

transit operator for such operating cost have caused, or will cause, the small transit operator to suffer undue hardship.

Small transit operators are usually more reliant on Federal operating assistance than larger operators since they do not have dedicated sales tax to help fund their systems. Federal operating assistance has been eliminated, from the fiscal year 1995 level of \$710,000,000 to \$0 in fiscal year 1999. The elimination of operating assistance over the 4-year period provided little time for many small transit operators in large urbanized areas to adjust, and without the resources to make up this gap, these small transit operators might have to cut service and raise fares.

In fact, two cities in my congressional district, Arlington and Grand Prairie, may be forced to cut back their Handitran transit service to the elderly and disabled by 50 percent. The loss of federal funds comes at a time when the North Texas Council of Governments is recommending that the City of Arlington substantially expand Handitran in response to a growing need for the service. According to Arlington officials, 64% of the riders of Handitran are disabled, 23% are elderly and 14% are both elderly and disabled. Without these funds, cutbacks in services to those most in need may prove to be a reality.

I urge my fellow colleagues to examine this legislation and support this important bill.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 372, it was my intention to vote "no." However, I was recorded as voting "yes."

#### INTERNATIONAL ANTI-BRIBERY AND FAIR COMPETITION ACT OF 1998

##### HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, last week I was pleased to introduce, together with Mr. OXLEY, Chairman of the Commerce Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials, the International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998. This legislation contains the changes to our laws necessary to implement the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

I believe that this Convention will help fight bribery overseas and level the playing field for American companies. I congratulate the Administration, and Secretary Daley in particular, for their role in negotiating this important agreement.

Our nation already has one of the strongest anti-bribery laws in the world. It is my hope that by introducing this legislation we will be taking an important step forward in creating a fairer and more transparent international business environment. American business and

workers, the most competitive and productive in the world, will be the biggest beneficiaries of fair and open competition.

I look at introduction of this bill as the first step in a process and welcome and encourage the input of those who have suggestions on how we can work together to improve and enhance this legislation. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Commerce Committee, with other Members of the House, with the Administration, with business and public interest groups and with other interested parties in developing the best possible legislation and moving the process forward.

#### RECOGNIZING THE KANSAS TOWN OF NICODEMUS AS A NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE

##### HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, Kansas is home to countless towns and communities that have legendary pasts and are full of historical significance. This past weekend one of our communities marked a very special homecoming; when Nicodemus, Kansas celebrated its annual Emancipation Celebration and its recognition by the National Park Service as a National Historical Site.

Descendants of the early settlers, area residents, state and national officials, and other visitors from throughout the country were on hand to celebrate this historic event. This past weekend visitors were treated to a Buffalo Soldier re-enactment, a gospel concert, parade, and services at the historic First Baptist Church.

While many of us have heard and read the tales of the old west, Wyatt Earp, or some of Kansas' rough-and-tumble cattle towns, too few have heard the story of courage and hope that are the heritage and history of Nicodemus, Kansas.

Nicodemus was first settled in 1877 by some 300 black Americans who fled the south following the Civil War and the horrors of slavery. While many similar black settlements were founded during this period, Nicodemus remains the only such community to survive west of the Mississippi River.

The town of Nicodemus, founded soon after the darkest days of our republic, is now properly recognized as a national symbol of freedom and courage.

Mr. Speaker our state motto in Kansas reads, *Ad Astra Per Aspera*, to the stars through difficulty. And I can think of no other community that better reflects this motto than the town of Nicodemus.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for Roll Call votes 373, 374, 375, and 376 last week, I would have voted "aye."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on July 27th, I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote on the adoption of H. Con. Res. 311, a resolution to honor Det. John Michael Gibson and Pfc. Jacob Joseph Chestnut of the U.S. Capitol Police. Had I been present I would have voted yes on roll call #340.

#### IN TRIBUTE

SPEECH OF

##### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 28, 1998*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, in a few tragic moments of July 24, the peace was shattered at the U.S. Capitol and two members of the United States Capitol Police lost were killed in the line of duty. The work of the Congress paused last week to remember the sacrifice of John Gibson and J.J. Chestnut.

