

vet said when he returned from the war, he had totally lost his sense of humor. He said he only started to laugh again when he tuned into Dave Moore.

Mr. Speaker, Dave Moore was much, much more than just your everyday anchorman. He was the man we welcomed into our homes every day and filled it with important facts, wit, perspective and the simple joys of being from Minnesota.

Dave Moore gave us great and priceless gifts. Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife Shirley and their wonderful family. Minnesota will never forget Dave. As one newspaper put it: "Journalism won't see his like again." And Minnesota won't see a friend like him again, either.

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE RENNE, SAN FRANCISCO'S OUTSTANDING CITY ATTORNEY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor for me to pay tribute to San Francisco City Attorney Louise Renne, who was recently cited in *California Lawyer* magazine as one of the state's top attorneys for 1997. To those of us who have known her and followed her career over the course of the last three decades, Louise is so much more than an outstanding solicitor: She is a fighter for the people of San Francisco, a crusader for the progressive values of fairness and equal rights and one of the most compassionate and decent public officials that I have had the privilege of knowing.

California Lawyer writes: "Think of a hot political issue that came up during the past year involving a city, and San Francisco City Attorney Louise Renne was probably center stage." For Louise, 1997 was indeed a successful year, as her participation in a \$1 billion-plus lawsuit forced Bank of America to admit its culpability in knowingly mishandling millions of dollars as trustee of San Francisco's municipal bond programs.

While this is a landmark achievement for the city, it serves as only one of many in Louise's remarkable career. Her commitment to public service has spanned decades, initially as a California deputy attorney general for eleven years, during which time she worked with the Sierra Club to stop clear-cutting at Redwood National Park and with the San Francisco Fire Department to ensure the hiring of more women and minorities. As president of the California Women Lawyers during the 1970's, she fought tirelessly for increased representation of women on the judicial bench. In her twelve years as City Attorney, she and her highly regarded staff have established a record of legal accomplishment and dedicated community activism that dwarfs contemporaries and predecessors alike.

One of Louise Renne's most recent and, in many respects, most significant battles has been her fight against Big Tobacco. In June 1996, at a time when many analysts and attorneys claimed that it would be folly to demand compensation from large tobacco companies for the billions of public dollars spent on treating tobacco-related illnesses, her office filed suit against these irresponsible corporations.

San Francisco was one of the first cities to stand up to Big Tobacco, but certainly not the last.

Following Louise's leadership, public officials began to speak out in overwhelming numbers, demanding that tobacco companies be held accountable for decades of deceit and outright lies. She has already scored one huge victory, negotiating a settlement with R.J. Reynolds that included \$1.5 million for city anti-smoking programs focusing on children and a ban on the use of the cartoon character Joe Camel forever in the State of California. She continues to make her voice, and the voices of the overwhelming majority of San Franciscans, heard on this vital issue, fighting for legislative initiatives which promise to reimburse cities and towns, restrict tobacco advertising and keep this addictive and deadly drug away from our children.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have as my constituent and friend such as outstanding public servant. Congratulations to Louise Renne on being named by *California Lawyer* as one of the state's top attorneys for 1997, and congratulations to all San Franciscans for twice electing this outstanding woman as City Attorney.

TRIBUTE TO ISAAC AND VEOLA CHAMBERS, RUTHERFORD BOYD GASTON, SR., DR. BENJAMIN F. QUILLIAN, MICHAEL E. SMITH, AND LA'VERA ETHRIDGE-WILLIAMS

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Isaac and Veola Chambers, Rutherford Boyd Gaston, Sr., Dr. Benjamin F. Quillian, Michael E. Smith, and La'Vera Ethridge-Williams for being selected the 1998 Portraits of Success program Honorees by KSEE 24 and Companies that Care. In celebration of African-American History Month, these five leaders were honored for their unique contributions to the betterment of their community.

Isaac and Veola Chambers were selected for the Portraits of Success award as a husband and wife team. They have lived in Madera since 1957 and have been blessed with nine children. Veola Chambers was a farm worker and nurse's aid until 1975. She then was hired by the Madera County Welfare Department as a social service aid. In 1977, she served as a peace officer for the Madera County Probation Department until 1995. Isaac Chambers served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War and was discharged in 1956. After his discharge he worked hard in the construction industry and in the fields. In 1968, he became the foreman for the United Vintners/Canadian Winery in Madera, where he worked until retirement in 1995. The Chambers have also worked hard to give back to the community by organizing food, clothing and toy drives for the needy. They organized Fresno's popular "Juneteenth Celebration" and have been very active with the Second Baptist Missionary Baptist Church. Isaac and Veola Chambers have truly been model citizens over the years through their strong dedi-

cation to children, family values, hard work, volunteerism and a commitment to church and God.

