

individuals. World Learning runs a School for International Training and important cultural exchange programs.

Prior to her appointment at World Learning, Judy made her mark in the world of international banking. She ran her own firm, J.H. Mello Company, which provided financial advisory services to clients, and subsequently served as Managing Director of Cambridge International Partners, an investment banking firm in New York City. Formerly, she polished her international credentials and leadership skills at the International Division of Citibank, Marine Midland Bank, First Women's Bank, New York, Lehman Brothers, and American Express.

Throughout her career, Judy has worked to help prepare America to compete in the global marketplace. The list of her commitments is long and distinguished: she served on the Board of World Education; the Board of Directors of the New York Business Development Corporation; the advisory board of the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies; the Johns Hopkins University Bologna Center; and the Board of Overseers of the NYU Graduate School of Business Administration.

I am also extremely grateful for her efforts to foster the careers of aspiring women. She is a founding member and past director of the Committee of 200, an organization of women CEOs, and a founding member and co-chair of the Capital Circle, which mobilizes capital for women-run businesses. She is a member of the Women's Forum, and a past member of the Women's Economic Round Table. Her dedication to the advancement of women in the corporate world is paving the way for the women CEOs of today and tomorrow.

I am delighted that the National Association of Breast Cancer Organizations will honor Judy Mello next week with their distinguished "Celebrate Life Award" for exhibiting the willingness to take control of her life, and the courage to determine her own destiny. I am so proud of her and I am hopeful her example serves as inspiration to all women—and all Americans.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CELEBRATES 145TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Sixth Presbyterian Church on the occasion of its 145th Anniversary of splendid spiritual and civic guidance.

Dr. Mason Noble came to the District of Columbia from New York City in 1852. He canvassed a neighborhood in southwest Washington with the hope of starting a Presbyterian congregation. The first few months, the group met in the home of William and Amanda Thompson. On January 23, 1853 at a meeting in Island Hall Dr. Noble, with 32 people, voted to organize Sixth Presbyterian Church.

Land and a building were purchased at Sixth and C Streets, SW and the congregation celebrated its first Eucharist on February 14, 1853. Dr. Noble served as pastor to the growing congregation for twenty years which is longer than any of the eighteen pastors who followed in his foot steps. The congregation

worshiped in its first building for more than 65 years. As the city expanded to the northwest, the members voted to move to Sixteenth and Kennedy Streets, NW. The Chapel, now the Choir, Primary and Nursery rooms, was dedicated on Sunday, September 23, 1917. The seventh pastor, Reverend Douglas P. Birnie, with the tireless efforts of the elders and trustees, guided the Church through the difficult period of World War I. Ground was broken for the present sanctuary on January 2, 1929 during the Great Depression. The first worship service was held in the new sanctuary on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1929. The building was dedicated on Sunday, March 9, 1930. The eleventh pastor, The Reverend Godfrey Chobot, D.D. guided the members through this building phase. Shortly after the dedication, the Washington Board of Trade's Committee on Municipal Art awarded the congregation its Award in Architecture and acclaimed the sanctuary as the finest example of French Norman Architecture in the city. The carillon bells were dedicated as Ground was broken for the third phase of the present edifice on February 8, 1952. The Earl Franklin Fowler Memorial Hall or Fellowship Hall with church offices, classrooms and the Church Parlor on the lower level was dedicated on January 23, 1953—exactly one hundred years after the church was organized. On November 12, 1951, Dr. Fowler, the thirteenth pastor, died in the pulpit just before the realization of his and the congregation's dream for the new building.

Twenty-four years ago Pastor Donald D.M. Jones and a group of elders decided to open the doors of this Church to all who would come. The Church continues to grow as a multi-cultural congregation, with members from thirteen countries, and celebrates this 145th Anniversary as a beacon of light in the nation's capital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in congratulating this remarkable institution on the occasion of this anniversary knowing that its future will be as bright as its past.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNI- VERSARY OF THE MEDICAL LI- BRARY ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Medical Library Association (MLA). Headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, MLA was founded on May 2nd, 1898 by four librarians and four physicians to "encourage the improvement and increase of public medical libraries."

A century later, MLA has grown into a professional organization which represents more than 1,200 institutions and 3,800 individuals involved in the management and dissemination of biomedical information to support patient care, education and research. Whether working in hospitals, academic health centers, or libraries, MLA members play a vital role in improving the quality of health care throughout the nation.

