

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ENCOURAGING THE STUDY OF OUR
FOUNDING DOCUMENTS BY
SCHOOL CHILDREN

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a House Concurrent Resolution encouraging schools to dedicate at least one day of learning during the school year to studying the founding documents of our great nation: the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Federalist Papers.

These works establish the fundamental principles upon which the American experiment in government is based. They are the core that makes America unique and different from the rest of the world. In Europe, power was bestowed from God to the King who ruled the people. In this model, the center of power is the state. However, in the American model, power comes from God to the citizen who then lends it to the state. Self governance requires very hard work, patience, and persistence, but it also guarantees us freedom.

Further, I think it would be very healthy for every teacher and every student in America to spend time wrestling with the question. "What did the Founding Fathers mean by the term 'Creator'?" The Declaration of Independence states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." I believe that when children start to realize that each and every person is endowed by God, then they begin to understand that if you sell them drugs, you are corrupting a person endowed by God. In fact, every violation of a person's unalienable rights is a violation of a Creator endowed right. I believe this understanding of our relationship with each other reorients the way we view each other in and the American body politic.

These are fundamental concepts which need to be reinforced for every child in America. I want to commend Senator Grace Kearns from Ohio, Senator Don Benton from Washington, Senator Colin Bonini from Delaware, Georgia Senator Chuck Clay, State Representative Andre Bauer from South Carolina, and Alabama Representative Bob McKee for introducing bills to implement this idea at the state level and Assemblyman Keith Olberg from California for getting a similar bill passed in California in 1996 requiring these documents to be specifically taught in high schools. I hope that my colleague in the House will join me in encouraging more study of the founding documents by American school children.

ISSUES OF CONCERN TO TODAY'S
YOUTH

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have printed in the RECORD statements by high school students from my home state of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today. I am asking that you please insert these statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as I believe that the views of these young people will benefit my colleagues.

STATEMENT BY ERICA LEWIS AND DAN
JOHNSON REGARDING DRUNK DRIVING

ERICA LEWIS: We would like to express a concern that is becoming a big issue with teen Vermonters today. Our concern is probably the same as many others: Teen driving under the influence of alcohol.

Young adults are usually both inexperienced drivers as well as inexperienced drinkers. These two combined is a fatality waiting to happen. Alcohol, when consumed, decreases alertness, causes depression, nausea, unconsciousness, hangovers, and possible overdose, which could lead to death. We, as teenagers, should be aware of the serious risks that are involved when wrong choices are made and lives are at stake. Driving should be considered a privilege, not a right, for we all have the right to be safe while driving, and when alcohol is involved, no one can predict the outcome. Anyone of us here today could be driving down the road next week and, because of a drunk driver, never make it to where we were headed. Because of this increasing problem, there needs to be more awareness of alcohol and its effects. It is up to us, the younger generation, to make an impression on our peers and those that follow, and most of all to prove to our elders that we have what it takes to make the right decisions and follow through.

There is no overall solution to this problem, but we, as mature young adults, should make a strong effort to plan ahead before it gets to a point where it might be too late, whether that be make arrangements for a designated driver or staying until you are capable of driving.

DAN JOHNSON: A suggestion that we have and strongly agree with is a paper called a contract for life. It is an agreement between teenagers and their parents stating, if at any given time that either they feel incapable of driving, there will be transportation provided, and safe transportation, for them. This contract was given to us from our drivers ed teachers at the Essex Technical Center. Other suggestions that we agree with is larger penalties for adults in furnishing alcohol for minors at stores to sell this. Teen drinking and driving will always be a problem, but, hopefully, with our help, we can reduce it. Thank you for our time.

Congressman SANDERS: A very important contribution to this discussion. Thanks very much.

STATEMENT BY JESSE FIELD, RENAY THOMPSON AND ELAINE GRIFFEN REGARDING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

JESSE FIELD: Last year, every U.S. citizen committed 45 homicides. None of them were ever prosecuted. These crimes were planned out at least ten years in advance, and the victim not only knew about the coming execution, but was kept in prison the entire time. How, you may ask, can this happen. Well, the answer is, these crimes were legal.

You may realize by now what we are talking about: Capital punishment. You may also be saying, but these people were the scum of the earth, they don't deserve to live after what they did. This statement raises a serious moral question. But there are other reasons, as well, to abolish capital punishing: High costs, increased murder rates, and discrimination.

ELAINE GRIFFEN: Many people often argue it takes a lot of their tax dollars to keep an inmate locked up, and why should they have to pay so he or she can live? The truth is, it does cost them a lot. A study from 1997 found that it costs \$20,000 per year to keep a prisoner in jail. That's \$800,000 to lock them up for forty years. However, the same source found that it costs taxpayers \$2 million to execute someone. This is mostly because there are so many more appeals and Court costs attributed to an inmate on death row. So, in fact, taxpayers are not getting a break when they execute a criminal.

RENAY THOMPSON: Another common argument for the death penalty is capital punishment deters crime. This is not true at all. When a crime is committed, often the last thing on a potential criminal's mind is what consequences they will suffer as a result of this.

And as George Bernard Shaw says, "It is the deed that teaches, not the name we give it." Murder and capital punishment are not opposites that cancel one another, but similars that breed their kind. Studies done have shown that, as the number of executions increase, so does the murder rate. Georgia, which reinstated capital punishment in 1983, saw an increase of 20 percent in their murder rate in the following year, also a year in which the national homicide rate fell 5 percent. When Florida started executing prisoners again in 1979, the 1980 murder rate went up 28 percent, and 1981 and 1982 were the highest in recent history. These incidents show, as Michael Godfried put it, that the state may be, tragically, leading by example.

JESSE FIELD: Discrimination is also a major issue in sentencing and executions. Poor people cannot afford lawyers, and their defense is not as good. They are convicted and given the death penalty more often. There are also issues of racial discrimination involved. While only 12 to 13 percent of our nation's population is African-American, 41 percent of people on death row are black. A study done by the New Jersey Supreme Court shows there is strong evidence of racial bias in jurors. They are more likely to give the death penalties to minorities than whites. New Jersey is considering abolishing capital punishment on this issue alone, because it leads to a constitutional violation.

ELAINE GRIFFEN: Despite the strong case both points make against capital punishment, the most important issue by far is that of morals. For some people, it takes the

• 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.

form of religion. For example, the brother of the woman who was murdered by Carla Fay Tucker is strongly against the death penalty for reasons of religion. He met with his sister's killer while she was on death row. He forgave her and she responded with tears and apologies. We killed this woman anyway. Bud Welch's daughter, Julie, died in the Oklahoma City bombing, and still he does not support the execution of Timothy McVay. He rejects legal murder for reasons of his religion, and also other moral issues such as the sanctity of life.

Another moral point that is important to make is the fact that we are trying to teach people that murder is wrong by committing it. By the logic of our government, we then killed and are wrong, and deserve to be killed as well.

RENAVY THOMPSON: It is interesting to note that the United States is the only developed country that still uses the death penalty. Other countries in the same category with the U.S. on this issue are China, Iraq, India, North Korea, and Cuba, among others.

We would like to see a Federal abolition of capital punishment like the one from 1972 to 1976. As an alternative to the death penalty, we suggest life penalties without parole. These would be less costly, and the millions of dollars per prisoner saved could be reallocated into a fund to build a greater quantity of more secure prisons.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: That is an excellent presentation.

STATEMENT BY ALIA STAVRAND WOOLF
REGARDING CHARTER SCHOOLS

ALIA STAVRAND WOOLF: For the record, my name is Alia Stavrand Woolf. I am a ninth grader at the Gailer School.

All right. I used to go to the Shelburne Community School, and it wasn't working for me. Classes had no depth, and math was going agonizingly slowly. The only school work I enjoyed was my independent study. Students generally weren't allowed to broaden their studies. So students who already "got it" were asked to help the other students in the class learn the material.

Well, this sounds great in principle, and does work up to a point. But after a while, it got to me. Think about what it would be like if all day, every day, you had to watch Jeopardy reruns and you couldn't turn the TV off because, during the commercials, you were expected to explain the answers to your nextdoor neighbor.

I became a difficult student because I felt like I was wasting my time in school and not learning nearly as much as I could. By the end of fifth grade, my parents and I were pretty tired of trying to work within the system. When we moved to Charlotte that year, we decided it was time to look at what educational options were open. We asked the Charlotte public school if I could skip a grade so I could be more challenged in school. They said no. We considered home schooling, but both my parents work.

After a lot of looking, we found a private school in Middlebury called the Gailer School. It integrates different disciplines and incorporates independent study and community service. We met with the headmaster, and he actually talked with me, not to me, about what I wanted to learn. But private school tuition was not in the budget. I would have to start doing a lot more chores around the house, like all of the laundry, vacuuming, lawn mowing, taking care of my brother, a lot of work, so my mom could work more hours. I would also have to get on the bus at 7:00 a.m. to ride to Middlebury and wouldn't get home until 5:00 at night. This was no easy decision for my parents or for me.

Most public school classes are aimed at the average student. When you think about it, only one percent of students will be perfectly average. There are always special education classes, but not nearly so often are there advanced placement offerings.

All ends of the spectrum need to be addressed. A student should not have to go to private school to have their needs addressed, and it is mainly the elite who can choose an appropriate education for their child. Shouldn't there be the opportunity for all students to be challenged?

Students now come from as far south as Rutland, as far north as Fairfax, and as far east as Rochester to go the Gailer School in Middlebury. This should send a clear message to lawmakers that many students care so deeply about their education that they are willing to make significant sacrifices.

There is simply not enough scholarship money out there so that all students who want to can go to private school. Frequently, students start at private schools, but then have to drop out for financial reasons. While I am fortunate that my family has been able to send me to private school, it should not be only the economically elite who have access to alternative education.

I think a solution to this problem is federal legislation encouraging states to institute charter schools. Options would then open up for disadvantaged students. Because charter schools are still technically public schools, any student could go to the school of their choice. Students, like adults, need options; no school fits all students, just like no company is right for all workers.

In our free-market society, students need the best grade school education they can get, because they will have to compete for good colleges and jobs. I do not understand why our system of public schools is set up like a protectorate. It seems like more effort goes into maintaining the status quo than offering kids like me an excellent education.

Students deserve the opportunity to attend charter schools that are innovative and visionary. I see charter schools as an especially exciting opportunity for all students who are not average to have their talents appreciated and their interests encouraged. I love learning, and I learn best when I love my school.

Congressman SANDERS: Thank you very much for an excellent presentation.

A DEMOCRATIC TAIWAN WILL
CONTINUE TO FLOURISH

HON. ROBERT SMITH

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, during President Clinton's visit to China, President Clinton mentioned that the United States would not support Taiwan independence, the "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" concepts and ROC's membership in organizations that require statehood.

Congress's reaction to Clinton's statement has been strong. The United States Senate passed a resolution 92-0 on July 10, reaffirming United States commitment to Taiwan in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act. A similar resolution passed the House by a 390-1 vote on July 21. On the same day, Taiwan Foreign Minister Jason Hu thanked the United States lawmakers for their friendship and support.

In Washington, in a press interview prior to Clinton's Shanghai statement on the three

no's, Taiwan Representative Stephen Chen said, "The Republic of China in 1998 is no longer the ROC of 1949. How many countries in the world can compare with the Republic of China in its development of freedom, democracy, equitable distribution of wealth and human rights? The Republic of China in 1998 will not be sacrificed by anyone." Chen expressed full confidence in Taiwan's future as long as the people in Taiwan rely upon themselves and adhere to the principles of full democratization. He concluded that a democratic Taiwan will continue to flourish.

Meanwhile President Lee Teng-hui has instructed the Foreign Ministry to evaluate the Clinton-Jiang summit's possible impact in the following areas: human rights, democracy, regional peace and stability, and further dialogue with the People's Republic of China on resolution of disputes between the two sides. On July 22, President Lee stated unequivocally that China must become unified. Unification, he said, must be under a system of democracy, freedom and equal prosperity to ensure the well being of the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD C. COLLINS
AND THE U.S. ARMED FORCES

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of the United States Armed Forces, including Richard C. Collins, a World War II veteran of the United States Navy who resides in my congressional district in Yucca Valley, California. Mr. Collins served this nation honorably from October 1941 until the end of the war in 1945. While stationed at the Great Highway Loop Station near Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, he was a sonar man who helped ensure the safety of this Nation during the Pacific Campaign of World War II.

The work of Mr. Collins and the entire Armed Services during the War was admirable. It is my understanding that, while stationed in San Francisco, Mr. Collins was one of the men connected with breaking the Japanese intelligence code for the second time which enabled the Navy to interpret Japanese messages for the remainder of the War. This was a historically significant event as it helped put America on the course toward victory in the Pacific. Breaking the Japanese code helped shorten the War, thus saving thousands of American and Japanese lives. The efforts of the Navy and other services truly were heroic and all Americans are in their debt.

Being a citizen of the United States is a privilege that no one should take for granted. We all owe a great deal of gratitude and respect to the men and women of the Armed Forces who risk their lives every day to uphold the democratic principles of the United States and make this Nation safe. Without the service of men like Richard Collins and our other brave soldiers, America would not be the land of the free and we would not have the liberty that so many people around the world long for. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in honoring Richard Collins and the entire Armed

Forces for their admirable service in protecting this great Nation.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA MUST SETTLE CLAIM OF HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to show my respect for the claim filed by Hill International, Inc. against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Hill International is a New Jersey-based company located in the district of my friend and colleague, Representative JIM SAXON, and is one of nearly two dozen companies who filed claims against the Saudi government for tens of millions of dollars in uncompensated engineering work conducted in the late 1970's.

After years of trying to settle these claims, Congress was forced to set up a claims resolution process in 1993. Since then, the Kingdom has settled each claim save one—the \$55.1 million debt owed to Hill International.

During the House consideration of the FY98 Defense Authorization Bill, I supported directive report language offered by Representative SAXON to commission a formal report on the status of remaining claims against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Similar language was by included by Representative CHRIS SMITH in the State Department Reauthorization Bill that passed the House and Senate earlier this year. These efforts are intended to illustrate the lengths to which the Saudi Ambassador to the United States, Prince Bander, has been willing to go to deny an American company payment for services rendered.

I am also interested in seeing this matter resolved in memory of the late Representative Bill Emerson, a dear friend of mine and someone who worked diligently on the Hill International claim prior to his passing. Bill Emerson successfully negotiated a claim against the Kingdom in his home district and graciously offered to broker a similar compromise on the Hill International matter. Despite six months of hard work by Representative Emerson and repeated assurances from Prince Bandar that Bill's good faith efforts would be honored, the Saudi's have yet to pay Hill International—full three years after Representative Emerson produced a fair settlement figure.

In that time, Congresswoman JO ANN EMERSON has tried to help Hill International implement her husband's compromise, yet repeated requests for a face-to-face meeting with Prince Bandar have gone unheeded.

No matter how large or small the debt, this behavior cannot be tolerated from one of our allies. Until Ambassador Bandar decides to play a leadership role in this matter and until the Hill International claim is settled, my House and Senate colleagues will continue to take to the floor and highlight the Kingdom's failure to honor its debts.

BUILDING FOUNDATIONS OF DEMOCRACY ON THE DOORSTEP OF THE CAPITOL

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, interest in the idea of a Visitor Center at the U.S. Capitol has increased dramatically as a result of the recent tragedy there. The revival of this interest has been linked closely to the need to improve security and manage the large numbers of guests who arrive every day at this shrine of American democracy.