Mr. Rutherford "Bud" Gaston is one of Fresno's most highly distinguished African-American leaders. He achieved the rank of Second Lieutenant in five years of service with the U.S. Army. After his military service, Mr. Gaston enrolled at California State University, Fresno and obtained a degree in education. He later went on to obtain a Masters Degree in Educational Administration. Mr. Gaston had a distinguished teaching career in the Fresno Unified School District from 1953 to 1986. His passion for education is reflected by his lifetime involvement with community educational advocacy groups. Mr. Gaston founded Black Educators of Fresno in 1961, and was instrumental in Fresno's Desegregation Task Force during the mid-1970's. He has served as the President of United Black Men of Fresno for ten years and also kept active on several organizational boards, including the Fresno Metropolitan Museum, Chaffee Zoo, Boys & Girls Clubs of Fresno, St. Agnes Medical Center and the Kiwanis Club of Fresno. Mr. Gaston's hard work and leadership has earned him much appreciation from major civic, church and public agencies in Fresno.

Dr. Benjamin F. Quillian, Jr. has served as the Vice President for Administration for the California State University System since 1993. This position gives him the responsibility to oversee and plan the areas of financial management, plant operations, human resources, procurement, facilities planning, campus police, environmental health and utility management for the entire California State University System. He also chairs the Athletic Corporation Board of Directors and the Campus Planning Committee. Dr. Quillian has published numerous research articles dealing with affirmative action, the juvenile justice system, the status of black men in education, and more recently investment in information technology. His work will likely have a positive impact on many people for years to come.

Michael E. Smith began his career as a firefighter in 1978 with the Monterey Fire Department. In 1981, Mr. Smith joined the San Jose Fire Department and soon moved through the ranks to become Deputy Chief. He was then selected as the Fresno Fire Department Chief in 1994. Since then, he has started several innovative programs, such as "A Friend is Waiting." This program welcomes children or residents who feel threatened by strangers or a dangerous situation. Mr. Smith is married and has three children. I applaud his exceptional dedication and hard work.

La'Vera Ethridge-Williams is a dedicated community leader and highly successful business woman. Ms. Ethridge-Williams was born in Oklahoma and moved to Fresno to attend Fresno State University in 1945. In the mid-1960's, Ms. Ethridge-Williams recognized the enormous need for child care in West Fresno. Armed with this knowledge and vision, she opened her first child care facility in 1969. Today she operates fourteen child care centers in Fresno and surrounding cities. These facilities service over 1,000 children daily and employ more than 100 people. In addition to being highly successful in business, Ms. Ethridge-Williams has been very active in community work. Her hard work and commitment to help better the community has resulted in numerous awards.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Isaac and Veola Chambers, Rutherford Boyd Gaston, Sr., Dr. Benjamin F. Quillian, Michael E. Smith, and La'Vera Ethridge-Williams for being recognized as the KSEE 24 and Companies that Care 1998 African-American Portraits of Success honorees. I applaud the contributions, ideas, and leadership they have exhibited in our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing these fine people many more years of success.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from November 1997 entitled *U.S. Policy Toward the Persian Gulf*.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE PERSIAN GULF

The United States has vital national interests in the Persian Gulf: to maintain unrestricted access to Gulf energy resources at tolerable prices, to prevent any power from gaining control over them, and to ensure the security of regional friends and allies.

The crisis over UN weapons inspectors in Iraq highlights the strain in U.S. policy. The policy of "dual containment" of Iraq and Iran has not changed these defiant regimes, and it is not sustainable. Seven years after the Gulf War, friends and allies have little enthusiasm for open-ended UN sanctions against Iraq. The U.S. threat to sanction firms that invest in Iran's energy sector has caused rifts with Europe. Key Arab states boycotted the U.S.-supported summit in Qatar, but all Arab states will attend a December Islamic summit in Iran. U.S. policy needs review.

Iraq, a police state led by an unpredictable tyrant, still threatens regional stability. Iraq is weaker than it was six years ago, yet Saddam's grip is tighter. He is unchallenged at home. The Arab-Israeli impasse, and the suffering of Iraqis due to sanctions, enable Saddam to win Arab support. Many of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) have been destroyed; but many have not, especially chemical and biological weapons. Thus, the work of UN inspectors is far from over. We will need highly intrusive inspections in Iraq for years to come.

Iran, with over 60 million people, confronts the U.S. and the region with a challenge of great difficulty. The 18-year break in U.S.-Iran ties means that mutual understanding is poor. U.S. policy is to contain Iran because of its opposition to the Arab-Israeli peace process, its WMD programs, and its support for terrorism. The present U.S. policy of unilateral sanctions against Iran is not backed by our European allies and is not working. Those sanctions have been counterproductive in achieving U.S. goals.

The Arab Gulf states host a large U.S. military presence, rely on us for security, and are doing little for collective self-defense. They are reluctant to support confrontation with Iraq and Iran. With the exception of Kuwait, they resent what they see as U.S. partiality toward Israel and hostility toward Arabs and Muslims—in the West Bank and Gaza, Libya, Sudan, Iraq, and Iran.

