

Alongside its economic success, Taiwan has embarked upon a course of full democratization, including the free and direct election of the president, political pluralism, press liberalization, island-wide elections and a full constitutional reform.

The Republic of China on Taiwan is a showcase of free enterprise and democracy at work. Much of Taiwan's success is directly attributable to its leadership.

Congratulations to our friends in Taiwan.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1998

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to inform you that I was unable to attend the session of the House of Representatives on May 5, 1998 and for a portion for May 6, 1998. My absence was due to the fact that my son Dylan Fossella was hospitalized and had to undergo surgery.

I would like the RECORD to reflect that I would have voted in favor of the passage of H.R. 1872, H. Res. 267 and H. Con. Res. 220.

50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF MR. AND MRS. LUKIEWSKI

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1998

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and honor a truly remarkable couple from my Congressional district, Mr. and Mrs. Edward and Stella Lukiewski. On May 8th, the couple will celebrate their Golden Anniversary—fifty years of marriage. Their story begins when the young couple grew up just two blocks from one another in the Port Richmond section of Philadelphia. They even attended the same grade school, but would not meet until after their graduation. The couple first encountered one another when Mr. Lukiewski returned for a brief time during the second World War. Unfortunately, Mr. Lukiewski returned to the Pacific and would have to wait quite sometime before they would once again see each other.

Soon after Mr. Lukiewski's return the couple began to date and on May 8, 1948 they were wed in St. Adalbert's church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was the same church that they had both received all of their sacraments while growing up. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lukiewski moved into a humble apartment across from St. Adalbert. They would live here until it was time to start a family. The couple then moved to the Mayfair section of Northeast Philadelphia where they would spend the next twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Lukiewski are the proud parents of seven children, and eleven grandchildren, three of them being a group of triplets.

Mr. Lukiewski has been a retired Army Reserve Colonel for the past ten years. He served in Europe and the Pacific during the World War II and is an actual veteran of the Normandy invasion. For the past three years he has also been actively retired after twenty-

five years of service as President and C.E.O. of the Polonia Bank, of Philadelphia. Mr. Lukiewski now spends one day a week working for the St. Joseph's Villa retirement home where he helps in the daily responsibilities of the home. Whether it is supplying the patients with ice water, supplies, or just friendly conversation, Mr. Lukiewski is always available for help.

Mrs. Lukiewski is the devout and yet easy going mother of the couple's seven children. She is quite active in their local church, St. James' Parish in Cheltenham, and in the Retired Officer's Association of the Willow Grove Naval Air Station. Mrs. Lukiewski was also the president of the Woman's Club, and still remains a member of that organization. The couple has been in their present Cheltenham home now for fifteen years.

On May 9th the couple is renewing their vows in the same church in which they were wed in, fifty years ago. Several members of the original wedding party will attend the celebration, as well as numerous friends and relatives. A number of the couple's grandchildren will be offering the gifts and performing the readings for the ceremony. Monsignor Francis Ferret will be officiating the mass, accompanied by Monsignor Lee Korda, and Reverend Raymond Himsworth.

Mr. Speaker, I am more than honored to congratulate this beautiful couple on their outstanding fifty years of marriage. I hope that the love shared between these two people is a model for us all, let us all share equal success and happiness that this couple has endured. I wish Mr. and Mrs. Edward and Stella Lukiewski fifty more years of utter happiness and marriage.

WELCOMING CLYDE DREXLER AS THE NEW BASKETBALL COACH FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON COUGARS

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1998

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to welcome the new basketball coach for the Cougars at the University of Houston—Clyde Drexler.

Clyde Drexler is truly a coach who not only understands the game but understands basketball in Houston—both collegiate—the Houston Cougars and national—the Houston Rockets.

A perennial All-Star and a member of the 1992 Olympic Dream Team, Drexler twice led the Blazers to the NBA finals. It wasn't until he joined the Houston Rockets midway through his 12th campaign, however, that he finally earned a championship ring.

He has been a leading scorer at 18.5 points per game for the Rockets. The 10-time All-Star missed six games in January with an injured shoulder.

He spent the first 11½ seasons of his career with the Portland Trail Blazers before getting traded to the Rockets on February 14, 1995.

As a forward in college, Drexler along with fellow current Rocket teammate and All-Star Hakeem Olajuwon, formed a front line that took the University of Houston's "Phi Slama

Jama" team to two straight trips to the NCAA Final Four in the early 80s.