Prior to the recent shooting incident I contacted Congressman JOHN MICA and told him I would like to sponsor his bill to build a Visitor Center at the Capitol. My motivation was not security or visitor management, although these desirable purposes were compatible and complementary to my own interest. My interest was to pursue an idea that originated with my late husband, Congressman Walter Capps, to establish an exhibit and education center to explain, demonstrate, and involve visitors in gaining a better understanding of the "foundations of democracy."

During his short tenure in Congress, Walter became very interested in the fact that thousands of visitors from across the nation and all over the world flood the halls of the Capitol every day. These visitors are thrilled to pay homage to this shrine to the first successful experiment in a representative democratic government. Walter was struck by the fact that a visitor to the Capitol had very limited opportunities to learn about how our democracy works beyond how a bill becomes a law and what has made our own experiment so successful. He was also impressed that there were very few other opportunities in Washington, a city full of wonderful museums and exhibits on art, culture, technology, and history.

Walter and I shared a vision for a new educational center in Washington that would provide an interactive and multimedia exposure to the essential foundations of our American democracy. These foundations are, in fact, essential to any successful democratic society and perhaps taken for granted in our own country. What are these "foundations"? I am describing, among other elements, representative assemblies, individual freedoms, a free market economy, strong labor unions, vigorous political parties, a decentralized government with effective state and local units, and independent institutions such as academia, the judiciary, and the media.

As one crosses the spacious Eastern Plaza in the shadow of the U.S. Capitol in the middle of any day of the year, the dramatic white marble edifice looms over a cacophony of voices from all over the world, and every corner of our nation. Exotic clothing from other lands blends easily with groups sporting the ubiquitous blue jackets of the Future Farmers. I would love to see Walter's dream become a reality, so that these visitors to "the front door of democracy," the defense of which cost officers Chestnut and Gibson their lives, could return home with a better understanding and appreciation for the fundamental Foundations of that Democracy.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, on July 31, 1998, I missed rollcall votes 367 through 376 on 10 amendments to the Shays-Meehan Substitute to H.R. 2183, the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act, because I attended the funeral services of the slain Capitol Hill Police Officer Jacob J. Chestnut. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcall votes 367, 368, 370, 373, 374, 375, 376 and "aye" on votes 369, 371, 372.

IN MEMORY OF STEPHEN ABNER WEISMAN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, when Stephen Weisman passed away this week, America lost more than a noted physician. We lost a man of ingenuity and foresight who dedicated his life to the needs of his country and his community. At the time of his death, Stephen was also a loyal resident of Northbrook in my congressional district, and I am very proud to have represented a physician of his caliber.

Stephen first dedicated a significant portion of his life to the United States Navy. His enlistment in August of 1964 was the springboard from which he rose through the ranks of the Navy, eventually reaching the position of Lt. Commander in just two years. His lifelong dedication to medicine was apparent even at this time, as he fulfilled his duties as the Great Lakes Naval Hospital Medical Corp with great pride and vigor.

After his stint in the armed forces, Stephen narrowed his focus in medicine and became Board certified in both the fields of Internal Medicine and Nephrology. He accepted a position at Highland Park Hospital and began a career that would touch the lives of countless patients in need of his expert care. By establishing himself as one of the most motivated and brightest in his field, Stephen's superiors promoted him to Chief of the Dialysis Unit. His peers at the hospital have already noted and honored his many great deeds at Highland Park Hospital.

Still, it seems the most incredible challenge in Stephen's life was yet to come. Ten years ago, Stephen was diagnosed with cancer, a disease that he so often had seen and diagnosed in his own patients. Instead of crumbling in the face of a life-threatening illness, Stephen rose to the challenge again and helped found the Cancer Wellness Center at Highland Park Hospital. He further decided to continue practicing medicine even in his weakened state. After ten years of fighting cancer, he finally had to cease treatment of his patients just one month ago when his cancer had become severe enough to put him in the hospital.

Mr. Speaker, Stephen Weisman set standards for all physicians to admire and a legacy of work that will long endure. I know that I speak for many when I say that we will miss him.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, because of a death in my family, I was absent for roll call votes 377, 378, and 379. If I had been present for these votes, I would have voted "yes" on all three.

IN HONOR OF RAY SHIPP

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Mr. Ray Shipp, Americanism Chairman for the Garden Grove Elks Lodge in Garden Grove, California.

Mr. Shipp grew up in Corpus Christi, Texas. In 1950 he enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserves. After his discharge in 1952, Mr. Shipp began working for the Long Beach Naval Shipyard where he worked in defense contract administrative services for 39 years.

Mr. Shipp has lived in Garden Grove for 42 years. As a member of the Garden Grove Elks Lodge, he is responsible for many projects including his role as publicity chairman for the Lodge. In addition to his public relations duties, Mr. Shipp devotes much of his time to youth oriented activities, such as Pop Warner football and Little League.

As the current Americanism Chairman for the Garden Grove Elks Lodge, Mr. Shipp is responsible for the following programs: National Patriotism Week, displaying the American Flag 24 hours a day, Flag Day Ceremonies, Heritage Corner display at City Hall, Police and Firefighters Night, Sixth Grade Flag Essay Contest, Lodge Americanism Brochure Competition, and the Flag Retirement Program. This year the Garden Grove Elks Lodge won first place in the National Lodge Americanism Brochure Competition!

Over the years, Mr. Shipp has devoted many years of hard work and has shown his loyalty to the United States of America, first as an employee of the federal government, and currently, as a volunteer for the Elks Lodge, promoting Americanism and upholding the symbol of American freedom, the American Flag.

I ask you all to join me today to salute Ray Shipp who has set an excellent example, through his deeds and actions, of what it means to be a true American.

EMERGENCY FARM FINANCIAL
RELIEF ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of S. 2344, the Emergency Farm Financial Relief Act. But I do so with a word of caution.

This legislation would allow certain farmers who have been hit hard by disastrous weather and crop disease to receive their 1999 Freedom to Farm market transition payments on October 1, 1998. It is important, however, that we not fool ourselves into thinking that this is a cure-all.

While the farm economy desperately needs this money, all this bill really does is permit needy farmers to receive the payments they would normally use to pay for their Spring planting early. The real question is, what happens next Spring?

While this bill is a first-step to help the depressed agriculture industry, this bill does not address the basic discrimination built into the 1996 Farm Bill. Instead it just postpones the inevitable. Unlike producers of most other commodities, dairy farmers did not receive seven-year transition payments. Like those other commodities, dairy is being asked to reform its outdated system and compete on the world market without the benefit of these payments.

Dairy prices are very volatile and the industry is undergoing tremendous structural change. Unfortunately, while I am happy to help hard-pressed farmers of other regions, I am very disappointed that this Congress is incapable of helping the American dairy farmer. This bill is yet another instance which points out the inequity of this country's agriculture policy.

Mr. Speaker, when considering farm emergency assistance, this Congress must not forget the plight of the American dairy farmer.

HONORING 4-H PROGRAMS AND
GOLD STAR RECIPIENTS**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the Brazoria County 4-H will hold an awards program on the 14th of August and this is a very important event Mr. Speaker. For those of us who were raised on farms and who represent agricultural communities it is well known how important an organization 4-H truly is.

Head, Hand, Hearts and Health, these are the "4-H's" and they are truly indicative of what this organization is all about. One of the primary missions that this organization undertakes is agricultural education. Earlier this year I introduced a bill which would exempt the sale of livestock by those involved in educational activities such as FFA and 4-H from federal income taxation. By making young men and women who participate in these activities hire a group of tax accountants and attorneys we are sending the wrong message. Young people who sell livestock at county fairs and the like should be rewarded for taking self initiative and allowed to keep the money they've earned to help pay for their education or to re-invest in other animals to raise. My bill would eliminate the current policy of forcing these youngsters to visit the tax man. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the following winners of the Gold Star, the highest award possible at the county level, for achievements in competition at state levels, leadership ability, community service and years of service. They are: Deidrea Harris,

Josh Weber, Amanda Tacquard, and Allison Sauer. Again, I want to commend these young people for their achievements.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS
COMMEMORATION ACT**HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce the introduction of the Women's Progress Commemoration Act, an important bill to help our nation preserve the rich heritage of the women's movement.

Last month, this country marked the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York. Thousands of Americans traveled to Seneca Falls to participate in this celebration. We were honored to have First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton help us inaugurate this anniversary, as well as having high-ranking women in government like Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala participate in other aspects of the celebration. It is now our duty to ensure that the legacy of this event is not simply a week of activities, but a lifetime of education, preservation, and restoration.

Mr. Speaker, for too long, sites central to the history of the women's rights movement in our nation have been neglected. Important sites like the Susan B. Anthony House in Rochester, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House in Seneca Falls, or the M'Clintock House in nearby Waterloo were neglected for years and are in need of restoration. Our nation is in danger of losing an irreplaceable chapter in our history if these sites are not identified and preserved.

I am therefore pleased to introduce the Women's Progress Commemoration Act. This legislation will establish a 15-person commission to review sites of historical significance to the women's movement. The commission is directed to identify sites important to the women's rights movement and make recommendations for their preservation. Within one year of its formation, the commission will provide the Secretary of Interior with a list of sites deserving recognition and in need of preservation. It will also recommend actions to rehabilitate the sites to protect for future generations the historical legacy of the movement.

I am proud to have Representatives CAROLYN MALONEY (D-NY) and LYNN WOOLSEY (D-CA) as original cosponsors of this legislation. Senators CHRISTOPHER DODD (D-CT) and TED STEVENS (R-AK) have introduced a companion bill with 18 bipartisan cosponsors.

As Susan B. Anthony herself noted, "Men have been faithful in noting every heroic act of their half of the race, and now it should be the duty, as well as the pleasure, of women to make for future generations a record of the heroic deeds of the other half." I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this effort to preserve the history of the women's rights movement.

TRIBUTE TO DISTRICT RANGER
CHUCK JONES

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a dedicated member of the U.S. Forest Service as he concludes 32 years of service to his country. We are proud to have had this man serve as District Ranger in Jackson, Wyoming Ranger District for the past 10 years.

Mr. Charles G. Jones deserves this honor. We owe our gratitude for his contributions to the wise and sustainable use of our national forests and water resources.

Chuck Jones' personal and professional career accomplishments are as diverse as they are noteworthy. His loyal service and sacrifices for over three decades, working in the small communities of the Rocky Mountain west, are a testament to all who use and appreciate our public lands. I would like to take a moment to reflect on Chuck's career as he makes the transition to life beyond government service.

Upon graduation from Michigan Technological University in 1964, with a degree in forestry, Chuck moved west and began work as a timber forester with the Northern Pacific railroad and Seeley Lake, Montana. Two years later, and then married to the former Carolyne McCollum, he embarked on public service work as a forester with the Kaniksu National Forest in Newport, Washington.

Following a transfer to Noxon, Montana, and serving as a forestry specialist, he moved in 1971 to the Red Ives Ranger District in Saint Maries, Idaho, as a timber management officer. Helping further our nation's dependence on wood products from the national forests, he spent the next several years in Troy, Montana, and Mountain Home, Idaho, on the Boise National Forests respectively.

In 1982 Chuck was appointed as the District Ranger in Cascade, Idaho. Following five years of success in that position the Forest Service assigned Chuck as the District Ranger in Pinedale, Wyoming, a state where we appreciate his brand of leadership and his abundant talents. Quickly adapting to the unique life-style of rural Wyoming, he then became the ranger in Jackson where he has served with distinction for the past 10 years.

Chuck's last tour of duty has been as remarkable for its challenges as it has been for his ability to find solutions that mirror public interests. The Jackson Ranger District, located in close proximity to the Tetons and well known national parks, offers the most complex combination of multiple uses of the land and heavy public visitation of any district administered by the Forest Service. A well known and highly regarded member of the Jackson Hole community, Chuck's fairness and problem solving will be hard to replace.

Whether dealing with the catastrophic fires of 1988, coordinating with world class ski areas, managing heavy public use in the Snake River canyon, or hosting Presidential visits, Chuck always demonstrates the highest ideals of public service. I am especially proud to mention his initiative and compassion in bringing the nine families together for a me-

morial service the year after their loved ones perished on a tragic C-130 crash in the Gros Ventre Wilderness.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to present these credentials of Chuck Jones before the House today. It is clear through his stated, and unstated, accomplishments that he has dedicated himself to furthering the benefits we enjoy from our public lands. All of his actions reflect a true leader with a sense of purpose, commitment, and conscience.

As Chuck departs from public service I ask my colleagues to join with me in delivering an appreciative tribute from a grateful nation, and best wishes to he and Carol for a productive and rewarding retirement.

CONGRESS CALLS FOR RELEASE OF HUMAN-RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. TOWNS: Mr. Speaker, on July 31, several of my colleagues and I sent a letter to President Clinton asking him to get involved in trying to free some human-rights defenders in India. Those of us who signed the letter thank the Washington Times for its excellent coverage of it in the August 4 issue.

Jaspal Singh Dhillon helped Jaswant Singh Khalsa put together his report on mass cremations in Punjab. He came to the United States in 1993 and visited the White House. The Indian government arrested him in 1993 but was forced by international pressure to release him. Now he has again been arrested on trumped-up charges. Not only that, but his attorney, Daljit Singh Rajput, has been arrested in the same case. It is virtually certain that they are being tortured.

Rajiv Singh Randhawa was kidnapped along with a friend of his in broad daylight. He was picked up because he saw the kidnapping of Mr. Khalsa and had identified the police officers who were involved. This is what happens to you were you cross the police in democratic India.

Kuldip Singh is a former low-level police employee who heard the murder of Mr. Khalsa. He reported the gruesome details to the press. He was getting some water for Mr. Khalsa when he heard a shot and ran back. Khalsa was bleeding and had stopped breathing. He, too, has to be protected from the police.

Human-rights workers like Jaspal Singh Dhillon and witnesses like Kuldip Singh should not live in fear of the police. The United States must take the strongest possible action to bring about the prompt release of these innocent Sikhs and to see to it that the Indian government prosecutes and punishes those responsible for these atrocities.

I am inserting the Congressional letter and the Washington Times article into the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to read them carefully.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 31, 1998.

Subject: Arrest and fear of disappearance and torture of human-rights activist Jaspal Singh Dhillon and others.

Hon. Bill Clinton,

President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are very disturbed by the July 23 abduction of Jaspal

Singh Dhillon, who worked with human-rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalsa on his report exposing the mass cremations of Sikhs by the Punjab police. Earlier the police abducted Rajiv Singh Randhawa, a key eyewitness to the kidnapping of Khalsa. Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, the President of the Council of Khalistan, informed us that these individuals may be in danger of being murdered and listed as "disappeared" like tens of thousands before him, as Mr. Khalsa documented.

Jaspal Singh Dhillon was picked up on a false charge that he was involved in a conspiracy to blow up the Bureil jail to free and alleged "militant." His vehicle was also seized. We are afraid that the police will plant false evidence in the vehicle. Jaspal Singh Dhillon has testified before the United Nations about the human-rights violations in Punjab. He has even been to the White House. Mr. Dhillon was picked up five years ago and severely tortured. It is only because you and other Western leaders intervened that Mr. Dhillon was released at that time.