Within the United States, there is strong support for military deployments in the Gulf, which are seen as vital to defending U.S. interests. Iran, and especially Iraq, remain deeply unpopular, but there is little desire for war.

How should U.S. policy change? First, the willingness of Gulf states to stand with the U.S. will improve if we get the Arab-Israeli peace process back on track. The greater the momentum in the peace process, the stronger the support in the Gulf for overall U.S. objectives.

Second, we should state precisely U.S. objectives toward Iraq, which have always lacked specificity. U.S. policy has not been clear about whether Saddam should be removed and at what point sanctions should be lifted. Our prime objective should be to contain Iraq, because its weapons programs are a threat to peace. If Saddam threatens his neighbors, or openly pursues WMD, the U.S. should severely punish Iraq. To maintain support for UN sanctions against Iraq and to eliminate Iraq's WMD successfully, U.S. policy needs some adjustment.

We must make clear that our problem is not with Iraq's people, but with the policies of its government. To lessen the impact of sanctions on the Iraqi people, we should allow them to get much more food and medicine, so long as the UN can monitor end-use. We should support Iraq's territorial integrity, and maintain sanctions until Iraq complies with all UN resolutions. The U.S. should indicate its willingness to help a new government in Iraq that abides by UN resolutions. An Iraq that accepts international norms of behavior should be allowed to return to the family of nations.

Third, the U.S. opposes many of Iran's policies, but does not seek to oust its government. U.S. criticisms should focus on the conduct of Iran's leadership, not on Iran's people and certainly not on Islam. Our goal should be to change Iran's unacceptable policies on terrorism, the people process, and especially its quest for WMD.

The U.S. and Iran need to cool the rhetoric, end mutual demonization, explore better ties, and gradually establish a reliable and authoritative dialogue. As Iran's policies change, the U.S. should respond step-by-step—reducing sanctions, permitting non-military trade, and allowing U.S. firms into Iran.

We should support the military containment of Iran. We should push for full international inspections of Iran's nuclear facilities and multilateral restrictions focused on, and limited to, WMD and related technology.

The U.S. should work to reduce differences with its allies and develop new avenues for cooperation against Iran's unacceptable behavior. Because Central Asia's energy resources are becoming increasingly important, we should work with our allies to secure access to them. In this process, we should not automatically exclude commercial relations with Iran. The U.S. needs more carrots in its policy toward Iran, and Europe needs more sticks. We cannot guarantee success if we work together, but we will surely fail if we do not.

Finally, there must be no doubt that the U.S. plans to remain in the Gulf. U.S. forces continue to be necessary, yet we need balance between the military and civilian aspects of our presence. The profile of the U.S. military in the region has been reduced appropriately since the Khobar Towers bombing last year, but we also need to strengthen political and economic ties. More attention from senior U.S. officials will help preserve the Gulf coalition and strengthen the U.S. message about reform, accountability and openness in Gulf societies.

Conclusion. Peace and security in the Gulf are vitally important to the U.S. national in-

terest. For the immediate future, Iraq and Iran will require constant, consistent and balanced attention from U.S. policymakers. The task is enormously difficult. Success will require close and effective cooperation with friends and allies, and strong American leadership.

CONGRATULATING STUDENTS OF MIDWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like for my colleagues to join me in congratulating the thirteen Midwood High School students who took honors at the Westinghouse Science Talent Search this year.

This school, a magnet program in Brooklyn, surpassed the traditional frontrunners to grab the first place semifinalist ranking in this prestigious contest. This indeed is a sweet victory for a school often without the resources some other more affluent schools have been able to avail for themselves. However, they still managed to come out on top. It just goes to show that hard work and perseverance are still two very important factors to becoming a success in whatever you choose.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Brooklyn College, Maimonides Medical Center, Downstate Medical Center and Rockefeller University. They provided mentorship to these youngsters and arranged for the use of laboratory space so students could perform extensive research their own school labs could not handle. This is wonderful to see that these institutions understand that young minds need to be nurtured early and often to encourage the best performance.

As a father, I understand the sense of pride and joy their parents must feel as they watch their children reach such pinnacles of success in their young lives. I believe a congratulations should go to the parents of these students for the encouragement, support, nurturing and inspiration to keep on during the trying times. I wish these students the best as they follow their dream to expand the boundaries of science and understanding of our natural world.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH L. ALIOTO, FORMER MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Joseph L. Alioto, an outstanding American who served two terms as the mayor of San Francisco from 1968 to 1976 and who left his distinctive stamp on our city. Joe Alioto died last Thursday at his home in San Francisco after a struggle with prostate cancer. Mr. Speaker, Joseph Alioto left an indelible imprint on San Francisco, and he represents the best of this city.

Immigrants have contributed much to the character, the zest and the diversity of San