

whose work this day would not have been possible.

Congressman Jones represented north Alabama in the House of Representatives with distinction and honor for 30 years. A native of Jackson County, Congressman Jones was the chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. The four-laning of Highway 72 is part of the enormous legacy that Congressman Jones left the state of Alabama. Sadly, Mr. Speaker, Congressman Jones passed away last year at the age of 85. We deeply regret that Congressman Jones will not be with us at Friday's dedication, but we know he will be with us in spirit.

When I first came to Congress, I knew that the completion of Highway 72 had to be one of my top priorities, for the sake of the people who travel on 72 and the sake of the ground-work laid by Congressman Jones and my immediate predecessor, Congressman Ronnie Flippo. I want to thank all of my colleagues in the House who voted for the \$25 million I proposed for the completion of Highway 72. With this money, the Alabama Department of Transportation was able to finally finish the highway.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend all of the citizens of Alabama who poured their time and effort into the four-laning of Highway 72. The dedication of this last section of the highway is a major milestone for our people and our community.

IN SUPPORT OF S. CON. RES. 105

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 105, which expresses the sense of Congress regarding the culpability of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in the former Yugoslavia.

Let there be no doubt about the cause of much of the death and misery in Bosnia and Kosovo;

Yugoslav strongman Slobodan Milosevic has carried out an ongoing campaign of genocide, a campaign that is proceeding with deadly precision in Kosovo as we speak;

Hundreds of ethnic Albanians have been brutally massacred and over 200,000 have been burned and shelled out of their homes since he launched his offensive in Kosovo earlier this year;

Despite urgent appeals for peace, and urgent appeals for self-determination for the Kosovan people, Milosevic continues his campaign of genocide;

Humanity cannot allow this to continue. As I have said before, Milosevic no longer responds to words and condemnation. He will respond to force, and I believe that we have reached the point where force is necessary.

It's time that NATO act against Milosevic. The world community should make every effort to apprehend this criminal and bring him to trial;

This resolution tonight is important because it expresses the sense of Congress that Milosevic should be tried for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

We cannot turn a blind eye any longer, and I urge my colleagues to join us in support of this important legislation.

RECOGNIZING GEORGE CLARK'S 35 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL 455

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to congratulate George Clark upon his retirement from 35 years of service to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 455 in my home state of New Jersey.

Since 1965, George worked for and with his fellow carpenters. Described as "proud to be a working man and very proud to represent working men," George applied this deeply-held conviction to the work he did each day for the past 35 years.

George served as business manager of Local 455 for 23 years, winning re-election to this post by his fellow carpenters for eight consecutive terms. That George was, and still is willing to do anything for the members of Local 455 illustrates the selflessness which he has embodied throughout his life.

George applies this same dedication to his family. He and his wife Barbara have been happily married for 35 years and have three sons: Shawn, Kevin and Brian. Upon his retirement, he looks forward to being his new job as "babysitter" to his five grandchildren and to doing daily carpentry work on his house.

Mr. Speaker, the strong work and family ethic which George Clark has embodied throughout his life are things which all of us strive to achieve each day. I wish to thank George for being a great American and hope that his retirement is filled with good health and happiness.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, August 5, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote 389. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes". Please place this in the appropriate place in the Record.

SIGNING OF THE CREDIT UNION MEMBERSHIP ACCESS ACT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton is scheduled to sign H.R. 1151, the Credit Union Membership Access Act, into law tomorrow, August 7, 1998, at 10:15 a.m., in a private ceremony in the White House Oval Office. As an original cosponsor of H.R. 1151, I rise today to praise Congress, the Clinton Administration and the credit union community for working together in a bipartisan manner to enact this important legislation.

With the enactment of H.R. 1151, the 1934 Federal Credit Union Act will be amended to preserve the ability of all Americans to join the credit union of their choice, and to ensure that the 73 million Americans who are currently members of credit unions in no way have their membership status jeopardized. Today, we celebrate a true victory for working, middle class Americans who need affordable financial services. Credit unions represent democracy in the work force. This bill improves consumer choice and allows for greater competition in the financial services sector. Now, working people and consumers will continue to have access to the affordable financial services that credit unions have always offered.