Mr. Randhawa was picked up on July 15 from his home in Amritsar by plainclothes police who held a gun to his head, tied him up with his own turban, and took him away along with a friend of his. The police officials who kidnapped and murdered Khalsa are due for a hearing on July 28. Clearly, the Randhawa kidnapping is an attempt to remove the one witness who can do the most damage to them.

In addition to these cases, a police witness, Kuldip Singh has had to turn to the Central Reserve Police Force for protection because he is afraid that the Punjab police will try to eliminate him. Kuldip Singh said that he was getting water for Jaswant Singh Khalsa in the Chhabra police station when he heard a shot. He ran back and Khalsa was bleeding. He had stopped breathing and he was dead. As you know Jaswant Singh Khalsa was kidnapped in 1995 after he exposed India's policy of mass cremations of Sikhs.

In a democracy, human-rights activists like Jaspal Singh Dhillon and witnesses like Kuldip Singh and Rajiv Singh Randhawa should not have to live in fear of the police. We call on you to intervene with the government of India to ensure the release of Mr. Dhillon and Mr. Randhawa immediately and call on them to begin an immediate prosecution of those who abducted them. We strongly urge you to protect these innocent Sikhs and to work with the Indian government to make sure that those responsible for the crimes against these Sikhs are punished.

Sincerely,

Edolphus Towns, M.C.; Dan Burton, M.C.; Dana Rohrabacher, M.C.; Richard Pombo, M.C.; Frank R. Wolf, M.C.; Jack Metcalf, M.C.; Bill Redmond, M.C.; Wm. J. Jefferson, M.C.; Sheila Jackson-Lee, M.C.; Peter T. King, M.C.; Donald M. Payne, M.C.; Roscoe Bartlett, M.C.; Lincoln Diaz-Balart, M.C.; John T. Doolittle, M.C.; Jerry Solomon, M.C.; Cynthia McKinney, M.C.; Barbara Kennedy, M.C.; Gregory Meeks, M.C.; Bernard Sanders, M.C.; Wally Herger, M.C.; Dale E. Kildee, M.C.; Esteban E. Torres, M.C.; J.C. Watts, Jr. M.C.; Merrill Cook, M.C.; "Duke" Cunningham, M.C.; Duncan Hunter, M.C.; Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, M.C.; Phil Crane, M.C.; Bill Paxon, M.C.; Ron Lewis, M.C.; Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., M.C.; Ron Packard, M.C.

[From The Washington Times, Aug. 4, 1998]

HOUSE MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES ASK
CLINTON'S HELP IN FREEING FOUR SIKHS

(By Tom Carter)

A bipartisan group of 33 legislators has written to President Clinton urging him to get involved in protecting four Sikh human rights activists arrested in India last month.

"There is reason for concern that their detention is without merit and that they are at risk of torture while in detention," wrote Rep. Constance A. Morella, Maryland Republican, in a letter dated July 30.

"I hope that your administration will urge Indian authorities to undertake an independent investigation of these cases, urging them to review these arrests and to act to protect the physical integrity of those detained," she wrote.

In a separate letter, sponsored by Edolphus Towns, New York Democrat, 32 members of Congress urged Mr. Clinton to involve the government of the United States in securing these men's release.

"In a democracy, human rights activists . . . should not have to live in fear of the police. We call on you to intervene with the government of India," said the letter dated July 31.

Others who added their names to the letter included Republicans Dan Burton of Indiana, Frank R. Wolf of Virginia, Peter T. King of New York, Philip M. Crane of Illinois and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida. Democrats who signed the letter included Reps. Esteban E. Torres of California, Cynthia A. McKinney of Georgia and Barbara B. Kennelly of Connecticut.

The Council of Khalistan, which advocates independence for Sikhs in Punjab, faxes copies of the congressional appeals to news organizations over the weekend.

The four human rights activists were arrested last month in Punjab on what Mr. Towns described as "false charges."

Jaspal Singh Dhillon, Rajinder Singh Neeta, Kulbir Kaur Dhani and Daljit Singh Rajput were arrested for what Indian authorities claimed was their involvement in an plan to help free "militants" by blowing up a jail.

A State Department official, asked to comment on the matter, said the U.S. Embassy in India was aware of Mr. Dhillon's case.

"They have made informal contact with the Indian authorities and they are monitoring it," the official said.

The Indian government yesterday had no comment on the specifics of the case.

"The police wouldn't have acted just like that. They will have done their work. There is rule of law in Punjab," said Amar Sinha, press spokesman of the Indian Embassy.

On July 24, Amnesty International issued an "urgent action" on the four men.

According to the Amnesty release, Mr. Dhillon worked with Jaswant Singh Khalra, a well-known human rights activist who "disappeared" in September 1995 after his arrest after exposing the mass cremations of unidentified Sikhs.

Nine police officials have been charged, but not prosecuted, in the arrest and "disappearance."

"There is a fear that [Mr. Dhillon] may disappear too," said Jurjit Chima of Amnesty International yesterday.

Gurmit Singh Aulakh, director of the Council of Khalistan, which advocates independence of Sikhs in Punjab, said the men were arrested to prevent them from testifying at a "People's Commission" human rights forum to be held Aug. 8 through 10.

TRIBUTE TO HARRIET PHILIP,
WHO WILL BE CELEBRATING
HER 105TH BIRTHDAY ON AU-
GUST 5, 1998

HON. NYDIA M. VELAZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise, to pay tribute to a kind and able woman, Harriet Philip. Harrie, as she is known by her friends, was born on the Caribbean island of Trinidad on August 5, 1893. Later in life, she immigrated to the United States and settled in Brooklyn where she is surrounded by friends and family members who love her sense of humor and her particular attitude about her needs and wants.

Harrie, an expert artist, crochets, knits, and designs exquisite articles for her loved ones without the use of patterns. She also loves to talk with her friends and family who admire her charming personality. Harrie's uplifting spirit and longevity have been an inspiration to all those around her.

Harrie, a follower of the Bahai religion, has raised three sons and one daughter. These children have blessed her with two beautiful grandchildren.

It is with great pleasure and personal regard that I ask my fellow colleagues to rise to pay tribute to Mrs. Harriet Philip on her 105th birthday, with wishes of many more to come.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4276) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment, which would restore funding for the Legal Services Corporation to current levels.

The Legal Services Corporation is a lifeline for thousands of people with no other means of access to the legal system. Last year, LSC resolved 1.5 million civil cases, benefiting over four million indigent citizens from every county in America.

Who are these people? Over two-thirds are women, and most are mothers with children. Women seeking protection against abusive spouses. Children living in poverty and neglect. Elderly people threatened by eviction or victimized by consumer fraud. Veterans denied benefits, and small farmers facing foreclosure.

These are the people who will be hurt if this amendment is not adopted today. If LSC is forced to absorb the huge cuts made in committee, half of the 1,100 neighborhood legal services offices will have to be closed. This

will leave a single lawyer to serve every 23,600 poor Americans. Over 700,000 people in need of legal services will have to be turned away.

We cannot—we must not—allow this to happen. I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment. It's the decent thing to do.

RABBI AND MRS. MERVIN B.
TOMSKY TO CELEBRATE THEIR
50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Rabbi Mervin B. Tomsy, and his wife, Helen, who are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary on August 22, 1998. Though they are longtime residents of California, the story of the Tomsy's marriage actually begins in Minnesota. Mervin and Helen knew each other in Minnesota as children, attended the University of Minnesota together, and got married in Minnesota. A few years later the couple moved to New York, where Mervin attended the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. He was ordained as a rabbi in 1956.

Fifteen years later the Tomsys moved to Southern California, where they have lived ever since. I met Rabbi Tomsy after he became rabbi at Temple Emanu El in Burbank, California, and had the pleasure of speaking to his congregation on a couple of occasions. Today he holds the title of Rabbi Emeritus at Temple Emanu El, and he is the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Divinity Law from Jewish Theological Seminary.

Both Rabbi Tomsy and Helen are extremely active people, which may well be one of the reasons for their successful marriage. Helen was a public school teacher for many years and has been heavily involved in literacy programs. Rabbi Tomsy is on the Board of Directors for the University of Judaism, where his duties include interviewing candidates who wish to convert to Judaism.

For 22 years, the Tomsys have been active in Jewish Marriage Encounter, which stresses ways to enhance the marital bonds. It hardly needs to be said that the Tomsys are an ideal role model for younger couples who participate in the program.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Rabbi Mervin and Helen Tomsy on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. I join their children, David, Sharon and Judith, and grandchildren, Andrew and Daria, in wishing them all the best in the years to come.

COMMEMORATING THE 175TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE DELAWARE
AND HUDSON

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Delaware and Hudson, headquartered in Clifton Park, New York, is the oldest continuously operated transportation company in North America. The

D&H has had many memorable events in its proud 175-year history;

The New York State Legislature authorized the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to operate on April 23rd, 1823. By 1828 the D&H completed construction of a 108 mile canal. The D&H soon developed a revolutionary gravity railroad. In 1830, that 16-mile gravity railroad constituted two-thirds of America's 23 miles of rail track. On August 8, 1829 the D&H performed a test run of the first steam locomotive to operate in America.

In 1840 the D&H became the first transportation company traded on the New York Stock Exchange. In 1867 the New York State Legislature authorized the D&H to acquire and operate railroads in New York State. In 1870 the D&H extended the scope of its rail operation to the Port of Albany. By 1875 it had constructed a rail line to Canada along with west side of Lake Champlain.

As railroads expanded, the importance of canals diminished and in 1898 the D&H moved its last load of coal by canal. A year later the New York State Legislature changed D&H's charter deleting "Canal," signifying the end of a remarkable period in American transportation history. In the early years of the 1900s the D&H expanded its presence in New York through the operation of steamship lines on Lake George and Lake Champlain, through expanded rail passenger service, and through the purchase of two luxury hotels; the Ft. William Henry in Lake George and the Champlain Hotel south of Plattsburgh.

In September of 1901, Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt retreated to his beloved Adirondacks. He believed that President McKinley was well on his way to recovery from being shot in Buffalo five days earlier. While the Vice-President set up camp deep in the woods near Lake Colden, an urgent message was dispatched to North Creek by telegraph and from there, by horseman, that the President had suffered a relapse and was dying. The D&H dispatched a train from Saratoga to North Creek to await the Vice-President. When he arrived he was handed a telegram as he swung aboard the train. In the coach, Roosevelt tore open the telegram. President McKinley was dead. Roosevelt rode in silence along the curvy track to Saratoga, the 26th President of the United States.

The Golden Years of the D&H began in 1907 followed by 30 years of unparalleled success. The D&H rebuilt physical plant, re-equipped the road with new and improved locomotives and filled its investment portfolio with blue chip stocks and bonds that provided financial stability throughout World War I and the Great Depression. The D&H's leadership and equipment experiments and locomotive design became the industry standard. In 1915 the Delaware and Hudson began construction of an ornate riverfront headquarters in Albany. Completed in 1918, this classic Flemish Gothic structure contains the largest working weathervane in the United States and is currently home to the administrative headquarters of the State University of New York.

Beginning in 1938 the D&H transformed itself from a slow moving coal line to a bridge route for fast-moving merchandise shipments. It ran a fleet of powerful, fast-running steam locomotives known as "Challengers." With the advent of World War II, a flood of freight and passenger traffic came to the nation's railroads. Distinguished passengers on the D&H

line during this period included King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and Winston Churchill. In 1953 the last stream locomotive ran on the D&H line ending 134 years of steam operations that had begun with the historic test run of the Stourbridge Lion in 1829.

Passenger service, which suffered great declines after the War, resulted eventually in the creation of AMTRAK to replace the passenger operations run by the freight railroads. On May 1, 1971, the D&H made its last passenger run from New York to Montreal. In the early 1970s six of the seven freight railroads in the northeast were in bankruptcy. Only the D&H was not. Its commitment to efficiency allowed it to operate at a modest profit while all others failed. When Congress created Conrail from the ashes of the six bankrupt railroads, the D&H system was reconstituted in a manner that was ostensibly to provide competition to Conrail. However, the failure of Congress to provide access to key points in the northeast doomed the D&H to a non-competitive status that it could not sustain in the absence of a partnership with a railroad that could provide overhead traffic.

In 1991, the D&H was purchased by Canadian Pacific Railway. Its infrastructure was upgraded and it continues to exist as a separate New York corporation—uninterrupted for 175 years.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD IS ALWAYS READY

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the United States Coast Guard has made America a better place to live for 208 years. As members of this country's oldest seagoing service, the men and women of our Coast Guard continue to do what they have always done; save lives and property at sea; ensure a safe, efficient maritime transportation system; protect and preserve our precious marine resources and environment; enforce laws and treaties in the maritime region; and defend our national security.

With a force smaller than the New York City Police Department, or Coast Guard carries out these vital missions in this country's ports and waterways, along its 47,000 miles of coastline, lakes and rivers, on international waters or in any maritime region as required to support national security.

On August 4, 1790, the Congress authorized 10 revenue cutters requested by Alexander Hamilton, our country's first Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of interdicting violators of U.S. customs laws. This was the birth of the essential and fiercely proud service that continues its 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week vigilance against a host of transnational dangers, including pollution, illegal migration, international drug trafficking and terrorism.

From Medal of Honor winner Douglas Munro, who while manning the machine gun on his Higgins Boat, gave his life after saving more than 500 Marines off the beach at Guadalcanal, to Lieutenant Jack Rittichier, who received the Silver Star posthumously after his rescue helicopter was shot down by North Vietnamese automatic weapons fire during his attempts to rescue a downed American fighter

pilot, to today's elite force ready to deploy on a moment's notice in support of our Unified Commanders-in-Chief; from 18th Century heroine Ida Lewis, who saved countless lives during nearly 50 years of keeping the lamp lit at Lime Rock lighthouse, to what is unquestionably the world's premier maritime life-saving and life-protecting service; from Hell Roarin' Mike Healy who patrolled Territorial Alaskan waters as Captain of the legendary Coast Guard Cutter Bear, stopping fur seal poachers and breaking arctic ice in order to survey uncharted waters, to cutters and aircraft pioneering the fight against water pollution and engaged in protecting the vital living marine resources within our country's 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone, acts of heroism, courage and commitment symbolize what the U.S. Coast Guard is all about—and what the brave young men and women of this armed service mean to our freedom and security.

This essential government agency, which has ably served the American people in war as well as peacetime, will observe its 208th birthday on August 4, 1998. The Coast Guard's motto rings just as true today as it did in 1790, SEMPER PARATUS, ALWAYS READY!

Let us all share in the pride and satisfaction enjoyed by its dedicated members on this important occasion.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR. ADOLFO CARRIÓN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Reverend Dr. Adolfo Carrión, Superintendent of the Spanish Eastern District, Assemblies of God, who will be retiring in October of this year after over 33 years of service.

Reverend Carrión has been an outstanding leader and a great role model, not only to the organization he served so well but also to the Hispanic community and other religious organizations.

Before becoming a Pastor of the Assemblies of God, he served in several different capacities: President of the youth organization, Deacon, Trustee, President of the Knights, and Superintendent of the Sunday School.

He first served as Secretary/Treasurer for the East Hispanic District of the Assemblies of God in Manhattan. Afterward, he was appointed Clergy and later on he became Assistant to the Superintendent for the District for two years. For the last 28, he served as the Superintendent.

