

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING BOB BEVERLY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize a remarkable citizen of Grand Junction, Colorado, Bob Beverly. Bob has for over three decades worked tirelessly, promoting the sport of skiing on the western slope of Colorado. Recently Bob was inducted into the Colorado Ski Museum Hall of Fame and I would like to honor his contributions to the State of Colorado.

Bob is a native of the Colorado ski country growing up in Steamboat, Colorado. After moving to Grand Junction in the 1950's he actively worked to help promote skiing in western Colorado. He was an instrumental player in founding the Grand Mesa and Mesa Creek ski areas, two areas that are unfortunately no longer in existence. Despite the difficulties with these two resorts he continued to promote skiing in the capacity of constructing volunteer ski patrols, in order to ensure the safety of Colorado's skiing community.

Bob's greatest contribution to the Grand Valley came when he founded the highly popular and successful Powderhorn ski area. He not only worked tirelessly to raise money to fund this enormous undertaking, but also helped to clear the area's first ski runs.

Bob's contributions to the Grand Valley and the Colorado ski community are immeasurable and he is well deserving of this distinguished honor. On behalf of the State of Colorado and the U.S. Congress I congratulate Bob on his induction into the Colorado Ski Hall of Fame and wish him the very best in his future endeavors.

CONCERNING VIOLENCE IN
MIDDLE EAST

SPEECH OF

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, as a co-sponsor of this resolution, I rise in strong support of its passage today. This important measure, introduced by my colleagues International Relations Committee Chairman BENJAMIN GILMAN and Ranking Member SAM GEJDENSON, expresses the United States' solidarity with the State of Israel and condemns the recent acts of Palestinian violence in the Middle East.

H. Con. Res. 426 calls upon the Palestinian leadership to honor its obligations under the Oslo Accords, to resolve its concerns peacefully at the negotiating table, and to cease inciting its people to violence. This resolution also calls for the Palestinian Authority to vigorously employ its security forces to restore order and to safeguard holy places of all

faiths. Without Chairman Arafat's adherence to these basic obligations under Oslo, efforts to salvage the peace process and improve the lives of both Israelis and Palestinians will surely fail.

This resolution was offered in response to weeks of tension in the Middle East and sends a clear message condemning Palestinian violence. This resolution will not only signal to Chairman Arafat that America abhors his calculated use of violence, it will also signal to nations across the Middle East and around the world that the American people stand by Israel—our democratic ally and closest partner in Middle East peace. At a time when Hezbollah leaders are broadcasting appeals for the murder of Israelis, and when the rogue states of Iraq and Iran are renewing calls for Israel's destruction, the United States must transmit a clear, unmistakable message of support for Israel.

This legislation compliments another measure—H.R. 5522—which I recently offered with my colleagues ANTHONY WEINER, MATT SALMON, and PETER DEUTSCH, to cut funding for the Palestinian Authority pending a peaceful resolution to the conflict in the Middle East and full renunciation of violence. H.R. 5522 would immediately cut approximately \$33 million in non-humanitarian U.S. aid directed to the Palestinian Authority projected to be included in the Fiscal Year 2001 budget. The bill contains a provision allowing the President to waive the proposed sanctions upon certifying that the Palestinian Authority has renounced violence as a means of political expression, and that the violence has actually subsided. I believe this bill, in conjunction with the resolution we are considering today, appropriately signifies the breadth and scope of U.S. resolve.

The acts of violence committed by the Palestinian Authority has again plunged the Middle East into a deep crisis. The progress realized through years of difficult negotiations in the Middle East offered hope to all Israeli's who desire a final peace with true security, while offering Palestinians the hope of greater sovereignty. This progress was achieved because both sides negotiated in good faith, and developed trust and understanding. The Israeli government demonstrated its commitment to peace at Camp David, when it offered unprecedented compromises to end the conflict. At this time of great peril, the U.S. must state its strong commitment and support for the State of Israel.

I urge my colleagues to support Israel and vote for this passage of this resolution.

IN MEMORY OF GARY MCPHERSON

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Colorado State Representative Gary McPherson—a husband and

father of three, a public servant, a self-made individual, and a leading citizen of Arapahoe County and the great State of Colorado, who recently passed away.

On October 12th of this year, Colorado suffered a tragic loss with the passing of my friend, Gary McPherson. Gary represented State House District 40 for the last six years and was considered a rising star in Colorado's political realm. At 37 years of age, he was a respected lawyer as well as a distinguished lawmaker. He always had a smile on his face and was willing to share advice on anything from legislation to how well the Nebraska Cornhuskers were going to do next season. His legislative accomplishments run the gamut from protecting property rights and seeking tougher criminal sentencing to returning TABOR tax surpluses to Colorado taxpayers, reducing the State income tax rates, and bringing a special civility and decorum to the State House floor.

Gary was the quintessential citizen legislator, he began his public service as a precinct leader in southeast Aurora and hosted local caucuses for the surrounding precincts. During this time, gained the respect of the community and was appointed, in 1995, to fill the vacancy in his local House District. Gary established himself as a leader in the State Legislature, becoming the chairman of the 13 member House Finance Committee as well as serving on the Appropriations and Judiciary committees.

His honesty and forthright approach to every endeavor was highly valued and respected by his colleagues. His dedication to the Colorado Civil Air Patrol, where he participated, has led his family to ask that contributions be directed to them in his memory.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States reflect that Gary McPherson was a gentleman of proud Scottish heritage, a father to three lovely daughters: Christina, Elizabeth, and Ashley, and loving husband of Shelley, and that he will be missed by one and all.

HONORING DR. DEAN TUTTLE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, Today I rise to recognize before the House the accomplishments of Dr. Dean Tuttle of Greeley, Colorado. At a ceremony in Madison Square Garden this evening, Dr. Tuttle will be presented the American Foundation for the Blind's 2000 Migel Professional Award. The award is the AFB's highest honor. The Migel Medal was established in 1937 by the late M.C. Migel, the American Foundation for the Blind's first chairman, to honor volunteers and professionals whose dedication and achievements have significantly improved the lives of people who are blind or visually impaired. Each year, only two

• 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.

people of such high character are presented the Migel Medal.

Dr. Tuttle is a retired Special Education professor at the University of Northern Colorado. He has written extensively on visual impairment. For the past nine years, he has consulted the Hadley School for the blind on its curriculum planning and evaluation. He holds masters degrees from San Francisco State College and Columbia University Teachers College in Special Education. Dr. Tuttle earned his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley, and San Francisco State University in Educational Psychology. Dr. Tuttle's writings and lectures consistently inspire young teachers entering the fields of education and rehabilitation for the blind to do all they can to make life better for the visually impaired.

The American Foundation for the Blind is a national nonprofit organization whose mission is to eliminate the inequities faced by the ten million Americans who are blind or visually impaired. This is an organization to which Helen Keller devoted forty years of her life, and it is no surprise that this wonderful organization is now honoring one of our country's most dedicated educators. Dr. Dean Tuttle selflessly devotes his time to benefit the blind and visually impaired, and it is with great pride that I stand here today to speak to his vast achievement and success.

HONORING DOVE CREEK
COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize a remarkable group of individuals responsible for expanding the Community Health Clinic in Dove Creek, Colorado. These talented individuals have, through determination and dedication, brought the citizens of Dolores County and surrounding communities a medical center that can accommodate the areas medical needs.

This unique medical facility is a federally qualified rural health clinic that serves the citizens of southern Colorado, living in Dolores County, parts of Montezuma and San Miguel Counties, as well as San Juan County in Utah. In the past year these individuals have been monumental in acquiring the much-needed funds that allowed the clinic to expand its size in order to better serve its patients.

The new addition to the clinic will now allow it to house the Dolores County Health Nurse's office, Emergency Medical Services and the Coroner's office.

The addition that is now being added will expand the clinic in immeasurable ways including added expansions of pharmaceutical, laboratory, radiology and emergency facilities. Without such incredible compassion and commitment to their community these individuals may not have made this clinic into the impressive medical facility it is today.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to honor Dianne Smith, Executive Director; Betty Sernadeni, Health Board President; Martin Neubert, Physician's Assistant and Dan Fernandez, a Colorado State University Extension Agent. They have benefited their commu-

nity in immeasurable ways and have ensured that the citizens of southern Colorado are able to receive the best medical treatment around and for that I commend their efforts and thank them for their commitment to the citizens of our great state of Colorado.

TRIBUTE TO FBI SPECIAL AGENT
DENNIS CONWAY

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agent Dennis Conway, who has served with distinction in the Bureau's Kansas City Division since 1989.

Special Agent Conway will retire on December 31, 2000, concluding a career during which he was responsible for the successful investigation, arrest, and prosecution of over 200 criminals.

From 1972–1976, Special Agent Conway was assigned to the FBI's Oklahoma City Division, where he investigated violent crimes. Then, from 1976–1983, he was Bank Robbery Coordinator in the Bureau's Minneapolis Division. From 1983–1989, Special Agent Conway was assigned to the FBI's Detroit Division, where he was case agent on an undercover illegal drug investigation which resulted in the conviction of a high profile drug distributor, who was convicted after a six week trial.

From 1989 to the present, Special Agent Conway has been assigned to the Bureau's Kansas City Division. During that time, he served as case agent on undercover drug operation "Plazop," which focused on sources of illegal drug supplies from Colombia, the Philippines, the Dominican Republic, Los Angeles and San Diego. This investigation resulted in 32 criminal convictions which significantly reduced the quantity of illegal drugs on the streets of Kansas City, Kansas, and Missouri. For the past six years, Special Agent Conway has investigated illegal drug crimes and crimes of violence within the U.S. Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas, where his efforts have resulted in over 60 indictments.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to pay public tribute to my constituent, FBI Special Agent Dennis Conway, as he completes a distinguished career of service to the Kansas City community and our nation as a whole. The public at large and the law enforcement community are better for his efforts, and we wish him well as he concludes his career with the FBI.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIRE-
MENT OF ROBERT J. CLARKSON

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Robert J. Clarkson. On November 3, 2000, Mr. Clarkson will retire from the United States Postal Service after 61 years of federal service. In the entire 224-year history of the Postal Service, Mr. Clarkson is only the 25th person

to serve over 50 years and the only one from the State of Alabama.