Mr. Speaker, on this historic occasion, I would like to recognize the California Credit Union League and Arrowhead Credit Union of San Bernardino for the vital role they have played in the national advancement of H.R. 1151. Without their extraordinary grassroots efforts, a swift congressional approval of H.R. 1151 would not have been possible. They have every reason to celebrate this victory, and I praise them for their continued efforts to reach out to the underserved and to expand their contributions to the economy.

As a long-time supporter of credit unions in the United States, I am honored to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 1151 and to have been able to join the credit union community in efforts to enact a bill that will preserve the rights of millions of Americans to join and continue their access to credit unions.

YOUTH ISSUES

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by a high school student from my home state of Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today.

RACHEL SALYER. My name is Rachel Salyer. I am a senior the Bellows Free Academy in St. Albans.

I think there are so many issues surrounding the youth of today, things like success—we care pressured to succeed in life, whether that is monetarily, or just self. And the adults in the community don't seem to be helping very much. When adults, parents and other adults alike throughout Vermont and the nation characterize teenagers as all being troublemakers or all being people who drink or party, then they are sending a message to the youth of the community that they don't care about our future, because it is our future, and they are not going to be around for it, and it is our own fault, basically.

These stereotypes are wrong. Not all youth in Vermont are people who like to drink, people who like to do drugs, people who go to parties every weekend. That's why organizations such as Green Mountain Prevention Project are such an important part of Vermont youth, because they sponsor programs like the Green Mountain Teens, which is a group of teens who have gotten together, who try to make other teens aware that there are all these issues surrounding them, that parents and adults have this image of us, and we want to try and change it.

Basically, what the Green Mountain Teens do is, we are a peer-awareness and prevention group. We provide healthy alternatives to doing drugs or drinking and things like that. We have coffee houses, we have haunted houses, winter balls, dances, anything you can imagine, any other kind of healthy lifestyle habit, we promote that, in order to tell teens that there is something else out there. We are setting examples for teens by being teens, and telling them that there are other choices. And we are trying to show the adults in the community that we need their support also, that we recognize there is a problem, and that it needs to be changed.

Congressman SANDERS. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT BY JOSH LEMIEUX, MARK BOYLE, CARL HALBACH AND RICHARD GONZALES REGARDING SKATEBOARD COMMUNITY BUILDING

CARL HALBACH. First off, thank you for inviting us here. The point we are trying to prove today is, we have changed our community outlook and image from a negative to a positive outlook.

MARK BOYLE. A lot of groups here are talking about things they would like to do and things that they think need to be done, or processes they need to do. We would like to prove that it works. We did a lot of community service and got help from a lot of the community members in order to enhance what we enjoy. And this is one of those things that a lot of these groups out there need to think about doing, and this is how they need to do it, just like get a lot of help from the community and be able to follow the guidelines that the adult world uses, and not dwell on the fact they need to let us do what we want to do, because we are going to do it anyways.

RICHARD GONZALES. Basically, I looked at the State of Vermont, and I seen that they don't recognize extreme sports as one of the big issues, as like physical activities, and, you know, we just took it upon ourselves to build our own park and raise money, and do stuff like that, try to help our city out.

JOSH LEMIEUX. Right now, we are building a new skate park. We just got done. It ran for like five years, and was getting too small. Right now, we are moving and expanding to a bigger skate park, and doing this by ourselves. And we have a grant from a couple of companies, and we are just raising money right now. We have the communities behind us, just trying to.

Carl, did you want to add something?

CARL HALBACH. Yes. We basically went around asking for donations, seeing who would like to help us. A lot of the times, we worked for the money, instead of having it handed to us. There is a sliding hill near our town. And we decided to go clean it up and put up all new fences and paint the buildings and take them down and rebuild them again, so they are in a much better condition, and made the sliding hill much more safe.

Congressman SANDERS. Are we talking about St. Albans?

CARL HALBACH. Yes.