The investigation into this horrible tragedy is continuing. Without seeking to prejudge the outcome of that investigation, the senseless death of two police officers has proved to the world what many of us already know: there are gaping holes in the network of services designed to identify, assist, and treat those people with mental illness.

To this end, I will be working with my colleagues, Representative MARCY KAPTUR of Ohio in particular, to develop an organized response to the Capitol tragedy. We will be working with the joint Congressional Leadership to design a method by which we can evaluate and respond to the mental health crisis facing this nation.

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a column by Frank Rich which was published in the New York Times of July 29. It should be required reading for every Member of the House and Senate.

[From the New York Times, July 29, 1998]

THIS WAY LIES MADNESS

(By Frank Rich)

The Capitol police officers Jacob Chestnut and John Gibson had hardly been declared dead when Senator Robert Torricelli, the New Jersey Democrat, sent out a press release arguing that tighter gun control could have prevented the tragedy. Not missing a beat, Trent Lott was soon arguing that a \$125 million bunker-barricade camouflaged as a visitors' center would repel future assailants. But in a city where most politicians are so ignorant about mental illness that they still think Whitewater, not the disease of depression, drove Vincent Foster to suicide, no one said the obvious: It is the gaping cracks in American mental-health care, not in Capitol security or gun-control laws, that most clearly delivered Russell Weston Jr. to his rendezvous with history.

Mr. Weston's paranoid schizophrenia surfaced long ago. Yet, as The Times reported, this now 41-year-old man "received no regular psychiatric treatment or medication over the last two decades and [his] family seemed to understand little about how to seek help for him." This is hardly an anomaly. E.

Fuller Torrey, a psychiatrist who campaigns for better mental-health care through the Treatment Advocacy Center in Arlington, VA., says that of the 2 to 2.5 million Americans with schizophrenia, "40 percent are not receiving treatment on any given day." Cases like Mr. Weston's—in which a mental patient eludes follow-up care and medication after a hospital release—number "in the hundreds of thousands."

How does this happen? Nearly as heartbreaking as the preventable murders of officers Chestnut and Gibson is the plight of Mr. Weston's family. They obviously love their child; they knew he was sick; they wanted to get him help. But, as Russell Sr. said: "He was a grown man. We couldn't hold him down and force the pills into him." A comprehensive system of mental-health services, including support for parents with sick adult children who refuse treatment, doesn't exist. If it had, the Westons might have had more success in rescuing their son—as might the equally loving family of Michael Laudor, the Yale Law School prodigy charged last month with murdering his fiancée.

That safety-net system doesn't exist because mental illness is still in our culture's shadows—stigmatized, misunderstood and therefore the beggar of American health care. Though Mr. Weston's home state of Montana offers particularly skimpy services, the national baseline is "not high," says Dr. Torrey. Poorly covered by health insurance and spottily served by overcrowded and underfinanced public institutions, mental illness is "the last discrimination," as Michael Faenza of the National Mental Health Association puts it, even though we now have the science to treat mental illness at a success rate comparable to physical illness.

It's not only politicians who are complicit in this discrimination. The media sometimes compound the ignorance that feeds it. Too many commentators look at Mr. Weston's symptoms—such as his paranoid delusions about the CIA—and lump him in with gun-toting, anti-government ideologies, making no distinction between the clinically ill and political extremists. A Time reporter, on the hapless CNN show "Newsstand," expressed surprise that Mr. Weston would so easily be diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic given that he had no previous "episodes of violence."

In fact, the majority of those ill with paranoid schizophrenia are not violent, and the disease has no ideology. As Sylvia Nasar's new book, "A Beautiful Mind," documents, many of Mr. Weston's oddest symptoms (including the conviction he was being beamed encrypted messages) also characterized the paranoid schizophrenia of John Nash, the brilliant, nonviolent Princeton mathematician who won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1994.

Back in 1835, one of the very first patients at Washington's Government Hospital for the Insane—as St. Elizabeth's Hospital was then known—was Richard Lawrence, a pistol-armed man who tried and failed to assassinate Andrew Jackson in the Capitol's Rotunda and was then pronounced not guilty by reason of insanity in a trial whose jury deliberations took five minutes. More than a century and a half of medical and economic advances later, what kind of progress is it that we still so often fail to treat the mentally ill until after tragedy strikes?

