

going to save them is in the juvenile justice system.

The thing we have to do is make sure there's no favoritism, because not every child is treated alike. Some have a good support system, some have no support system.

You walk a tightrope. I want what's in best interest of the children, but we have to protect our friends and neighbors in the community.

There's nothing wrong with that program as long as it's handled right.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM SANCTIONS

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1998

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation on behalf of more than thirty original cosponsors to exempt federally guaranteed agricultural commodities from the application of sanctions under the Arms Export Control Act. Recent nuclear tests in India and Pakistan forced the Administration to impose sweeping economic sanctions on both countries, with potentially devastating consequences for American agricultural exports to South Asia.

Under the terms of the Arms Export Control Act, the President has very little flexibility in the imposition of sanctions. When a non-nuclear weapon state detonates a nuclear device, the U.S. government is required to terminate sales of defense articles, end foreign military financing, oppose all loans from international financial institutions, and prohibit all commercial loans from U.S. banks, except for the purchase of agricultural commodities. The Act also requires the government to deny any credit guarantees or financial assistance by any department or agency.

This sanction could effectively cut off any federally guaranteed agricultural exports to either India or Pakistan. These new sanctions come at a difficult time for many American farmers, who are experiencing historically low grain prices, and who could now be locked out of a market of 1.1 billion consumers.

Some of these sanctions may have a place, and U.S. interests are certainly served by limiting the flow of technologies and financing that contribute to weapons proliferation. But having failed to deter nuclear testing, what continued purpose do the broader, unilateral sanctions serve? If international competitors quickly fill the market that the U.S. has unilaterally abandoned, the effects of most sanctions will be negligible. In a classic case of unintended consequences, the sanctions on both India and Pakistan may severely impact certain sectors of the American economy while having relatively little consequence on the target nations.

I am particularly concerned about sanctions which deny all U.S. credit guarantees to both nations, a prohibition which could unintentionally punish American agricultural producers. Export credit guarantee programs administered by the Department of Agriculture are a critical tool for foreign agricultural sales, but the Arms Export Control Act could effectively cut off any federally guaranteed exports to either India or Pakistan. Such sanctions come at

a difficult time for many American farmers, who are experiencing historically low grain prices, and who could now be locked out of a market of 1.1 billion consumers.

The issue goes beyond the specific programs guaranteed through the Department of Agriculture by undermining American's reliability as a supplier. Sanctions introduce an uncertain element that makes our trading partners reluctant to do business with us when more consistent, reliable trade partners are available. International competitors have already indicated a willingness to fill orders for American agricultural commodities. Our farmers lose twice in this situation—we miss the first sale and will have difficulty convincing the governments of India and Pakistan to buy from us in the future.

This legislation provides a necessary clarification of applicable sanctions under the Arms Control Export Act. While I believe that the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to make this determination, the terms for an exemption remain unclear and require codification. This effort must be part of a larger process of reviewing the effectiveness and hidden costs associated with unilateral sanctions. Legislated, mandatory sanctions force diplomatic flexibility to the side in favor of a chainsaw approach to carving out foreign policy positions. The Arms Export Control Act has forced the President into a corner and marginalized the role of the United States in South Asia. Pulling India and Pakistan away from the precipice of armed confrontation will require an element of delicate maneuvering that should be accommodated in the U.S. Code.

TALENTED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPRESENTING OREGON

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1998

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, on May 2–May 4, 1998, more than 1,200 students from 50 states and the District of Columbia competed in the national finals of the We the People . . . The Citizens and the Constitution program in Washington, D.C. I am proud to announce that the class from Lincoln High School from Portland representing Oregon and the First Congressional District won an honorable mention as one of the top ten finalists. These young scholars worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning local competitions in their home state.

The distinguished members of the team representing Oregon are:

Alyssa Anne Aaby, Rebecca Mae Allen, Milo Twohy Dochow, Ian James Dunlap, Joshua Josef Hansen, Andrea Marina Hart, Thomas Hugh Hendrickson, Misha Andrew David Isaak, Laura Elizabeth Kanter, Aaron Matthew Lande, Andrew Benjamin Lauck, Dugan Alan Lawrence, Marcus Page Lindbloom, Brenna Rose McMahon, Maren Christine Olson, Galway Peter O'Mahony, Nicholas Albert Peters, Emma Rachel Pollack-Pelzner, Jennifer Lewis Rosenbaum, Jay Boss Rubin, Karen Deborah Rutzick, Margaret Suzanne Schouten, Kennon Harris Scott, Andrew Patterson Sheets, Meghan Marie Simmons, Kristin Kiele Sunamoto, Evan Miles Wiener.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Mr. Hal Hart, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator, Mr. Daniel James, and the state coordinator, Ms. Marilyn Cover, also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The We the People . . . The Citizens and the Constitution program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The three-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People . . . program, now in its ninth academic year, has reached more than 75,000 teachers, and 24 million students nationwide at the upper elementary, middle and high school levels. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with students and teachers.