Physicians have consistently reported positive changes in their diagnosis, choice of tests

and drugs, length of hospital stays and advice given to patients as a result of information provided by medical librarians. The ability of medical librarians to quickly maneuver through the wealth of health care information on the Internet, and to identify the most credible, relevant and appropriate sources of information for each request has become a critical competent of today's health care system.

In keeping with its commitment to improve and expand the health information professions, MLA assists librarians in the exchange of health sciences publications, offers continuing education seminars and scholarships, and continuously develops leadership programs designed to meet the needs of the medical library community. In addition, MLA places a high priority on keeping its members up-to-date with respect to the latest breakthroughs in health care information technology.

As we celebrate MLA's centennial anniversary, I believe it is also important to recognize the longstanding partnership between MLA and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health. As chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, I am very familiar with the extraordinary work being done at the NLM to improve access to health care information. By using NLM's state-of-the-art medical data bases and telemedicine project sites, medical librarians are able to provide doctors and patients, often in underserved rural and urban areas, with the most current and accurate health-related information.

Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 21st Century, it is clear that the telecommunications advances of the Information Age will continue to revolutionize the role that medical librarians play in the delivery of health care in America. It is with an eye to the future, that I invite all Members to join me in celebrating the past 100 years of the Medical Library Association during their 1998 Centennial Celebration.

CALEA IMPLEMENTATION AMENDMENTS OF 1998

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend and clarify portions of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA), enacted into law on October 25, 1994 (PL 103-414). The implementation of this legislation—intended by Congress to preserve the status quo of law enforcement's electronic surveillance authority and to define the telecommunications industry's duty to assist law enforcement in the digital age—is seriously behind schedule. CALEA's effective date is October 25, 1998 and the assistance capability and capacity requirements set forth in the law will not be available.

The purpose of CALEA is to preserve the government's ability to conduct electronic surveillance in the face of changing communications technology, to protect the privacy of customer communications, and to avoid impeding the development of new telecommunications services and technology. In CALEA, Congress placed an affirmative requirement on telecommunications carriers to modify and design

their network equipment, facilities, and services to continue to permit law enforcement to conduct electronic surveillance in the face of changing network technology. This requirement, however, is subject to certain specified conditions such as the reimbursement of the industry's cost of implementation of CALEA and the reasonable achievability of the proposed changes to carrier networks.

Congress intended that the FBI, which has been delegated the responsibility of implementing CALEA on behalf of the Attorney General, have only a consultative role in the implementation of CALEA. Congress also intended that the telecommunications industry develop the technical standards necessary to permit carriers to implement the needed changes in their networks. The carriers are required to permit law enforcement to continue to receive call content or call identifying information, pursuant to an appropriate court order or other lawful authorization.

The FBI, however, has gone far beyond its consultative role in the implementation of CALEA. The FBI has insisted that the industry's technical standards include requirements for capabilities that go beyond the scope or intent of CALEA. The capabilities proposed to be included by the FBI are costly, technically difficult to deploy or technically infeasible, and raise significant legal and privacy concerns.

The FBI is now threatening enforcement actions and the denial of appropriate cost reimbursement to the industry if its proposed capabilities are not deployed by the industry. In sum, these actions—the delays in the issuance of technical standards and the required government notice of electronic surveillance capacity—have caused the implementation of CALEA to be seriously behind schedule.

The bill I am introducing will merely clarify the intent of Congress when it enacted CALEA almost four years ago. It provides for definitions of terms necessary to clarify that Congress intended that the telecommunications carriers' existing network technology be "grandfathered" or deemed in compliance with CALEA, unless the costs of retrofitting such technology are borne by the government. Further, my bill provides for the extension of dates of compliance for the telecommunications industry which recognize the reality of the delays that the industry has faced in its implementation of CALEA. My bill will not add any additional costs to the government over and above the \$500 million originally authorized in CALEA. However, the delays occasioned by the FBI could very well add to the government's costs of this important legislation in the future. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION POLICY ACT OF 1998

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, with the end of the cold war and the break-up of the Soviet Union, nuclear nonproliferation efforts continue to be a priority for United States. Many events have taken place which have strengthened nuclear nonproliferation efforts. The cornerstone

of international nuclear nonproliferation, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), completed its 25-year lifespan in 1995 and was made permanent. The former Soviet states, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus have joined the NPT as non-weapons states and agreed to remove all nuclear materials from their territories.