Under his leadership, two new districts were created: one in Puerto Rico and one in South-East Florida. Today, the Assemblies of God has a total of 13 well organized districts with more than 275 affiliated churches.

In short, Reverend Dr. Adolfo Carrión lives to help other people. He has been diligent in providing spiritual guidance and support to the members of our community.

As it is written in Hebrews 6:10, "for God is not unjust; he will not forget your work and the love you have shown him as you have helped his people and continue to help them." the community, too, recognizes him and is honoring him.

Born in Juncos, Puerto Rico in 1934, Reverend Carrión has been married to Elisa Diaz for 39 years. They have four children: Elizabeth, Adolfo 3rd, Damaris, and Lisette. Adolfo 3rd is the recently elected Councilman of the Bronx district 14.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Reverend Dr. Adolfo Carrión for his dedication to our community.

TRIBUTE TO W.W. "HOOTIE"
JOHNSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. W.W. "Hootie" Johnson; a great American, an outstanding South Carolinian, and a good friend. Recently elected Chairman of the Augusta National Golf Club, "Hootie" Johnson has served his state and nation selflessly in various business, education, and civic sectors.

Mr. Johnson's accomplishments in the business arena are legendary. He currently serves as Chairman of the Executive Committee of NationsBank Corporation, one of America's largest banks, and was a key player in the recent merger between NationsBank and Bank America. He was the original proponent of the merger between NCNB and Bankers Trust, and was once called the "strategic father of NationsBank." Mr. Johnson is a member of the Board of Directors for Alltel Corporation, and Duke Energy Corporation. He has served as Chairman and member of The Liberty Corporation, and the South Carolina Ports Authority. He has also served on the board of the South Carolina Research Authority. A former governor of South Carolina, Robert E. McNair once said, "I don't know anyone who has meant more to South Carolina and development than has W.W. 'Hootie' Johnson."

Mr. Johnson has also played crucial roles in community affairs in the Palmetto State. He has never been content to just lending his name to various organizations and efforts. He has always been in the arena. In the early 1970s he appointed Dr. M. Maceo Nance, Jr. to the Board of Bankers Trust, the first African American to receive such an appointment in the State of South Carolina, or in the South. He is a former member of the Boards of the Columbia Urban League and the National Urban League. Former Executive Director of the Columbia Urban League, Elliott Franks once said, "In those times, it would have been far more convenient to pay lip service, and concentrate on building his bank. It took a certain amount of courage for him to be on the front lines."

Mr. Johnson's service to South Carolina also extends to the education community. It was my great honor to serve on the Higher Education Blue Ribbon Committee appointed by former South Carolina Governor Richard W. Riley which was chaired by "Hootie." It was in this setting that I got to witness first hand the extraordinary talents of this uncommon man. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina (USC) Business Partnership Foundation; the Hollings Cancer Center Advisory Council, Medical University of South Carolina; and

Converse College. His influence was instrumental in the recent \$25 million gift from Darla Moore to the USC business school. He has received an Honorary Doctor of Humanities Degree from the Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston; an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from the University of South Carolina, Columbia; and an Honorary Doctor of Humanities Degree from Lander College in Greenwood.

"Hootie" Johnson graduated from Greenwood High School where he established an outstanding athletic career in football. He matriculated at the University of South Carolina, where he won the state's Jacobs Blocking Trophy. His favorite pastime, however, has always been golf, a game to which he was introduced at an early age and has been integral part of his life ever since. "Hootie" became vice president of Augusta National in 1975 and forged close friendships with the past chairman Jackson Stephens and the first chairman, Clifford Roberts.

Mr. Speaker, this new honor for my friend "Hootie" is a rare one. In its 67 years, only five people have ever held the Chairmanship of Augusta National. I ask you, and my colleagues to join me in honoring W.W. "Hootie" Johnson for his outstanding contributions to South Carolina in the areas of business, civic and educational activities, and in wishing him good health and great success in his new role as Chairman of the Augusta National Golf Club.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SAN LUIS
REY WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT
ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1998

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to complete a federal commitment to the San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act (P.L. 100-675).

In the late 1800's and early 1900's the United States Government and the State of California granted San Luis Rey River water rights to the City of Escondido and the Vista Irrigation District. Unfortunately, the right to that water was not the federal government's to give. It was rightfully held by five bands of Mission Indians (La Jolla, Rincon, Pala, Pauma, and San Pasqual).

Beginning in 1969, the City of Escondido and the Vista Irrigation District have been subject to litigation by the Indian bands over the rights to the San Luis Rey River water. In 1980, because the Secretary of the Interior had ceded the Indian bands' water rights to Escondido and Vista, the Indian bands brought suit against the federal government.

In 1984, in an effort to reach a settlement between the various parties, my California colleague, Rep. RON PACKARD, established the San Luis Rey Indian Water Settlement Task Force and charged it with the responsibility of negotiating the settlement of decades-old litigation between five bands of Mission Indians, the United States Government, the City of Escondido and the Vista Irrigation District. After lengthy negotiations with local, state and federal negotiators, the parties achieved an

agreement on settlement principles that ultimately led to passage of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act in 1988 (P.L. 100-675).

Title I of the 1988 Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to supply of 16,000 acre feet of water per year to the Indian bands. This water was to be obtained from one or more sources, including the public lands within California outside the service area of the Central Valley project, or water conserved from the lining of the All-American Canal in the Imperial Valley as authorized in Title II of the 1988 Act.

Over the last decade, since the enactment of this Act, and despite the best good faith efforts of all the parties involved, the Indian bands are no closer to receiving the water due them. Moreover, during the last two years, efforts to develop a source of water for the Indian bands have been delayed while Colorado River water users grapple with drafting a consensus solution for the future use of California's portion of Colorado River water.

The Indian bands, the City of Escondido, and the Vista Irrigation District have pursued every potential source of water to fulfill the federal responsibility to the Indian bands water rights. I believe that the best option is to use a portion of the water conserved by lining the All-American Canal, in California's Imperial Valley.

The concrete lining of the All-American Canal will conserve an estimated 67,000 acre feet of water per year. This lining will preserve water that is currently leaking from the All-American Canal and flowing unused into Mexico. Of the total amount conserved, this bill would set aside 16,000 acre feet of water for the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Indian bands, fulfilling the terms of the 1988 Settlement Act. The federal government's share of the lining necessary to conserve 16,000 acre feet will amount to approximately \$30,000,000. A private partner will assume the remaining cost for the lining. By assuming that cost on behalf of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority, the Secretary would be able to deliver the supplemental water, and the following benefits would accrue:

The current stalemate in the Colorado River water allocation discussions would no longer bar the efforts of the Settlement Parties to bring this matter to a final resolution;

A major contribution would be made to reduce California's historic use of Colorado River water;

The completed Environmental Impact Study for the All-American Canal lining project, which is now nearly five years old, could be utilized before so much time passes that it must be redone;

The cost of water to the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority, including wheeling charges paid to Metropolitan Water District and the San Diego County Water Authority, would be low enough to accomplish the objectives of the Act; and

The largest single water conservation project within the Imperial Irrigation District which remains to be built—and the only one which would have absolutely no adverse impact on the Salton Sea—would be started.

The proposal currently being drafted by the Colorado River water users to distribute California's share of Colorado River water allocates 16,000 acre feet of water conserved from the lining of the All-American Canal for the San Luis Rey Water Rights Settlement.

While this proposal is not final, I believe there is no reason to expect that this provision will not be in the final plan. Nor should the lack of comprehensive statewide Colorado River water use plan prohibit us from acting to settle what has now become a decades-old process to provide water rightfully due to the Indian bands. It should be noted that the 16,000 acre feet due to the Indian bands amounts to only 36/100ths of one percent of California's allocation of Colorado River water.

I am aware that concerns about this proposal have been expressed by both the Imperial Irrigation District and the Coachella Valley Water District. It is my expectation that the introduction of this legislation will further the objective of reaching consensus on the issue of lining the All-American Canal with these important California water agencies. I look forward to working with all interested parties to reach an accord.

I am proud to be joined in this effort by the original sponsor of the 1988 Act, Mr. PACKARD from California. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation and help me fulfill our responsibility to the La Jolla, Rincon, Pala, Pauma, and San Pasqual Indian bands.

HONORING BILL SIMON FORMER
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HIS
SERVICE TO THE LESS FORTU-
NATE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor former Secretary of the Treasury Bill Simon for his service and dedication to helping the poor. His commitment to the poor is unfortunately a rarely publicized aspect of an extraordinary man. He served the country under two administrations as Secretary of the Treasury but his greatest gift is the hope he has given the less fortunate. My friend Paul Harvey honored Bill Simon in an address he gave on ABC Radio Networks on July 25th. In that address Mr. Harvey said and I quote:

You are likely carrying around in your pocket the autograph of a most extraordinary man. It's on your dollar bill. Because he was our nation's first Energy Czar and subsequently Secretary of the Treasury under two administrations.

After serving his Country in public office, Bill Simon went back to the world of commerce and industry and got rich. Though his greatest wealth is not his hundreds of millions of dollars, but his family. His wife, two sons and five daughters.

They remember from their earliest Christmases that dad would arise early and leave his New Jersey home to head off to volunteer at a shelter for runaway youths in New York City.

As the children grew older he took them along. They'd work in the kitchen, they'd clean, serve meals, hand out Christmas presents—and sometimes—most important—just listen to the poor, the disabled, the unwed mothers, the lonely elderly.

So the children matured responsibly respectful of their obligation to help others. Bill Junior now has his own charitable foundation. Sister Mary is much involved with the Kids in Crisis Shelter in Connecticut.

The Simons believe as did Andrew Carnegie that people are helped best by helping them

to help themselves. And each of the Simon siblings emulates the example of their parents.

Today you might find Bill Simon in Harlem at the Terence Cardinal Cooke Health Center—Talking to an AIDS patient—praying with him—a procedure which he has repeated with literally thousands of terminally ill and destitute patients at that center. He calls this Eucharistic Ministry the most important thing that he has ever done.

I've watched Bill Simon for thirty years—demonstrating that a good Businessman—can also be a Good businessman.

Now preparing to give away most of the rest of his 350 million dollars, he says he hopes others who can, will.

He calls giving 'the ultimately rewarding experience.

Paul Harvey's speech honoring Bill Simon for his service to the less fortunate is surely an accolade Mr. Simon has long deserved. I am glad I was able to share this speech with you and I hope we all can learn from the example Bill Simon has set.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4276) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of Mr. MOLLOHAN's amendment to increase funding for federal legal services. The Legal Services Corporation is a successful public-private partnership that enables the poor and indigent to gain access to the civil court system. Today, some of my colleagues are proposing to fund this cooperative effort at only \$141 million dollars, 43% less than last year and less than half the level that it was funded at 18 years ago. Let me be clear on this point. If we do not vote for the Mollohan amendment—which restores the funding of the Legal Service Corporation to its present level—we will deal a vicious blow to equal justice.

The truth is that Americans have long recognized the importance of fighting for the rights of people who cannot fight for themselves. Open and equal access to the courts is as old as the Republic itself. In criminal cases, defendants have been guaranteed the right to a court-appointed attorney since ratification of the Sixth Amendment in 1791. And in civil cases, organized civil legal assistance began as early as 1876, when the Legal Aid Society of New York first set up shop to protect the rights of New Yorkers.

Opponents of increased funding for legal services say that legal aid groups work against the will of the people by using taxpayer dollars to wage the frivolous legal battles of drug dealers and the like. Not only are these claims greatly exaggerated, but I would add that Congress has a duty to legislate and

appropriate, not play judge and jury. Citizens of this country have a constitutional right to access the courts and to have their claims decided on their merits. The Constitution grants equal protection under the law to all people, providing no exceptions for those who are unpopular. By defunding legal services, we are saying that our justice is only available to those who can afford it.

In my district, the Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Denver recently closed the case of a 74 year old nursing home resident who has suffered from heart failure, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, coronary artery disease and chronic mood disorder. Needless to say, this gentleman requires special care 24 hours a day. He has a spouse, but she is herself a survivor of two cancer-related surgeries and has recently been instructed by a doctor not to let stress exacerbate her condition. My constituent, the nursing home resident, was recently deemed ineligible for nursing home care by the state agency responsible for administering Medicaid. After a doctor advised the state agency that moving my constituent from a nursing home would be "medically irresponsible," the state agency still did not change its decision. At this point, my constituent went to Legal Aid of Denver which represented him in an administrative law judge hearing. The state agency finally reversed its ruling and today my constituent is receiving the care that he needs and deserves.

Mr. Chairman, this is one small case. I assure you that there are many more cases like this one pending around the country. And one year from now, as millions of people leave the welfare rolls because of newly imposed time-limits, we absolutely must have a legal system in place for the poor, for the homeless, and for those children and families who have nowhere else to turn.

Take the Legal Services Corporation off the chopping block by voting yea on the Mollohan amendment.

24TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY'S
INVASION OF CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to once again stand with the gentleman from Florida and commemorate the anniversary of the 1974 illegal Turkish invasion of Cyprus. The continued presence of Turkish troops represents a gross violation of human rights and international law.

On July 20, 1974, 6,000 Turkish troops and 40 tanks landed on the North Coast of Cyprus and captured almost 40 percent of the island. Today, there is still a barb-wired fence, known as the Green Line, that cuts across the island separating thousands of Greek Cypriots from the towns and communities in which they and their families had previously lived for generations.

Altogether, the illegal invasion and occupation by Turkey represents 24 years of unanswered questions, 24 years of division, 24 years of human rights violations, and 24 years of cultural destruction.

When the Turkish troops invaded the island, they took 1,614 Cypriots and five Americans and have never been seen or heard from since. For 24 years their families have had to wonder whether they are. This spring, the remains of Andrew Kassapis were brought home to his parents in Michigan. I was touched and honored to have had the opportunity to take part in a memorial service with his family and other Hellenic leaders on the steps of the Capitol. This report is only the beginning. We must find out the fates of the 1,614 Cypriots who have also been missing since 1974. I will continue my work in Congress to bring answers to the families and friends of the Cypriots who are still missing and to bring the remains of the other four Americans, including George Anastasiou and Christaci Loizoi, home to their families. The Kassapis family was able to experience some closure and I want to see these other families afforded the same right.

Others that must not be forgotten are the people detained in the enclaved areas of Northern Cyprus. In 1974, 20,000 Greek-Cypriots did not leave their homes after the Northern portion of the island was occupied. There are strict restrictions on where they are allowed to travel. If they leave their villages, they are no longer allowed to return. Those 20,000 people have been the victims of persecution and discrimination that has caused their depletion. Now only 540 people are left. And, Greek Cypriots that want to visit their family and friends in the enclaved area are forced to pay \$30 for each visit.

Using Cyprus's European Union membership aspirations as a pretext, Turkey has recently embarked on an increasingly hostile pursuit of its long-standing objective to partition Cyprus.

Illegal military overflights of Cyprus have increased, Turkish occupation forces have brought new weaponry into the occupied area, and they have provoked incidents along the UN cease-fire line, killing four Greek Cypriots in 1996. Turkey has also made plans for the construction of two new naval bases and an air force base in the occupied area and has upgraded its bases on the southern coast of Turkey, which is only 50 miles from Cyprus.

