

human life. There is also no consensus about the cost or effectiveness of measures to reduce emissions. The uncertainty has led to an intense debate over the correct policy to reduce or limit greenhouse gases.

The Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol requires 38 industrialized nations to cut emissions from six different greenhouse gases by about five percent below 1990 levels, and to do so in the next 14 years. Reductions would vary between six to eight percent for the U.S., Japan and the European Union. Developing countries—including major greenhouse gas producers such as China and India—were asked to set voluntary targets to reduce emissions. The Protocol will enter into force after its ratification by 55 states, and will be binding only on those states that have ratified it.

The Protocol also permits "trading" of emissions rights. A country or company could meet its targets by cutting emissions, purchasing emissions rights from a country or company below its cap, or both. The purpose of this provision is to encourage cost-effective emissions reductions. The Protocol calls for a follow-up meeting next year to re-examine emissions trading, and to decide on "appropriate and effective" ways to deal with treaty non-compliance.

Economic Concerns. Opponents argue that global warming is not a problem, and, if it is a problem, others are causing it and doing anything about it will cost too much. Opponents frame the issue in terms of economic security and national sovereignty. They complain developing countries get a free ride.

Developing countries argue that they are not the chief source of emissions, and that they cannot reduce fossil fuel use without harming economic growth. The industrialized world is overwhelmingly responsible for the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions thus far, but the contribution of developing countries is expected to rise over the next decade.

U.S. business and labor groups strongly oppose allowing developing countries to reduce emissions at a slower pace than industrial countries. This discrepancy, they argue, will encourage companies to move operations to developing countries with lower energy prices—and take thousands of U.S. jobs with them.

A Balanced Approach. Climate change is a complex and serious problem. The Protocol offers a serious solution, but policymakers must take time to digest fully its implications. President Clinton must convince Congress and the American people that it does not promote global environmental interests at the expense of American jobs and economic growth.

First, the President should not submit the Protocol for Senate ratification until developing countries agree to meaningful emissions reductions. A global problem demands a global solution, and developing countries must be involved. They cannot be expected to accept identical targets and burdens, and they have a right to energy-efficient growth. But they are becoming major polluters, and need to play their part to reduce emissions.

Second, the Administration should emphasize tax incentives, not tax increases. Market-based approaches to reduce emissions work better than command and control techniques. The President should advocate tax cuts and incentives for research and development to encourage cleaner and more efficient technologies. Industry, not government, should take the lead to improve fuel efficiency.

Third, the Administration must begin to build public support for eliminating wasteful energy use. Even though a majority of Americans in polls say the U.S. should take steps

to cut greenhouse gas emissions "regardless of what other countries do," the question of global warming is still largely undefined in the public mind. The President will need to persuade voters that there are not only costs but opportunities in a cleaner, more efficient economy.

Finally, the Kyoto Protocol is historic and important—but it is only a first step. In the United States, the debate over global warming has really just begun. This must be seen as an initial and partial agreement, which will begin many years of international negotiations. With sustained and committed leadership, this treaty can evolve into a significant international agreement that commits the nations of the world to action to safeguard the future of the planet.

Conclusion. Reducing emissions will protect against unpleasant environmental surprises. The pressing question is how much should we sacrifice now to buy insurance against unknown future threats. To do nothing would be irresponsible, but to sacrifice our economic vitality would be a high price to pay, and the benefits are uncertain.

The political question on global warming is tough. All politicians understand that the American people are not ready for a 25 cents per gallon gasoline tax. The Congress will not agree to large economic sacrifices until Members are convinced of the seriousness of this problem. There is no reason to rush or panic, but gradual steps now to reduce reliance on fossil fuels could prevent disruptive climate change later—change that could severely damage the economies of the world. If we do not get this right, our grandchildren will not—and should not—forgive us.

HONORING AFRICAN AMERICAN PIONEER AWARDEES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, it is with great pleasure that I rise to day to recognize the achievements of seven African American individuals whose contributions to society have enriched all our lives. On February 1, 1998, The Forum Magazine will host the 8th Annual African American Pioneer Awards at the Riverfront Hotel in downtown Flint. The honorees are as follows:

Dr. J. Merrill Spencer fought in 1964 to bury his mother in previously all-White, Flint Memorial Park Cemetery. His sense of justice prevailed and his action led to the demise of racially motivated cemetery practices in the State of Michigan. Dr. Spencer is a graduate of Morehouse College and was awarded a Doctor of Mortuary Science by the National Conference of Examiners of Morticians and Embalmers.

Minnie Madison Martin is being posthumously honored for a life that can only be described as inspirational. Ms. Martin began a career at General Motors as a cafeteria worker, became an assembly line employee, and was finally promoted to a supervisory position at A.C. Spark Plug. She took a leave of absence from GM to start her own business, Martin Leasing. From humble beginnings, Ms. Martin turned her company into a multimillion dollar corporation.