Robert Clarkson began his postal career at age 14 as a special delivery messenger with the post office in Anniston, Alabama. That was in 1940. To put this in perspective, at that time, a regular stamp cost 3 cents and a special delivery stamp cost 10 cents. Mr. Clarkson was paid 9 cents for every special delivery letter he delivered. He was a city carrier from 1942 to 1955 at which time he transferred to the Piedmont, Alabama Post Office as a Rural Letter Carrier. He has been a rural career since that time, for 32 years out of the Piedmont Post Office and then 13 years out of the Anniston Post Office.

During his career as a Rural Letter Carrier, Mr. Clarkson, was Committeeman of the Third District for the Alabama Rural Letter Carriers Association as well as a local Steward for many years. He was given a Special Achievement Award by the Postal Service in recognition of his job performance.

Within the span of his employment, Robert Clarkson served 2 years in the United States Navy. When he was discharged, he returned home and completed high school and then college by going to night school.

Mr. Speaker, I want to salute Robert Clarkson for his remarkable career with the Postal Service and to thank him for his service to the residents of Calhoun County, Alabama. His tradition with the Postal Service is being carried on by his son, Michael, a Rural Carrier in Oxford, Alabama.

THE VACCINE INJURY COMPENSA-
TION PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT
ACT OF 2000

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Improvement Act of 2000," legislation designed to revise and improve the standards applied to petitions for compensating injuries associated with vaccines administered to children when the claims are deemed not to be covered by the "Vaccine Table." The Table is used in the program to create presumptions favoring compensation coverage under very limited circumstances and pursuant to specific criteria.

Mr. Speaker, I have chaired oversight hearings of the House Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources devoted to problems and issues in the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. Our full committee, the House Committee on Government Reform, also has been actively engaged in oversight of this important program. As a product of our hearings and extensive oversight activities, members of the subcommittee and full committee in a bipartisan manner and without objection, passed on October 5, 2000, the report entitled, "The Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Addressing the Needs and Improving Practices."

Among the recommendations of this report is the need to devise an alternative standard for determining compensation for petitioners who claim vaccine-related injuries, but whose petitions are not covered by the Vaccine

Table. As the report correctly explains, Congress recognized deficiencies in scientific studies on the topic of vaccine-related injuries, and intended to provide a fair and reasonable opportunity for petitioners to demonstrate vaccine-relatedness. If a significant relationship or association could be proven, compensation coverage was intended. Regrettably, the current wording of the statute has been interpreted and applied in a manner that requires a traditional tort "causation" legal analysis. If the traditional legal approach had been intended, Congress would simply have allowed these cases to be resolved through traditional tort liability litigation. That was not the desire of Congress when the program was established; it is not the desire of Congress today. Accordingly, a revision to the petition standards is needed to ensure that reasonable and fair determinations of vaccine association and relatedness are provided. That is precisely what this legislation does. It does not address various other reforms—some favored by the involved federal agencies and some not, some needed and some not—that are intended to improve the program further. The focus of this bill is simply to revise and clarify the standard used in adjudicating certain petitions. This reform will foreclose the practice of effectively denying petitions when scientific studies do not squarely address the specific circumstances presented, and will provide a reasonable, fair and appropriately flexible standard for examining evidence and determining vaccine injury compensation coverage.

The revised language of this legislation provides an approach and standard for coverage that is similar to that used in determining medical treatment benefits to veterans who claim illnesses presumed to be related to exposures to Agent Orange.

HONORING JUDGE JACK PIERCE

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a man who is a devoted American, a great Texan and a great friend. I stand here today to recognize The Honorable Jack Pierce for his outstanding service as District Judge in Nacogdoches, Texas. His approaching retirement on December 31, 2000, will mark the end of an exceptional career.

Judge Pierce presided over the 145th Judicial District Court as District Judge for 37 years and 4 months, serving as the longest seated judge in the history of Texas. Appointed by Governor John Connally on August 31, 1963, Judge Pierce will always be known for his exemplary public service.

My friend Jack has roots deep in Nacogdoches. He graduated from Nacogdoches High School and received his bachelor's degree from Stephen F. Austin State University. After graduating from law school at Baylor University in 1958, he returned to Nacogdoches to start a family with Willene Bird, his wife of 32 years. He and his wife raised two daughters while his career began to soar.

Remarkably, this distinguished jurist won nine consecutive elections as District Judge.

During his progressive tenure, Judge Pierce made great contributions to the court system in Nacogdoches. He was the first local judge to name a woman to the Nacogdoches Grand Jury Commission. He created the "Ninety Day Guarantee" for court trials in the county, and he established the law library at the Nacogdoches County Courthouse. His record speaks volumes about his convictions and his commitment to always do the right thing.

Although well known for his professional success, many people know Jack Pierce for his contributions outside the courtroom. An active member of Fredonia Hill Baptist Church, Judge Pierce served on the pastoral selection committees and was chosen as Outstanding Father in 1991. He was chairman of the Attoyac District Boy Scouts of East Texas, and received the Silver Beaver Award for adult leadership. Presently, he advances community improvement through memberships in the Kiwanis Club and the Nacogdoches Booster Club.

At the end of this year, Judge Pierce will hang up his hat, but I know this will not be the last we see of this great man. He knows the value of investing in the community, and the city of Nacogdoches is a better place for it. I am grateful for his dedication to the community through the years—his service has not gone unnoticed. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to stand before you today to pay my respects to one of America's greats, Judge Jack Pierce.

TRIBUTE TO KATHY REED ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring special attention to someone who has been a great asset to my District and me for the past nine years. After nine years of service and dedication to the people of Iowa's Second District, my District Representative for Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson counties has announced her retirement for the end of this year. Kathy Reed has been a loyal and dedicated employee, and someone I am proud to have worked with over the years.

Kathy has been no ordinary District Representative. Everyone who comes into contact with Kathy takes an immediate liking to her. Her extraordinary sense of humor has helped her through some difficult times on the job. Once, on a hot July day Kathy and I were scheduled to tour an agriculture processing plant. Afterward we were scheduled for several meetings with my constituents. Needless to say, the hot weather mixed with the aroma of the plant did not make for a good combination. Kathy's remarkable sense of humor allowed her to get through the experience and the potential embarrassment when we left the plant to attend our next meeting. You might say we left the plant, but the plant did not leave us!

Kathy is one of those rare people who when people see her walk through the door they immediately have a smile on their face. Rarely is she greeted with just a handshake or a simple

hello. More often than not the people in the community greet her with a hug. She has a true gift for connecting with people.

Not only will the people of the Second District miss Kathy, but her co-workers and I will especially feel her absence. Some on my staff have had the privilege of working with Kathy for the entire past nine years, and some have worked with her for a much shorter period. Regardless of the amount of time spent working with Kathy, everyone on my staff is able to agree on one thing. Kathy always brings out the positives in any situation and is able to find a silver lining in even the most negative circumstances. For the past several years Kathy has undertaken a project to help her co-workers and me remember the positive aspects of our job. Each month Kathy compiles all the "thank you" notes, e-mails and messages that come to all of my offices. She then forwards them to all her co-workers and me. This is a good example of this facet of her personality. It can be easy to let the negative comments and situation influence us, but every month the "thank-you's" have reminded us of the positive impact our work can sometimes have on the people of the Second District.

Kathy Reed will indeed be missed by not only the people of the Second District, but especially by her co-workers and me. I wish Kathy nothing but the best as she enters this exciting phase of her life. She and her husband Chuck plan to travel the country and spend plenty quality time with their children and grandson. I am truly sad that she will no longer be a part of my organization, but I am proud that she was with me for nine years, and I am honored to call her my friend.

IN RECOGNITION OF NANCY JOHNSON, ALABAMA OLYMPIAN

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, Today I pay tribute to Nancy Johnson of Phenix City, Alabama, who earned the first medal for the United States at the 2000 Olympic Games. She took the gold in the 10-meter air rifle event. Nancy won by defeating Korean Cho-Hyun Kang by two-tenths of a point, matching the Olympic finals world record with her combined score.

Nancy Johnson came to the 2000 Olympics as the 1999 U.S. Air Rifle National Champion, but she was a member of the 1996 Air Rifle Olympic Team competing in Atlanta. In her spare time, she is a runner and a mountain biker. Most remarkable is the fact that in 1991, after suffering nerve damage, she was told that she would never shoot again. With hard work and dedication, she proved the doctors wrong.

During the 2 weeks of the Sydney Olympics, we were treated to some remarkable athletic achievements. The determination of these athletes to achieve their goals was an inspiration to us. I salute Nancy Johnson on her gold medal victory.

HONORING JOSEPH P. NACCHIO

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize Joe Nacchio, chairman and chief executive officer of Qwest Communications International Inc. of Denver, CO, and join the National Italian American Foundation as it honors him for the Special Achievement Award in Communications which will be presented on October 28, 2000, in Washington, DC.

As the Representative of Colorado's Sixth Congressional District, and a fellow Italian-American, I am extremely pleased to recognize Joe Nacchio as he receives this award.

Joe Nacchio was born in Brooklyn to a blue collar Italian immigrant family. His late grandparents and great-grandparents all arrived in America via Ellis Island. It is an honor for me to recognize the determination and commitment he has exhibited in his personal and professional life. He has been blessed, fortunate and has epitomized the entrepreneurial spirit, especially at Qwest, in order to achieve this award and great success in the high technology world. His parents, Frank and Carmela Nacchio, will join Joe in Washington, DC, as he is recognized for his exemplary contributions to corporate success and growth. I know that Joe has been a great source of pride for them and his wife, Anne, and his sons, David and Michael.

The people of Colorado have every right to be proud of him, especially now that Qwest Communications is the largest private employer in the State. I salute Joe Nacchio, for his leadership and drive, which has and will continue to benefit the business environment as well as his deep commitment to his family, values, and principles as an Italian-American.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE MARY MURGUIA

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Kansas native and former resident of the Third Congressional District of Kansas, Mary Murguia, who on October 3rd was confirmed, by voice vote, by the U.S. Senate as a Federal District Court Judge for the District of Arizona.

Mary Murguia is the first Latina to be appointed to the federal bench in Arizona. The daughter of Alfred and Amalia Murguia, she and her six brothers and sisters grew up in the Argentine neighborhood of Kansas City, Kansas, where her parents still reside. She received bachelor's degrees in Spanish and journalism from the University of Kansas in 1982 and a law degree from KU in 1985.

Mary began her law career as an assistant district attorney for the Wyandotte County district attorney's office in Kansas City, Kansas; in 1990 she was appointed as an assistant U.S. Attorney in Arizona, where she served until 1998. Since that time, she worked in the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., as

the director of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, where she served as liaison between the Attorney General, the offices and agencies of the Justice Department, and the 94 U.S. Attorneys' offices.

