

many years, Carl's charm and warm personality was best shown through the television screen, earning him wide respect and many loyal fans.

Carl will begin his well-deserved retirement effective this Thursday, but his voice will continue to be heard, as it has for many years, over the public address systems of Auburn University football and basketball games.

I join with all Alabama in wishing Carl, his wife Mary, and all his family the very best in the years ahead.

**HONORING CANTOR IRVING DEAN  
FOR 38 YEARS OF SERVICE TO  
UNITED ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES  
OF HOUSTON**

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1998*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Cantor Irving Dean for his 38 years of continuous service to the synagogue and community. On March 29, 1998, the community will gather in the Grand Ballroom of the Westin Galleria Hotel to pay well-deserved tribute to Cantor Dean.

Cantor Irving Dean's musical talent was recognized as a child. He received his first instruction in Hazzanic art while singing in choirs with renowned cantors. He began his career in New York, appearing on radio, television, and concerts. He also appeared on "The Heritage of Israel," a special NBC television program. He has recorded "Shiru B'Simcha," a popular tape of holiday and Israeli songs for children. The proceeds from the sale of this recording benefit the United Orthodox Synagogue Montessori School. He also recently recorded a CD, "Musical Memories," of favorite concert music.

Aptly named, Cantor Dean is praised as the cantorial dean of Houston. In this capacity, he is well-trained, having earned secular and music degrees at Yeshiva and Columbia Universities. Since his first Cantorial Concert in 1960, Cantor Dean has enriched the Houston Jewish community with his music.

Cantor Dean has organized and trained the choir that sings with him during the High Holiday services and he appears with them on special programs. Cantor Dean has also presented concerts throughout the Southwest, New York, and Mexico City. He has sung at military bases, interfaith events, and for many Jewish organizations. In Houston, he conducted a citywide choir at a special rally for Soviet Jewry.

Before coming to Houston, Cantor Dean; his wife, Millie; and their children, Ronnie, Sherrie, and Debbie, lived in San Antonio, where the Cantor served Congregation Rodeif Shalom. During their 10 years in the Alamo City, the Dean family reached out to Jewish members of the military bases in the area, hosting them in their home and providing them with entertainment as well. For their work with the soldiers and the Jewish community, Cantor and Millie Dean were given special recognition by the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Cantor Dean has received numerous awards for his work. Among them are the ZOA Award for Distinguished Service to Southwest Jewry and the Bureau of Jewish Education of

the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston award for 42 years of dedicated service to Jewish teaching and promoting Jewish learning among children and youth. He was also honored by the Jewish Theological Seminary as an Honorary Fellow of the Cantor's Institute, the highest award for musical achievement given by the Seminary.

A cantor is an emissary of the community, giving voice to those seeking connection with God and providing leadership and guidance through song. Cantor Dean, with his mellifluous voice, has led and continues to lead the congregants of United Orthodox Synagogues in prayer.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Cantor Dean for 38 years of service to the United Orthodox Synagogues family. I wish him continued success in providing vital leadership and spiritual guidance to his congregants and the Jewish community.

**PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI LEADS  
TAIWAN THROUGH FINANCIAL  
STORM**

**HON. ROBERT SMITH**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1998*

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, Much has been written and reported about the Asian financial crisis, the worst in decades. But Taiwan, so far, has remained relatively unscathed. Its economy has been jolted but not sunk.

Taiwan's financial stability is attributable to its careful banking practices, ceilings on foreign equity investment and high foreign reserves. With a healthy financial system, Taiwan is more immune to the monetary crisis affecting the region.

The Taiwan economic miracle has time and again demonstrated its resilience and dynamism during the past year of regional and global slowdown. Taiwan's economic growth rate in 1997 reached 6.72 percent, the highest in five years. Foreign currency reserves stand at US\$86 billion, an indication that Taiwan's traders and manufacturers have maintained their competitive edge amid growing competition from their Asian neighbors.

Taiwan's economic vitality is seen in its debt-free status. Its total foreign debt amounts to less than US\$100 million, whereas its Asian neighbors such as Korea and Indonesia are reeling from foreign debts.

Taiwan's latest financial strength has prompted the financial Times of London and the Asian Wall Street Journal to hail it as the "Switzerland of the Orient." Most economists believe that Taiwan has the full potential to become a full-fledged developed country by the turn of the century.

Taiwan's economic dynamics has been unquestionably helped by its growth of democracy. Last November, Taiwan held successful elections for county chiefs and city mayors. In fact, opposition party candidates won a majority of the seats, marking a new milestone in the development of party politics and popular political participation in Taiwan.

As the year of the Tiger on the Chinese lunar calendar begins, I wish Taiwan well in maintaining its economic prosperity, in initiating further dialogue with the Chinese mainland

on the issue of reunification, in strengthening its strong ties to the United States and in gaining more and better friends internationally.