Glenora Roland has been a vital part of the Flint community for more than half a century.

She was the proprietor of Flint's first African American entertainment agency, played a key role in the creation of the Flint Neighborhood Improvement Preservation Project, and was Executive Director of the Flint Neighborhood Coalition. Her commitment to our community and her wisdom over the years is very much appreciated.

Samuel R. Dismond, Jr., M.D. is the first African American to serve as Chief of Staff at Flint's Hurley Medical Center. A graduate of Howard University Medical School, Dr. Dismond is a Charter Fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians. In 1997, the Academy of Family Practice paid tribute to Dr. Dismond by naming him Michigan's Family Physician of the Year.

Captain Mickey Traylor's career has literally led him to new heights for 25 years. He began his distinguished career in the United States Armed Forces, and had since piloted for Southwest and Lufthansa Airlines. Captain Traylor has shared his love of flying with young people through the creation of Friends of Aviation, an organization which provides flight opportunities and learning experiences for underprivileged children from all walks of life.

Tracy M. Byrd is a true pioneer in the field of boxing. She is currently the International Female Boxing Association's Lightweight Champion, defending her title around the world. With an undefeated record in boxing and her service as a Flint police officer, Tracy has made us all very proud.

Rose Byrd is nationally recognized as the first woman professional boxing trainer. This accomplishment alone is admirable, but Mrs. Byrd is also the mother of eight wonderful children. Her compassion and nurturing extend beyond her family to the boxers in her charge. Mrs. Byrd is shy about receiving praise for what she sees as "just doing her job" but she is most deserving of this honor.

Mr. Speaker, African Americans have a magnificent and rich history; a history which is inextricably woven into the economic, social, and political fabric of this Nation. In 1926, the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson understood that black Americans were not receiving proper recognition in history for their contributions. His idea of setting aside one week each year to commemorate the achievements of African Americans led to the observance of Black History Month in 1976.

In this spirit, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commemorating Black History Month. It is indeed a great honor for me to highlight and pay tribute to the notable accomplishments of these seven individuals who have contributed so much to this great Nation. I thank The Forum Magazine for initiating the African American Pioneer Awards to document, honor, and celebrate African Americans in Flint and in the State of Michigan. Best wishes for a truly successful event.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY INTEGRITY ACT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will restore the integrity of the final resting place for many of our

veterans, Arlington National Cemetery. These men and women who so proudly served our nation, and their families, deserve to be the only Americans interred in this place of high honor.

In recent months, it came to be known that 69 non-veterans have been granted waivers by the Secretary of the Army to be buried in Arlington in the last six years. In addition, we heard allegations that campaign donations may have influenced the waiver process. Fortunately, an investigation by the General Accounting Office found that no wrongdoing occurred. However, the outcome of this investigation brought to light the need for tightened standards to ensure the integrity of Arlington National Cemetery.

Today I am introducing legislation, Arlington National Cemetery Integrity Act, which will put into law the current regulations allowing veterans, certain of their family members, and a few distinguished government officials with active duty military service to be interred at the cemetery. My legislation will end the practice of granting waivers and legally clarify once and for all who may be buried at Arlington.

Currently, the Code of Federal Regulations outlines who can and cannot be interred at Arlington National Cemetery. The code allows the following to have their remains kept at Arlington: any active duty member of the Armed Forces; any retired member of the Armed Forces; any former member of the Armed Forces separated for physical disability prior to October 1, 1949; any former Member of the Armed Forces whose last active duty military service terminated honorably and who has been awarded the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, or Purple Heart; qualified elective officers, Supreme Court Justices, and certain other government officials, all of whom served in the Armed Forces and were terminated honorably from their last period of active duty as a member of the Armed Forces; any former prisoner of war who served honorably in the active Armed Forces, whose last period of active military service terminated honorably, and who died on or after November 30, 1993; the spouse, surviving spouse, minor child and unmarried adult child of the persons listed above; the surviving spouse, minor child, or unmarried adult child of any person already buried in Arlington; and finally, the parents of a minor child or unmarried adult child whose remains, based on the eligibility of a parent, are already buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

The only addition to the code that my legislation allows for is for the U.S. Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery. This provision allows for both present and former presidents to be buried there.

The granting of waivers to unqualified individuals not only takes up precious, limited space at Arlington, but also threatens to diminish the integrity of the veterans who are interred there.

Burial at Arlington is the last honor that we can bestow upon our veterans. We must preserve this tribute to our soldiers, who gave their lives for our nation. The Arlington National Cemetery Integrity Act will preserve this honor and final resting place for our veterans for years and years to come.