Although the international community has taken positive steps toward nonproliferation goals, new developments require scrutiny of current U.S. nonproliferation policy. Safety and security of nuclear weapons and materials in the former Soviet Union, the India-Pakistan arms race, North Korea's violations of the NPT, continuing suspicions about Iran's nuclear activities, and the availability of weapons-usable materials and technologies are leading reasons for concern.

The breakup of the Soviet Union left an undetermined amount of nuclear materials scattered throughout the former Soviet territories. Large quantities of nuclear weapons, weapons materials, and technology in the former Soviet Union are all potential proliferation problems. There are terrifying reports that nuclear materials have been illegally stolen and transferred from Russia to rogue states. The sluggish economic conditions in Russia have provoked Russian nuclear and missile experts in accepting employment offers in rogue nations. And Russia isn't the only region of concern for the United States.

Since the end of the cold war, North Korea has diverted plutonium to a secret bomb program, threatened to withdraw from the NPT and blocked inspections. North Korea currently has enough plutonium to build one or two bombs, but refuses to disclose the extent of its nuclear activities. Neither India nor Pakistan are a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty—nor have they signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Pakistan has acknowledged the capability to build at least one nuclear reactor while some experts believe it has enough enriched uranium for 10–15 weapons. Both India and Pakistan have combat aircraft that, with modifications, would be capable of delivering nuclear weapons. The U.S. continues to suspect Iran of using its civilian nuclear program as a pretense to establish the technical basis for a nuclear weapons option.

Today, I am introducing legislation that will set forth a blueprint for accomplishing critical nonproliferation objectives. The bill, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Policy Act of 1998, establishes fourteen policy goals for the United States to pursue on nuclear arms control and nonproliferation. The arms control objectives are less important now for their own sake than for preventing nonproliferation. A comprehensive test ban, a global ban on the production of fissile material, verified dismantlement of United States and Russian nuclear weapons are measures that will help build international support for tough nonproliferation agreements, could cap the nuclear weapons programs of the threshold nuclear weapons states, and could reduce the chances of future theft or diversion of nuclear material from the former Soviet Union.

Additionally, the United States must continue to support the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) nonproliferation safeguards, tighten nuclear export controls in the United States and elsewhere, and increase the role of the U.N. Security council in enforcing

international nonproliferation agreements. As we have recently experienced, these measures will help prevent terrorist leaders like Saddam Hussein from building a secret nuclear weapons program.

Finally, the United States must make it clear that it will make no first use of nuclear weapons, that our nuclear weapons will only be used to deter nuclear attack. We should seek to have the other permanent members of the UN Security Council—who are also the other nuclear weapons states—adopt such a 'no first use' policy and to pledge to assist any country which is party to the NPT and against which first-use of nuclear weapons is made. These positive and negative security assurances can help build crucial support among developing nations to sign onto the NPT. One the other hand, if the United States begins targeting third world countries with nuclear weapons, as some in the Pentagon might propose, it would give added rationale for those countries to build their own nuclear deterrents.

Now, more than ever, the United States must set a firm standard in the nonproliferation arena. U.S. credibility and leadership in nonproliferation suffers when Washington subordinates nonproliferation to economic or other political considerations. None of the objectives in this bill will, on its own, stop proliferation. But by adopting a comprehensive nonproliferation policy, the United States can accomplish its overall goal of ending the further spread of nuclear weapons capability, rolling back proliferation where it has occurred, and preventing the use of nuclear weapons anywhere in the world.

U.S. FOREIGN MILITARY SALES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1997

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention information submitted pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act with respect to U.S. foreign military sales during Fiscal Year 1997.

The first table details worldwide government-to-government foreign military sales [FMS] during fiscal year 1997 for defense articles and services and for construction sales. Total FMS sales for fiscal year 1997 totaled \$8.809 billion. This is a decrease from \$10.469 billion in fiscal year 1996.

The second table details licenses/approvals for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services for fiscal year 1997. Licenses/approvals totaled \$11.013 billion, a decrease from \$14.558 billion in fiscal year 1996.

The tables follow:

TOTAL VALUE OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES SOLD TO EACH COUNTRY/PURCHASER AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1997 UNDER FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

[Dollars in thousands]¹

Countries	Accepted— Fy 1997
Foreign military sales	
Albania	\$759
Antigua & Barbuda	262
Argentina	18,981
Australia	287,524
Austria	27,187
Bahamas	51