## RETIREMENT OF COMMISSIONER JOHN WARREN MCGARRY

### HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Warren McGarry, a friend and a devoted public servant. This past month, Commissioner John Warren McGarry, a long time member of the Federal Election Commission, retired from the United States Government.

Commissioner McGarry, a native of Massachusetts, retires after twenty years of outstanding public service to the agency. Commissioner McGarry brought to the Federal Election Commission a reputation for excellence in election law and leaves behind a legacy of superior support for public disclosures and uniform enforcement of America's campaign finance laws. His pivotal contributions in all the major FEC's deliberations and decisions balancing fundamental First Amendment interests against the long recognized compelling governmental interests in ensuring elections free from real or apparent corruption, will remain a testament to his years of public service during the administration of four different Presidents.

John, on behalf of many in Congress, thank you for over twenty years of patriotic service to the American people and the institution of free elections. Your contributions and dedication to the even handed enforcement of election law will be greatly missed. I have enjoyed working with you over the years. My sincere congratulations and best wishes go out to you and your family.

## PROPOSITION 227

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, this past Friday, federal courts in California refused to block the implementation of Proposition 227, which will ban bilingual education. This initiative was passed with an approval of 61 percent from California voters, and it will replace the 30 year-old bilingual education system with one that favors English-only instruction.

Nationwide, 3.2 million students are classified as being of limited English proficiency, including almost 1.4 million in California. Communicating with each other is vital to our national unity, and teaching our children is vital to the future of our nation. In a vast diverse country such as ours, it is essential that we encourage our citizens to develop a national identity. Teaching our children through a common language is a key factor in achieving this goal.

I strongly believe one of America's greatest assets is our variety of backgrounds. I believe just as strongly that teaching our children with a common language will serve as a common thread to unite our Nation. And it is imperative that all Americans have the ability and skill to communicate in English if they are to work in the American labor force.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to supply our children with the best education possible. As a

father, grandfather, and former member of the Carlsbad school board, I have a personal interest in providing quality educational opportunities for our children. Nothing is more important to the success and prosperity of our Nation than the quality of education we offer our children. I commend those many, many citizens that have worked to ensure through Proposition 227, that every child in California can learn in English and have the chance to live their American Dream.

## TRIBUTE TO MR. ERNEST A. YOUNG—DEPUTY TO THE COM- MANDING GENERAL, U.S. ARMY AVIATION & MISSILE COMMAND

### HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Ernest Young, Deputy to the Commanding General at the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command in Huntsville, AL. Mr. Young is planning to retire this year after 42 years of outstanding work in the Civil Service. This afternoon in Huntsville, a special ceremony will be held to honor Mr. Young and recognize his distinguished career. It is a fitting tribute for one who has made such an enormous contribution to his community and his country.

Born in South Carolina, Ernie Young graduated magna cum laude from Furman University with a bachelor's of science degree in physics. He went on to receive a master's degree in public administration from the University of Oklahoma. Mr. Young began his Civil Service career in 1956. He was appointed to the Senior Executive Service in 1981. He has held a wide variety of critical positions, culminating in his current assignment as Deputy to the Commanding General at AMCOM. In this position, Mr. Young has provided a wealth of experience, integrity, and leadership. From policy development through program execution to mission accomplishment, Mr. Young has done a truly extraordinary job in pursuit of the goals and objectives of this command.

Mr. Young's previous assignments were as Deputy for Procurement and Readiness, Assistant Deputy for Readiness, and Deputy Director for Maintenance and Engineering. During the early 1970's, he was assigned to United Technologies as a participant in the Presidential Executive Exchange Program. During the early 1980's, he chaired the U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM) Readiness Organizational Refinements Planning Group, restructuring the total logistics functions within the command.

Mr. Young was selected as the first civilian Deputy to the Commanding General in June 1993. He serves as Chairman of the AMCOM Resource Committee, Acquisition Streamlining Committee, Materiel Release Review Board, and the Training and Executive Development Committee. He also serves as Alternate Chairman on the Materiel Acquisition Review Board.

Among the many honors he has received include the Meritorious Civilian Service Award (1983) and three Presidential Rank Awards (Meritorious—1989; Distinguished—1991; Meritorious—1994).