The We the People . . . program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective on the significance of the U.S. Constitution and its place in our history and our lives. I congratulate these students in the national finals and look forward to their continued success in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO HERBERT AND SALLY BOYKIN

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a couple celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary, Herbert and Sally Boykin of Rembert, South Carolina.

Mr. Boykin worked first as a janitor and then as a custodial supervisor in the Sumter County schools. He also served as a Deacon for more than forty years at Union Baptist Church and recently retired as a Chairman of the Deacon Board. Mr. Boykin is also a Mason.

Mrs. Boykin returned to school after having five children to continue her education at Morris College where she became a certified classroom teacher. She taught in Kershaw County and the City of Sumter for more than thirty years. Mrs. Boykin is still an active member of the Deaconess Board and the National Council of Negro Women.

Mr. & Mrs. Boykin were married on July 11, 1948. After ten years of marriage, the couple had five children. The Boykins worked hard to provide a college education for all five of their children. They remain active members of Union Baptist Church, where their children were baptized.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring Herbert and Sally Boykin, as they celebrate their Golden Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING "MATHCOUNTS"
CONTEST STAR

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 9, 1998

Ms. NOTRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sarah Gilberg, one of the many achievers of the D.C. public schools. Sarah Gilberg, an eighth-grader at Alice Deal Junior High School, recently finished first nationwide among all female participants at the national "Mathcounts" competition here in Washington. Her hard work has won her a \$3,000 scholarship from the American Association of University Women. Today I rise to offer Sarah much-deserved recognition from the entire city and from this body.

Sarah Gilberg placed first in the state level of "Mathcounts" before moving on to lead the small D.C. team to a 25th-place finish in the national competition. Her performance, which surpassed that of all other young women in the competition nationwide, shows that achievement is not limited to private schools. An eighth-grade student in Mr. Guy Brandenburg's geometry class, Sarah has taken the initiative and has met with great success. Sarah pursues interests in astronomy, art and music, in addition to her ongoing work in mathematics. Under the able and dedicated coaching and encouragement of a generous leader, Guy Brandenburg, she has risen to excel, and has added this latest award to many others held by Alice Deal Junior High

School. Sarah truly represents the well-rounded D.C. student, combining her intellectual, academic and personal interests to achieve larger and larger honors. Across this city, DCPS students work hard and achieve excellence each and every day. Like Sarah Gilberg, many D.C. students build exemplary records but most go unnoticed.

Members of the House have been quick to criticize the District's public school system for its considerable failures. I know that Members would want to recognize one of the many achievers produced by the D.C. public school system. I urge every Member to take note of the stars of the District of Columbia's public school system, beginning with Sarah Gilberg. I invite members and staff to participate in helping our youngsters to improve by mentoring, tutoring, and finding other ways to help our public schools. Public education needs our personal attention in order to blossom and reach for the stars. I am happy to represent Sarah Gilberg, one of these bright stars.

TRIBUTE TO STERLING HAALAND

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 9, 1998

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on July 2nd, the United States will lose 30 years of defense research experience and program management skills when Mr. Sterling Haaland, the Executive Director of the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, takes retirement. His

knowledge and experience are going to be sorely missed.

If you consider the measure of our nation's ability to defend us to be an ability to accurately deliver force, Sterling Haaland's work stands out. His expertise and accomplishments have produced more accurate weapons systems, better flight software for pilots and state of the art facilities for weapons development and testing at the Navy's China Lake and Pt. Mugu ranges into the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division.

More than senior executive, program manager or researcher, Sterling Haaland's work embodies the skill and dedication this country has come to depend on getting from its defense professionals in times of crisis. When called upon to ensure our troops in Desert Storm had the best equipment we could provide, Haaland's organization made critical improvements to the AIM-9M Sidewinder missile, adapted the HARM anti-radar missile to Persian Gulf conditions, adjusted fuzes, missiles and bomb subsystems to meet new conditions and delivered improved electronic warfare systems to Navy and Marine pilots.

The legacy Sterling Haaland leaves behind him is one of accomplishment. A new generation of professionals is assuming the responsibilities he has carried. His example and the premier defense research organization he leaves behind are blueprints his successors will be able to follow in keeping the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, in the forefront of defense technology development and testing.