

manager for the Sonoco Corporation, which bought Package Products 3 years ago.

Bill is known by his family and friends for his sense of humor, his loyalty and his dedication to God, his family, his work and his community.

He has served the Eastminster Presbyterian church in Knoxville as an elder, deacon, Sunday School teacher, youth fellowship volunteer, stewardship and finance committees, always giving his time and talents unselfishly.

Bill and Beth are extremely proud of their family: Linda Hanks Kapstein and husband, Dan, who have two sons, Zachary and Jacob, and live in Little Compton, Rhode Island;

William F Hanks, III, his wife Patti and their three children, Chelsea, Will IV, and Heath, who reside in Plant City, Florida;

Wallace Sidney Hanks and his wife, Traci, and daughter, Sidney Beth, live in Dalton, Georgia; and

Lucille Rand Hanks who lives in Alexandria, and has been my office manager and has been with me since I first came to the Congress.

Professional accomplishments by this man include membership in his company's Million Dollar Club and Winner's Circle for many years. In the Knoxville community, Bill Hanks has devoted many hours to coaching youth in city basketball leagues, Boys Club and church leagues, always teaching fundamentals and teamwork.

Helping young people develop high moral standards and good work ethics while enjoying sports earned him the Mayor's Merit Award in 1975 in the field of athletics, for outstanding achievement in service to the City of Knoxville.

Though Bill remains loyal with gifts to his Alma Mater, Furman University, he has "adopted" the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, and is an avid fan and supporter of "Big Orange" athletics.

Now in retirement, Bill will continue as a broker in the packaging business; but he and Beth will divide their time between Knoxville and a home in Fripp Island, South Carolina, and will mainly enjoy spending time with their children and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I can say without hesitation or reservation that this country is a better place because of great Americans like Congressman JIM TRAFICANT and my friend, Bill Hanks.

BILLY CASPER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), of the "Duncan Caucus," for that fine speech that he just made and I will be chairman next year, hopefully, and then he can follow me in these special orders.

Mr. Speaker, let me give my kudos to a great athlete, one of the greatest ath-

letes who ever resided in the county of San Diego where I live, and where my good golfing buddies the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) and the gentleman from California (Mr. PACKARD) also live, two pretty good athletes themselves, because Billy Casper is one of the greatest golfers who ever lived on the face of the Earth.

□ 1845

He had a record of over 50 victories, including three majors. Now after his playing time on the regular tour, PGA tour has long since passed, Billy Casper just did something this last week that is quite extraordinary.

He went to Utah to play in Johnny Miller's champion's challenge and Johnny Miller's champion's challenge, if you read the list of the players who participated, read like the book of champions. Included in the field were Gary Player and his son, Johnny Miller and his son, Jack Nicklaus and his son, Hale Irwin and his son, John Daley, Laura Davies, Julie Inkster, Lissolette Neuman, two of the great players on the women's tour, Craig Stadler and Fuzzy Zoeller and, of course, Billy Casper and his own son Bob.

Billy Casper in this tournament, which was a two-man scramble, I understand there was a \$500,000 tournament, \$125,000 to the winners, Billy Casper and Bob Casper, his son, won that tournament at 11 under par.

Billy Casper was always remembered as being one of the finest putters, probably the finest putter and short game player in the history of the game. He had a putting stroke that was unmatched by anybody. And when we had the recent U.S. Open at the Olympic Golf Course in San Francisco just this last week, we were all reminded of 1966, when Billy Casper trailed Arnold Palmer by 7 strokes with only 9 holes to go in the championship, tied him on that last 9 holes, Billy Casper, our Billy, shot a 32 to Arnold Palmer's 39 and Billy then won the playoff the next day.

The trophy in this particular Champion's Challenge was made by Mark Martinson, one of our great western artists. It is a wonderful trophy. It is a bronze trophy entitled, Champions in the Making, and Mark Martinson is one of our budding artists and also a great golfer who accompanied Billy Casper to this tournament in Utah. So San Diego recognizes you, Billy, as being one of the greatest champions whoever lived and whoever graced our wonderful county in San Diego. We hope to see you win a lot more tournaments.

A GOOD WEEK FOR THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, this has been a good week for the people of America and for the citizens of the First Congressional District of North Carolina.

First the President signed the Agriculture Research Extension and Education Reauthorization. That legislation is important for agriculture research, as well as for restoring food stamps and the much-needed crop insurance for farmers. It recognizes the need for rural development programs, which allow the Secretary to provide funds for water and sewer development as well as funds for research programs, including those involving cotton and pfiesteria, important research needed for Eastern North Carolina.

It also provides for the continuation of land grant research programs, including those at historical black colleges and universities, and education land grants for Hispanic-serving institutions.

The food stamp restoration targets the most vulnerable legal immigrants: the elderly, disabled persons and children. It targets refugees, who often came to this country without nothing but the clothes on their backs, and veterans who fought courageously along the U.S. military forces in Vietnam.

They were eligible for food stamps prior to the Welfare Reform Act of 1996. The importance, the urgency and the fairness of the agriculture research bill to all growers and consumers of agricultural products is paramount.