Mary's brother, Carlos Murguia, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate last year as the first Latino Federal District Court Judge for the District of Kansas; her twin sister, Janet Murguia, served as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Legislative Affairs for President Clinton and is now Deputy Campaign Manager for Constituency Outreach for the Gore-Lieberman 2000 campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity today to pay tribute to newly appointed Federal District Court Judge Mary Murguia and I wish her a lengthy and personally rewarding career in public service on the federal bench.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT
ON H.R. 4811, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
EXPORT FINANCING,
AND RELATED PROGRAMS AP-
PROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which includes a critical provision to provide debt relief to 30 of the world's poorest countries, fulfilling a pledge by the United States to help alleviate the often crippling debts that have hindered economic development in the Third World.

The plan includes the full \$435 million sought by President Clinton for debt relief for highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) as well as language allowing the International Monetary Fund to revalue its gold reserves for additional debt forgiveness. I applaud the work of the Administration, which spearheaded the international effort to relieve debt from the world's poorest countries. This program requires such nations to reallocate funds from debt payments into human capital development and prohibits the participation of nations with excessive military spending, involvement in drugs, terrorist activity or human rights violations. It is important to note that the United States is not the largest creditor, either bilaterally or multilaterally, but without U.S. leadership and participation this effort could not succeed. Most of the debt targeted for relief are longstanding bilateral loans by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

I want to congratulate Mr. CALLAHAN, the Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, who included compromise language that requires a 2-year moratorium on construction project loans from international banks to countries that will benefit from the debt relief effort. While we support responsible direct debt relief for poor countries, I strongly agree that we take steps to ensure the money isn't used just to pay off bad loans rather than directly assisting poor people.

In fact, the moratorium provisions are substantively similar to an amendment I offered last November during the House Banking Committee's consideration of H.R. 1095, legis-

lation which took an important step in relieving some of the debt loads carried by the world's poorest nations. The amendment I offered would have imposed strict conditions against further lending for a period of five years for any country that obtains debt relief. While I strongly support debt relief, I believe it should be structured to ensure that participating countries cannot return to high levels of debt acquisition without a reasonable "cooling-off" period; similar to the conditions required by law in the U.S. for individuals who declare bankruptcy. While my amendment was not approved by the Committee, I am pleased that similar provisions were included in this Conference Report.

As a member of the House Banking Committee, I am especially pleased that the Leadership chose to make this commitment to debt relief. I believe much credit should go to my colleague and Chairman of the Banking Committee, JIM LEACH. Last year, under his leadership, the Banking Committee approved took critical steps toward realizing our debt relief goals through passage of H.R. 1095. While some of the most important provisions of H.R. 1095 were realized last year, the debt relief provisions included in this conference report help us to fully abide by our pledge to engage in meaningful debt relief for the world's poorest countries.

I am also pleased with the \$2.82 billion in aid to Israel contained in this bill. U.S. aid to Israel is always essential, but it is especially important today with the ongoing crisis in the Middle East. As the region is engulfed in violence, it is precisely at such moments that the clear demonstration of U.S. support for Israel and her security, as manifested in this foreign aid bill, is vitally important. U.S. aid to Israel, both economic and military, helps Israel meet its most pressing security needs. As other nations in the Middle East expand and modernize their arsenals, U.S. aid provides Israel with the means to obtain the advanced American weaponry it needs to defend itself. By keeping Israel's strong and prepared, U.S. aid actively deters aggressors from attacking Israel without an American military presence, which Israel has never sought. It is only through an affirmative vote for this Conference Report that Israel will receive this critical U.S. support.

Mr. Speaker, at less than 1 percent of the federal budget, foreign aid helps the U.S. confront threats to our national security and promotes peace and democracy while supporting humanitarian objectives. I urge my colleagues to support the debt relief provisions in this bill, U.S. aid to Israel and passage of the Fiscal Year 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriation Conference Report.

PATRICK ROY: THE GREATEST

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the greatest goal tender in the history of the National Hockey League (NHL). Patrick Roy, a perennial Hall of Famer representing the Colorado Avalanche, earned the distinction of the winningest goalie in NHL history on Tuesday, October 17th by winning his 448th

game. This is an incredible personal achievement in the sporting world, and a proud day for the people of Colorado.

In his professional career, Patrick Roy has hoisted three Stanley Cup Trophies, three Vezina Trophies given to the league's best goalie, and the Conn Smythe Trophy, which is given to the Most Valuable Player of the post season. He holds the record for the most seasons winning twenty games or more, and he has more post season wins and shutouts than anyone in the history of the National Hockey League. As a young player for the Montreal Canadiens, Patrick Roy dazzles the hockey world with his quick reflexes and athletic ability when he won his first Stanley Cup and Conn Smythe Trophy as a rookie in 1986. In Colorado, a more mature Patrick Roy intimidates opposing teams with his confidence and poise as the greatest clutch goal tender of all time.

Patrick Roy is a fierce competitor whose passion and dedication define the sport of hockey. These very attributes were on display Tuesday night as he denied twenty seven shots on goal en route to leading the Colorado Avalanche to a dramatic overtime victory against the Washington Capitals. As a proud resident of Colorado, Patrick Roy donates his time off the ice by actively participating in many Avalanche charity functions. He is a loving father who ritually writes the names of his three young children on his stick before every game to give him inspiration and strength. He is an incredible athlete. It is with tremendous pride that I stand here today to recognize one of Colorado's best athletes. Patrick Roy is a legend in the history of sport, and an inspiration to sports enthusiasts and fans.

MEDICAID INTENSIVE COMMUNITY
MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT
ACT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today I along with my colleague, Representative BARBARA CUBIN, introduced important legislation to improve the standard of care for the mentally ill under the Medicaid program, the Medicaid Intensive Community Mental Health Treatment Act of 2000. This legislation provides each state with the option of covering intensive community mental health treatment under the Medicaid program. These community health programs are intensive treatments for adults and children with a diagnosed and persistent mental illness if they meet certain criteria under Medicaid. This bill amends title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide states with the option of covering intensive community treatment under the Medicaid program.

With this bill, the states can use 24-hour, 7-day-a-week intensive case management programs, psychiatric rehabilitation, discharge planning, and other evidence-based approaches such as assertive community treatment. These programs have been proven more effective and less expensive than inpatient care. The severely mentally ill are not receiving the help they need under the current programs covered under Medicaid.

This bill helps states reduce the costs of inpatient care under Medicaid. Trials have dem-

onstrated that the use of these services substantially reduces the need for inpatient mental illnesses. This bill focuses the treatments used to benefit the severely mentally ill and thereby reduces the amount spent on inpatient care.

Current federal financing for community-based mental health care is spread across six or more optional Medicaid service categories. There exists a patchwork of state and country programs characterized by a lack of coordination, inflexible funding streams, and missing service components. This bill brings together a number of proven treatments for the severely mentally ill. States are given a choice, not a mandate, to adopt these improved services.

The people in our country who suffer from severe and persistent mental illnesses are not receiving the care they deserve. Without this specialized and intensive treatment it is extremely difficult for them to improve their lives. Many of the severely mentally ill are habitual inhabitants of the prison system or are homeless. If they have access to the specialized intensive care provided by these programs, cyclical regression to their illnesses may be avoided. This bill puts the choice squarely on the states: they can and should exercise the option to provide the quality of care individuals with severe mental illnesses deserve.

This bill does not cover everyone seeking psychiatric therapy. It covers only those with severe and persistent mental illnesses who meet one of the following criteria: a history of hospitalization or of repeated arrests for minor offenses; A history of poor outcomes from lesser treatments; who cannot meet their own basic needs; or have a history of coexisting substance abuse for at least 12 months.

The Medicaid Intensive Community Health Treatment Act of 2000 gives states a clear choice to improve the lives of their severely mentally ill residents.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes No. 551 and No. 552. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 551 and "yea" on rollcall vote No. 552.

HONORING DON DIMENSTEIN FOR
OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE
COMMUNITY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the New Haven, Connecticut community and my dear friend—Don Dimenstein. I am proud to join Mayor John DeStefano, members of the Atwater Senior center, and the City of New Haven as they gather to salute Don for his many years of outstanding leadership and service.

After nearly five decades of public service, Don continues to serve the City of New Haven

with unparalleled dedication and commitment. A life-long resident of New Haven, Don has been a leading figure in our community for many years. His extensive record of commitment to the community includes public service in a variety of capacities. Don will leave a legacy in the incredible example he has set for us by his professionalism and sense of civic duty. I am consistently amazed at the energy and tenacity Don continues to demonstrate on behalf of New Haven residents.

For nearly four decades, Don has served in the City of New Haven in the field of Human Services. First, as a member of the Board of Alderman, then as an original staff member of the New Haven's first anti-poverty agency, Community Progress, Inc., and most recently as an employee with the City's Elderly Services Department which he now heads. Don's career has taken him across the lines of every demographic group, from our children to our grandparents. Don has truly had a significant impact on the entire New Haven community. As one of the first members of Community Progress, Don played a major role in the development and implementation of employment and training programs. Since their inception, these programs have given thousands of men and women the skills they need to join the workforce and provide for their families. During his tenure with the Elderly Services Department, Don has worked diligently to make sure the needs of our seniors are met. He is known throughout the Greater New Haven area as a strong voice on behalf of seniors and always willing to go to great lengths to ensure their interests are represented.

Determined and inspired to make a difference in our community, Don's commitment to the families and elderly of New Haven extends beyond his professional career. "Man's rent on Earth is his service to others"—a classic quote that has become Don's lifelong motto. He has touched the lives of many with his volunteer efforts, including with such organizations as the Westville Youth Association, the New Haven Area Mental Health Association, the Bikur Cholim Sheveth Achim Synagogue, and the League of Women Voters. These are only a few of many community organizations he has helped. I have often said that our communities would not be the same without the efforts of volunteers and this is especially true in Don's case. He has had such a profound impact on the City of New Haven that there is no doubt it would not be the same without the compassion and generosity he has demonstrated.

I am proud to stand today and join Don's wife, Patricia, family, friends, and colleagues to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for his outstanding service and invaluable contributions to our community. The residents of New Haven are better off because of all of Don's good work. Thank you, Don, for all you've done.

ELECTRONIC PRIVACY
PROTECTION ACT

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Internet and Privacy Caucuses I rise to

call my colleagues attention to a bill I introduced today to protect consumers from software more commonly known as "spyware."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit a July 14th article in the Washington Post that outlined this problem. In this article entitled "Your PC Is Watching," the Post writer points out that companies like Mattel who make interactive computer toys like the Reader Rabbit and Arthur's Reading Games are using spyware to track the habits and usage of children. She also points out that companies like Intuit Inc. who make the popular home accounting program Quicken employ spyware.

