

TRIBUTE TO DEACON ELMO  
COOPER

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 3, 1998*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to congratulate Deacon Elmo Cooper for 60 years of service to Canaan Baptist Church of Christ which is located in my Congressional District.

Born in Lake City, Florida, Deacon Cooper joined Canaan Baptist Church in 1936 and since that time, has served the church and the community in numerous ways.

Upon first joining the church, he was appointed as the Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School, a position he held for 16 consecutive years. He was ordained a Deacon in 1938 and appointed Chairman of the Official Board in 1957. Though he retired this year from his position on the Board after forty consecutive years of service, he continues to serve as a Deacon at Canaan, with the honor, dignity, and grace he is known to possess.

Other affiliations at Canaan include Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canaan Housing Development Corporation, member of the Canaan Baptist Development Corporation, and Second Vice President of Canaan's Federal Credit Union.

Deacon Cooper is an active member of the Louis H. Pink Senior Service Center in Brooklyn where he instructs a Spiritual Enlightenment class. He is a frequently sought after Keynote Speaker for various worship services and religious functions, and is a member of the New York State Deacons' Convention.

Deacon Cooper is married to the former Rose Newton and in October of this year, they will celebrate 65 years of marriage. His lovely wife also gives of her time and spiritual talents as she is a Deaconess at Canaan Baptist Church. The Coopers have five children: Joyce Goodridge, Alvin Cooper, Carl Cooper, Carol Cooper, and Myra Kiffin.

Deacon Elmo Cooper is one of our community's most beloved and respected leaders. His years of service and dedication have earned him the esteemed honor of Chair Emeritus.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle join me in honoring Deacon Elmo Cooper for his many years of unselfish devotion to Canaan Baptist Church of Christ, and to the community.

STATEMENT CONCERNING EN-  
FORCEMENT OF THE U.S.-JAPAN  
INSURANCE AGREEMENT

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 3, 1998*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of this body and the American people a matter of serious concern regarding current violations of the U.S.-Japan Insurance Agreement. Against a backdrop of a rapidly expanding trade deficit, continuing Asian financial crisis, and growing skepticism regarding international trade agreements and institutions such as the IMF, it is crucial for the Administration to ensure that major U.S. trad-

ing partners live up to their obligations under existing trade agreements with the United States. Nevertheless, clear violations of the U.S.-Japan Insurance Agreement are now taking place virtually unchallenged.

The U.S.-Japan Insurance Agreement is designed to promote liberalization of the Japanese insurance market by preserving the third sector, where U.S. companies have traditionally had success, until the primary first and second sectors have been liberalized by the Japanese Government. This basic bargain, struck by the governments of Japan and the United States in 1994 and strengthened in 1996, has been put at serious risk by the activities of Yasuda Fire and Marine Co., Ltd. who has used its relationship with its affiliate and de facto subsidiary INA Himawari Life Insurance CO., Ltd. to prematurely ramp up its presence in the third sector.

The seriousness of this breach cannot be overstated. If Yasuda is allowed to continue expanding its presence in the third sector prior to the substantial deregulation of the life and non-life sectors, the Agreement will be left without its primary incentive for compliance by Japanese firms (i.e., the promise of access to the third sector).

Yasuda's current activities also pose a serious challenge to U.S. trade policy. The Japanese insurance industry knows that obtaining this agreement required intense efforts by senior U.S. Government officials, including the President of the United States. If the United States is unable to take vigorous actions against Japan's clear violation of the U.S.-Japan Insurance Agreement, it will send a lasting and damaging message to Japan and Japanese industry, as well as to those countries that would negotiate with us in the future.

Despite its failure to comply with the Agreement's critical third sector provisions, Japan appears ready to start the two and one-half year countdown to opening the third sector to large Japanese companies on July 1 of this year. Absent measures to correct the violations, this action would breach both the letter and the spirit of the U.S.-Japan Insurance Agreement. This situation requires swift action by the Administration. The U.S. insurance industry's continued viability in the Japanese market depends on the full and effective enforcement of this agreement.

TRIBUTE TO GARY L. BARR

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 3, 1998*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Gary L. Barr, for his leadership and efforts to improve the quality of life in our community. Gary is a determined, hard working individual who has dedicated his time to the law and judicial communities, and other organizations in the San Fernando Valley.