Congressman SANDERS. Mark, did you want to add anything. We have done this all by ourselves. We have guidance or some outstanding citizens in our community, Miss Gridmore and Doctor Chip. I mean, they don't do work for us, but they help organize stuff, because not all community members are going to be totally accepting of a bunch of rag-tag kids coming and saying, can we do some work for money so we can do this, or can we have community support, and she helped us work through the right channels and we are really appreciate it.

Congressman SANDERS. This is an excellent presentation.

STATEMENT BY ERICA HEPP, MICHELLE PATTERSON, AMANDA BRUCHS, RYAN BAGLEY, KYLE LYNCH AND PAUL BERRY REGARDING COSTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

KYLE LYNCH. We are students at Milton High School, and we will be speaking about the cost of higher education. We think the cost of higher education is too high. The students in the middle income bracket are in a tough position. There is not enough Merit aid available and not enough incentive for students to do well.

AMANDA BRUCHS. College costs are rising, making it nearly impossible for students to afford a higher education. The average total of tuition, room and board nationally for a private college is \$17,636, and \$11,444 for a public school. This year my tuition, room and board costs for St. Lawrence University, a private institution, are approximately \$31,000. This amount stands to increase every year. \$31,000 is over half of my parent's income. The Federal Government needs to do something to curb college costs now, before higher education becomes a luxury that only a privileged few can afford.

MICHELLE PATTERSON. These high costs make it difficult for those of us in the middle income bracket to finance our college education. In many cases, our parents make too much money to qualify for scholarships. The scholarships are need-based. Therefore, even the most talented students receive limited funds. We are left with an abundance of costs for which we must find money to pay. Our parents do not make enough money to help us. We are forced to take out loans we will be paying back for years after we graduate.

RYAN BAGLEY. Increasingly, more and more, colleges are straying from giving out Merit money to basing their need on financial need. This year, at our school, we had two National Merit scholars, neither of which received any merit-based money. Colleges are giving out more scholarships money to athletes than to students. Out of the 69 scholarships in this VISAC scholarships pamphlet, only 21 of them are not based on financial need. Of those 21, only 17 are open to high school students, most of which are for such a small amount of money, they don't even put a dent in the cost of college.

ERICA HEPP. With the cost of college becoming more expensive, there is also not as much motivation for students to do well in school. We have always been told that hard work would get us a college education, but that is not the case anymore. I am the valedictorian of my class, and the rest of the students with me are all in the top ten percent, yet none of us have been rewarded financially for our efforts. I will be paying \$30,000 a year to go to my first choice school. Other students at Milton have had to settle for safety schools because of financial reasons.

There needs to be more financial incentive for students to achieve high standards in school. Right now, school achievement just doesn't make a difference.

PAUL BERRY. In light of all these points, what we want is federal legislation that will lower the cost of higher education and the ability to get more financial and Merit aid.

Congressman SANDERS. Excellent.

STATEMENT BY JESS WALTERS, AND LINH NGUYEN, AND RYNA LAFEBVRE, AND GARY BAILEY REGARDING BURLINGTON'S OLD NORTH END.

RYAN LAFEBVRE. Hello. My name is Ryan. I am here to represent Burlington's Old North End. We decided that one of the most important issues to us is how teens in the Old North End spend their out-of-school hours.

Each day, teens in the Old North End decide how they will spend at least five of their

waking hours when not in school. For many of these, the hours harbor both risk and opportunity.

For many that are home alone, the out-of-school hours present serious risks for substance abuse, crime, violence and sexual activity, leading to unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS. Time spent alone is not the crucial contributor to higher risk; rather, it is what young people do during that time, where they do it, and with whom, that leads to positive or negative consequences.

According to a 1990 survey, my community contains 29 percent of the Burlington's population, and has the highest percentage of people of color in the city. Over half of the households are female-headed, and over 60 percent of these families live below the poverty line.

Poverty is especially pronounced for the Old North End's children, 42 percent of whom lived in poverty in 1990. That percentage is higher today. The Old North End has 32.1 percent of its residents living below the poverty level, compared with 19.3 percent for the city as a whole.

Recently, a number of focus groups were held, where youth, senior citizens, and business people spoke out about concerns they have about the Old North End. The following issues and concerns were continually mentioned: Public drinking, drug dealing, continuing poverty, racial tensions, and potential gang violence.