Most ominous of all, Turkey has threatened to "integrate" the occupied area of Cyprus if Cyprus joins the EU, and the Turkish Cypriot leader has said that "there will be war if Cyprus joins the EU." Turkey has, in fact, already signed a number of "agreements" with the illegal Turkish Cypriot regime that lay the groundwork for an eventual annexation of the occupied area.

In August 1997, Cypriot President Clerides provided the Turkish Cypriot community's leader with a proposal to engage in a dialogue to resolve security concerns of all parties. On June 20 of this year, President Clerides requested U.N. Secretary General Annan to undertake a personal initiative to reduce military tensions. President Clerides reiterated to Annan his commitment to reconsider the acquisition of missiles if progress is made leading to the demilitarizations of Cyprus.

Last year, this Congress passed a resolution urging the Administration to launch an initiative to resolve the Cyprus problem, setting forth the parameters for such a solution, including demilitarization. The Turkish side, however, has refused to come to the negotiating table unless the occupied area is first recognized as an independent state and Cyprus

withdraws its application to join the EU. The U.S. has opposed these conditions as unacceptable obstacles to progress in resolving the Cyprus problem.

We must stress that Turkey must come to the negotiating table with no preconditions and open to peace;

We must stress that demilitarization of the island is necessary to obtain peace;

And, we must stress that there will be severe consequences if further military action against Cyprus is taken.

We must take a firm stand in obtaining peace on Cyprus in the upcoming year so that next year we may celebrate peace instead of remembering war.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE A NATIONAL VETERANS CEMETERY TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN METROPOLITAN ATLANTA IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce to my colleagues in the House of Representatives that I am introducing legislation authorizing a national veteran's cemetery to be constructed in the metropolitan Atlanta area in the State of Georgia.

I urge my colleagues in the House to support this effort not just on behalf of the veterans in Georgia but veterans across our nation.

Our nation has a sacred obligation to fulfill the promises we made to our veterans when they agreed to risk and, in many cases, give their lives to protect the freedoms we all enjoy. One of those promises was a military burial in a national cemetery.

Speaker GINGRICH is an original cosponsor to this important piece of legislation. The Speaker has been a dedicated advocate of the veterans in the state of Georgia and of this country. In addition, I want to thank the other Members of the Georgia delegation for their support of our efforts. Congressmen COLLINS, KINGSTON, LINDER, CHAMBLISS, DEAL, LEWIS, and BISHOP realize the importance of the veterans in Georgia.

Sadly, the access of many veterans in Georgia to military burial has been blocked due to the lack of a national cemetery near their homes and the homes of their loved ones. Georgia has no National Cemetery space available. None. This situation is inexcusable, and we must take immediate steps to remedy it.

The legislation we are introducing today is an important first step in creating a new national veterans cemetery. Senators CLELAND and COVERDELL are introducing a companion measure in the United States Senate.

Establishing a national cemetery in Georgia would give veterans and their families accessibility and the recognition they deserve.

There are currently over 700,000 veterans living in Georgia. Some 450,000 of these veterans live in the Atlanta metropolitan area. Atlanta is the largest metropolitan area in the United States without a useable national cemetery.

Georgia currently has only one national cemetery located in Marietta. However, this

resting area for so many veterans has been full since 1970. The nearest national cemeteries accepting burials are in Alabama and Tennessee; neither of which are accessible to Georgia's 450,000 veterans who live in the Atlanta Metropolitan area.

Placing a national cemetery in the Atlanta area will alleviate the pressure on the cemeteries in Tennessee and Alabama.

According to a National Cemetery System report, Atlanta, Georgia was listed as one of the ten geographic areas in the United States in which a need for a burial space for veterans is the greatest. The Atlanta area has had this designation now for two decades.

This legislation is supported by Pete Wheeler, Commissioner of the Georgia Veteran's Association, and the Georgia Disabled American Veterans, the American Legion, and other veterans' groups. I ask all veterans groups to support this legislation because it is only appropriate for Georgia's heroes to be allowed to be laid to rest in their home state.

This has been a long awaited process for Georgia veterans. These men and women deserve a proper resting place. The legislation we are introducing today is an important first step in creating a new national cemetery.

ADDRESS OF JOHN BRADEMAs AT ROYAUMONT PROCESS CON- FERENCE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished former colleague in the House of Representatives from my native State of Indiana, Dr. John Brademas, who as Members know, served as Majority Whip of the House from 1977 to 1981 and then President of New York University, has since 1994 been Chairman of the Board of the National Endowment for Democracy.

Earlier this month, on July 9, 1998, Dr. Brademas delivered the Keynote Address at a conference in Salonika (Thessaloniki), Greece, sponsored by the European Union Royaumont Process for the "Promotion of Stability and Good-Neighborly Relations in Southeastern Europe."

Because I believe Members will read with interest Dr. Brademas' remarks on this occasion, I ask unanimous consent to insert his address at this point in the RECORD:

KEYNOTE ADDRESS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAs

Distinguished guests and friends, I count it a great privilege to have been invited by the distinguished European Union Coordinator of the Royaumont Process, Dr. Panayotis Roumeliotis, and Professor Panayotis Korliras of the Lambrakis Foundation, to offer some remarks at the opening here of this important conference sponsored by the Royaumont Process to Promote Stability and Good-Neighborly Relations in Southeastern Europe.

In the first place, I feel at home here. My father was born in Kalamata, Greece, and I was the first native-born American of Greek origin elected to the Congress of the United States.

Second, I am glad to be back in the great city of Thessaloniki, one of the most important centers, culturally, economically, politically and religiously, in this part of the

world. I've been in Thessaloniki several times in recent years and always rejoice at the prospect of returning.

Third, I applaud the purpose of this conference, and I salute not only the leaders of the Royaumont Process and the Lambrakis Foundation but the other sponsors as well, the University Research Institute of the University of Macedonia, the Association for Democracy in the Balkans and the Kokkalis Foundation.

And what is the purpose of our meeting in Thessaloniki?

It is to promote the objectives of a timely European Union initiative, the Royaumont Process, which are "stability and good neighborliness" in this region, and to do so by bringing together representatives of non-governmental organizations who, if from different countries and backgrounds, have a common interest in the development of civil society.

The Royaumont Process concentrates on actions needed to spur civic structures and create effective means of communication across national boundaries, at both bilateral and multilateral levels, in Southeastern Europe.

The countries taking part in the Process are: Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Turkey as well as European Union Members (like Greece), Russia and the United States.

The Royaumont Process lays special emphasis on both local citizen involvement and crossborder collaboration and its authors believe, rightly, that dialogue across ethnic lines and national boundaries is indispensable in developing the conditions of peace and stability.

I think it particularly significant that this conference will concentrate on the role of non-governmental organizations in building and sustaining institutions of democracy and stability in Southeastern Europe.

Certainly NGOs have played a crucial role in developing democracy in the Western world, they are, indeed, the vehicles of civil society.

To illustrate my point, only last month I spent several days in Cyprus where I talked with both President Glafkos Clerides of the Republic of Cyprus and with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Ralf Denktash. In my address at the University of Cyprus, I made clear my distress that Mr. Denktash had ordered a halt to contacts between the two communities and I urged a renewal.

By his action, Mr. Denktash has cut short a most promising practice whereby large numbers of both communities were meeting in regular and structured fashion.

I talked to a number of persons, not only Greek Cypriots but Turkish ones, who are anxious that such contacts be resumed not only between individuals but between NGOs on the island.

Indeed, as our meeting in Thessaloniki demonstrates, non-governmental organizations are at the forefront of efforts to create regional networks and foster citizen participation. The Association for Balkan Democracy, founded by Costa Carras, Nikos Efthimiades, Rigas Tzeleploglou and Petros Papasaraktopoulos, and the Research Institute of the University of Macedonia are good examples.

I must note here yet another NGO, born in this region and certainly worthy of emulation, the Association of Interbalkan Women's Cooperation Societies. Ably led by its dynamic founder, Ketty Tzitzikosta, the Association brings together on a regular basis women from other NGOs in the region to discuss, teach and develop ways to promote peace and stability—often with a focus on

the important areas of social development and environmental concerns.

Here let me speak to you not only as a former Member of Congress but also as Chairman of an American non-governmental entity, the National Endowment for Democracy.

NED, as we like to call it, is unusual in the United States, in that it is a non-governmental organization financed with government funds.

The purpose of NED is to make grants to private organizations in countries that do not enjoy democracy in order to encourage the institutions and practices of a free, open and democratic society—free and fair elections, independent media, the rule of the law and vigorous non-governmental organizations.

Albeit with modest funds, the National endowment has, among its programs in over 90 countries, sought to address some of the obstacles to democratization in Southeastern Europe. NED grants have encouraged the resolution of inter-ethnic conflict, greater political pluralism and economic reform as well as assisted the independent organizations necessary to form the basis of civil society in the region.

I cannot begin to list all the proposals the Board of NED Board has considered. But let me note a few of the countries for which grants have recently been approved.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, with the continuing animosity between Muslims and Croats and where peace remains fragile, NED is helping an NGO in Livno, the Center for Civic Cooperation, in an effort to promote cross-cultural communication and better relations between these two ethnic communities.

In Bulgaria, despite the victory of non-communist forces in presidential and parliamentary elections, genuine participatory democracy is far from reality. NED is assisting an NGO, the Balkan Forum Civil Association, that teaches people how to be politically active in their own communities.

In Kosovo NED has supported *Kota Ditore*, the only independent daily newspaper and one of the few reliable sources of information on political and economic developments in the Balkan countries where Albanians live. In Serbia, too, where Milosevic uses the official media to attack his opponents and to disseminate anti-Western propaganda, NED supports *Vreme*, a weekly magazine regarded as the number one chronicler of events in Yugoslavia and a leading critic of Milosevic.

To generalize, and as all of you know better than I, the advance of democracy has proceeded at a different pace in the various states of the region. Given the different circumstances in each, this is not surprising.

The countries of Southeastern Europe and the New Independent States continue to struggle, economically, politically and, as the strife in Kosovo illustrates, sometimes violently. What the National Endowment for Democracy, with its grants program, has demonstrated, that NGOs can play a crucial role in promoting stability and democracy.

This observation leads me to tell you of a project on which I have been working for the past two years with several colleagues, including, in the United States, President Clinton's Special Envoy for dealing with the dispute between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Matthew Nimetz, and in Greece, someone known to many of you here because of his long and constructive interest in Cyprus, Costa Carras, and a prominent citizen of Thessaloniki, Nikos Efthimiades, to establish a Center for Democracy and Reconciliation in Southeastern Europe.

I am pleased to say that our efforts are bearing fruit and that only this morning we

had the first, informal, meeting of the Board of the Center.

To be located administratively in Thessaloniki, the Center, will devote attention to such fields as education, the environment and a market economy as well as to the practices of a pluralist, democratic society, that is to say, an independent judiciary, free and responsible media, healthy non-governmental organizations, efficient and accountable central administrations and local governments and effective parliamentary institutions.

Our Advisory Council includes persons from Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, the Netherlands, Rumania, Serbia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The purpose of the Center's multinational approach will be to foster greater interchange and understanding among the peoples of the area and to develop networks among individuals and groups committed to the democratic and peaceful development of Southeastern Europe.

The work of the Center will obviously reinforce the program of the Royaumont Process, and my colleagues and I hope that our two ventures will find ways of cooperating with each other.

We believe that the Center has now raised enough funds from individual benefactors to be able to employ an outstanding person to direct, in concert with the Board, the programs of the Center which, to reiterate, we want to see carried out throughout this region.

Of course, if we are to be able to mount a constructive program, we must raise additional funds—from individuals, business firms, foundations and, where appropriate, governmental and inter-governmental institutions such as the European Union.

Allow me to tell you about the first activity we intend the Center to undertake. To be called the Southeastern European Joint History Project, we want to approach professors at universities and research institutions in the region, secondary school teachers, representatives of the media and leaders from the different religious traditions.

For example, we should like to bring together professors of Balkan history for seminars, roundtables and other meetings not with the objective of producing a common history but rather better to understand each other's and thereby, as President Clinton said in Sarajevo, "to make history our friend and not our enemy."

I am very glad to say that a brilliant historian, of Bulgarian origin, now a professor of Balkan history at the University of Florida, Maria Todorova, has agreed to help organize the Joint History Project.

For those of you who have not read it, I commend to you Professor Todorova's splendid volume, published last year by Oxford University Press, USA, entitled *Imagining the Balkans*.

Here I observe that I was very pleased to learn from Ketty Tzitzikosta that the Association of the Interbalkan Women's Cooperation Societies will hold a conference in Thessaloniki next October on the theme, "The image of the 'other/the neighbor' in the school textbooks of the Balkan countries", and I trust that Professor Todorova and Ketty will this week compare notes on how their two efforts can reinforce each other.

In like fashion, I note that Association for Balkan Democracy is now publishing an impressive bimonthly newsletter, *Balkan Horizons*, under the editorship of Petros Papasaraktopoulos, aimed at promoting political democracy, civil society and non-governmental organizations in the region.

A third example of the kind of leadership through NGOs that I believe characterizes

the mission of the Royaumont Process is the statement adopted earlier this month in Oslo by business representatives from the Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot communities.

The fundamental thrust of the declaration is to encourage "increased contact and cooperation between two communities", including the relaxation and eventual removal of all restrictions on the free movement of people, goods and service and the expansion of contacts in business, culture and sports.

I am sure that everyone attending this conference could offer other illustrations of how nongovernmental organizations are, in a variety of ways engaged in efforts that involve men and women of different ethnic, religious and national backgrounds and are thereby laying the building blocks of the peaceful, stable region we all want to see.

As I have said, the Board of the Center will certainly want to cooperate with the Royaumont Process, and I salute Dr. Roumeliotis, Dr. Korliras and the other organizers of this conference for bringing together so many representatives of NGOs from so many different countries and cultures but all with an interest in the development of a vigorous and vital civil society.

Allow me then to indicate what I believe should be three goals of non-governmental organizations in this region, three crucial elements in developing the institutions and practices of self government: civil society, security and economic development.

First, a healthy, vibrant civil society—that is to say, institutions, associations and organizations wholly independent of government, groups through which the bonds of social trust and collaboration are created—is imperative if people are peacefully to express their differences and resolve their disputes.

A second essential criterion for democracy to take hold is a regional security regime—meaning a cluster of agreements among states to consult with, and provide their neighbors information about, their defense practices, and to agree on principles on which their security policies should be based. Such agreements and assurances are imperative not only for the immediate task of crisis prevention but also for the longer-term goal of helping generate such effective dialogue and understanding among peoples as to diminish persistent stereotypes of one another. If extremely difficult to establish, this factor is nonetheless crucial because no enduring solution to the security problems of the area can rely solely on the continued presence of the United States or Western Europe.

Third, the growth across borders of economic ties and the integration of markets can be a powerful incentive to the construction of open, pluralistic relations both within countries and throughout Southeastern Europe.

Business and trade associations, for example, can promote legal reforms that are conducive to freer internal markets as well as stronger commercial ties across frontiers. For indispensable to the long-term growth of domestic economies and trade among nations is the rule of law. Business executives and investors must be able to depend on agreed rules and their effective enforcement.

I must in this connection, say a special word about corruption, which could be the subject of an entire speech! In the last few years, corruption, long tolerated with apathy, cynicism and denial, has become a target of serious action both national and international levels.