After graduating from Southwestern University School of Law in May 1997, Gary worked as a Deputy City Attorney in the Office of the City Attorney in Los Angeles. After two years of work, including an intensive training program, trials, motions and daily court appearances, he moved on to act as the Supervisor, Central Trials Section, Criminal Branch, and then onto the General Counsel Section, Civil

Branch at the Office of the City Attorney. In 1982, Gary decided to move into the private law sector, joining Alpert, Barr & Gross, where he is still a practicing member of the firm.

With his vast law and judicial experience, Gary was appointed as a Family Law Mediator and judicial referee at the Los Angeles Superior Court. Currently, he spends time as a temporary judge in the Los Angeles Municipal Court's Small Claims Division and at the Los Angeles Superior Court.

In addition to his career as a respected law practitioner, he has been elected president of the San Fernando Valley Bar Association in 1991 and 1992, and currently acts as the Vice Chair of Executive Committee of the Fee Attribution Panel of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. He was also a trustee and director of the San Fernando Valley Community Legal Foundation and the San Fernando Valley Bar Association Settlement Services, Inc., respectively.

Along with Gary's dedication to his judicial responsibilities, he has found the time to play a community leadership role in the San Fernando Valley. Since 1992, Gary has been a member of the California Manufactured Housing Institute, and acted as a Vice-Chair from 1995-1997. Gary has also held important positions at the Neighborhood Planning Advisory Council for Woodland Hills/West Hills, TreePeople of Los Angeles, United Chambers of Commerce of San Fernando Valley and the Woodland Hills Chamber of Commerce. He has been a member of Temple Eliyah since 1983 and was recently acknowledged for his work as a judge with the Los Angeles Times Community Partnership Award.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Gary L. Barr. He has shown an unwavering commitment to the community and deserves our recognition and praise.

HONORING FATHER MARTIN  
CARTER

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 3, 1998*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Father Martin Carter who has dedicated his life to the ministry.

Father Martin Carter is a native of High Point, North Carolina and a priest of the Society of the Atonement. He holds a doctorate of ministry from McCormick Seminary, Chicago, Illinois. His seminary studies were completed at Pope John XXIII National Seminary, Weston, Massachusetts, where he earned a master of divinity with a bachelor of arts degree from Chicago State University, with a concentration in psychology and counseling.

Father Martin has ministered in several countries in Africa, Europe, and the Caribbean. He presently serves as Director of the Office of Black Ministry in the Brooklyn Diocese. His work has been published in the New Catholic Encyclopedia, The Jurist, Journal of the Society of the Atonement Ecumenical Trends and various magazines and newspapers. He has also coauthored a book that describes the African custom of Kujenga, a growth and leadership rite. The book, entitled Kujenga: Black Catholic Youth Leadership

Conference, now serves as an educational tool for many black children and their parents.

Father Martin uses his education to reach out to communities everywhere. Through his faithful service, he has worked with the Faith and Order Commission of the World Council of Churches. At this meeting, he represented African American Catholics and submitted a report entitled "The Unity of the Church and the Renewal of Human Community."

Father Martin's extraordinary contributions to the community have merited him numerous awards and honors. North Carolina State University bestowed him with a community service award and Shaw University awarded him with a Salute to Greatness Award for his ministry as director of the Office for Black Ministry, Evangelization, and Episcopal Vicar for African American Catholics.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Father Martin Carter for his valuable contributions to the community.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 3, 1998*

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on May 22, I was unavoidably detained during rollcall vote number 192. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

#### TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO THE DANIEL BOONE HERITAGE TRAIL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 3, 1998*

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to clarify, for the record, a technical correction within H.R. 3978. I am the primary sponsor of the Daniel Boone Heritage Trail project that was included in the recently passed transportation reauthorization measure H.R. 2400, and is listed as project number 746 in the Conference Report on H.R. 2400, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century Act.

The Daniel Boone Heritage Trail is of tremendous historical importance to our Nation. Early in our Nation's history, the trail served as the major artery of passage for settlers crossing the Appalachian Mountains on their way westward. Over the last two hundred years, the covered wagon has been replaced by more modern forms of transportation and portions of the original trail eventually fell into disuse and were reclaimed by nature. However, a determined group of local citizens in Southwest Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, and Eastern Tennessee have joined together recently to locate and restore the trail. I have been supportive of these efforts and included within the transportation reauthorization measure funding to help purchase a parcel of land containing a segment of the trail.

