

be provided in a public housing system. Because of his integrity, he rebuilt the trust and confidence of residents that the housing authority could provide quality service to those most in need.

David insists that the interests of residents come first. Residents are treated with respect and encouraged to participate in training programs such as developing computer skills. Families are encouraged to focus upon children in school and residents to participate in helping to manage the properties in which they live.

Mr. Speaker, if every major urban community had a housing director with the personal commitment and skills of David Gilmore, we would be much closer to solving the difficulties facing public housing. By showing that public housing can work, David Gilmore has done much to restore confidence in federal housing programs. David has made a major contribution to that effort to make our capital the "shining city on the hill."

COMPREHENSIVE RETIREMENT SECURITY AND PENSION REFORM ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support doing everything possible to strengthen retirement savings and help Americans achieve a secure retirement. The first task before us here in Congress is to ensure that Social Security will be solvent well into the future. My Democratic colleagues and I are working hard to achieve this goal. Our second task is to make it easier for the American people to save for their retirement.

Today there are over 35 million people over the age 65. By 2050, the number of people aged 65 and older is estimated to rise above 81 million. We must do everything possible to strengthen individual retirement savings that help Americans achieve a financially secure retirement. Additionally, we must help employers establish and maintain employee retirement plans. The Comprehensive Retirement Security and Pension Reform Act, of which I am a cosponsor, contains provisions to increase IRA's and help small employers offer pension plans, as well as other changes to make it easier for Americans to save.

Introduced by Representatives PORTMAN and CARDIN, H.R. 1102 increases the amount that individuals may contribute to traditional and Roth Individual Accounts (IRA's) from \$2000 to \$5000. Additionally, H.R. 1102 will encourage small employers to provide pension coverage by streamlining regulations and making it less expensive for small employers to set up pension plans and increasing their allowable contributions. H.R. 1102 will also enhance retirement security by reducing pension vesting requirements to three years; make retirement savings portable when workers change jobs; and allowing older workers to make catch up contributions to retirement savings plans. Additionally, it helps individuals with several employers by changing the regulation to eliminate the 100% of average compensation for the highest three-year provision under multi-employer pension plans.

I firmly believe that H.R. 1102 helps hard working middle class families plan for their retirement. This legislation received widespread, bipartisan support from Members of Congress and employer and employee organizations and unions.

I also supported the Neal substitute, as I believe it is important to ensure that lower income families receive the benefits of this legislation. However, I support final passage of the Portman-Cardin bill because I believe it will help many Americans earning below \$50,000 a year by allowing them to put away up to \$5000 a year in IRA and to increase the limits on their employer pensions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the Comprehensive Retirement Security and Pension Reform Act.

TRIBUTE TO PERI BAILEY—
CANCER SURVIVOR

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 2000

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with many friends in Charleston, West Virginia in offering congratulations and best wishes to Peri Bailey. As I deliver these remarks, a very special celebration is taking place on the second floor of Women & Children's Hospital in Charleston.

For the past year, Peri, who just celebrated her 3rd birthday, and her family have been battling cancer. Today the medical treatments will be supplemented with pop corn and snow cones to mark the occasion of her LAST chemotherapy treatment.

Peri, since I could not be with you today, I've asked my friend, Phil Luckeydoo, to be there on my behalf and he will bring along some balloons and a few magic tricks for you and your friends at Women's and Children's.

Peri, along with her family and friends, has demonstrated for us the true meaning of the words, courage, friendship, and faith. They have been a source of real inspiration to all West Virginians. And for that reason Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow members of the House to join me in extending our congratulations and best wishes to Peri on this memorable day, July 20, 2000—the day she officially becomes a cancer survivor!

ASIAN PACIFIC CHARTER
COMMISSION, H.R. 4899

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 4899, legislation to establish a commission to promote a coordinated foreign policy of the United States to ensure economic and military security in the Pacific region of Asia through the promotion of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, free trade, and open markets, and for other purposes.

Asia is a region vital to the future of our nation. Over the past 50 years, Asia has become a significant center of international economic and military power. Our nation has sacrificed

our blood of our sons and daughters on Asian soil in defense of our national shores. America has fought three wars in Asia since 1941 and American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines are engaged in ensuring peace across the Pacific. Our basic interests in Asia have remained virtually the same for the past 200 years: fostering democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

Shortly after World War II, the reknowned American soldier and statesman George C. Marshall said that a safe and free America depends on a safe and free Europe. Marshall, of course, was emphasizing the importance of Europe to our nation at the time. Permit me to suggest that Marshall's paradigm has now changed. Today, he could have stated that a safe and free America depends on a safe, democratic, and free Asia.

Just as we could not take Europe for granted during the Cold War, we must not take Asia for granted as we enter the 21st century. It is incumbent upon us as a global leader to provide the leadership that will both protect our interests in this vital region of the world and, at the same time, keep the peace. However, our leadership role in Asia is being questioned. Some Asians perceive the American approach to foreign policy is marked by uncertainty, questioning our sincerity and commitment to the region. Militarily, they have watched as American troop strength declined from 135,000 in 1990 to 85,000 in 1996. They were concerned with the closing of our strategic bases in the Philippines in 1992. There has been a mixed message of sacrifice of security and human rights issues to commercial engagement.

The democratic election which brought an opposition leader peacefully to power in Taipei this spring was welcomed by democratic nations around the world. It is such an orderly, democratic change which the Asian Pacific Charter Commission is designed to nurture.

Asia is a region not only of great diversity—ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic—but also of historic rivalries—ancient in their origins but no less severe today. Such rivalries can become serious threats to Asian stability. Potential flashpoints range from the 38th parallel on the Korean peninsula to the Taiwan Strait to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea to Kashmir on the Indian subcontinent. Weapons proliferation and regional arms races that are fueled by territorial, maritime, and ethnic disputes only add to the possibility of a major conflagration.

U.S. Leadership is continually being challenged to maintain and advance our national interests amid these relationships. Further challenges to U.S. interests include access to markets that are obstructed by trade barriers, violations of intellectual property rights, and other trade-related issues. Nor can we ignore the growth of transnational criminal activities that range from the threat to America's youth from narcotics produced in the Golden Triangle to the smuggling of illegal aliens onto our shores.

The most significant challenge to peace and prosperity in Asia is the rise of a regional hegemon. The People's Republic of China is the most likely candidate in that role. China is already an economic power and is seeking to become an Asian military power as well. In the absence of any countervailing presence, Asia could find itself within a Chinese sphere of influence in the not-too-distant future. Writing in