Spyware is a computer program, usually embedded in another program, that can take information from a person's computer without their knowledge or consent. That's right. Information can be removed from a computer without the consent of the user. What this software does is take information stored on a person's computer and transmits it to the operator of the spyware while a person is online.

This information is typically sent to the manufacturer of the software, a marketing company or an advertising agency to aid in the development of new products or advertising campaigns. Spyware often collects the cookies that a person accumulates while browsing the net.

Let me make this clear, Mr. Speaker. This legislation does not affect the issuance of cookies by Internet companies. Cookies, do not by themselves act as spyware. A cookie is an identifier for a particular Web site that allows among other things a host to recognize a user. Protections for people who want to guard against cookies are built into the major Web browsing programs.

What my legislation does is protect the American people from intrusion. None of us let strangers into the house without first checking who is at the door. Surely, we do not want intruders coming into our computers without first giving our consent and, for example, misusing cookies. With the increasing use of home computers for personal business like taxes and financial planning people are storing more and more sensitive personal data on their PCs.

What this legislation does is require the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations within 120 days of the bill's passage to do a few common-sense things. The regulations will require that any piece of software that contains spyware be clearly marked with a label. Also, it would make it unlawful to knowingly install spyware on a computer or use spyware without obtaining consent from the primary user of the computer.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other important thing that this legislation will do. It will double the penalty for any person or company to use or install spyware on a computer that is known to be under the control of a minor.

Mr. Speaker the practice of strangers tracking the activities of our children is deplorable. I understand that most companies argue that they do not use these programs for sinister reasons. I also understand the argument that this software allows them to tailor products and services to the needs of the consumer.

Mr. Speaker I also understand that it is not a far stretch from this to the unintended uses of this software to cyber-stalk children, steal financial or medical information or even steal a person's identity.

It is time we stopped talking and studying the problem of privacy protection and start act-

ing to protect our constituents. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

[From the Washington Post, Fri., July 14, 2000]

(BY ARIANA EUNJUNG CHA)

Keith Little, a computer technician who makes house calls on the apple farms of central Washington state, says more and more of his clients are asking him to take steps to protect their online privacy. So he scans their computers for any mischievous programs and installs security software.

What surprises people is how often Little finds programs designed to funnel bits of their personal information from their computers and into giant corporate databases. He says more than half of the 20 or so computers he inspects each week are running stealthy programs he calls "spyware."

The electronic eavesdroppers usually come attached to the software people install on their personal computers. Whenever a user connects to the Internet, these programs take advantage of the opening to pass on information that has been stored on the PC's hard drive. The data—it could be details of Web surfing habits or identifying personal information—are then typically sent to the manufacturer of the software or a marketer to be used in developing new products or advertising campaigns.

At a time when concerns about online privacy have spread from Internet bulletin boards to Capitol Hill, this tracking software has become a flash point for the debates about how to balance consumer rights with the business models of the digital age.

Little has found the programs in children's software such as Mattel Interactive's Reader Rabbit and Arthur's Reading Games, Intuit Inc.'s financial planner Quicken, and dozens of other packages. The electronic hitchhiker also is part of a program associated with the Netscape browser that millions of people use to travel the Internet.

One Web site has identified more than 4000 of these data-gathering and tracking programs. Most are free "shareware" that people download off the Web, but an increasing number are mainstream programs, even those people pay for.

"When people find out, they are livid," said Little, 42. "They say, 'Get it out of there'. Then they become very afraid to use their computers, afraid of what personal stuff it's sending out. The problem is that they were not informed."

The companies that use the programs say they were created not for nefarious reasons but to help tailor information consumers want. The programs work by collecting data from a hard drive or from the electronic "cookies" many users pick up when they visit Web sites. A marketing company might then use the information about what Web sites you frequent to decide whether you would be interested in an ad for a sporting-goods retailer or one for opera tickets. A software manufacturer often wants to know who has purchased its products so it can alert users to problems or update them about new goodies.

Most companies say they do not seek out information that would identify a person by name. Further, they say the information is not disseminated publicly, but only used for internal corporate purposes.

Privacy advocates, though, equate the programs to taps on phone lines. Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.) recently introduced a bill that would require companies to give "conspicuous notice" of any information they are collecting and to allow users to decline to participate. A New Jersey photographer last week filed a lawsuit against Netscape Communications, an America Online Inc. sub-

sidiary, accusing the company of using its SmartDownload program to "eavesdrop."

Concern has grown in the past few months as more Americans, unsettled by high-profile accounts of spreading computer viruses and other hacker attacks, have installed security software—or "firewalls"—in their personnel computers. The security programs typically alert users with warning messages whenever an unauthorized program is attempting to send information out into the Internet. Many users quickly discover how vulnerable they are.

Last winter, a Seattle company called RealNetworks Inc. came under fire after customers discovered its music player was collecting information about users' listening habits in order to personalize its services. The company has since stopped the practice and apologized. Intuit, meanwhile, has acknowledged using the tracking programs to target ads. And a few weeks ago, after parent complaints, Mattel Inc. officials apologized for adding a data-gathering program to more than 100 titles of its Learning Co. unit's educational programs for children.

Simson Garfinkel remembers that he was 40,000 feet in the air on a plane from London to Boston in May when he noticed that his laptop kept trying to connect to the Internet. The culprit: an educational program he had installed for his 3-year-old daughter. It was trying to send out the producer's code number and other such information to the company so it could better respond to consumer needs, according to Mattel spokeswoman Susan Salminen.

"I wouldn't call it spyware exactly. It was more like marketing ware. But even that conveys a lot of personal information to the folks at Mattel and it was upsetting," said Garfinkel, a computer network architect from Cambridge, Mass.

Mattel's Salminen said the program's intentions are benevolent but the company already had decided to eliminate it late last year from all new software because of "public concern around the privacy issue."

Earlier this month, a Netscape user named Christopher Specht filed a class-action suit in U.S. District Court in Manhattan seeking damages of a minimum of \$10,000 per person for violating consumers' privacy by tracking which files they download from the Internet.

A spokeswoman for Dulles-based AOL said the company is aware of SmartDownload's ability to gather customer data but it had "never used it to access or retain information about users or files."

"The lawsuit is without merit," said Ann Brackbill, a senior vice president. As every corner of the Internet becomes increasingly commercialized, many online companies are experimenting with new models for making money in the uncharted new economy.

One way is to give away products or sell them for below cost and make money through advertising. The tracking programs allow these companies to tout their ability to target specific audiences to potential advertisers. At the same time, many software companies are trying to develop a continuing relationship with their customers, becoming in effect service-oriented companies. The tracking programs allow them to keep in touch.

For the most part, companies that track consumers say the information they collect is minimal, and it's gathered anonymously so that the data cannot be linked to real names. But security professionals like Travis Haymore of Lanham's Digital Systems International Group, point out that some of the data streams leaving personal computers are so heavily cloaked, or encrypted, that it's practically impossible for anyone to verify or refute such claims. And the programs are more invasive than the electronic cookies

that businesses use to track people on the Web because they potentially can scan documents and images on people's hard drives as well as track online habits.

"Your tax records, what medical sites you've been looking at, your online banking—if someone has spyware on your machine, they would have access to that data and it would be next to impossible to tell if it was leaving," said Haymore, a former federal government computer security investigator.

Irate computer users also have filled online bulletin boards with complaints about tracking programs that are impossible to remove (even when the original host program is deleted), that crash their computers or clog up their telephone or cable lines, slowing down their Internet connections.

Two technology marketing companies, Silicon Valley's Radiate.com and Sterling's Conducent Technologies Inc., which have developed "ad hots," software for the most popular ads targeting customers, have been at the heart of the online privacy debate. These ventures partner with software companies and share a cut of the advertising revenue.

Conducent's director of Marketing, Robert Regular, says participation in its ad-driven programs is "voluntary" and offers consumers many advantages, including discounted or free software. People who purchase CD-ROMs made by eGames, for instance, can get six free programs if they choose to look at ads and give up some personal information. "We will show ads and will make use of the user's Internet connection and if they agree to that, great. If not, they don't have to use the software," he said.

Regular says the company always has required it partners to disclose in their privacy policies that the programs were "ad-supported" but only this month started making them flash separate screens during in the installation process alerting users of the tracking.

Like other people in the industry, Regular disputes the "spyware" characterization.

"We don't spy on anyone." We don't know any personally identifiable information. We know they are an anonymous user. We don't look at anything that they do," he said. "Because we run in the background, people think we're doing something deceptive and don't understand that its in order to refresh ads."

As stories of tracking software and other privacy concerns have circulated throughout the online world in recent months, companies and independent programmers have scrambled to develop protection tools with names such as ZoneAlarm and OptOut. More than 1.1 million people already have downloaded OptOut, freeware that was developed by Steve Gibson, a security consultant in California and a privacy advocate. And personal firewall software has been rushing off store shelves since last fall, with 40,000 to 50,000 copies being sold each month, according to research firm PC Data Inc.

But even unsophisticated programmers can easily get around the best available electronic firewalls, security experts say.

Symantec's Steve Cullen, the senior vice president for consumer business, said people using Norton Internet Security 2000, the most popular firewall program, for instance, can specify that their names, credit-card numbers and other sensitive information be blocked from leaving the computer. But if that information is electronically masked by one of many easy techniques, it can still get through.

"If it's really spyware, certainly encoding or encrypting is something that these guys could do and that makes it much trickier to catch it," he said.

Still Cullen says that scenario is rare. He said about 80 percent of the time companies don't bother hiding the data and leave it as plain text, a format that is simple to filter.

Christopher Kelley, an analyst with Forrester Research, believes that the "sneakiness" with which some corporations are acting has exacerbated privacy concerns and damaged the industry's credibility—something that they may come to regret as an increasing number of angry citizens create technological tools that could topple the companies' entire business plans. Added Montreal computer consultant Gilles Lalonde: "Right now it's now a free-for-all. Anything goes. This is the kind of environment that permits these kinds of intrusive behaviors, allows them to flourish. If we don't start to define some ethical rules, before long people will lose their trust in all online companies and this great technological revolution just stops."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I made an error on rollcall vote No. 549 by voting "nay" on H. Con. Res. 426, a resolution concerning violence in the Middle East. I support H. Con. Res. 426 and intended to vote "yea" in favor of this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JOHNNIE JAMES JAKES

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, some people are fortunate to live long lives, others are able to be seriously productive; but then there are those who are blessed to lead both long and productive lives. Such has been the case of Rev. Johnnie James Jakes who was born in 1902 and lived until just one day before what would have been his 98th birthday.