In the original BESTEA measure, and in the subsequent conference report passed by the House on May 22, 1998, the project description for the Daniel Boone Heritage Trail describes the land to be acquired as being within

the Jefferson National Forest. However, the acquiring group may desire to purchase privately owned land instead.

It was my intent that the technical corrections measure, H.R. 3978, strike the reference to the Jefferson National Forest within the Daniel Boone Heritage Trail project description, creating the flexibility for the purchase of either publicly owned or privately owned land. Unfortunately, although non-controversial, language to strike the reference to the Jefferson National Forest from the project description was not included in H.R. 3978. I rise today to state for the record the project's original intent.

#### LIBERTY ENTAILS HARD WORK

### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 3, 1998*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, most westerners, of course, know the difference between freedom and liberty. Excessive freedom is license. There is no such thing as too much liberty.

Our founders understood these terms and used them frequently, but not interchangeably. Freedom is a statement of sovereignty about individuals or political jurisdictions, and it relates to independence. Liberty, however, is of a social quality, saying more about how we live among others.

Recently, on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, I delivered a speech on the topic of school choice. I quoted British poet John Milton who wrote of liberty in his 1671 poem, *Samson Agonistes*:

But what more oft in nations grown corrupt  
And by their vices brought to servitude  
Than to love bondage more than liberty,  
Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty.

Real liberty never comes at anyone else's expense, is retained only through great effort and fortitude, and once given away is not easily retrieved. That is what revolutions are all about.

As a Member of Congress, I reflect daily on these great themes. The intricacies of government, absent discipline, can distract from the big philosophical precepts that separate Americans from the rest of the world.

I view my role in Congress as a peaceful revolutionary fighting incrementally to return the power that our Constitution, under the Tenth Amendment, observes belongs to the states or to the people. I tend toward classical liberalism, which is an attitude placing a premium on the liberty of individuals and communities to control their own lives.

Since this philosophy harks back to the Federalist Papers, in America I am considered a modern conservative. The Republican Party best represents me, and I'm drawn to the words of the first Republican president Abraham Lincoln:

"You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot help the wage-earner by pulling down the wage-payer. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves."

The right to liberty, life, and property are considered "natural rights," given by God, not granted by government. These rights we en-

joyed prior to government which was only created to secure and protect them. The Constitution accordingly, is a code of limited government.

I once heard Lady Margaret Thatcher speak in Colorado about property rights as a "moral quality," providing the individual substantial leverage against the tyranny of excessive government. She expressed her belief that American liberty has passed the test of time precisely because of our traditions of private property ownership. It's what makes America great.

The protection of private property in the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment, has become a battleground in the War on the West. Protecting private property rights is not an issue for just farmers and ranchers.

Most of us were taught as children simple lessons like, "don't take things that are not yours." However, Washington, D.C. is replete with bureaucrats who believe many public objectives should be achieved even at the exclusive expense of private individuals. For example, the expense associated with saving an endangered species falls squarely on the shoulders of the poor individual who owns the land upon which the species is found, or might one day take up residence. Rather than purchase desirable parcels at fair market prices, the government effectively "takes" them through prescriptive rule.

President Thomas Jefferson concluded that there are only two prevailing forces at work in any political system each advocating its way to organize societal affairs. One acts coercively, through government mandates. The other responds voluntarily, through the private interaction of individuals, clubs, churches, associations, businesses. The latter is the basis for a civil and just society.

It is obvious that we need a certain amount of government to protect life, liberty, and property from various threats, foreign and domestic. At the same time, it is equally obvious that the chief goal of Congress should be to minimize, thereby honoring our liberties, the role of government in our lives.

To this end, I have long admired the work of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in its efforts to preserve our western heritage of self-sufficiency, rugged individualism, and abundant liberty.

Throughout my nine years in the Colorado State Senate, and during my first term in Congress, our partnership has allowed us to achieve meaningful progress. And through my service on the House Agriculture Committee, and the House Resources Committee, I'm proud to say we have done much to preserve our western way of life.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF JIMMY WAYNE EASTERLING

### HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 3, 1998*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jimmy Wayne Easterling, who has been named the Alabama Small Business Person of the Year for 1998 by the U.S. Small Business Administration. He is among 53 top small business persons—one from each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands and Guam—who are being honored by