THE PASSING OF CHARLES SCHWEP

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the passing of an outstanding American and dedicated environmentalist, Charles Schwep of West Nyack, NY.

I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on the remarkable life of Charles Schwep, who worked tirelessly to protect our community and our environment.

Charles always made it clear that he considered protection of our environment to be our highest national priority. As a member of my Citizen's Advisory Committee on the Environment, he never hesitated to make us aware of his views in light of his experience and expertise in this field.

Charles Schwep, a professional film maker, fought to preserve the environment in Rockland County by fighting the proposal for the Palisades Center Mall since 1985. As the Rockland Environmental Management Council's Citizen watchdog on the building of the Pyramid Mall in West Nyack, the largest proposed mall in the country, Charles continued his fight against the pollution and environmental desecration of his community.

As a sufferer of emphysema, Charles was concerned with the fact that the new malls would increase air pollution from cars and trucks. His main concern was with what kind of environment we were leaving behind for our children.

As a personal friend of Charles Schwep, I know that a man so passionate about his convictions will be greatly missed. Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest condolences to the family and friends of Charles Schwep.

LETTER FROM GREAT-UNCLE SAM McMANIS

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, On October 23, 1997, my wife Ruthie and I were blessed with God's greatest gift—our daughter Ellie Jenkins McIntosh.

Words can not express the joy and happiness our little Ellie has brought to our lives. Since her birth our friends and family have sent us so many wonderful letters. Letters that touched our hearts. Letters that we will save for Ellie to read one day.

One letter, from Ruthie's Uncle Sam McManis especially warmed and touched our hearts. I know Sam as a quiet father who loves his family and with his wonderful wife Kathy have raised two wonderful children. But Sam also tells me that when he was growing up he was a handful for his parents. Perhaps that has given him a special perspective as a parent.

As new parents ourselves, Ruthie and I found his advice on raising and loving Ellie made sense, so we decided to share Sam's letter with my colleagues and the American people.

November 16, 1997

My dear Ruthie, David and Eli, Congratulations on your new arrival!! Welcome to the family, Eli! Having heard your cry, I love you already!

What a treat to have such a nice, long conversation with you, Ruthie, just a few days after having a pleasant evening with you, David. You two are pretty cool. I wish we could spend more time together. During our conversation, Ruthie, you asked for my advice on child rearing. Here are some of my thoughts on the subject, most of which I learned by watching closely and trying to remember what she did while the premier nurturer, your wonderful Aunt Kathy, has worked her magic on our children. She always seems to know the right thing to say and do at the moment.

My first piece of advice is to talk to Kathy and your mom a lot, because they are both experts on the subject of raising great kids, and they each have tangible results to prove it.

Enjoy your children while they are growing up. They grow up too fast, regardless of how slow the moment is passing while they are driving you crazy. As my mother is fond of saying, "This, too, shall pass." Avery and Parke grew up too quickly and my memories of their childhood are already fading, which makes me sad. Those were special times for all four of us.

Love your children unconditionally. Help them understand that there is nothing they can do that is so horrible that you will stop loving them and that you love them so much that you would die for them, just like Jesus loved us so much he died for us on the cross.

Patience with your children will make being parents (and being your kids) more enjoyable.

When Eli is crying and refuses to stop and you are at the point that you feel like you are going to explode, put her in the crib, walk out of the room, close the door and get away from her until you calm down. It won't hurt her to spend some time alone in her crib screaming while you go get a grip or get someone else to take over for a while. I had an experience with Avery at four weeks old when she wouldn't stop crying. While I didn't do anything to harm her, the feelings that welled up inside of me were pretty scary.

Do Eli and yourselves a huge favor and have at least one more child, maybe three or four years later, like you and Rob or Avery and Parke.

Keep Eli's baby book and photo album up to date. At least have these for Eli's little brother or sister, even if there is nothing in them but a few recipes!

You and David need to ask yourselves now what traits you want your children to have as adults, then spend the next 18 years helping them to develop these traits. Make your day to day experiences with your children reinforce these traits. Here are some examples:

If you want to be first in your child's life, make your child first in your life. There is a lot of truth in the song "Cat's in the Hat". Be interested in Eli's life and listen as she tells you about her experiences. Help her tell you what is going on with her by asking her questions.

If you want your children to be honest with you, be honest with them. You don't have to tell her *all* of the truth, but be sure that what you do tell her is the truth. However, children don't have that option, they have to tell you *all* of the truth, because you are the parents! The longer you can keep them believing this, the better off you will be.

Show your children how to be forgiving by forgiving them when they make mistakes and ask for their forgiveness when you make mistakes. It is pretty humbling to ask a four