We proposed a teen center that would directly address many of our community concerns, as well as issues many of you will be presenting later today. Jessica is now going to tell you why there is a need for our teen center in Burlington.

JESSICA WALTERS. Hello. My name is Jessica Walters.

Yes, there are other teen centers in Burlington, but there are many reasons why they do not meet our needs.

First, they all have limited teen hours. For instance, I have nowhere to go after school until 5:30, and most youth centers close at 9:00 at night. My friends usually hang out on the street until teen hours start or until they have to go home.

Due to things mentioned by Ryan, North Street isn't really a safe place for teens to hang out. Most of the teens that live in the Old North End go to Burlington High School, where there is no computer and Internet access available to us after school. Currently, there is nowhere to go to do research or study after school hours. The other youth centers don't have a place for us to do this.

The final issue is the adults' role. Other youth centers have too much supervision and not enough opportunity for independence and creativity. There are also a lot of little kids around.

Now Gary is going to tell you about what our teen center will be like.

GARY BAILEY. Hello. My name is Gary, and I would like to tell you about our teen center.

Our teen center will be run by youth, it will be for ages 13 through 19, and it will be free of charge. We feel that it should be open for longer hours, like she said before, because other teen programs like the one we want to open will have to be open for younger children also, so we only have a section of the day that we can go there, so we are still out in the streets.

We feel that it should have a resource room run by adults, with a minilibrary, mentoring and tutoring facilities, a career college center, and information on social services. Also, a job board for a list for people to get jobs easily, and maybe once a week somebody in there helping them out, somebody like Becky Trudeau or something,

where they won't have to go five different places to look for a job, they can just go there and have one place to look.

We feel that it should have a computer room, with Internet access. A lot of people work right after school, and they have to be there around 3:30, including us. And we don't have the time to go after school and work on the computers to get an essay done, so we feel that it should have computers where it will be available for us after work.

We think there should be recreational rooms, including a gym, a game room. Also special events, such as, once a month, a dance or some sort like that. We also think there should be a lounge so that we can relax and watch TV.

Congressman SANDERS. Good. Linh, do you want to begin?

LINH NGUYEN. My name is Linh Nguyen. We would like to ask for continued support in finding out how we should embark on this teen center and after school program. We strongly believe this would make the Old North End a better place for teens, and not only the teens, but the community as a whole. We would, as well, be a model to replicate in the rest of Vermont.

Congressman SANDERS. Thank you very much. Thank you all very much.

TRIBUTE TO THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL OF DEEP EAST TEXAS

HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council (ADAC) of Deep East Texas as it celebrates its 20th Anniversary. The ADAC has served the communities of my congressional district and surrounding areas for years, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize such an outstanding organization.

The ADAC is a non-profit agency committed to providing prevention, intervention and treatment services to children and adults in the Deep East Texas region. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council of Deep East Texas was formed in 1978 with one office, located in Center, Texas, and a staff of only two. The ADAC now has offices in seven counties and serves all twelve counties of Deep East Texas.

When the ADAC opened its doors in 1978, it was the only facility of its kind in the area. No other treatment services were available in Deep East Texas. With the help of funding from the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, T.L.L. Temple Foundation, Temple Inland Foundation, Angelina and Nacogdoches County United Ways, Henderson Foundation, Texas Criminal Justice Division, local Community Supervision Departments, Angelina, Nacogdoches, Jasper, Polk, Houston, Newton, San Jacinto Commissioners Courts and other sponsors, the ADAC has been growing and expanding their services to meet the needs of the Deep East Texas area.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council's mission is to promote the philosophy that alcohol and drug abuse often leads to chemical dependency. The ADAC believes that chemical dependency is treatable and offers its education and intervention services to the chemi-

cally-dependent and those people vulnerable to such a dependency. Countless individuals have benefited from these services.

The ADAC has become a true advocate for young people over the years. Prevention education has been provided to approximately 200,000 school age children, intervention services are provided to 6th, 7th and 8th graders, an age at which children are under great pressure from peers, and counseling has been provided to more than 4,000 individuals.