Theft, bribery and money-laundering are now more and more understood to be major obstacles to economic growth and genuine democracy. Even as 34 nations last year signed the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials, I believe attention must be paid to the challenge of

corruption in the new democracies of Southeastern Europe. Another item for the agenda of our Center!

If I have not yet exhausted you, I shall conclude these remarks by proposing some questions for our discussion in the next two days:

What kinds of voluntary, non-governmental associations are most needed in your respective states in Southeastern Europe?

What is the role of the region's major religions with respect to crafting democracy here?

What about the obligation of the media—press, television, radio—in stimulating a sense of civic responsibility and genuine accountability by government to the citizenry? How can we assure media free of government control?

How can schools, colleges and universities encourage respect for people of different ethnic origins, nationalities and religions? How can educational institutions promote understanding of the nature of democracy?

How can new cultural, economic, educational and social linkages be created to replace old ethnic and religious divisions?

Ladies and gentlemen, I have spoken of some of the factors that seem to me essential to overcoming, or at least diminishing, the many conflicts in this region and to building societies at once peaceful, democratic and stable.

And allow me to say once more how deeply impressed I am by the initiative of the Royaumont Process and its collaborators in sponsoring this conference.

I hope that the Center for Democracy and Reconciliation of which I have told you will have a long and productive relationship not only with Royaumont, but also with the many non-governmental organizations represented here this week.

How splendid it would be, as we look to a new century and the next millennium, for all the peoples of Southeastern Europe to enjoy the fruits of freedom, democracy and the rule of law!

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MARTHA L. BUTLER FOR HER EXEMPLARY SERVICE TO THE OHIO SENATE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay very special tribute to an outstanding individual from the Great State of Ohio, Martha L. Butler. Later this month, after thirteen years of service, Martha Butler will retire from her prestigious position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate.

Martha's initial service to the Ohio Senate began more than twenty-five years ago when she began working as an aide to the Honorable Max H. Dennis. During her early years in the Senate, her commitment to the institution of the Senate and professionalism she brought to her job were evident to all of those who had the opportunity to work with her. In 1977, she switched Senate offices and began working for the Honorable Paul E. Pfeifer as his Legislative Aide.

A short time later, Martha moved to the Senate Clerk's office where she became the Assistant Clerk of the Ohio Senate. Then, in 1985, Martha broke new ground and made history by becoming the first woman to hold the position of Clerk in the Ohio Senate. In

fact, Martha is the only woman to hold this position in either chamber of the Ohio Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, during the time when I served as the President of the Ohio Senate and in most of my twenty-two years as a State Senator, I was very fortunate to have the opportunity to work closely with Martha. She approached her work in the Ohio Senate with the highest sense of honor, responsibility, and dedication. In the future, the unwavering commitment and professionalism that Martha brought to the Office of the Clerk will be the standard by which all others who hold that position will be judged.

Mr. Speaker, having had the pleasure of working with Martha Butler and seeing, firsthand, her commitment to the people of the state of Ohio, I know she will be sorely missed. Martha truly is a credit to the Ohio Senate, and to all of Ohio. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Martha Butler, and in wishing her well in all of her future endeavors.

BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN INTEGRITY ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2183) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reform the financing of campaigns for elections for Federal office, and for other purposes:

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, on July 20, 1998, Mr. GOODLATTE of Virginia offered an amendment to the Shays-Meehan campaign finance reform substitute that proposed repealing important provisions of the 1993 National Voter Registration Act. Fortunately, this ill-considered amendment to gut what has become known as the "Motor Voter law" was defeated. In his remarks supporting Mr. GOODLATTE's amendment, Mr. DELAY of Texas cited Dr. Walter Dean Burnham, a professor of Government at the University of Texas at Austin and a nationally recognized expert on the history of American campaigns and elections. On page H5941, Mr. DELAY states: "Because of the lack of fraud provisions in the Motor Voter law, 'We have the modern world's sloppiest electoral systems,' according to political scientist Walter Dean Burnham."

In a letter to the Committee on House Oversight, Dr. Burnham writes that Mr. DELAY misquoted him and misrepresented the substance of his research on voting. His letter follows:

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN, DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT,

Austin, TX, July 27, 1998.

Dr. KEITH ABOUCHAR

Committee on Oversight, Democratic Staff, House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, DC.

DEAR KEITH: Thanks very much for the fax of July 21 and the enclosed CR remarks on the Goodlatte Amendment.

It will probably not surprise you to learn that I was grossly misquoted by Rep. DeLay. Some years ago, I was indiscreet enough to respond to a phone inquiry from some writer

for the Readers' Digest who, it turned out, was a strong opponent of the Motor Voter Act—which of course I warmly supported. The slant given on my views there was bad enough, but I have to regard myself as an inadvertent unindicted co-conspirator in that case.

My major theme was—and is—that for a country which prides itself on its democratic institutions the United States (or, more precisely, the states and localities chiefly responsible for election laws) is remarkable for long adhering to the view, implicitly, that voting is a privilege requiring justification before some official rather than, as elsewhere in the Western world, a right which the state does its very best to protect. The theoretical issues here are thoroughly canvassed in any essay on a case from Texas involving that state's 1966 voter-registration act that I produced in the 1971 Washington University Law Quarterly.

The sloppiness in election administration to which I refer in particular has nothing to do with the Motor Voter Act as DeLay sloppily claims: it seems endemic in a great many locations (though by no means all), and it goes back a long way. We will leave aside cases of outright swamping of the process by massive corruption, of the sort that prompted a Republican Senate to refuse to seat two apparent Republican winners that year (Frank Smith of Illinois, William S. Vare of Pennsylvania). One sees examples of it most clearly, perhaps, when contested elections develop—such as the 1950 and 1952 gubernatorial races in Michigan; or the 1960 House race in the 5th Indiana, where the Democrat was finally declared the winner by a margin of 99 votes out of 214.5 thousand votes cast (the 1996 Sanchez-Dornan election in the 46th California has its precedents!); and some surveys of Texas elections as well, as *e.g.*, in 1968). From this record, one derives the general sense not that excessive corruption was in play (as in the 1926 Senate cases), but rather that administrative incompetence on a scale which W. Europe or Canada would not tolerate (and do not have) makes the results of a great many American elections mere approximations to the actual votes cast for the various candidates. Various misfires of punch-card and machine systems for casting votes in such places as Detroit and Cleveland in the 1970s merely reinforce this impression.

One obvious solution to this problem, so far as such efforts to ameliorate the turnout-depression caused by personal registration systems as the Motor Voter of 1993 are concerned, would be to say that you simply can't get there from here and to urge the view that it multiplies the occasions for unqualified people to cast ballots and should be repealed. Naturally, conservatives favor this, for they have systematically used the corruption/fraud argument for decades to defeat any efforts to make it easier for people to have access to the polls. One may note the roll-call votes on passage of this act as a recent example of this. Obviously, believing as I do that the European-British-Canadian arrangements for state enrollment of eligible voters correspond to my belief that voting is a right and not a privilege, if I had my way I would declare personal registration *ipso facto* as unconstitutional; but no Supreme Court I can imagine in my foreseeable future is likely to agree with me.

The alternative solution, it seems to me, is to invest in developing an election-administration bureaucracy which can competently and speedily count the votes cast and publish the results. This does not resolve the personal-registration problem, but if enforceably carried out should minimize the extent of sloppiness that evidently now exists.

That, and that alone, is my position. A nation will choose to make investments where the organized will to do so exists. So far as elections are concerned, it has to be said that there is no consensus at the end of the day that voting is properly regarded as an attribute of adult citizenship and thus as much of a civil right as those that have since 1954 been enforced by the courts. We are still, if obscurely, fighting the epic battle between General Ireton and Colonel Rainborough in the British Putney Debates of 1647. That battle was terminated ages ago in the rest of the Western world; and the contrasting modes of election administration simply attest on both sides to this fact.

It should go without saying that the ongoing collapse of voter participation in American elections outside of the South since 1960 has little enough to do with personal-registration requirements as such. For they were much less user-friendly in a great many states in 1960 than in 1996, and yet non-southern turnout topped 70% in the former year, compared with 53% or thereabouts in 1996. Given the general situation surrounding the 1998 election, I would guess that when we finally get the final totals sometime around April 1999, we will find that turnout for the US House will fall to somewhere around one-third of the potential electorate (from 38% in 1994) and, as such, will display the lowest level of participation among the potential electorate since 1798. All I can say in conclusion is that I like to do my little bit to make democracy live in the United States, and express my firm conviction that—whether we look at election administration or at the campaign-finance imbroglio—the present leadership and followership among the Republican majority in Congress seem to have other objectives.

Yours very truly,

WALTER DEAN BURNHAM,

Professor.

P.s.—Now this is something I would be happy to have entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD!

“VI NGUYEN—THE FUTURE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH”

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, I rise before you today to praise Vi Nguyen from my district who recently completed the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds (UGSP). The NIH 10-week summer research program is open only to scholars who have either a 3.5 grade point average or are in the top 5 percent of their class. To be eligible, candidates must also be committed to pursuing a career in biomedical research. The UGSP was set up for students who might not traditionally have research training opportunities. It was designed to improve access to undergraduate education that leads to careers in biomedical research, and to nurture scholarship recipients' interest in the NIH for their research training after graduation.

Vi is only one of 24 scholars selected in a nationwide competition for this prestigious program, and her journey to NIH this summer has been a long one. Her parents immigrated from Vietnam to San Diego, where she graduated from Bonita Vista High School. Her interest in

science lead her to Harvard University where she is studying the history and philosophy of science—much like I did years ago. She plans to apply to medical school and various international fellowships toward her eventual goal of a research and clinical career in pediatrics.

With scholars like Vi Nguyen as the future of our biomedical research community, I am confident that the children of tomorrow will have a much better chance at healthier lives.

SPOUSAL TRAVEL DEDUCTION

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which will help America's working individuals and families, particularly those associated with the travel and tourism industry.

My bill would re-instate the federal income tax deduction for expenses of persons traveling with spouses on business purposes. As you may know, the spousal travel deduction was a long established part of the tax code until 1993. At that time, President Clinton, as a part of his first budget to Congress proposed repeal of the deduction, along with many other tax changes. I supported his budget, despite reservations about some of the tax proposals, such as cutting the business meal and entertainment expense deduction from 80 per cent to 50 per cent, because they would have detrimental impact on the travel and tourism industry. Nonetheless, the need to reorder the nation's priorities was essential and overwhelming, and I voted in favor of the legislation.

Supporting the 1993 budget was a difficult decision, but it was the correct one. It set the basis for rapid decline in the budget deficits which have plagued the nation for decades. We now have a budget surplus projected to be in excess of \$50.0 billion. The travel industry and those states and localities dependent on the industry have sacrificed substantially in order to get our financial house in order.

There is growing support for Congress enacting tax cut and reform legislation before we adjourn in October. I have worked closely in a bipartisan manner with the Congressional leadership, members of the Ways and Means Committee and with the Administration to generate support reinstating the deduction, and many have been encouraging on the proposal's merits and the beneficial impact that it will have on the economy.

This bill is important to the working men and women of our country. The travel and tourism industry generates millions of jobs for our economy, and importantly, many of those jobs are entry level and give a first employment chance to less skilled workers, immigrants and those entering the job market for the first time. It provides an entry into the job market and opportunities for skill development, training and advancement. Representing a state and city very heavily dependent on travel and tourism, I have seen first-hand individual get a first break in the hotel and restaurant industries and advance in responsibility into management and supervisory positions. This is repeated throughout the country, but it is particularly apparent in areas with significant

numbers of tourists, such as Honolulu, Las Vegas, Orlando, Los Angeles, New Orleans, San Francisco, Miami and countless other communities across the nation.

I also believe that there are significant misconceptions about the spousal travel deduction. It has been unfairly characterized as wealthy businessmen traveling to exotic locations and deducting the expenses of the wife. The reality is the deduction has been much more frequently taken by traveling salesmen and saleswomen and small business owners attending trade shows or soliciting business in trips across the around the nation. It was a middle-income tax, not an abuse exploited by the wealthiest. The wealthy have tax shelters that pale the spousal travel deduction, shelters not available to the working men and women of our country. The vast majority of beneficiaries solid, hard-working, tax-paying Americans with a couple of kids, trying to make ends meet. Those are the people we should be designing the tax system to give a fair shake.

I will be working in the next weeks and months in this Congress to move this legislation forward. Any tax reform or reduction legislation should address this issue. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues in Congress to making enactment of this bill a reality.

CONGRATULATING SHERIFF TIM HUTCHISON

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Knox County Sheriff Tim Hutchison on being named National Sheriff of the Year by the National Sheriff's Association.

A twenty-three year veteran of the Knox County Sheriff's Department, Sheriff Hutchison became sheriff in 1990, the first time a person within the department has been elected to the top position.

Mr. Speaker, Sheriff Hutchison has done an outstanding job bringing national recognition to the largest law enforcement agency in east Tennessee. Along with the fine men and women of the Knox County Sheriff's Department, he has done much to modernize the agency. The number of department employees has grown to nearly 1,000, including three hundred sworn officers and four hundred correctional officers.

Under Sheriff Hutchison's tenure, a new residential training facility was built using inmate labor and drug seizure money, virtually eliminating any expense to the taxpayer. This facility has graduated more than 120 certified officers from Knox and surrounding counties, easing the backlog at the state law enforcement training facility.

Sheriff Hutchison is quick to share this honor with the men and women of the Knox County Sheriff's Department. Knox County has become one of the best law enforcement agencies in the country and it is without a doubt a credit to the vision and leadership of Tim Hutchison.

CELEBRATING THE INCORPORATION OF LAKE MARY, FLORIDA

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, It is my pleasure to congratulate the City of Lake Mary, Florida on its twenty fifth anniversary of incorporation.

The City of Lake Mary began in the 1800's as two settlements on the shore of the lake for which it is named. The area was originally know as Bent's Station, named after a man who lived there and planted several large orange groves. Later, a minister, J. F. Sundell, moved to the area with the lake's namesake, his wife Mary. The first seeds of the city that now prospers there were planted in Seminole County, whose history dates back to the Seminole Indian wars in the 1800's.

The town was built between Sanford and Orlando along the route of a narrow gauge railroad. While Lake Mary's beginnings date back to the 19th century it was officially incorporated as a city on August 7, 1973. In 1923 the first Lake Mary Chamber of Commerce was established. By the 1960's the area was being surrounded by new developments. To establish its distinct personality as a community the Chamber of Commerce successfully passed a referendum establishing the City of Lake Mary in 1973.

Today the City has grown beyond its original scope as a citrus and agriculture community to become the corporate home for some of America's largest companies. Lake Mary has preserved much of the natural beauty that intermingles with handsome residential neighborhoods of the City even in the midst of growth. I am extremely pleased to watch Lake Mary blossom as it provides an outstanding locale for people to live, work and retire. Lake Mary is a great example of an American community with citizens, municipal leaders and local businessmen and women coming together over the years to make their city outstanding in every respect.

It is my distinct honor to represent such a model community as the City of Lake Mary.

Congratulations Lake Mary on your first twenty five years!