Drexler starred at the University of Houston from 1980–1983. He currently ranks 13th on the school's all-time scoring list with 1,383 points.

As a player in the NBA, Clyde has always been recognized for his character and poise in the public spotlight. Now he will have the opportunity to teach a new generation of basketball players how to conduct themselves with dignity and professionalism both on and off the court.

Drexler will provide young basketball players with the determination and guidance needed to succeed in basketball both at the collegiate and national level.

I am glad to welcome him as the coach for the Houston Cougars. But more importantly, I wish him and the team good luck on Drexler's first season as coach.

PAKISTANI ROLE IN NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of the members of this House, and of the American people, some recent, disturbing information about the continued role of Pakistan in the transfer and proliferation of nuclear weapons and delivery systems.

Last month, the U.S. State Department determined that sanctions should be imposed on Pakistan, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act. This decision comes in the wake of the determination that entities in Pakistan and North Korea have engaged in missile technology proliferation activities. According to the notice published in the Federal Register of May 4, 1998, Khan Research Laboratories in Pakistan, and Changgwang Sinyong Corporation, also known as the North Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation, are subject to sanctions including denial of export licenses, a ban on United States Government contracts with these entities, and a ban on importation into the U.S. of products produced by these two entities. The sanctions are in effect for two years.

Although the sanctions seem relatively modest, I still want to applaud the Clinton Administration for imposing the sanctions on these companies. I hope that enforcement efforts against these and other firms involved in the proliferation of missile technology will remain strong.

As if this recent disclosure about Pakistani nuclear missile technology with North Korea were not shocking enough, there are reports this week that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is investigating whether a leading Pakistani scientist offered Iraq plans for nuclear weapons. The information, first reported in Newsweek magazine, has been confirmed by the IAEA. According to the report, in October 1990, prior to the Persian Gulf War—but after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, while our troops were massing in Saudi Arabia under Operation Desert Shield—a memorandum from Iraq's intelligence service to its nuclear weapons directorate mentioned that Abdul Qadeer Khan, the Pakistani scientist, offered

help to Iraq to "manufacture a nuclear weapon," according to Newsweek. The document was among those turned over by Iraq after the 1995 defection of Saddam Hussein's son-in-law, Lt. Gen. Hussein Kamel, who ran Iraq's secret weapons program.

The Pakistani Government has denied the report, and the IAEA has not yet made any determination. But this report is part of a very troubling pattern involving Pakistan and efforts to either obtain nuclear weapons and delivery systems, or to share this technology with other unstable regimes.

Recently, Pakistan test-fired a new missile, known as the Ghauri, a missile with a range of 950 miles, sufficient to pose significant security threats to Pakistan's neighbors, including India, and to launch a new round in the South Asian arms race. I am pleased that the recently elected Government of India has demonstrated considerable restraint in light of this threatening new development, a view echoed by the U.S. Delegation that travelled to the region recently with our U.N. Ambassador Bill Richardson.

While I welcome the sanctions against North Korea, I remain very concerned that China is also known to have transferred nuclear technology to Pakistan. Our Administration has certified that it will allow transfers of nuclear technology to China—a move I continue to strongly oppose.

Mr. Speaker, for years, many of our top diplomatic and national security officials have advocated a policy of appeasement of Pakistan, citing that country's strategic location and cooperation in Afghanistan. I think that the time has long since passed for us to reassess our relationship with Pakistan. The two developments I cited today—sanctions over missile technology proliferation with North Korea and allegations of efforts to provide nuclear weapon technology to Iraq—are only the latest developments. North Korea, a closed society, the last bastion of Stalinism, is also one of the potentially most dangerous nations on earth. The U.S. has been trying to pursue policies to lessen the threat of nuclear proliferation from North Korea. Now we see that Pakistan is cooperating with North Korea on missile technology.

And, Mr. Speaker, I don't need to remind you and the American people of American concerns about Saddam's regime in Iraq. Yet, now credible reports have surfaced suggesting the possibility of nuclear cooperation between Iraq and a top Pakistani scientist.

