alzheimer's Disease is only part of the problem, however. We have a chronic care crisis in our country today. Without a coherent and comprehensive approach to care for people with disabling chronic conditions, this situation will only worsen. People with chronic diseases and disabilities will continue to suffer the consequences of deteriorating health if a strategy is not implemented to meet their long-term care needs.

As part of that strategy, we must recognize that there are thousands of spouses and other family members struggling to provide care for their loved ones in their homes each year. A new study in the latest issue of Health Affairs estimates the current market value of unpaid caregiving to adults who are disabled or chronically ill to be nearly \$200 billion a year.

These family caregivers are heroes—they fill a virtual “no care zone” where loved ones have no chronic care coverage but still have chronic care needs that require monitoring, oversight, and assistance.

The cuts passed as part of the Balanced Budget Act have had a devastating impact on real people's lives. In my district, one hospital has closed and two have been radically altered—one of them became a “hospital without beds” performing only outpatient day surgeries and closing its emergency room and maternity ward. Home health agencies and community health centers are closing. And the community hospital system serving my hometown of Malden and the surrounding communities has slashed its home health visits from 470,000 in 1997 to 332,000 in 1998 and they estimate only 260,000 for 1999. 1,400 patients have been cut from the system's home health care roster.

The Congressional Budget Office is having a hard time explaining the remarkably slow rate of growth in Medicare. At the same time, the CBO has drastically miscalculated the level of Medicare cuts attributable to the Balanced Budget Act. The CBO now predicts that the BBA will result in \$207 billion in “Medicare savings” over the 1997–2002 period, nearly double its August 1997 estimate of \$112 billion. The collapse of Medicare growth will result, in budget terms, in over \$63 billion in unanticipated savings in the next three years. These unanticipated savings should be redirected to their unintended victims.

Our plan will help to alleviate some of the pain caused by the BBA and ease the burdens of patients and families affected by conditions like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Congestive Heart Failure, Multiple Sclerosis, Cerebral

Palsy, Spinal Cord Injury, Muscular Dystrophy, and Stroke to name a few.

Our bill will help these caregivers in many different ways—through refundable tax credits, and a change in Medicare to better meet beneficiaries' chronic care needs at home or in adult day care and other community-based settings to name just a few.

This legislation is not perfect. But it is a beginning. It will be expensive—but I think there is a compelling argument to be made that long-term care needs to be at the top of our priority list. In 1995, Republicans were prepared to let Medicare “with on the vine.” In 1997, in the mad rush to pass the BBA the Republicans said Medicare is too expensive, and by the way, we need to cut it to pay for a tax cut. So in 1997 they chose Millionaires over Medicare. Earlier this year, I proposed the 2 percent Solution—using 2 percent of the projected future budget surplus to fund a long-term care program for in-home and community-based chronic care and respite care. I offered the proposal as an amendment in the Budget Committee and every Republican voted against it—they said covering long-term care through Medicare is too expensive, and by the way, we need every penny to pay for \$800 billion in tax cuts. So, despite a soaring economy that's filling the pockets of the wealthy, and despite the fact that the Republicans gave them a Balanced Budget Bonus in 1997, the 1999 atrocity is their choice of Billionaires over Beneficiaries.

What's worse, in 10 years, just as the first wave of baby boomers is set to retire—the price tag for the second 10 years of this year's Republican tax cut will explode to nearly \$3 trillion. Surely, we can do better.

We have entered a new era in Washington—an era with surplus as far as the eye can see—an era when the stock market is soaring, unemployment is at record lows, and American prosperity is unparalleled in the world. We can afford to give America's caregiver heroes help—PETE STARK and I have a plan which will send the message to these heroes that help is on the way.

I am pleased to join in introducing this bill today. Rep. STARK and I will be devoting a lot of time and energy recruiting members who care deeply about the long-term care crisis in our country—together we will be working on solutions for patients, for caregivers, and for families managing the impact of chronic and disabling conditions on their everyday lives. We look forward to working with our colleagues in the weeks and months to come building the coalition and passing legislation to bridge the gap between need and coverage for people suffering from chronic illness and disability in our country.

OPPOSING THE BURTON
AMENDMENT

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, for the last few years, my distinguished colleague from Indiana, DAN BURTON, has been introducing legislation to either eliminate or greatly reduce development assistance to India unless certain conditions with regards to human rights are

met. These initiatives have never won the approval of the House.

Yesterday, we were slated to vote on amendment to the foreign operations appropriations bill that threatened to reduce development assistance to India under the Agency for International Development by 25 percent.

I rose in opposition to this amendment.

As in the past, my colleague cited human rights abuses in India as the reason for his legislative initiative. While human rights abuses have been uncovered in India, it is important to note the significant progress India has made in resolving human rights problems, as noted in the State Department's human rights report on India.

In Punjab the serious abuses of the early 1990's were acknowledged and condemned by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court delegated responsibility for investigation of these abuses in the Punjab to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), whose investigation continues. Prison visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Jammu and Kashmir are another example of government transparency.

India is addressing its human rights problems because it is a democracy—the world's largest. Although the country has confronted many challenges since gaining independence in 1947, it has stayed true to its founding principles. India is a model for other nations that are still striving to build civil societies, institutionalize democratic values of free expression

and religion, and find strength in the diversity of their land and their people.

All this sets India favorably apart from other countries all over the world. It is incomprehensible to me why my colleague chose to single out the country that is particularly well prepared to address its human rights problems—and has shown the willingness to do so.

It is also incomprehensible to me why we would jeopardize the development assistance provided by the Agency for International Development. This development assistance is essentially humanitarian aid. Withholding this aid would have punished the same people his ill-conceived amendment sought to protect. Access to adequate nutrition, shelter, and education—the objective of our aid to India—is a human right as well.

It is for these reasons that I spoke in opposition to the Burton amendment last night. I am glad that my colleague withdrew his amendment in light of the overwhelming opposition he faced.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall votes Nos. 360, 361, and 362, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would

have voted "aye" on No. 360; "no" on No. 361; and "aye" on No. 362.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on a matter of critical importance and missed the following rollcall votes:

On the amendment to H.R. 2606 by the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. TANCREDO, regarding the reduction of funding for international organizations, specifically UNESCO, I would have voted "nay."

On the amendment to H.R. 2606 by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. PAUL, to prohibit the use of funds in the bill for international population control or family planning activities, I would have voted "nay."

On the amendment to H.R. 2606 also by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. PAUL, to prohibit the export-import bank, the overseas private investment corporation or the trade and development agency from entering into new obligations, I would have voted "nay."

Finally, Mr. Speaker on final passage of H.R. 2606, the foreign operations appropriations, I would have voted "yea."