I am grateful to the ADAC for its dedication to treating chemical dependency, and I congratulate the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council of Deep East Texas on the celebration of its 20th Anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO WILBUR WALLACE

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Wilbur Wallace, a great friend and an even better hunter and fisherman on his 90th birthday. His friendship with my family dates to before my time.

Mr. Wallace has devoted his life to the outdoors. He has always claimed to be a farmer but most of us see that as little more than an excuse to be outdoors and spend more time pursuing his twin passions of hunting and fishing.

He has been instrumental in teaching generations of young people about hunting and fishing. His skills with a gun are as legendary as they are with a rod and reel. In addition to his technique, his ability to locate highly productive areas to succeed in these pursuits is almost instinctive.

I may be the only public official that he receives with good humor, for he has a low tolerance for too much government interference, an attitude shared with most of the residents of the First Congressional District.

He has been a regular at the Rice Paddy Motel Coffee Shop for breakfast for all the years I have spent in my hometown of Gillett, from where he will happily chastise me to the breakfast crowd if he believes that I am not performing up to the appropriate standards.

Wilbur is a man's man, a great friend, a better hunter and fisherman, and the kind of individual that makes the heritage and culture of the First Congressional District so special.

Happy Birthday Wilbur.

THE NEW TERROR AGAINST THE BAHAI IN IRAN

HON. CHRISTOPHER SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the long and brutal campaign of terror against the Baha'i in Iran is unfortunately not a new issue to this House. Congress has passed resolutions on any number of occasions condemning the vicious persecution of the Baha'i at the hands of the Teheran regime, but the persecution continues.

In the last month the persecution has intensified, resulting in the death by execution of at

least one man, Ruhollah Rowhani. The law under which he was convicted—which makes it a crime to convert a Muslim to the Baha'i faith or any other faith—is a clear and flagrant violation of the God-given and internationally recognized right to freedom of religion. Other Baha'i prisoners, who like Mr. Rowhani are guilty of nothing other than the nonviolent exercise of their faith, are now believed to be in grave and imminent danger. Since the current regime took power in 1981, over 200 Baha'is have been executed on account of their religion. Many were executed for the spurious and absurd crime of "Zionist Baha'i activities," others for apostasy, conversion, or various charges that boil down to "disagreement with the regime."

The Baha'i are a peace-loving community, members of a religion that had its origin in Iran but that has adherents the world over, including many Americans. The extremist regime in Iran considers the Baha'i religion to be a kind of heresy or group apostasy, and so it persecutes them even more severely than it persecutes Christians, Jews, and Muslims who are not in accord with the views of the extremists. Baha'is cannot elect institutional leaders, organize schools, or conduct other religious activities. The elected assemblies which had governed the religious community were disbanded by government order in 1983. All Baha'i cemeteries and holy places were seized soon after the 1979 revolution. Under the law now in force in Iran, Baha'is may not hold government jobs, Baha'i students may not attend universities or even graduate from high school. Baha'i marriages and divorces are not recognized, the right to inherit is denied, and contracts with Baha'is are not legally enforceable. And now the government has gone back to murdering them.

Ironically, the latest crackdown comes at a time when Western government officials had been prematurely congratulating themselves on the emergence of an ostensibly "moderate" regime in Iran. As often turns out to be the case in such instances, we have now learned either that the moderates are not really in charge or that they are not really so very moderate after all.

Mr. Speaker, the White House reacted to the execution of Mr. Rowhani with a statement noting that "[t]he world ha[d] been encouraged by the recent statements from Iranian leaders about the need for rule of law and the rights of individuals." The White House statement correctly noted that "[s]uch words have little meaning so long as the rights of the Iranian people, including the right to worship freely, are not upheld." Our government must take care, however, to head its own advice. The best words in the world can be rendered meaningless by inconsistent actions. A government that commits such gross forms of persecution on account of religious belief and practice as have been perpetrated against the Baha'i must not be accorded the privileges of membership in the community of civilized nations. The United States must bring all of its dealings with Iran into conformity with this principle, and must encourage other nations, international organizations, financial institutions, and other public and private entities to do likewise.