Rev. Jakes was born in Money, Mississippi on October 29, 1902, he later moved to Helena, Arkansas where he met and married Ms. Geneva Johnson, to this union, one son was born. He later met and married Ms. Callie Mae Strigler and to this union eleven children were born, she preceded him in death in 1985.

Rev. Jakes answered his call to the ministry on December 3, 1931, and pastored three churches and was highly regarded by his peers as a man of vision, fairness and cordiality.

After Rev. Jakes' health began to fail he moved to Chicago, Illinois where he was cared for by his 2nd eldest daughter, Ms. Elizabeth James and other members of the family.

He united with the Old St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church which was founded by his son the Rev. Paul Jakes Sr. and is now pastored by his grandson, the Rev. Paul Jakes Jr.

A long and productive life, may his soul rest in peace.

HONORING THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Civilian Conservation Corps for all of its contributions to our wonderful country. The participants in this New Deal program made an unparalleled contribution to our Nation and left a legacy of parks, forests, and recreational areas many of which still exist today.

The CCC, which was founded in April 1933, coupled the need to put unemployed young men to work and the need to conserve the Nation's natural resources. During the program's 9-year life, the Federal Government employed over 3 million men on an extensive variety of conservation projects across the United States. At the program's peak in 1937, there were over 502,000 corpsmen working in 2,500 camps in all 48 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

Corpsmen enlisted for 6-month periods, lived in camps or companies of 200 men, and were paid \$30 per month—\$25 of which was sent directly to their families. The average participant was 19 years old, had only an eighth grade education, and was so underfed when he arrived that he gained 11 pounds during his first 3 months in the program. If the program's sole purpose was to help young men support their families, the CCC would have accomplished a great deal and would have been a tremendous success.

But, Mr. Speaker, the CCC had another goal—that of conservation and restoration of America's natural resources. Between 1933 and 1942, enrollees hand-planted over 2 billion trees, built nearly 3,500 fire lookout towers and spent roughly 6 million man-days extinguishing fires. In addition to these remarkable feats in forestry, corpsmen also completed projects in erosion control, pond dam construction, soil conservation, and disaster relief assistance.

Sadly, this is the largest group of forgotten people in the United States. Over 4 million CCC people have never been recognized or given credit for what they have done and are still doing for our country. I recently received a letter from Charles L. Singletary, who is the President of Chapter 141 of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni in my home State of New Mexico. In his letter he stated, "The prodigious achievements of the 'CCC boys' are on the verge of being forgotten by this cynical generation. Lamentably, the United States has never adequately recognized these achievements nor the men of the CCC." I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting and paying tribute to this extraordinary group of young men. In short, the CCCs changed the face of our Nation.

I am proud of the many accomplishments the CCC made during its 9-year existence, and it is no accident that this public works program was perhaps the most widely accepted and popular of the New Deal programs, even among those who generally opposed the Roosevelt Administration. The hard work, dedication, and many successes of the CCC participants provide us a shining example of the American spirit, and they showed us that we

as a united Nation can work together, face any peril, and succeed.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL
CHARLES W. THOMAS

HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a fellow Louisianan, Major General Charles W. Thomas, who is retiring after more than 32 years of service to the Nation in the United States Army.

General Thomas served the past two years as the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Training Doctrine Command (TRADOC), responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of this major Army element and its 15 installations, 27 Army schools, and 67 thousand military and civilian personnel located throughout the United States. TRADOC's mission is to prepare the U.S. Army for war and is the architect of the future Army. In the fast paced world of change we have witnessed at a national and international level over the past three decades, General Thomas has been instrumental in steering the U.S. Army on a path to meet current and future threats to our national security. Equally important, he has contributed significantly to the readiness of the Army by ensuring the men and women in uniform were well trained and well equipped for their missions during peace and war. His leadership and mentoring played a major role in the development of an Army in which the citizens of our great nation can be justifiably proud.

Serving under such daunting responsibilities has been a pattern in General Thomas' military career, a career which began in October 1968 and saw him serve in the Military Intelligence Corps at such diverse locations as Turkey, Thailand, Germany, and in Saudi Arabia during Operation DESERT STORM. These tours of duty and a variety of other command and staff assignments have taken this alumnus of Northwestern State University in Louisiana with undergraduate and graduate degrees in Zoology across the seas and around the United States with duty in Georgia, Arizona, Hawaii, and Virginia, among other states. But his home has always been Natchitoches, Louisiana, where his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles and Sadie Thomas, still reside today.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize this respected Army leader. I wish General Thomas and his wife Sharon all the best, and am certain that Members of the House will join me in tribute to this outstanding American.

A VISION OF HINDU INDIA

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I noticed two recent articles that underline the religious tyranny in India. One was in the New York Times and the other was in the Washington Times. Together, they show that for minorities, the

promise of Indian secularism and religious freedom is a mirage.

The RSS, a militant Hindu nationalist organization, wants to ban foreign churches from India. It wants to reconvert everybody who converted from Hinduism to any other religion, such as Christianity or Islam. The RSS published a booklet encouraging people to file false criminal cases against Christians and members of other minority religions. They are moving ahead with plans to build a Hindu temple on the site of a very revered mosque. Is this how they practice secularism and religious tolerance in India?

The ruling BJP is under the umbrella of the RSS. In fact, Prime Minister Vajpayee just about a month ago told an audience that he will "always" be a part of the RSS. Shiv Sena, a militant coalition partner of the BJP, is also part of the RSS.

Since Christmas 1998, Christians have been subjected to church burnings, attacks on Christian schools and prayer halls, nuns being raped, priests being murdered, the burning murder of a missionary and his two little sons, and so many other atrocities that I have lost trace of them. Two independent investigations show that 35 Sikhs were massacred in Chithi Singhpora while the President was visiting in March. Now these disturbing articles have come to light. How far will this pattern of religious hostility go on before we do something to stop it?

We should declare India a violator of religious rights. In light of that, we should cut U.S. aid to India. Why should the American taxpayer be forced to pay taxes to support a government that engages in such policies? We should also put ourselves on record in support of self-determination for Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagalim, and the other minority nations living under Indian rule. It is our responsibility to do what we can to support freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following New York Times article into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues and the American people.

A CAMP MEETING CELEBRATES THE VISION OF
A HINDU INDIA

By Celia W. Dugger

AGRA, India, Oct. 15—Dust rose in derbies across the dun-colored parade ground here, swirling around the legs of almost 60,000 uniformed men and boys from more than 7,000 villages. Those foot soldiers in the quest for a Hindu nation stood in ruler-straight lines that stretched as far as the eye could see.

They had come to a three-day camp to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Rashtriya Swayamservak Sangh, or the National Volunteers Association. It is a powerful disciplined and, some believe, dangerously divisive organization that has given rise to a raft of affiliated groups, including the Bharatiya Janata party that now leads India's coalition government.

After an hour of toe touches, deep knee bends and push-ups, the volunteers sat cross-legged in the dirt and lay down their long bamboo staffs to listen raptly to their leader, K.S. Sudarshan. He inspired them with a vision of India as an ancient and tolerant Hindu nation, but warned that the country was threatened from within by Christian churches that he described as foreign dominated and funded.

Although Christians have lived in India for 2,000 years and make up only 2 percent of its one billion people, he raised the specter of Christian conversions diminishing the domi-

nance of Hindus and leading to secessionist movements. He criticized Christian and Muslim Indians who have refused, in his eyes, to embrace their Hindu heritage. He called on Christians to sever links with "foreign" churches and set up a Church of India. And he condemned Roman Catholic missionaries who believe that only their path leads to salvation.

"How can we allow such people to work here?" he asked from his podium high above the ground. A larger-than-life likeness of the Hindu god Krishna loomed behind him.

Fifty-three years after India gained its independence from British rule, Mr. Sudarshan's movement is still agitating for a redefinition of the nation's founding secular values. They were enunciated in the 1950 Constitution, which guarantees "the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion." And they were ardently defended by India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, who believed that religious minorities could retain their identities and still be loyal Indians.

In contrast, the Hindu nationalist ideology defines India as a Hindu nation whose people share a common geography, culture and ancestry. In this view, Muslims and Christians were converted from Hinduism and need to be reintegrated into the Hindu mainstream—a theme first sounded in the 1920's and articulated by Mr. Sudarshan today.

After the closing ceremony, thousands of volunteers, all dressed in paramilitary-style khaki shorts, white shirts and black caps, rushed from their rigid grid on the field toward the dignitaries sitting on red velvet couches in the blazing sun. A group of them surrounded Home Minister Lal Krishna Advani, who started in the R.S.S., moved to the Bharatiya Janata party, and is now believed to be in line to inherit the mantle of leadership from Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, who joined the R.S.S. back in the 1940's.

As orders blared from a tower of loudspeakers, Mr. Advani joined the rows of men in making the movement's salute (hand held stiffly across the chest, palm down) on the count of one, lowering his head on two and dropping his arm on three.

His presence here was another tantalizing clue in one of the country's favorite parlor games: Are the R.S.S. and the B.J.P.—the political party that is part of the Sangh Parivar, or R.S.S. family—hand in glove or at each other's throats?

The answer seems to be a little of both. There is a natural tension between them, Mr. Sudarshan's movement, which is striving to build a Hindu nation from the grass roots up, is purist in its ideology. The ruling party, which is striving for political power, has set aside many of its Hindu nationalist planks to win the support of regional parties with secular outlooks. It is no longer pushing for the construction of a Hindu temple on the site of a demolished 16th-century mosque in Ayodhya, for example.

But the movement and the governing party also need each other. The party relies on the movement's vast network of committed volunteers at election time. And the movement enjoys a measure of political influence because of its close ties to the party.

"The relationship is a bit like that between the Christian Coalition and the Republican Party," said Ashutosh Varshney, a political scientist at Notre Dame and an expert on India.

More than half a million boys and men attend the daily meetings of the R.S.S. in 45,000 local branches all over India. The group's appeal is part Boy Scouts, part crusaders. Many become volunteers for the daily physical exercise, sports and camaraderie, but were later fired by the association's idea of nationhood.

The camp here in Agra was an organization feat, subdivided into many smaller neighborhoods where sanitation, roads, electricity and cooking facilities had all been installed by the association.

