

increased for crop insurance, it is predicted that if enough farmers take advantage of the insurance options available to them, there will be significantly less chance of the government having to provide emergency bailouts because of droughts or other conditions. Those usually are more expensive to taxpayers than the subsidies.

Farming always has been one of the highest risk occupations in terms of financial results.

If this new type of crop insurance can help reduce that risk, while also reducing emergency expenditures by the federal government, then virtually everyone should benefit.

THE NATIONAL MEDIA TREATS  
THE SOUTH DIFFERENTLY

**HON. FLOYD SPENCE**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 11, 2000*

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the following article from the Lexington County Chronicle, Lexington, South Carolina.

[From the Lexington County Chronicle, Mar. 9, 2000]

WHERE HAVE YOU GONE, DAN RATHER?

(By Jerry Bellune)

Before you call me a racist, you should know that I cut my reporting teeth covering the civil rights movement of the early 1960s. It was a beat few white reporters wanted. And at one time, I was the only reporter in Charlotte, N.C., the demonstrators trusted.

When we went north in 1964, we found racism rampant there, too. One Yankee landlord refused to rent to us because, to her northern ears, our southern accents sounded African-American.

Jump ahead from the 1960s to the Year 2000. Southern schools have been desegregated. Discrimination is illegal. African-Americans have established more than a foothold in business and the middle class. In the arts and sports, they have become a dominant force.

Yet the national media seems ignorant of—or worse, indifferent to—the Deep South's dramatic social changes. They can't seem to balance changes in attitude with the other big Southern story—the Sun Belt's economic explosion.

This came home to me last week in two tragic stories. In Pennsylvania, a black man went on a rampage, killing three white people and wounding two others. In Michigan, the 6-year-old son of a jail bird took a gun to school and "got even" by shooting a white classmate to death.

Both stories were one-day sensations on TV and the local daily's front page. After that, both stories slipped deep into the inside pages.

That made me wonder how the two stories would have been handled had the races of the killers and their victims been reversed.

What might Dan Rather have had to say about a white man going on a rampage, singling out black victims. Or a white boy shooting a black classmate to death? Would the Revs. Al Sharpton and Jesse Jackson have descended on Michigan and Pennsylvania to lead street marches against the perpetrators of these "racist" murders?

If they are for civil rights for everybody, where are they now? And where are the TV cameras?

If either of these crimes had occurred in the South, would they have been reported as

examples of the climate of violence and racism in this backward section of our great nation?

HONORING DR. THOMAS M.  
MCFADDEN

**HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 11, 2000*

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Dr. Thomas McFadden, this year's recipient of the Community Association of the Peninsula's (CAP) Agnes R. Moss Volunteer Award.

The Agnes R. Moss Award is presented annually by the CAP Board of Trustees to the person who has been most instrumental in assisting the association to fulfill its goals. Dr. McFadden is being honored for his expertise, talent, and leadership in enhancing CAP programs.

The mission of CAP is to bring cohesiveness to all residents of the Peninsula and to respond to unmet community needs. CAP programs include the Norris Theatre for the Performing Arts, the Spirit of the Peninsula Telethon, Study Skills Workshops, the Multicultural Committee, and the Peninsula Cultural Organization.

Dr. McFadden's contributions to CAP and its programs are extensive. He has been a member of the CAP Board of Trustees since 1993 and previously served as its president for two one-year terms. In addition to his service to CAP, Dr. McFadden has been an active member of the community serving on several Peninsula advisory boards including the Palos Verdes Chamber of Commerce and the Skirball Institute.

I congratulate Dr. McFadden on receiving this award. He is a valuable member of this Peninsula community. His contributions are much appreciated.

HONORING MEMBERS OF ARMED  
FORCES AND FEDERAL CIVILIAN  
EMPLOYEES WHO SERVED NA-  
TION DURING VIETNAM ERA AND  
FAMILIES OF THOSE INDIVID-  
UALS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES  
OR REMAIN UNACCOUNTED FOR  
OR WERE INJURED DURING  
THAT ERA

SPEECH OF

**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 10, 2000*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 228.

This bill recognizes and honors the sacrifice of our Vietnam-era veterans, their families, and those who are still unaccounted for and remain missing.

It is important for our nation to never forget the service of these military personnel.

Over 3.5 million U.S. military personnel served in the Republic of Vietnam and Southeast Asia, and millions more served around the world during the Vietnam era.

As a Vietnam Veteran, I am proud of the service of these men and women.

I saw first hand their incredible commitment and unwavering dedication to our national defense and American ideals.

After a quarter of a century since the end of the Vietnam War, it is important for all Americans to reflect on the incredible sacrifices made by these veterans who stood up to communism in Southeast Asia and around the world.

Our Vietnam-era veterans are heroes for their incredible courage and bravery both here in the United States and while deployed overseas.

They fought for freedom during a time when public support for their efforts was divided.

They returned to a nation that unfortunately did not welcome them back with the gratitude they deserved.

This was after they had withstood some of the most vicious and difficult combat conditions imaginable.

The effects of these circumstances on the lives of our Vietnam-era veterans and their families can never be fully measured.

Therefore, let us never forget the honorable service of our Vietnam-era veterans, and the heavy price paid by their friends and families.

Their sacrifice paved the way for the freedom and security we enjoy today, and no American should take for granted their willingness to serve in support of our national security and to turn back the tide of totalitarianism.

This resolution serves as a strong reminder of our gratitude to our Vietnam-era Veterans and to our soldiers currently deployed around the world.

It sends a message that we will never forget the memory of those who paid the ultimate price for the cause of freedom, and maintains our commitment to those who remain unaccounted for and are still missing.

Let this bill strengthen our resolve on behalf of our Vietnam-era veterans and their families, and serve as an expression of our appreciation and gratitude.

As someone who serves on the House Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs Committees, I salute our Vietnam-era Veterans and am proud to co-sponsor this legislation.

HONORING THE TOWNSHIP OF  
LOWER MERION IN MONT-  
GOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYL-  
VANIA

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 11, 2000*

Mr. HOEFFEL. Today I congratulate the township of Lower Merion in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania on its 100th anniversary. On March 5, 1900 Lower Merion formed what has become a model township government in Montgomery County.

Lower Merion's roots extend to 1682 when Welsh Quakers were granted a tract of land by William Penn just outside Philadelphia. In 1713, Lower Merion established an independent Township with about 52 landholders and tenants. The 1850s brought rapid change to Lower Merion with the advent of the railroad and marked the birth of the area known today as the "Main Line." Philadelphians soon began settling in the township and commuting to Philadelphia. In 1900, the Township was incorporated as a Township of the First Class.