

As a result, I still believe we should cut off U.S. development aid to India until it respects the human rights of its people. Also, if we are looking for terrorism in South Asia, why are we completely ignoring India? Finally, we should openly support self-determination for the people of Christian Nagaland, of Khalistan, of Kashmir, and all the other nations seeking their freedom from India.

We must make it clear that oppression in India must end and all people in South Asia must enjoy freedom. This pattern of oppression of Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, and other minorities is not going to end until America, the only superpower in the world, takes a strong stand and makes it clear to India that these actions are not acceptable, especially in a country that claims to be democratic.

I am placing the article from Burning Punjab into the RECORD.

[From the Burning Punjab News, June 7, 2000]

CATHOLIC PRIEST MURDERED IN HIS MISSION HOME

New Delhi—A Catholic priest was murdered in his mission home near Mathura in Uttar Pradesh last night, All-India Catholic Union (AICU) alleged here. Quoting information from Archbishop of Agra Diocese Vincent Concessao, AICU said in a statement that "brother George, a 35-year-old member of the Borivili order, was found battered to death in Nevada in the Adviki post area on the Mathura bypass." The Union also alleged that though there were no indications about the motives, the crime seemed to follow the pattern of violence at Kosi Kalan earlier this year in which a priest and two nuns were assaulted and their rooms ransacked. "Early information said some persons, still to be identified, entered the house, locked up the servant, and then entered George's room. They beat him up till he was dead and then escaped in the night," the statement said. Besides AICU, other church and human rights groups, including the United Christian Forum for Human Rights and the All-India Christian Council, lodged strong protests with the Government on the violence. The church groups also condemned the alleged attempt by the National Commission for Minorities, which sent a team to Mathura and Agra in April to probe the attacks on Christians, to "trivialise" the violence in its report.

THE CLASSROOM MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2000

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce, along with several of my colleagues, the Classroom Modernization Act of 2000, otherwise known as the CMA. This legislation will provide the necessary federal response to ensure that all children receive a high-quality education in a safe, suitable, and fully equipped classroom.

Research shows that academic performance suffers when students are in school buildings that are below par. Safety code violations, outdated science equipment, inadequate vocational education laboratories, environmental hazards, structural impediments to personal safety, and facilities that are not user friendly for disabled students, can all adversely affect the degree to which students learn.

Joining me today in the introduction of CMA are three Members of the Committee on Education and the Workforce who have been involved from the beginning in developing the legislation. Representatives ISAKSON, CASTLE, and MCKEON have devoted considerable time and effort to this initiative, and the results bear their imprints.

I have said repeatedly that the primary responsibility for school construction is and should remain at the state and local level. In FY 1995, President Clinton chose to rescind funds that Congress appropriated for the school construction program authorized in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. In FY 1996, the administration did not request any construction funds, and Department of Education budget documents stated:

The construction and renovation of school facilities has traditionally been, the responsibility of state and local governments, financed primarily by local taxpayers; we are opposed to the creation of a new federal grant program for school construction. . . . No funds are requested for this program. . . . For the reason explained above, the Administration opposes the creation of a new federal grant program for school construction.

However, I have come to believe that the federal government can provide a measured response to this urgent need without usurping state and local decision-making. That is exactly what the Classroom Modernization Act does. It assists states and local educational agencies, including charter schools, with the expenses of federal statutory requirements and priorities relating to infrastructure, technology, and equipment needs.

Specifically, it provides assistance to states and local schools to help them comply with federal statutory and regulatory requirements. Increasingly, states and school districts are finding that they must spend local funds on federal mandates. The CMA would help alleviate that burden. It is only proper that the federal government provide financing for such activities as facilities modifications in order to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and asbestos removal from school buildings in order to comply with the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act.

It is also important that internet wiring, improvements in vocational and science laboratories and equipment, and school facility renovations undertaken to comply with fire and safety codes should be allowable uses of funds at the local level.