Last but not least, I wish to send my greetings to Taiwan's Foreign Minister Jason Hu, who was the former Taiwan representative in Washington. Minister Hu was a very able diplomat in Washington. My colleagues and I benefitted greatly from his insight on world affairs. Madam Jason Hu was a charming hostess. In the meantime, my colleagues and I are looking forward to working closely with Jason Hu's successor, Ambassador Stephen Chen. Ambassador Chen was a former deputy secretary-general to President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China and has been in government service all his adult life.

**WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH**

**HON. JOHN F. TIERNEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1998*

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, the great suffragist Susan B. Anthony once said, "Failure is impossible." The confidence and inspiration of her words are as powerful today as they were almost a hundred years ago. Women have played integral roles in American history, from the fledgling days of a new republic, to today's shattering of glass ceilings in corporate management. They are mothers, teachers, elected officials, athletes and entrepreneurs. Today's young girls will experience less discrimination and have fewer limits imposed on them than their grandmothers.

As we celebrate this month the many accomplishments of women in American history, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a few women whose accomplishments and dedication offer strength and inspiration to many individuals.

Edith Nourse Rogers from Bedford, MA, was first elected to Congress in 1925 to fill the office vacated by the death of her husband. A former World War I Red Cross volunteer, Mrs. Rogers earned the title of Angel of Walter Reed Hospital. During her 18 terms as a Member, she fought unabashedly for veterans rights, serving as an inspector of veterans' hospitals as well as a mentor to many of the young soldiers interned there. One of her first major bills appropriated \$15 million to build additional veterans hospitals. She was a leading sponsor of the GI Bill of Rights of 1944 and helped create a volunteer women's Army Corps.

Judith Sargent Stevens Murray of Gloucester closely followed the works of Abigail Adams and questioned why women were not granted the same rights and freedoms that men touted. Using the pseudonym Constantia, she began writing on the status of women, and published an essay "On the Equality of Sexes" in the Massachusetts Magazine. In her essay, Murray questioned the differences in education for boys and girls, asking "How is the one exalted and the other depressed \* \* \* the one is taught to aspire, and the other is early confined and limited." Her powerful voice helped spur the fight for equal educational opportunities for young girls.

Anne Bradstreet of Ipswich and Swampscott, was New England's first woman poet. While keeping house at the edge of the

wilderness for her husband and eight children, she wrote poetry despite criticism that she was not devoting enough time to "domestic responsibilities." To that, she replied, "I am obnoxious to each carping tongue who says my hand a better needle fits."

Finally, Louise du Pont Crowninshield of Salem, was a great and knowledgeable collector of antiques and a tireless advocate of historical preservation. Crowninshield's energy and dedication to charity work and historic preservation benefitted and continues to serve the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Peabody-Essex Museum in my hometown of Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, America would not have flourished were it not for the tireless work of women. They have been, and continue to be, essential to building a country where all citizens, male and female, are free to live to their fullest potential.

#### THE PROHIBITION AGAINST ALCOHOL TRAFFIC TO MINORS ACT PAAT ACT

**HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1998*

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to help save our Nation's children: The Prohibition Against Alcohol Traffic to Minors Act. The PAAT Act curbs the problem of underage drinking by prohibiting the "direct shipment" of alcoholic beverages to persons not meeting a State's legal drinking age.

The bill amends Title 18, United States Code by inserting a new section after 1865 that prohibits shippers, their employees, common carriers or agents of common carriers or delivery companies from delivering a package containing an alcoholic beverage or compound, fit for consumption, to any person not meeting the minimum drinking age within a state.

On Friday, December 12, 1997, a local NBC affiliate aired in which an underage youth ordered and received shipment of alcoholic beverages. The youth in question lived in New York, purchased the alcohol via the internet from a retailer in California, paid for the order with a credit card, and accepted delivery of the alcohol from a commercial air-freight carrier. This same story is also the subject of an undercover operation being conducted by the Attorney General of the State of New York. While this particular incident was documented by television cameras, there are numerous others that are not.

According to the Center for Disease Control, 80.4% percent of the nation's high school students have had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime; 51.6% have had at least one drink in a 30 day period; and 32.6% qualify as "episodic heavy drinkers" having had five or more drinks on at least one occasion during a 30 day period.

Sixty-nine percent of Americans polled oppose the direct shipment of alcohol to minors; 85% agree that the sale of alcoholic beverages over the Internet would give minors easier access to alcohol and could result in more abuse; and 70% of those polled don't trust delivery drivers to ensure that the recipi-

ent of alcoholic beverages via common carriers is at least 21 years of age.