GEANNCARLO LUGO—THE FUTURE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, I rise before you today to praise Geanncarlo Lugo from my district who recently completed the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds (UGSP). The NIH 10-week summer research program is open only to scholars who have either a 3.5 grade point average or are in the top 5 percent of their class. To be eligible, candidates must also be committed to pursuing a career in biomedical research. The UGSP was set up for students who might not traditionally have research training opportunities. It was designed to improve access to undergraduate

education that leads to careers in biomedical research, and to nurture scholarship recipients' interest in the NIH for their research training after graduation.

Geanncarlo is only one of 24 scholars selected in a nationwide competition for this prestigious program, and his journey to NIH this summer has been a long one. He put himself through Southwestern College and then San Diego State University (SDSU), even working on immunological research at the Scripps Research Institute while attending school. He graduated from SDSU with his bachelor's degree in molecular and cellular biology and plans to pursue his doctorate in immunology at the University of California at Berkeley, where he has been accepted. But first, he will spend a year at NIH, continuing his immunological studies and repaying his debt to the federal government for his participation in the program.

With scholars like Geanncarlo Lugo as the future of our biomedical research community, I am confident that many of our immunological mysteries will be solved.

A TRIBUTE TO JEROME ROBBINS

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to mark the passing of one of the greatest, most innovative, and diversely talented artists of our time. Jerome Robbins, age 79, passed away last Wednesday night in his apartment in New York after suffering a stroke earlier last week.

Jerome Robbins loved the stage. From his early years in dance, to his illustrious and well marked career in choreography and directing, he put his entire self into his work. The integrity of his productions, the ability to roam the expanse of artistic expression without boundaries is what helped him make his mark. While his theater credits include such well known productions as "Gypsy," "West Side Story," and "Fiddler on the Roof," it was in ballet that he felt the freedom in which to create.

It was through this freedom that he helped give America its own identity in the world of ballet. His first ballet, "Fancy Free," later adapted into the Broadway musical "On the Town," was Jerome's attempt to create a style of dance belonging to the United States. The youthful spirit of the show combined traditional ballet with more popular dances like the Lindie. Jerome created a dance that was the face of America.

Jerome captured the spirit of the country and proudly displayed it on stage. He was an innovator, a paradigm, a great artist whose absence will be felt in the ballet and theater community for a long, long time.

WELFARE REFORM ACT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the success of one of the Republican Congress' greatest achievements, the

Welfare Reform Act. As you know, we will soon be celebrating the second anniversary of the Welfare Reform Act, which was signed into law on August 22, 1996. Today, we can proudly proclaim that our critics could not have been more wrong about the effect of this legislation. Despite the predictions of many of our colleagues from across the aisle and those in the administration who insisted we were wrong, our plan to end welfare has proved successful beyond all expectations.

Mr. Speaker, the numbers speak for themselves. Welfare rolls have dropped 37 percent since their peak in 1994 and 27 percent since enactment of the Welfare Reform Plan. More importantly, we've ended the old practice of rewarding people for doing the wrong thing. Today's welfare recipients are required to work and enter job placement programs. Gone are the days when an able-bodied person could sit at home and collect a bigger check each time they added another dependent child to their family.

We have not only changed an unhealthy mind-set in America, we've save taxpayers endless amounts of money. In the 30 years before a Republican Congress reformed welfare, American taxpayers spent \$5 trillion on a program that had virtually no effect in reducing poverty or improving lives.

Mr. Speaker, Americans want to lead productive lives. We've not only given the thousands of people on welfare rolls the benefit of the doubt, we've given them a chance. Our efforts have helped end a vicious cycle that trapped people into dependency. I am proud to have been a part of this historic effort and I commend my colleagues for helping to make welfare reform a reality.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS V. KARABAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, last week, our community lost one of its brightest lights with the passing of Thomas V. Karaban of Atlantic Highlands, NJ. Mr. Karaban, who died on Saturday, August 1, 1998, at the age of 53, gave up a lucrative career on Wall Street to found a children's charity, the Rainbow Foundation. Since its founding in 1984, the Rainbow Foundation has provided 3,000 children in New Jersey with wheelchairs, Christmas presents, air fare to hospitals and other needs. While we mourn his loss, Mr. Karaban's life is a cause for great celebration. His legacy of trying to ease the sorrow of gravely ill children will endure for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, the story of Tom Karaban is one of those inspirational, "only in America" success stories—but, in the case of Mr. Karaban, success is measured in terms of what he gave back and how he enriched others. A native of Brooklyn, NY, Mr. Karaban worked for Chase Manhattan Bank and Eastman Dillion Union Securities before becoming Deputy Fiscal Agent for Fannie Mae, the fed-

eral national mortgage association. In 1983, while serving as a senior partner at Chapdelaine Government Securities, he became seriously ill and took a one-year medical leave. It was during that year that he got involved in fundraising for a child from Colts Neck, NJ, who was seriously ill. As his son, Edward, recalled in *The Asbury Park Press*, "He found his calling then." The following year, he started up the Rainbow Foundation, working out of an empty bedroom in his family's Middletown, NJ, home. The first donation to the Foundation was \$200,000 from the Karaban family's savings account. Eventually, Mr. Karaban devoted himself full-time to the administration of the Rainbow Foundation, leaving behind his Wall Street career.

Mr. Karaban was widely honored for his years of dedication and devoted service to children in need. In 1995, Governor Whitman honored him with the Madeline Worthy Williams Youth Advocacy Award, one of the annual Governor's Awards, which are the highest honor the state can bestow on an individual. He has also been honored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Middletown Chamber of Commerce, the New Jersey National Association of Social Workers, and New Jersey Monthly Magazine, among others. He served on a variety of organizations, including the Governor's Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect, to which he was appointed in 1990 by former Governor Thomas Kean, the Knights of Columbus, Vince Lombardi Council, Middletown, the Bishop McFaul Assembly, the Middletown Police Department Advisory Board and he was an honorary chairperson of Catholic Schools Week at St. Mary's Grammar School, New Monmouth. He was a member of St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church, where he was a lector and Eucharistic minister.

Mr. Speaker, it was about two years ago that Mr. Karaban began treatment for cancer. Throughout this personal ordeal, Mr. Karaban retained his optimism and his deep religious faith never wavered. Indeed, as his family and his many, many friends were aware, it was his abiding faith that sustained Mr. Karaban's tireless and selfless dedication to helping children. When he passed away, Mr. Karaban was surrounded by his family and at peace.

Perhaps Mr. Karaban himself best summed up the motivation behind his inspiring commitment to serving others: "They say the greatest legacy anyone can leave is to leave the world a better place than you found it. I try very, very hard to practice faith. When you try to practice your faith, you want to love God. The easiest way I can love God is to love children. I can't put my arms around God, but I can put my arms around a kid."

Mr. Karaban leaves behind a loving family, including his wife, Margaret, two sons and a daughter, and many other relatives, as well as countless loyal friends who have been touched by his kindness, generosity and warmth. In what Tom would no doubt consider a fitting tribute, the Karaban family has asked that, in lieu of flowers, contributions be made to the Rainbow Foundation. To keep the Rainbow Foundation going strong would be the best tribute we could make to the life and work of Mr. Thomas V. Karaban.

RECOGNIZING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EASTERN MONMOUTH AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to congratulate the members of the Eastern Monmouth Area Chamber of Commerce as they commemorate seventy years of service to Monmouth County and the local business community. An organization rich in history and deep in tradition, the Eastern Monmouth Area Chamber of Commerce is deserving of many well wishes as they celebrate this special event.

In June of 1928, twelve businessmen from Red Bank, New Jersey formed the Chamber of Commerce of Red Bank. Thanks to a continued history of dedicated leadership, this organization has grown far beyond the borders of Red Bank to become the Eastern Monmouth Area Chamber of Commerce.

Today, the organization serves the ten town area of Eatontown, Fair Haven, Little Silver, Monmouth Beach, Oceanport, Rumson, Sea Bright, Shrewsbury and Tinton Falls, as well as the original town, Red Bank. The Chamber draws its membership from all over Central New Jersey and beyond. In 1991 the group officially changed its name from the Red Bank Area Chamber of Commerce to the Eastern Monmouth Area Chamber of Commerce, signifying the organizations continuing expansion.

The Chamber has not only served local businesses, but it has also served the entire county at large with excellence, exhibiting an admirable sense of community involvement. Some of the Chamber's most significant events include a celebration of Food and Jazz held every June in Marine Park and the Spinaker Awards which honor local citizens who have worked hard for the betterment of the communities in which they reside. This dedicated group of business leaders has also worked tirelessly for the expansion and improvement of local business through events such as Expo-Net, which allows local businesspeople to make the connections they need in order to thrive in today's market economy.

During the past two years, Money Magazine has rated Monmouth County as one of the best places in America to live. Without reservation, I believe that the role that the Chamber has played in the county has made a significant contribution in the county receiving that recognition. I again offer my congratulations to the Eastern Monmouth Area Chamber of Commerce for its seventy years of service to local communities and businesses and express my best wishes that this organization continue to grow and succeed in its pursuits throughout Monmouth County.

IN TRIBUTE

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to echo all the remarks made by my colleagues. My father was a police officer and I know how our family felt every time he went to work protecting the people under his jurisdiction. I can only imagine what the families of Officer Jacob J. Chestnut and Special Agent John M. Gibson are going through right now, the emptiness, the pain and the sorrow.

I can only hope that the bravery and the distinguished act of courage by these two outstanding police officers—and the more than appropriate tribute being paid to them will ease just a little of their pain and make the days pass a little easier for the Chestnut and Gibson families.

IN MEMORY OF MS. SHARI LEWIS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Ms. Shari Lewis, America's Gentle Giant of Children's TV.

This child of a magician who wove so much TV magic in the minds of America's young people died last Sunday after a tough battle with cancer. To everyone who knew Shari, to everyone she may have come in contact with however briefly, she was warm and generous and curious and spirited, leaving you with the feeling that someone special had just treated you as someone special.

This talent for spreading kindness was so powerful that it translated perfectly through television to the enormous delight of America's children. She gave her voice, literally, to her famous companion Lamb Chop, a sock puppet with spunk and wisdom, and the two of them created a world of learning, thought and fun on public television.

In 1993, I held an oversight hearing to examine broadcaster compliance with the Children's Television Act of 1990. Shari Lewis was kind enough to testify, and Lamb Chop provided a separate statement. In honor of this wonderful woman, the world she helped create for our children, and the angel-on-the-shoulder quality of her plea to the broadcasting community for a higher commitment to educational programming for children, I ask the concluding words of Shari's statement, in which she challenges the industry to step up to its educational programming obligations for children, as well as the entire statement of "Miss Lamb Chop," be inserted in the RECORD, as follows:

PARTIAL STATEMENT OF MS. SHARI LEWIS

But the commitment to accept the challenge, the very real challenge, should be at the heart of the industry and the basis for broadcast renewal. If all broadcasters were regulated so they had to provide good stuff equally, perhaps there would be a race for quality, just as there now is a race for market share.

If each broadcaster had to provide a minimum amount of educational, information

stuff, stations would boast of what they were doing for the community's children as they now boast of ratings. And advertisers would be very pleased to be seen as servicing the community.

It comes down to responsibility. I have deep convictions, and I know that there is in the human spirit hate and violence and other dark emotions. It is right that we should acknowledge them on TV in responsible ways.

We should also acknowledge that in every human spirit there is the desire to learn and laugh and do good and help other people.

I wanted to end here. Unfortunately, Lamb Chop has insisted on being heard today. This was not my idea. I do not approve of it. My mother says it is not dignified. However, Lamb Chop insisted. So if you will excuse me, I will get her.

Lamb Chop, come on.

STATEMENT OF LAMB CHOP

Miss LAMB CHOP. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know, am I on my own time, or do I get only part of Shari's?

Mr. MARKEY. You get your own time, Lamb Chop.

Miss LAMB CHOP. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman—

Ms. LEWIS. What do you have on your mind?

Miss LAMB CHOP. It is not what is on my mind, it is what is in my heart.

Ms. LEWIS. All right.

What do you have to say?

Miss LAMB CHOP. I want to say—

Ms. LEWIS. All right. Go ahead. Speak from your little lamb heart.

Miss LAMB CHOP. I can't do it with you sitting there. Go away.

Ms. LEWIS. No, darling, I can't go away. If I am not here, you can't talk at all. Talk.

Miss LAMB CHOP. All right, but if you want to interrupt, lift your hand. Your left hand.

Mr. Chairman, I have been entertaining children for 35 years, which is a long time in the life of a 6 year old.

I would like to say that we really need your help and your care and concern, and we need the best that you grown-ups have to offer. And if you give it to us, we will give the good stuff back. Not only to you, but to our own children as well.

Ms. LEWIS. Lamb Chop, I couldn't have said that better myself.

Miss LAMB CHOP. I know.

Ms. LEWIS. Say good-bye, Lamb Chop.

Miss LAMB CHOP. Good-bye, Lamb Chop.

Ms. LEWIS. Good-bye, everybody.

Thank you.

THE FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE SPEAKER'S TASK FORCE
ON THE HONG KONG TRANSITION**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today to submit the Fourth Quarterly Report of the Speaker's Task Force on the Hong Kong Transition. It has been slightly more than one year since Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, 1997. Prior to that historic event, and at your request, Mr. Speaker, this Member formed the House Task Force on Hong Kong's Transition. In addition to myself as chairman, the Task Force is bipartisanship balanced in its membership, including Representative HOWARD BERMAN (D-CA), Representative SHERROD BROWN (D-OH), Representative ENI FALEOMAVAEGA (D-

AS), Representative ALCEE HASTINGS (D-FL), Representative JAY KIM (R-CA), Representative DONALD MANZULLO (R-IL) and Representative MATT SALMON (R-AZ).

To date, the task force has prepared four quarterly reports assessing how the reversion has affected Hong Kong. The fourth report, which I submit today, covers the period of April through June, 1998, during which there was no actual visit to Hong Kong by the Task Force. (A visit had been scheduled during the July 4th district work period, but scheduling difficulties forced cancellation of the visit.) Despite a number of concerns about the ailing economy, as well as concerns in the areas of freedom of expression, the independence of the media, and the protection of intellectual property rights, we continue to describe the situation as "so far, so good." Most notably, Hong Kong held remarkably successful elections for the first post-reversion Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, this Member submits the Task Force report and asks that it be printed in full in the RECORD.

THE SPEAKER'S TASK FORCE ON THE HONG KONG TRANSITION: FOURTH REPORT, JULY 23, 1998

(Presented by Hon. Doug Bereuter,
Chairman)

The following is the fourth quarterly report of the Task Force on the Hong Kong Transition. It follows the first report dated October 1, 1997, the second report dated February 25, 1998, and the third report dated May 22, 1998. This report focuses on events and development relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong between April 1, 1998, and June 30, 1998—the fourth quarter following Hong Kong's reversion to China.

It has been one year since Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, 1997. Looking back at those last few weeks of June, 1997, we recall that the reversion was viewed with a mixture of excitement and trepidation. Many observers, both in Hong Kong and abroad, worried aloud that Beijing might be unable to resist the temptation to meddle in Hong Kong's internal affairs, despite China's commitment in the Joint Declaration to "one-country, two-systems" and its agreements to grant Hong Kong autonomy over all matters except foreign affairs and defense for fifty years. Skeptics questioned whether Hong Kong would continue its traditions of freedom of expression and were concerned about the apparent roll back in democratization of the new electoral system. Businessmen wondered whether Hong Kong would maintain the rule of law upon which its international commercial prominence is based. Other observers, concerned with security issues, questioned Hong Kong's continued ability to maintain effective export controls.