Charter schools should also benefit significantly through CMA. Charter schools are public schools established under state law. Although a relatively new concept, charter schools are making great strides in improving and reforming public education. Initial reports show parental satisfaction is high, students are eager to learn, teachers are enjoying teaching again, administrators are set free from bureaucratic red-tape, and more dollars are getting to the classroom.

Unfortunately, charter schools have faced roadblocks in financing the construction and acquisition of school facilities. Often those states that do allow charter schools do not provide a dedicated funding stream for capital improvements or new construction for charter schools. The bill I am introducing today remedies this situation by assisting with the infrastructure expenses of charter schools.

CMA provides flexibility in the use of funds for charter schools. Specifically, as an incen-

tive for states to direct funds to charter schools, the bill does not require a match for federal funds directed toward charter school infrastructure activities. As an incentive for states to operate a state guaranteed loan program in which charter schools participate, CMA allows states to retain funds for the administrative costs of operating such a program.

I ask my colleagues in the House to take a look at the Classroom Modernization Act of 2000 and consider it as a carefully measured approach to dealing with school facilities.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CLASSROOM MODERNIZATION ACT

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Chairman Goodling as a co-sponsor the Classroom Modernization Act of 2000 to pay for federally mandated construction cost and start-up costs for charter school construction.

For years, the Federal Government has passed construction-related mandates on to local school boards for everything from asbestos removal and handicap access, to special education classrooms and IDEA related cost. Each requirement has failed to include a single dollar of federal money. Our proposal will fund these unfunded mandates and free up local dollars for school improvement.

The \$150 Million dollars for start-up charter school related construction cost would be meaningful in expanding new charter school applications, and for more private sector and parental involvement in local schools. Both the White House and the Congress have verbally promoted the public charter school movement, and now we are making a meaningful financial commitment to charter schools.

HONORING TROOPER RODNEY GOODSON

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Trooper Rodney Goodson for performing above and beyond the call of duty.

While on duty at the Red Lion Barracks, Mr. Goodson witnessed a traffic accident on a busy highway. One of the cars involved in the accident began to spin uncontrollably. Mr. Goodson attempted to stop the circling automobile but was unsuccessful. He then ran after the still spinning car, and reached through the broken drivers side window in order to steer the vehicle. When this too failed, Mr. Goodson steered the damaged car into his own.

In honor of this heroic achievement, Mr. Goodson received the Prosecutor's Commendation award at the PROCOPS Banquet on May 18.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in commending Mr. Goodson for his heroism, above and beyond the call of duty. He risked his life to protect the lives of others. In doing so, he has

brought pride to his family, his community, and his country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, flight delays and cancellations from Chicago yesterday June 26th caused me to be absent for several roll call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted yes on roll call vote 322, no on roll call vote 323, yes on roll call vote 324, yes on roll call vote 325, yes on roll call vote 326 and yes on roll call vote 327.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN WAR

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the many veterans from the 8th District and across North Carolina who served in the Korean War. June 25 marks the 50th anniversary of the Korean War, which is also called "the forgotten war" by many historians.

On June 25, 1950 Communist forces invaded South Korea and two days later, American military forces were called to intervene. Over the next 3 years, there would be a tremendous toll of sacrifice: 5.72 million Americans answered the call to service, more than 92,000 were wounded; 54,260 Americans died; and 8,176 were either prisoners of war or missing in action.

Last year, I had the opportunity to visit with our troops who are stationed at the 38th Parallel. They continue to bravely defend freedom for South Korea and the world. They remind us of the bravery and sacrifice made by the men and women in our Armed Forces 50 years ago.

We should take time out of every day to thank all veterans for the service they have given to our nation. I hope, however, that we will make a special effort to thank our Korean veterans and mark the contribution they made to defeat communism 50 years ago.

CONGRATULATING LARRY AND SALLY QUIST

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate Larry and Sally Quist, as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. Larry and Sally Quist were married on July 9, 1950.

Larry met Sally (previously Sally Doering) while he was attending Western State College in Gunnison, Colorado. At the time, Sally was still in high school in Montrose, Colorado. She later attended Western State College on a music scholarship.