At 4:30 this morning, a bugle woke the swayamsevaks, or volunteers, while a full moon still dangled over the grounds. By 6 a.m., as dawn broke and a pinkish-orange orb of sun rose, they had lined up for exercise drills. Afterward, they sang a song calling on the volunteers to awaken to threats from India's enemies and traitors. The high-pitched voices of young boys cut through the low hum of the men's singing.

Many of those here were new recruits. Rajkumar Gupta, 13, could explain little of the group's ideology. He studies in a school run by an affiliate of the association. He and the 160 students in the school had come with their teachers "because the school told us to."

Abhinay Kumar Sharma, 15, was attending his second camp and he had learned some of the association's thinking. "The Sangh is here to fight social evils, for example, conversions to Christianity," he said. "This is a Hindu nation and conversions are divisive and this will lead to the division of the country."

Lal Singh, a 65-year-old farmer, echoed the same theme, saying: "Conversion is wrong. This is against our culture. And in these other religions, this sense of humanity and service to man is not there, while it is in our religion."

Yashpal Singh Nayak, 26, a traveling perfume salesman, worried that extended families are breaking down into nuclear families and that women are leaving their faces unveiled in front of elders and males. "If it continues like this," he said, "it will be a serious threat to Indian culture."

CONCERNING VIOLENCE IN MIDDLE EAST

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, today, the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly for H. Con. Res. 426, a resolution Concerning the Violence in the Middle East. I voted in favor of its passage, however, I wish to register my continued concerns about the state of affairs in the Middle East.

We must be clear: there is bloodshed in both Palestinian and Israeli neighborhoods; mothers of both Palestinians and Israelis mourn over their dead and dying; there is distrust and cultural pride in both Palestinian and Israeli hearts. This situation is not exclusive to one side: it is a mutual tragedy.

I am proud that the United States has played the role of an honest broker during these recent weeks. Moreover, I support the efforts made by our Nation and our President to broker peace between these warring parties in the Middle East. I believe that the United States needs to continue dedicating our resources towards the effort of lasting and sincere peace. I voted in favor of passage of the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, which provides funding and resources for both Palestinians and Israelis.

However, I am profoundly disappointed in what seems to be the inability of PLO Chair-

man Yassar Arafat to effectively communicate order and calm within his ranks. I see, more often than not, Palestinian rebels throwing rocks and stones in mob rule fashion. It is incumbent upon Chairman Arafat to restore order and, until that occurs, the United States will find it difficult to maintain its honest broker status.

I want to reiterate my unflagging commitment to the peace process in the Middle East. Now is not the time for the United States to pick a side. Rather, it is time for us to be prepared to play an integral and historic role in helping restore peace in that region. Without the help of both Palestinians and Israelis, this accomplishment will be impossible.

THE GAMING INDUSTRY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago I felt it necessary to speak out against alleged abuses in the gaming industry. I did so not to express disapproval of the gaming industry as a whole but to express my frustration with those in the gaming industry who may unfairly take advantage of their patrons. My earlier statement was related to the previous actions of SunCruz Casino at the time and based on the findings of Florida Attorney General Robert Butterworth and several news reports.

I was concerned that some individuals who participate in gambling for entertainment and recreation can unwittingly fall prey to unethical practices by a few rouge casino owners. I said then and will repeat now that I am not anti-gaming, and I would not call myself pro-gaming either. I do, however, strongly believe in the concept that those who choose to gamble should be able to do so in the establishments of respected gaming interest who treat their customers and their communities fairly.

Given the Attorney General's findings and the record of SunCruz under the previous owner, I did not believe that the casino was operating a fair and responsible establishment.

Since my previous statement, I have come to learn that SunCruz Casino now finds itself under new ownership and, more importantly, that its new owner has a renowned reputation for honesty and integrity. The new owner, Mr. Adam Kidan, is most well known for his successful enterprise, Dial-a-Mattress, but he is also well known as a solid individual and a respected member of his community.

While Mr. Kidan certainly has his hands full in his efforts to clean up SunCruz's reputation, his track record as a businessman and as a citizen lead me to believe that he will easily transform SunCruz from a questionable enterprise to an upstanding establishment that the gaming community can be proud of.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of my statement is not to criticize or promote the gaming industry or to favor one casino owner over another, but rather stand by the consumers who patronize casinos as a form of entertainment. I believe that every individual who visits a gaming vessel in Florida, should know that they are gaming in an establishment that represents the community well, and gives every individual a fair shot. I hope that all casinos owners and operators share in this philosophy.

I look forward to the positive changes Mr. Kidan is more than capable of bringing to the gaming industry and I hope that others will follow his lead when he brings positive changes to SunCruz.

AFRICA DEMOCRACY FORUM

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, at the founding conference of the Africa Democracy Forum in Abuja, Nigeria, earlier this month, Carl Gershman, President of the US National Endowment for Democracy, delivered a thoughtful speech about the challenges and opportunities facing this important region. The conference brought together democratic activists to further cooperation in the promotion of human rights, good governance, and peace in the continent.

I submit Mr. Gershman's speech for the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give serious attention to his remarks.

AFRICA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

REMARKS DELIVERED BY CARL GERSHMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY, AT THE FOUNDING CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICA DEMOCRACY FORUM IN ABUJA, NIGERIA, OCTOBER 3-4, 2000

It's a great honor for me to join you in inaugurating the Africa Democracy Forum (ADF), an Africa-wide network of democratic activists that will both strengthen cooperation among democrats on the African continent and link their efforts to the World Movement for Democracy (WMD), the worldwide democracy network that was established in New Delhi, India, early last year. While this is my first visit to Nigeria, I feel like I've been here many times before since so many people in this room are friends with whom the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) has worked for more than a decade. I'm speaking of Ayo Obe, the President of the Civil Liberties Organization (CLO), our co-host, who chaired the final session of the inaugural assembly of the WMD, and without whom it would not have been possible to adopt by acclamation the Founding Declaration from which she just read. I'm speaking also of Ollisa Agbakoba, the founder of our other co-host, the Human Rights Law Service (HURILAWS), who has been in the forefront of the struggle for human rights and the rule of law in Nigeria; of Clement Nwankwo, who was with us in Washington in May 1999 to receive the NED's Democracy Award on behalf of all the organizations comprising the Transition Monitoring Group; of Abdul Ohroh, Innocent Chukwuma, and of course Beko Ransome Kuti who has never hesitated to stand against injustice whatever the personal risk.

The NED has been honored to support the democracy movement in Nigeria during the most difficult period of military dictatorship. Dave Peterson, our senior program officer for Africa who spear-headed that support, could not be with us at this conference, but his partner Learned Dees is here, and I don't think I have to explain to anyone the importance of Learned's contribution to democracy in Nigeria and in Africa generally. I also want to recognize Ann Macro of the Human Rights Unit of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which has made a grant supporting African participation in

this conference and in the WMD's next assembly that will take place November 12-15 in Sao Paulo, Brazil. We've worked closely with the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, our partner democracy foundation in the United Kingdom, and we look forward to further cooperation with our British friends in supporting other important democratic initiatives in Africa.

It would be hard to exaggerate the tremendous changes that have taken place in Africa since the mid-1980s when the NED came into being. At the time, all but a small handful of African countries were dictatorships, democracy movements were repressed, and democracy NGOs were invisible or nonexistent. The progress since then has been significant, if uneven. As Abdul Ohroh has pointed out in the background paper drafted for this conference, today 8 African countries are rated as free according to the Freedom House annual survey, while 24 are rated party free, and 21 are not free. Abdul's paper also notes that there are in Africa today 20 electoral democracies, the term used by political scientists to describe countries which hold reasonably fair elections, but where full democratic participation and guarantees are constrained by a variety of factors, among them official corruption, centralized executive power and weak parliaments, weak media, excessive military influence in politics, and a judiciary that is not fully independent.

With that caveat, it is important to note that there have been historic democratic gains not only here in Nigeria but in other African countries such as South Africa, Mozambique, Niger, Namibia, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, and Benin. At the same time, in countries such as Kenya, Gabon, Liberia, and Cameroon, electoral forms have been used to conceal continued authoritarian rule; the results of a real election were overturned in Congo-Brazzaville; and civil war and state collapse have overwhelmed the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Sierra Leone, and Angola.

Clearly democracy faces enormous challenges in Africa, and the difficulties that lie ahead are compounded by the extent and depth of poverty and by the alarming spread of the devastating AIDS virus. Nonetheless, there is a common element in all the gains that have been made, which offers hope and inspiration for the future. This element is the decisive contribution made in every situation, even those where violence has temporarily gained the upper hand, by democratic political activists and the non-governmental forces of civil society.

Certainly this has been the case in Nigeria, where so many organizations represented here led the resistance to the military dictatorship and where the coalition of human rights organizations, a combative independent press, women's groups, trade unions, students, and others all raised the Nigerians' understanding of and support for democracy. The pressures they mounted against the Abacha regime, organizing domestic protests and rallying international sympathy for their cause, undoubtedly induced the interim government of Abdusalam Abubakar to move ahead with democratic elections after Abacha's demise. The more than 60 organizations that joined together in the Transition Monitoring Group strengthened the credibility of the election process while exposing its flaws, thus helping to make possible the transition from military to civilian rule—a contribution, as I've already noted, that we recognized last year with a ceremony in the U.S. Capitol. Significantly, these groups have not ceased their labors since then but remain hard at work fighting corruption and organized crime, and leading efforts to reform the police, strengthen local government and independent media, improve the environment, educate for democracy, rec-

oncile communities in conflict, and redress the problems in such areas as the Niger Delta.

Elsewhere, the contribution of African democrats has also been impressive:

In South Africa, where civil society groups led the opposition to apartheid, built the culture of negotiation that led to the 1994 negotiations, and have since reinforced the remarkable transformation of that society. While the challenges of AIDS, crime, and poverty remain in South Africa, civil society has found an effective new role in addressing these problems in a democratic society;

In Zimbabwe, where a coalition of groups formed the National Constitutional Assembly that first proposed democratic reform of the constitution and then led a campaign against a government attempt to hijack the initiative in a constitutional referendum. The defeat of the government proposal marked a reversal in its monopoly of power, and culminated in the elections in June that restored multi-party democracy to Zimbabwe.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where despite the increasing repression by the government of Laurent Kabila and the reign of terror imposed in the territory controlled by the rebels who oppose him, human rights and democracy activists have preserved hope for the future. They were a driving force behind the Lusaka Accords and the call for a national dialogue that would include civil society. They have maintained a steady flow of information on the horrendous human rights abuses committed by all sides in the conflict, ensuring that the plight of the people of the Congo is not forgotten by the international community. They have decreased the appeal of politicians who resort to ethnic hatred, protected the independent press, and increased popular awareness of human rights. Their work has been heroic.