The fourth quarter following revision can briefly be summed up as both "good news and bad news." The good news was that Hong Kong's citizens confounded political pundits by turning out in record numbers for the first post-reversion election of its Legislative Council. The bad news was that the financial crisis which had engulfed much of southeast Asia from mid-1997 finally, unfortunately, made its impact on Hong Kong.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION—A SURPRISINGLY
ENTHUSIASTIC POPULACE

On May 24, Hong Kong held its first election for its Legislative Council (LegCo) under the new, controversial election law adopted by the post-reversion, Beijing-appointed legislature. The new law rolled back key provisions of election reforms finally instituted by the last British colonial governor, Chris Patten, in 1995. For example, it

maintained the original formula of twenty LegCo members to be directly elected by popular vote, thirty to be elected by "functional constituencies" (initiated by the British in 1985), and ten to be chosen by an Election Committee. However, the "functional constituent" electorate was reduced from approximately 2.7 million voters under the 1995 British reforms to about 180,000 voters. Of course, the widespread view in Congress is that direct election is preferable to functional constituencies and that the members elected by the special Election Commission make the process less than fully democratic.

Because of the complex and cumbersome electoral system, many observers predicted voter apathy and a low turnout. Happily, these predictions proved wrong. Despite torrential rains, a record 53.3 percent of eligible voters cast ballots, compared to 35.8 percent in 1995. The Democratic Party and its allies won 65 percent of the popular vote, but were held to only 20 of the 60 seats because of the complex elections rules. The Democratic Party alone won 43 percent of the popular vote and will be the largest party in the new LegCo. In effect, Hong Kong's voters have created the first opposition bloc in the history of communist-ruled China.

Following the election, seven parties crossing ideological lines and representing 41 of the 60 members of the new legislature agreed on a blueprint to create jobs and revive Hong Kong's ailing economy. In an extraordinary challenge to C.H. Tung's notion of executive-led government, the coalition threatened to block all of the administration's legislation and funding unless it played ball. The two sides averted a showdown by agreeing to a dialogue aimed at finding solutions to Hong Kong's economic troubles.

Many Hong Kongers now hope that the high voter turnout and strong showing of the Democrats and their allies will hasten the pace toward full universal suffrage. President Clinton buoyed those hopes during his July 1-3 visit to Hong Kong (the first by a sitting president), when he called for "more democracy, not less, and faster, not slower, strides toward political freedom." Accelerating the pace toward universal suffrage, however, would require amendment of the Basic Law, Hong Kong's mini-constitution, which stipulates that a fully directly elected LegCo will not be considered before the year 2007. Amendment, however, requires approval by both the chief executive and China's National People's Congress, and thus is viewed as highly unlikely.

RULE OF LAW—FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

As we have noted in earlier reports, international confidence in Hong Kong is based on the commitment of Hong Kong's authorities to the rule of law inherited from the British. An integral part of this is the "check" on the abuse of authority provided by the free expression of opinion. During this quarter, we find again that the people of Hong Kong largely continue to express themselves without restraint. On June 4, for example, more than 16,000 protesters held the first commemoration of the Tiananmen Incident since reversion. While the crowd was lower in number than in 1997, the high turnout belied skeptics who had predicted interference. Similarly, political activists protesting Japan's occupation of the Diaoyu Islands (Senkakus) have operated freely. Hong Kong authorities report that it has not denied any application for a demonstration permit since reversion and that the number of demonstrations has actually increased from an average of 80 per month prior to reversion to between 150 and 160 per month.

Hong Kong's media also continues to practice its traditional vibrant style of journal-

ism without overt interference from authorities in Hong Kong or Beijing. Nonetheless, concerns of self-censorship continue. The Hong Kong Journalists Association, in its recently issued annual report, noted that self-censorship was "nor worse" than in the year prior to reversion. It noted, however, that concerns were on the rise about the self-censorship of reporting on independence-related activities in Tibet, Taiwan or Xinjiang. Recently, for example, the Western media gave considerable attention to a local Hong Kong television reporter who claimed that his report on the independent movement in Xinjiang was kept off the air for political reasons.

This aspect of freedom of expression and how it applies to expressions about certain sovereignty issues in China is especially important because Hong Kong's Legislative Council will soon be considering a measure to define subversion. Moreover, Chief Executive Tung has widely stated that he believes Hong Kong people should not be freely expressing their support for independence for places like Taiwan, Tibet and Xinjiang. Therefore, a crucial test of Hong Kong's adherence to free expression will be whether mere expressions of support for independence for those areas will be punishable under law.

Beijing authorities, however, continue to bend over backward to avoid the appearance of direct interference. At the time of Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji's early April visit to France, a senior Chinese foreign minister official rebuked a Hong Kong television reporter accompanying the visit after the reported asked Zhu what he felt about the demonstrators. The subsequent uproar over this perceived threat to press freedom led premier Zhu to publically criticize the Chinese diplomat for having a "bad attitude." The controversy eventually died down.

A fair and independent judiciary is another critical element of international confidence in Hong Kong. In general, the Hong Kong judiciary continues to operate independently and without taint of political influence. During the past quarter, we noted no new instances, as we did in the previous quarter, which would call into question the judiciary's independence or its vulnerability to Chinese influence.

On a more positive note, the Hong Kong government clarified in April that the first official post-handover human rights report to be submitted to the United Nations by the SAR government will not be amended by Beijing. This report is submitted under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The report will be submitted through Beijing, but will not be subject to Beijing's review.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Ironically, the greatest immediate threat to Hong Kong's prosperity stems not from its reversion to China but from the external events of the Asian Financial Crisis. It just posted its second quarter of negative growth following a 2% contraction in the first quarter of 1998. It is now clear that Hong Kong is in a recession for the first time in 13 years. Almost no one (including Hong Kong officials) predicts an early turnaround.

This negative growth led to an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent in for the months April-June, a 15 year high, concentrated in the retail, restaurant and transport sectors. Retail sales dropped 16 percent in April over April 1997, due largely to reduced tourism, a marked correction in the asset markets and reduce local consumer demand. Additionally, Hong Kong's real estate bubble has burst and commercial and residential property prices at the end of June were 40% below their bub-

ble-priced highs of 1997, returning to their 1996 levels. The Hang Seng Index has followed the real estate downward slide, falling at one point to 40% below its all time high of August last year. It ended June at 8,543 points. The market did not respond positively to the government's stimulus package (described below), and also remained concerned about the Japanese economy, China's commitment to maintaining the renminbi, and regional economic woes. Finally, Hong Kong's tourism industry has been badly affected by the decline in visitors from the flagging economies of East Asia, and Hong Kong is now projecting a minus six percent growth in tourist arrivals and a decline of eight percent in tourism revenues in 1998.

The positive news in Hong Kong is that the Hong Kong Government is responding. Chief Executive Tung proposed a stimulus package of \$5.67 billion U.S. dollars in June. The multi-part package is aimed in part at easing the credit and liquidity crunch by immediately exempting interest income earned locally from profits tax and setting up a credit guarantee system for small to medium businesses. The government also suspended all land sales until next March—thus reducing the downward pressure on the real estate market—while at the same time increasing assistance for new home buyers. It also imposed a freeze on pay raises for top civil servants. The stimulus package will force the highly efficient civil service to wipe out an anticipated budget surplus and to run a deficit of \$2.7 billion U.S. dollars in 1998-1999—the largest deficit since the early 1980s. In earlier measures, the government eased travel requirements for travelers from both Taiwan and the mainland in an effort to boost tourism. Confidence in the Hong Kong dollar remained high, with the ratio of Hong Kong dollars to total bank deposits in May unchanged from April's 57.7 percent, and the ratio of foreign currency to total bank deposits ending the month of May at a healthy 42.3 percent.

Despite its considerable economic woes, Hong Kong still maintains the third largest holding of foreign currency reserves in the world. With \$96.2 billion U.S. dollars, they are behind only Japan and China in that category. Moreover, Hong Kong has not jettisoned its free market ideology and ranks 2d on the competitiveness rankings of the World Economic Forum and 1st in the Heritage Foundation's ranking. Negative economic growth and rising unemployment has put strong pressure on authorities to "untie" the "peg" that has bound the Hong Kong dollar to the U.S. dollar at HK \$7.8 to one U.S. dollar for the past 15 years. Hong Kong authorities have repeatedly assured skeptics that they have both the foreign exchange reserves and the political will to maintain the U.S./Hong Kong dollar linked exchange rate system.

TRADE ISSUES

While the Asian Financial Crisis has seriously jolted and hurt Hong Kong's economy, it has also highlighted Hong Kong's serious and unhealthy dependence on entreport trade between the United States and China. Entreport trade is one of the few economic areas still registering positive growth as compared, for example, to exports from domestic manufacturing in Hong Kong.

For Hong Kong, its reliance on entreport trade is both good and bad. The United States is still growing and buying more and more Chinese manufactured goods. This provides an excellent export market for Hong Kong. Nevertheless, the bad news for Hong Kong is that our current trade deficit with China (\$50 billion last year and projected to be \$60 billion this year) is politically and economically unsustainable. And if the

China trade deficit issue is not addressed by increased market access for U.S. firms to China, then Hong Kong could get hit with collateral damage from a frustrated America and the U.S. Government—even if it does everything right.

The pirating of movies, audio and software compact discs continues to be the most serious bilateral trade issue between the United States and Hong Kong. In recent months, Hong Kong has stepped up its anti-piracy enforcement efforts and implemented a new copyright law. The new law, among other things, gives officials greater enforcement capabilities against illicit production facilities. Hong Kong customs authorities, which have had primary jurisdiction for enforcing IPR legislation, were recently joined by Hong Kong's highly respected Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), which combats corruption and triad-related crime. The ICAC in April carried out a "mega-raid" that netted over eight million video compact discs in the course of an investigation against one of Hong Kong's most senior customs officials (subsequently charged with tipping off a pirating syndicate about planned raids). Not long after, customs followed with a raid which yielded an additional 2.2 million compact discs. Further productive raids were made in June.

Despite these efforts, the intellectual property rights (IPR) situation in Hong Kong remained sufficiently troublesome of warrant its designation by USTR on the Special 301 Watch List for the third year in a row on May 1, 1998. The ongoing IPR problem was demonstrated again when a pirated pre-release version ("beta version") of "Windows 98" appeared on Hong Kong streets well before the official release of the software in the United States. The local media reports that Hong Kong authorities are considering stronger measures to combat piracy, including applying the Organized and Serious Crime Ordinance to violators (which would allow their assets to be seized) and punishing landlords who lease shops to retailers of pirated material.

Money laundering also remains a very serious concern in U.S. bilateral relations with Hong Kong. As we have noted in earlier reports, the same favorable factors that make Hong Kong one of Asia's most important financial centers also make it attractive to criminals wishing to conceal the source of their funds through money laundering. It is important that Hong Kong work harder with the international community to improve its laws and enforcement in this vital area. We note, in that regard, that Hong Kong is a member of the Egmont Group (the international group which combats money laundering) and that Taiwan joined in June. Some observers expect Taiwan's inclusion to create a new dynamic in East Asian efforts to fight money laundering.

SECURITY AND RELATED ISSUES

There are three primary security related issues with Hong Kong—ship visits, PLA activities and export controls. First, the U.S. Navy continues to enjoy an excellent relationship with Hong Kong in terms of ships visit. With the loss of Subic Bay as a major installation, these port-of-call visits have become extremely important for the effective functioning of our naval forces in East and Southeast Asia. The relationship with Hong Kong port authorities since the reversion has been outstanding. We are unaware of any security problems in the 65 port calls since the reversion. As an added benefit, the resident People's Liberation Army (PLA) officials certainly have developed a better appreciation of the power and flexibility of the U.S. Navy.

The second security concern is related to the influence of the PLA and the Chinese defense industries in Hong Kong business. Certainly, there is concern regarding the PLA's surreptitious acquisition of militarily sensitive technologies. We have no evidence to date of direct involvement by PLA entities in Hong Kong (estimated at nearly 200 companies) in acquisition of sensitive technology. Yet to the extent that PLA entities operating in Hong Kong are engaged in arms trading or acquisition of Western technology, Hong Kong's relations with the U.S. will be put at risk. Their activity, or lack thereof, will be an important determinant in future congressional attitudes.

The implementation of export controls is a third area of security-related concern. We are pleased to note no new incidents of export control violations to report this quarter. Hong Kong continues to exercise autonomy as a separate customs territory within China and to demonstrate vigorous enforcement of its strict export control regime. United States officials continue to conduct pre-license and post-shipment inspections. Moreover, U.S. and Hong Kong customs officials continue their close cooperation and, in July, will hold the second in the most recent series of consultations on licensing, enforcement and the exchange of information.

MACAO

The Portuguese colony of Macao will revert to Chinese rule on December 20, 1999, after 442 years. Like Hong Kong, this territory of 500,000 people, 95 percent of whom are ethnic Chinese, will become a Special Administrative Region with a "one country, two systems" formula for the next 50 years. As we noted in our previous quarterly report, however, a number of the transition issues for Macao are very different from those faced by Hong Kong. Unlike Hong Kong, for instance, the legislature elected under colonial rule will remain in place.

While U.S. interests in Macao are not nearly as large as those in Hong Kong, they nonetheless require our continued attention. For

example, the transshipment of textiles through Macao continues. But primary among our economic concerns is Macao's role as a manufacturing center for pirated goods, particularly pirated compact discs. To date, Macao has yet to develop adequate legislation, enforcement mechanisms and manpower to tackle this problem. Macao also lacks legislation on money laundering. It is in U.S. interests to press Macao's authorities to move forward expeditiously to correct those shortcomings.

As we noted in our third quarterly report, Macao's Portuguese administrators have still not made adequate arrangements to replace themselves with local Macanese officials and are well behind where the British were 18 months before the handover of Hong Kong. They have also allowed the law and order situation to deteriorate. Throughout the spring, news reports of gangland slayings and attacks on public officials repeatedly filled the news, seriously affecting Macao's tourism. China and Portugal exchanged frequent barbs accusing each other of contributing to the growing spiral of public violence. Finally, following the early May firebombing of police chief's car, authorities performed a massive crackdown, netting two dozen suspected triad society members, including Macao's most notorious gangster, "Broken Tooth" Wan. Local police have now been reinforced by 20 criminal investigation experts from Portugal. We applaud strengthened measures against organized crime. It will be difficult for the territory to complete smooth transition unless it brings the intolerable situation under control.

CONCLUSION

The Hong Kong Transition Task Force has ended our previous three quarterly reports with the assessment "so far, so good." This time, we cautiously repeat that assessment, but with a few caveats. On the economic front, we recognize that the external forces affecting Hong Kong are beyond its control and complicate the transition in unexpected and unpredictable ways. We were encouraged by the demonstration of support for democratic institutions shown in the May election and applaud those elements pressing to accelerate the move toward universal suffrage. We continue to be satisfied with the restraint shown by the Chinese government in its handling of Hong Kong, at least to the extent visible to outside observers. We are concerned, however, by what appears to be growing self-censorship, although we admit that the phenomenon of self-censorship is difficult to document or quantify. Undoubtedly, the coming months will bring new challenges to Hong Kong and the region. It is important that the international community and Congress continue to closely monitor developments there.