Larry, a retired World War II Navy veteran, was a Park Service naturalist and manager. He retired from the Western Region at San Francisco after 33 years of service. While employed with the Park Service, Larry was stationed at Black Canyon National Park, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Hot Springs National Park, and Zion National Park. He was also the Superintendent of Stones River National Battlefield. Larry was the first Park Superintendent at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site. He served as head of public relations for Yosemite National Park from 1969 to 1971. After his work with Yosemite, he moved to the Park Service Western Region in San Francisco and continued to work in public relations.

Sally Quist, a stay-at-home mom, left Western State College to join Larry when he began working with the Park Service. Since moving to the San Francisco Bay area, both she and Larry have been heavily involved in philanthropic support of Sunny Hills Retirement Home in Marin County, near their home in Novato.

Among the Quist's many joys are their sons Kirt and Kris. Kirt is a retired Army officer, who has become a successful insurance and finance executive near Chicago, Illinois. He and his wife, Lynn, have two sons, Kyle and Kevin. Kris is the head curator for the State of California Parks in Monterey, California. He and his wife, Andrea, have a daughter, Lily, and a son, Jameson.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Larry and Sally Quist as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary and I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing them many more years of happiness.

REGARDING THE KOREAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF GREATER NEW YORK

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the House's attention the 40th anniversary of the Korean-American Association of Greater New York, a community institution representing the interests, hopes and dreams of thousands of Korean-Americans. Mr. Speaker, the Korean-American community in New York epitomizes the American dream.

Decades ago, thousands of immigrants, fleeing from war, poverty and desolation came to our nation's gateway of opportunity: New York City. Without knowing the language, without great wealth, but with strong family ties, robust community support and countless hours of hard work, Korean-Americans, like waves of immigrants before them have taken root and thrived in America.

Critical to their success was their ability to organize themselves for mutual support and assistance. At the heart of the Korean-American community's efforts were organizations like the Korean-American Association of Greater New York. Beginning in 1960, the Korean-American Association of Greater New York has helped Korean immigrants in learning English, organizing themselves within the blue-collar industries where they were able to

find work, registering to vote, and developing youth and government outreach programs.

Now, as is obvious to anyone who travels in the New York metropolitan area, second generation Korean-Americans have moved into every branch and corner of American life and have succeeded beyond the wildest expectations of their ancestors, who came to this country with so little in tangible goods, but with a wealth of determination and perseverance.

As we recalled so recently, on the anniversary of the Korean War, Korea and the United States are joined inseparably by a bond of allegiance formed in war and bound in the blood of the fallen soldiers of both nations. Similarly, Korean-Americans, whose presence here in the United States is tied with the great tragedy of that war, remember the great sorrow of the war for Korea together with an immeasurable appreciation for their adopted homeland. The courage and loyalty of the American soldier in answering the Republic of Korea in its hour of need is now matched by the devotion of Korean-Americans to this nation.

Just as the Republic of Korea and its relations with the United States have flourished and grown stronger in the years since the war, so too the Korean-American community has prospered and given back to this nation double what they have received. Nowhere is this fact more obvious than in New York.

I am honored, therefore, to pay tribute in this House to the Korean-American Association of Greater New York and its president, Sie Jong Lee, for their critical role in the success of the Korean-American community. I would also like to recognize all the current officers of the Association, Yong Sang Yoon, Jeong Ho Kim, Bok Ja Chang, Heon Gae Lee, Jay Joonseok Oh, Piljae Im, Hyun Woo Han, Myung Sook Chun, Daehong Kim, Mi Kyung Choi, Young-Joo Rhee, and Bo Young Jung, and to wish them all the best of success in the decades to come.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4690) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 3, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important bill for the country and for Colorado. I would like to be able to support it.

However, I cannot vote for it as it stands now, for a number of reasons.

For one thing, I am very concerned about the bill's funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

NOAA operates six of its twelve Environmental Research Laboratories in Colorado, and my own hometown of Boulder has the largest concentration of NOAA research Federal staff in one area—300—as well as the