In Sierra Leone, where civic groups led by the trade unions staged a general strike lasting nearly a year that helped bring down the military junta that had overthrown the democratically-elected civilian government of Tejan Kabbah. These groups struggled for a just peace accord, but when the rebels reneged on the agreement, they marched on the headquarters of the rebel leader Foday Sankoh, declaring that "enough is enough!" Many demonstrators were killed by Sankoh's bodyguards, but he fled and was later captured and will now be tried for war crimes. Meanwhile, NGOs are monitoring and promoting human rights, reintegrating former combatants, and campaigning for peace and democracy.

In Angola, where a brave journalist who was invited to this conference, Rafael Marques, has gone to jail for calling Eduardo Dos Santos a dictator, and by so doing has galvanized an incipient democratic movement, led by the church, to demand an end to war, government corruption, and human rights abuses.

In the Sudan, where a coalition of women's and human rights organizations have mounted peaceful protests in Khartoum State, forcing the government to repeal a law that would have prohibited women from engaging in any form of public employment, such as working in banks, restaurants, government offices, or gasoline stations, potentially throwing thousands of women out of work. In Southern Sudan, civil society groups, led by the Council of Churches, are pressing ahead with a peace campaign which has dramatically reduced the fighting among rival factions that has killed hundreds of thousands of Sudanese in the last decade.

And in Chad, where human rights activists, supported by their counterparts in Senegal and the Congo, have managed to get the former dictator, Hissene Habre, convicted of

crimes against humanity, following the precedent of legal action taken against the former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet. Although Senegal's new president, Abdoulaye Wade, managed to have the decision reversed, human rights activists are confident they can restore the conviction.

These are just a few of many examples that can be cited of how the democracy movement in Africa is effectively contributing to the cause of human rights, good governance, and peace. The problems Africa confronts are profound but not inevitable. They can be reversed if there is real accountability and transparency—in other words, real democracy. In a word, democracy is not possible without democrats. Their contribution—your contribution—is the precondition for building democracy on the continent.

Having noted the central role played by the African democracy movement, it is also important to recognize the influence of international factors on the development of democracy in Africa. For example, as the international movement of human rights gathered momentum in the 1980s, the Organization of African Unity adopted the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. While the Charter did not specifically address the issue of democracy, or at least did so only tangentially, it provided new space for democracy activists to function within the framework of human rights, which the governments officially recognized.

A second international factor was the "third-wave" of democratization, a process which began with the revolution in Portugal in 1974 (which itself had been precipitated by the unsuccessful colonial war in Angola) and later spread to Latin America, Asia, Central Europe, and eventually Africa. The downfall of dictatorships in these regions, and especially the collapse of communism in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union, had a powerful effect in Africa. In the first place, many African dictatorships saw the writing on the wall and immediately set in motion processes leading to the establishment of multi-party electoral competition. Even where this competition was controlled by the old regime, it offered new space for democracy activists to develop programs of civic education and to appeal to the international community for support. Moreover, the passing of the Cold War and the added effect of ending a bi-polar international system that allowed tyrants in Africa to play the major powers off against one another, appealing for support—even from a democracy such as the United States—by presenting themselves as strategic allies. The end of the Cold War brought this cynical process to a close and put new pressure on African governments to democratize as a condition for winning international support and assistance.

The end of apartheid in South Africa was yet another factor that added to the pressures for democratization in Africa. The struggle against white minority rule in South Africa so dominated the politics of the African continent that it completely overshadowed the question of black authoritarian rule in other countries. With the end of apartheid, which itself represented an historic gain for African democracy, the focus shifted to the nature of the political regimes in black Africa. No longer could African dictators escape scrutiny by proclaiming their opposition to apartheid. In the post-apartheid era they would, like rules in other regions, be judged according to the universal standard of democracy.

In keeping with the emphasis on democracy in this new era, many countries in Europe and North America have established programs to bolster the efforts in Africa to build democratic institutions. Some of these programs were undertaken by governments

as part of their development assistance budgets. But an important new dimension of such assistance has been in the creation of independent democracy-promotion foundations such as the National Endowment for Democracy and the Westminster Foundation for Democracy. The financial and technical assistance provided to democratic activists by these programs, along with the involvement of many Western NGOs in the growing field of democracy promotion, constitutes a new and innovative force for advancing democracy in Africa.

Not all the new international factors have aided democracy in a clear and unambiguous fashion. The economic, technological, and communications revolution that has been given the name "globalization" has not been welcomed by many people in Africa and in other regions as well. Some see it as a menacing force that can marginalize less advanced economies, there is also concern that the dynamic of global integration that is a central aspect of this new period threatens local cultures, religions, and identities. But there are also those who understand that globalization in an unavoidable challenge. For them, the issue is one of creative adaptation—of learning to utilize the new technologies to discover new ways to empower local groups with knowledge and to connect them with allies in their own countries and beyond.

The Africa Democracy Forum is one such response to the challenge of globalization, and the World Movement for Democracy is another. The hope is that by establishing such cooperative networks local democracy groups will be empowered in new and important ways. They will be able to share experiences, to identify "best practices" that help governments (especially local governments) serve the people more effectively, and to develop indices, such as the Democracy Perception Index that will be discussed at this conference, that can help measure and evaluate government performance. In addition, such networks empower groups by giving them a voice that will command far more attention in the new arenas of global politics than if each tried to speak alone. Not least, they can develop allies in other democratizing countries and in the advanced democracies who can defend their interests in distant and often inaccessible international bodies. Linkages, voice, a seat at the table, solidarity, and mutual aid—these are the keys to the empowerment of civil society and local NGOs in the era of globalization.

As the Africa Democracy Forum develops and begins to play a role within the World Movement for Democracy (the ADF, I should note, will convene an Africa regional meeting at the next assembly of the WMD, which will take place in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from November 12-15), the question of the inter-relationship between regional and international factors deserves careful consideration. Local democracy groups should give thought not only to strengthening their voice internationally, but also to utilizing their international relationships to exercise leverage on African governments to implement meaningful political and economic reforms.

For example, 19 sub-Saharan African countries participated in the "Community of Democracies" ministerial conference that was held last June in Warsaw, Poland. (These countries were Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, and Tanzania.) Each of these countries approved the Warsaw Declaration, which included such fundamental democratic principles as the right to free elections; equal

protection of the law; freedom of expression, religion, assembly, and association; free communications media; freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention; minority rights; equal access to education; judicial independence; government accountability and transparency; civilian control over the military; and the obligation of governments to refrain from extra-constitutional actions. While most of the African governments that approved this declaration are making genuine efforts to honor these principles, there may be some whose performance has been problematic, such as Burkina Faso and Kenya. In these cases, local NGOs might want to consider the establishment of "Warsaw Watch" committees (modeled on the highly effective Helsinki Watch committees established in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union following the adoption in 1975 of the Helsinki Declaration) that would monitor their government's performance and appeal for international support from the Warsaw signatory countries if their government should violate the principles it endorsed in Warsaw. WMD participants from those signatory countries, especially in North America and Europe, could be contacted by the local NGOs to enlist their governments to pressure the country in question to honor the democratic commitments it made at the Warsaw meeting.

Then there is the whole question of the international financial institutions and the debts owed by poor countries in the context of globalization. At the present time, debt relief has not been tied to democratic reform. Nor can one count on the groups that have protested globalization to make this link since they seem more interested decrying inequality as a way of indicting the affluent countries than in encouraging the poor nations to reform by developing measures to root out corruption, nepotism, ethnic domination, and repression of the media and to achieve good governance, the rule of law, and real protection for human rights. The demand for such reforms will have to come from within the poor nations from the groups that are fighting for democratic reform, transparency, and accountability.

The idea of conditioning debt relief on the implementation of measures to achieve lasting democratic reforms has been advanced by our good friend Larry Diamond, who has noted that the amounts owed by African governments are in many cases "equalled or exceeded by what its political leaders have embezzled from the state." Simply to forgive the debts, he has written, "would reinforce the irresponsibility that has brought the continent to this juncture." With this in mind, he has called for a new international bargain—"debt for democracy and development for good governance." According to Larry's proposal, debt repayments would be incrementally suspended as countries establish laws and structures to monitor public assets and the conduct of public officials, to audit public accounts, to protect the independence of the judiciary from political interference or ethnic favoritism, to ensure public access to government information, to promote freedom of the press, and to take other measures that foster transparency, accountability, and overall good governance. He also urges that debt relief be complemented by assistance to train public officials and civil society leaders.

I would add one additional measure to supplement Larry's excellent proposal: The international community should work with democratic African governments and NGOs to locate and recover looted funds and to prosecute those individuals, many of whom are living in luxurious exile, who have committed these crimes, as well as the financial institutions and individuals in the affluent countries that have been complicit in carrying them out.

The agenda for reform needs to be shaped and monitored by African democrats. That's what you are attempting to do by creating a Democracy Perception Index. But you will need support in implementing your agenda and in getting African governments to adopt the reforms you will propose. Here, I believe, the World Movement for Democracy offers a new and unique resource—that of international political and moral solidarity. It is one that I hope you will not hesitate to use. I hope we will respond effectively to your needs and that together we will work toward a genuine renaissance of democracy in Africa.

C-CORPORATIONS TAX FAIRNESS

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will bring a measure of fairness to our corporate tax system. Currently, closely-held C-corporations pay a 35% tax on capital gains, while all other closely-held corporations and individuals pay only a 20% tax. This kind of tax treatment is unfair to the owners of closely-held C-corporations.

Unfortunately, current tax law prevents closely-held C-corporations from competing on a level-playing field with other forms of enterprise with respect to capital gains. Widely-held C-corporations are not subject to the same provisions that limit closely-held C-corporations. In addition, closely-held C-corporations are subject to a much higher-tax rate than individuals or pass-through entities.

Closely-held C-corporations have become a sort of hybrid form of business which, from a federal income tax perspective, operates in the worst of worlds. First, they are subject to all the Internal Revenue Service provisions that apply to widely-held C-corporations. Second, they are subject to two important limitation provisions that normally apply only to individuals or pass-through entities: the passive loss rules and the at-risk rules. Third, they are subject to the personal holding company and accumulated earnings tax provisions, which generally do not apply either to individuals or widely-held C-corporations. For the owners of closely-held C-corporations, things are even worse. Not only are capital gains initially deprived of a favorable tax rate at the corporate level, but when these capital gains are distributed, they are taxed as ordinary income in the hands of the owners.