Direct shippers operate outside of the licensed distribution system. The licensed beverage distribution system is an essential and legal of the alcohol control process and contributes billions in federal and state taxes each year. Direct shipments circumvent these laws and robs states of tax revenues. Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and North Carolina have recently upgraded their laws to make "direct shipment" a felony. At least 26 other states have sent "cease and desist" letters to wineries or retailers urging them to stop illegal shipments.

Every state has set 21 as the minimum drinking age. The passage of "21" laws by states stopped underage drinkers from driving to another state to purchase alcohol. However, Internet and toll-free direct shipment creates a new technological way for underage drinkers to have alcohol shipped directly to the home.

With "shipments" there is no regulatory system to guard against underage access and to collect alcohol beverage taxes. What started many years ago as a cottage industry to sell rare wines and micro brewed beer to connoisseurs has burgeoned into a billion dollar a year business.

According to the Center for Disease Control, 80.4% percent of the nation's high school students have had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime; 51.6% have had at least one drink in a 30 day period; and 32.6% qualify as "episodic heavy drinkers" having had five or more drinks on at least one occasion during a 30 day period. This behavior is dangerous, life threatening and must be stopped. I ask that my colleagues support our nation's children and pass this important legislation.

#### SUMMARY OF THE PROHIBITION AGAINST ALCOHOL TRAFFIC TO MINORS ACT (PAAT ACT)

The PAAT Act curbs the problem of underage drinking by prohibiting the "direct shipment" of alcohol beverages to persons not meeting a State's legal drinking age.

The bill amends Title 18, United States Code by inserting a new section (1866) after 1865 that prohibits shippers, their employees, common carriers or agents of common carriers, delivery companies, or business entities that deliver goods from delivering a package containing an alcoholic beverage or compound, fit for consumption, to any person not meeting the minimum drinking age within a state.

#### THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER DOESN'T NEED NEW BUREAUCRACY

**HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1998*

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I commend to your attention this article written by Will Haynie for the *Asheville Citizen-Times*—a newspaper in North Carolina's 11th Congressional District. It provides a persuasive argument against the American Heritage Rivers Initiative as proposed by President Clinton.

[From the *Asheville Citizens-Times*, March 22, 1998]

OLD MAN RIVER DOESN'T NEED THE FEDS  
(By Will Haynie)

The song says that Old Man River, he just keeps rolling along. In today's political envi-

ronment permeated by hype and hysteria, some say that may be easy for an old man, but a French Broad needs federal help.

After the American Heritage Rivers Initiative was announced, the result was a knee-jerk reaction to jump on the federal bandwagon to do something nice for rivers. Not for all of America's rivers, but just for the ten whose communities jump through the federal hoops required for a chance to be personally picked by the president. And with this president, how could ours lose with a name like French-Broad?

The American Heritage Rivers initiative was announced by President Clinton in his State of the Union Address in February 1997. This is an executive branch program, the details of which I viewed at the web site maintained by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (the address is <http://www.epa.gov/rivers>).

The efforts to nominate the French Broad for American Heritage River status sparked a healthy local debate over the role of the federal government and its control over our lives and property. This debate combines the best lessons from history and social studies along with some environmental science topics thrown into the mix.

With such a precious natural resource as the focal point, it's tempting for even the most conservative of us to respond by supporting what looks at face value to be a good intention.

But one thing I learned spending a lot of my youth around water is to look before you leap. Sometimes smooth surfaces hide harmful obstacles.

One obstacle in this initiative is that it comes straight from the executive branch of the federal government and involves the allocation of the funds and assets. When our constitution was framed, the representative branch was given such powers.

One of the initiative's stated goals is to "protect the health of our communities by delivering federal resources more effectively and efficiently."

Two of the most famous lies in the world are "the check's in the mail" and "we're from the federal government and we're here to help you." Add another one to that list: "we will deliver federal resources more effectively and efficiently." Sure, like the speed of the Post Office, the thriftiness of the Pentagon, and the courtesy of the IRS.

Is this to say that paying our federal taxes and acting in a law-abiding manner are not enough reasons to get effective, efficient service from federal agencies? Do we now have to petition the feds and hope for special designations just to get what we are owed?

The third stated requirement for communities whose rivers receive the designation is "the willingness . . . to enter into new, or to continue and expand existing partnership agreements."

The EPA also states "designated rivers and their communities will also receive a commitment from federal agencies to act as 'Good Neighbors' in making decisions that affect communities." That statement raises another question: where does that leave communities who either don't seek or seek but don't achieve American Heritage status? They better not count on the feds to be their good neighbors. They didn't buy an indulgence.

Proponents of The American Heritage Rivers Initiative swear it is not a federal land and power grab. Yet the initiative lists ten contact agencies involved with the program, and the only state agency listed is the North Carolina Historical Preservation Office.

The biggest mystery in this initiative is the statement that federal agencies will support local communities "within existing laws and regulations." Really?