Concerns about Pakistani nuclear weapons proliferation efforts have been a concern for U.S. policy makers for more than a decade. In 1985, the Congress amended the Foreign Assistance Act to prohibit all U.S. aid to Pakistan if the President failed to certify that Pakistan did not have a nuclear explosive device. Known as the Pressler Amendment, for the former U.S. Senator who sponsored the provision, it was invoked in 1990 by President Bush when it became impossible to make such a certification. The law has been in force since, but we have seen ongoing efforts to weaken the law, including a provision in the FY 98 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill that carves out certain exemptions to the law. Several years ago, \$370 million worth of U.S. conventional weapons to Pakistan, which had been tied up in the pipeline since the Pressler Amendment was invoked, was shipped to Pakistan. And there is the ever-present spec-

ter of U.S. F-16s, the delivery of which was also held up by the Pressler Amendment, being delivered to Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, Pakistan has continued to take actions that destabilize the region and the world. Providing and obtaining weapons and nuclear technology from authoritarian, often unstable regimes is a pattern of Pakistani policy that is unacceptable to U.S. interests and the goal of stability in Asia. Pakistan is a country that faces severe development problems. Its people would be much better served if their leaders focused on growing the economy, promoting trade and investment and fostering democracy. U.S. policy needs to be much stronger in terms of discouraging the continued trend toward destabilization and weapons proliferation that the Pakistani government continues to engage in.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. The Republican leadership of the House of Representatives have repeatedly broken their promise to the people of this country about campaign finance reform. First the leadership refused to allow any vote on campaign finance to come to the floor. Next they brought forward a series of sham bills that, through the use of parliamentary tricks were destined to fail. Then, under pressure from a discharge petition, they finally relented and agreed to allow a vote before May 15. Now we hear that the leadership is going to delay a vote on campaign reform until mid June. How many more times will the Republican leadership break their word to the public?

I am outraged by the leadership's continued effort to stall on this crucial issue and I rise today to demand that we vote on campaign finance reform next week. This issue has been debated extensively, there is an excellent bill, H.R. 2183, which is ready to be voted on, and any further delay is unnecessary. It is time for the Republican leadership to finally keep their word and allow a vote on campaign finance reform. The people of my district will not accept "no" for an answer.

ST. ROSE RESIDENCE: 150 YEARS OF CARING

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1998

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on May 9th, friends of St. Rose Residence are gathering in Milwaukee to celebrate the program's sesquicentennial anniversary. I appreciate the opportunity to share with my colleagues the story of this exceptional residential care program.

A few weeks before President Polk enacted legislation admitting Wisconsin to the Union, the Daughters of Charity accepted the responsibility of caring for a young girl whose parents had died during the family's long voyage from Ireland to Milwaukee. The Sisters recognized

that the need for shelter, care and education for parentless girls would grow as the City of Milwaukee developed. With the support of the Catholic Diocese of Milwaukee, the order constructed a building in what is now downtown Milwaukee and, in 1850, incorporated the organization under the name St. Rosa's.

During the latter half of the 19th Century, the Sisters constructed a new home on Milwaukee's east side with room to shelter over 100 girls. Under the administration of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and with the support of the United Way of Milwaukee, St. Rose brought onboard a staff of social workers, child care workers, teachers and other professionals. During the 1970s, St. Rose was incorporated as an independent agency and moved to its present home on Milwaukee's west side. The addition of an activity center in 1988 and a school in 1995 allowed St. Rose to expand and enhance the recreational and educational opportunities available to the girls under its care.

The spirit of community and shared purpose runs deep in my home state, and when Wisconsinites find a need unmet, they work together and find a way to meet it. St. Rose Residence is a remarkable example of this spirit. That spirit—the commitment to serve the community by uplifting its most helpless—gives Wisconsin, and St. Rose Residence, cause to look back on the last 150 years with pride and to look forward to the next 150 years with confidence.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House join me in congratulating St. Rose Residence on 150 years of caring service to Wisconsin children and families.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD OF WEST VIRGINIA ON THE CASTING OF HIS 15,000TH VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

HON. NICK J. RAHALL, II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1998

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and to commend West Virginia's senior Senator, ROBERT C. BYRD, on the occasion of having cast his 15,000th vote in the United States Senate.

Having cast that 15,000th vote on May 5, 1998 marks consistent voting by Senator BYRD for over 40 years, giving him a voting average of 98.7 percent for his entire tenure, and earns for him the title of most votes cast by any Senator in the history of the United States Senate.

I believe it is only fitting to note that his 15,000th vote was cast in favor of the "Workforce Investment Partnership Act of 1998", because no Member of the U.S. Senate has done more to provide for the training and education of this nation's workforce than Senator ROBERT C. BYRD. His understanding and devotion to the needs of his West Virginia constituents, and particularly his well documented efforts to ensure a strong economy in our State, has included his enormously successful efforts on behalf of securing jobs for the unemployed.

Senator ROBERT C. BYRD has been setting voting records in the Senate since he was