The penalty provisions described above were intended to prevent especially wealthy individuals from using C-corporations to avoid tax liabilities. However, multiple changes over recent years in the tax treatment of C-corporations have all but eliminated any possibility of using a C-corporation in such a manner. S-corporations, on the other hand, have experienced a liberalization of regulation and now present a better ownership vehicle, from a tax point of view, than any closely-held C-corporation.

Current tax law prevents closely-held C-corporations from competing fairly for capital gains investments. These companies cannot compete against widely-held C-corporations because the latter generally are not subject to the limitation provision with which the closely-

held C-corporation must grapple. In addition, they cannot compete fairly with individuals or pass-through entities because they pay a much higher capital gains tax rate. This kind of discrimination in tax treatment is unfair to the owners of these businesses and is unhealthy for the economy as a whole.

My proposal would reduce the tax rate applicable to the capital gains of closely-held C-corporations from the current 35% to 20%. However, in order to benefit from the lower capital gains rate, these corporations must subject their ordinary income to the individual 39.6% tax rate. If the net effect of these two rates is a reduction in tax liability, the corporation will pay the lower amount. If not, the corporations would pay the current 35% tax rate on capital gains and ordinary income. As a result, all closely-held corporations would pay the same rate and thus compete fairly.

This proposal is obviously not the entire solution, but it would make a dent in dealing with the inequity of this particular situation.

HONORING JOHN REDNOUR BEING
NAMED OUTSTANDING CITIZEN
OF THE YEAR

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a good friend and public servant, Mayor John Rednour, of DuQuoin, on being selected the Outstanding Citizen of the Year for lifetime achievement and service to the community.

John Rednour's legacy with the City of DuQuoin is rooted in his deep commitment to the community and his policy of service above self. He has presided over the best of times in his community and also through times of adversity.

John Rednour came from the small community of Cutler on the west side of Perry County Illinois. Coming from a hard working family, John realized early on the importance of community service. His involvement in several successful business ventures has led him to become the President of the DuQuoin State Bank and also to serve as the Mayor of DuQuoin.

As DuQuoin's Mayor, John Rednour has presided over many development projects to help create jobs and improve the economy in DuQuoin and Perry County. He can count a new City Hall, Library and police department complex as part of his many achievements. Mayor Rednour prevailed upon me to secure federal funds to help build a new 3.2 million dollar overpass and over 6 million dollars in sewer and water improvements. He led the effort to develop the DuQuoin Industrial Park. And created a program to protect property values. Mayor Rednour has also had every highway in and out of DuQuoin resurfaced.

In terms of municipal services, John returned full-time staffing to both the police and fire departments and next year the City takes delivery on a new \$450,000 aerial fire truck. To Mayor Rednour, fire protection is important, for the first time fire protection is available to all parts of the City. He also restored funding to emergency preparedness programs in the community.

His longstanding relationships in both Springfield and Washington have provided DuQuoin with everything from Amtrak rail service to access to state and federal funds totaling over 22 million in recent years.

Mayor Rednour's philosophy is simple and subscribes to the thinking that "build it and they will come and believe in it and the money will be there."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring John Rednour and to recognize his commitment for public service to the community of DuQuoin, Illinois.

A THANK YOU

HON. MARSHALL "MARK" SANFORD

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, in the closing few days of the 106th Congress I rise today to say thank you to family and a few friends.

I am now in what I presume will be my last week in the U.S. House of Representatives. It has been a learning-filled experience, a time of growth, but most of all—an honor. It is at this threshold of upcoming change in my life that I think it important to pause for a moment, look back, and thank a few people for their work in getting me here.

When there was no reason to have faith, a long list of friends still believed I was supposed to end up here in Washington for this chapter of my life. I thank them for believing and for a whole lot of hard work. Walter and Deena McRackan, Jim Kuyk, Allen and Wendy Gibson, Charlie Duell, Tony Page, Gordon Bynum, John and Chris Molnar, Hoyt Long, Marilee Kinney, Paige Herrin, Tom Davis, Ron Norton and Lynn McBride are just a few of the many names that deserve credit on this front.

Family, immediate and extended fit the same bill on work and faith in this endeavor. Billy and Christie gave many weeks of their lives. Sarah moved to town and was instrumental in motivating volunteers. Mom was there for constant moral support. Jenny was campaign manager extraordinaire. From our life together over the last ten years and from the campaign experience together, she is the first person I would trust with any task my life depended on completing. She not only has an extraordinary capacity to get things done, but is as well my favorite person with whom to kick around ideas. Jenny, thank you for all the hours, days and weeks you have given to being the world's greatest helpmate.

The person who I'd most like to pay tribute to is someone not here—my dad. He died November eighteen years ago, but to this day I can remember the sound of his voice and the look in his eyes. Dad, you taught me many things. A few of them, never giving up, confidence and faith to follow dreams, and the need to try to make the world a better place—had a whole lot to do with my coming to Congress and my six years here.

NEVER GIVE UP

Dad you lived this by example. Your fight to the death with Lou Gerig's disease was all about never giving up. With Billy and John, I remember watching you fall to your face on new-ground at Coosaw while you tried to walk toward a bulldozer you desperately wanted to try and operate. You would let us lift you up,

only to then allow us to watch you fall again as you took choppy little steps forward. You fell many times, but wouldn't give up as you battled your way across the field. These were inspirational moments in seeing the human will, but not happy times. In a much happier season of life years earlier, I remember being in the lead in a high school cross-country race and having you and Coach Key pull up alongside me in a car. You were all keyed up and after the race we rode home together and you gave me "the talk" about determination and never giving up. Overwhelmingly you gave me praise on these visits. Throughout my running years in school you always stressed the theme of determination. Your words I appreciated your actions I will always try to emulate.

CONFIDENCE AND FAITH TO FOLLOW DREAMS

You were instrumental in instilling a sense of confidence with each of your children. I remember you always used to say to us that we were the best in the class. We would protest, "No, we're not", and we were right, but you were continuous in repeating this mantra. Thank you for doing so because over time you brainwashed us into believing in ourselves. You did it with the things you said, and the things you expected of each of us. As a little guy I remember driving tractors doing all kinds of things—cutting fire-lanes, bailing hay, cutting grass. We were not ready for all that you expected of us, I remember running a 4010 John Deere into a tree because I was focused on the roots jamming the disk the tractor was pulling rather than what was in-front of me, but you kept believing in each of us. You made us believe that we were ready for any and all challenges before us, and from the vantage-point I now hold I am thankful that you were so benevolent in your trust in each of us. Sometimes consciously, more often unconsciously, each of us had tried to live up to your expectations. This sense of self-confidence was your greatest gift and set in motion a virtuous cycle that to this day does me good. In this chapter of life it is what caused me to still believe things would work out after a hundred people told me there was no chance of winning the race for Congress.

MAKE THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE

In our family, all of us as children would complain about some new task you would dream up for us at Coosaw. Part of your response was a description of how we are here on earth to leave it a little bit better than we found it. You even went a step further and said that to whom much is given much is expected—so we were expected to make it a much better place. I don't believe I have yet made it a better place, but thanks to you each of your children is trying.

The bottom line is thank you to mom and dad, Jenny and the boys, family and friends for all your work leading up to and in the last six years. It's been something that would have made, among other folks, my dad proud. That makes me proud and thanks for that.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE
LESLIE KISH

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the memory of Leslie Kish.

Leslie Kish, professor emeritus of sociology at the University of Michigan and research scientist emeritus of the university's Institute for Social Research, died quietly on October 7, 2000. His death came after a long period of hospitalization, which he faced with characteristic energy and courage. Thus ended a long and productive life, marked by tremendous vitality, commitment to humanitarian values, and a bottom-less curiosity about the world in all its aspects. A few months before his death, Leslie's family, colleagues, former students and many friends had gathered to celebrate his 90th birthday and the creation of a university fund, in his honor, for the training of foreign students in population sampling.

Kish was born in 1910 in Poprad, the part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, now in Slovakia. In 1925 the family, parents and four children, migrated to the United States and settled in New York, but in less than a year Leslie's father died, suddenly and unexpectedly. The family decision to remain in the United States meant that the two eldest would have to find work and that their high school and college educations would have to be entirely through night school.

In 1937 Leslie had less than one year of undergraduate college work to complete. Deeply concerned with the threat of a fascist sweep through Europe, however, he interrupted his studies and went to Spain as a volunteer in

the International Brigade, to fight for the Spanish Loyalists. He returned to the United States in 1939 and graduated from the night City College of New York with a degree in mathematics (Phi Beta Kappa). He then moved to Washington, where he was first employed at the Bureau of the Census and then as a statistician at the Department of Agriculture. There he joined the group of social scientists who were creating a survey research facility within that department. Again, his career was interrupted by war; from 1942 to 1945 he served in the U.S. Army Air Corps as a meteorologist. He rejoined his colleagues in the Department of Agriculture in 1945, and in 1947 moved with several of them to the University of Michigan, where together they founded the Institute for Social Research. During his early years at Michigan, Kish combined full-time statistical work with the completion of an M.A. in mathematical statistics (1948) and a Ph.D. in sociology (1952).

Throughout his long career at the university, Kish concentrated on the theory and practice of scientific sampling of populations. His 1965 book, *Survey Sampling*, a classic still in wide use, is referred to by students and faculty as "the bible." In 1948 he initiated a summer program for training foreign statisticians in population sampling, which has generated a large international body of loyal alumni in more than 100 countries.

Kish's scholarly writing and innovative research in sampling continued undiminished after his formal retirement from the university in 1981. He was in great demand as an expert consultant throughout the world and in response traveled extensively and enthusiastically. Among the many honors and awards that came to him during his long career were designation as the Russel lecturer, the University of Michigan's highest mark of recognition for a faculty member; election to the presidency of the American Statistical Association, election as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Royal Statistical Society of England. To these were added, in his retirement years, election as an Honorary Fellow of the International Statistical Institute and as an Honorary Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He also received an honorary doctorate from the University of Bologna on the occasion of its 900th anniversary.

Dr. Kish is survived by Rhea, his loving wife of 53 years; his daughters, Carla and Andrea Kish; his son-in-law, Jon Stephens; his granddaughter, Nora Leslie Kish Stephens; and his sister, Magda Bondy. At his request, his body was donated to the University's medical school and there will be no funeral service.