We also passed H.R. 4060, the Energy and Water Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999, which includes money for the Wilmington, North Carolina port. That measure included \$8.3 million in funding for the deepening and widening of the port at Wilmington, North Carolina which has historically served as one of the greatest sources of revenue along the East Coast.

While generating over \$300 million in State and local taxes, the port creates over 80,000 jobs in North Carolina. Along with North Carolina, many other landlocked States of the southeast have used the Port of Wilmington as a conduit to the Atlantic Ocean and to the rest of the world.

Completing the Cape Fear River deepening project is indeed prudent spending of Federal funds, long range vision, and it does indeed allow for a balance of our priorities. I also applaud the passage of H.R. 4101, the fiscal year 1999 Agriculture Appropriation Bill. The bill provides a total of \$55.9 billion for agriculture, rural development and food nutrition programs.

I am delighted that several amendments to the bill were defeated, including one against the peanut program, which is so important to my district, which was voted down by a higher margin than last year. The bill increases funding for farm operation loans, maintains funding for the WIC program, funds the Federal Crop Insurance Program, increased funding for agriculture inspection and holds the line on agriculture research, and increases funding

for school lunch and the school breakfast program.

The bill also contains provisions for lifting the statute of limitations contained in the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, thus allowing black farmers who have complaints of discrimination against the Department of Agriculture to have a hearing either before the department or before the courts. Where relief is merited, it will now be granted even for the cases dating back to 1983. The plight of the black farmers in America is a plight not unlike that of other groups, with one very significant exception.

The very department designed to help them has over the last several years indeed harmed them. There has been a 64 percent decline in black farmers, just over the last 15 years, from 6,996 farmers in 1978 to 2,498 farms in 1992.

The Department of Justice ruled earlier this year that legal and technical arguments should prevent these farmers from recovering for damages done to them, taking the position that even in cases where the discrimination had been proven, documented and demonstrated, recovery was indeed possible. However, the Reagan administration had eliminated the investigating unit within the USDA which would have investigated their complaints of discrimination.

Yet the department continued to receive the complaints and in fact in its literature encouraged farmers to submit their complaints to them. Black farmers relied on this representation and indeed it was an empty process to their detriment.

It was not until the complainants failed to get relief from USDA and filed lawsuits that the Department of Justice raised the statute of limitations as a defense. Because the department formally took the position, I and others call upon our colleagues in Congress to provide swift and effective legislative remedies. I am glad to say that our Congress passed that. It was a historical day.

STANDING UP FOR FREEDOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, earlier today the Speaker talked about the historic moment that we had 50 years ago in this country when the Berlin airlift took place. He said a couple things that I wrote down here.

He talked about the importance for America to continue to, quote, reject Communist oppression across the globe. And secondly, he talked about the importance of standing up for freedom.

I think that is very important, and I think it is critical today, 50 years later, that we do that, that we look and

see what America is doing, to see if they are continuing to defend freedom across the globe the way that those that came before us did 50 years ago and the way that our Founding Fathers thought we should do.

Unfortunately, today I am concerned, as are a lot of other Republicans and Democrats, about what this administration is doing halfway across the globe in Communist China. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) who has worked on human rights issues with myself and others said this today:

There is no improvement in human rights there. The President can say that China has improved its human rights record because it exiled forcibly two dissidents. But we don't call that progress.

Earlier this week the Washington Post, on Tuesday June 23rd, had this to say about human rights in China:

Li Hai, 44 years old, a former teacher at the Chinese Medical College, is now serving a 9 year prison sentence in Beijing's prison. His crime, assembling a list of people who were jailed for taking part in pro-democracy demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in 1989. From the Beijing area alone, he documented more than 700. Of those, 158, mostly workers rather than students, received sentences of more than 9 years and are presumed to still be held for protesting for democracy in Tiananmen Square back in 1989. Many were sentenced to a life in prison, from a 22 year old to a 76 year old. Li Hai himself was convicted for prying into and gathering state secrets.

Now, in China, in Tiananmen Square, in the land where the President goes to talk about China's great progress on human rights, what the Communist government calls prying into and gathering state secrets is one individual, one citizen trying to find out who the Communist Chinese drug off to prison after they shot down and killed hundreds and maybe even thousands of demonstrators in Tiananmen Square.

The Washington Post goes on to say, We thought of Mr. Li as we read President Clinton's explanation in Newsweek yesterday of, Why I am going to Beijing. Mr. Clinton wrote of the real progress that China has made in human rights during the past year. That progress, according to the President, consists of the release of several prominent dissidents. How meager these accomplishments in human rights really are becomes clear when you stack them up against the administration's own decidedly modest goals going back to 1996, when it had already downgraded the priority of human rights.

The Washington Post concludes, Tomorrow Mr. Clinton will leave for China. He is the first President to visit since the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989. His aides promise that he will speak out on human rights there and that there is a chance that he will meet with the mother of a student killed in Tiananmen Square. The first could be valuable if his remarks are broadcast on Chinese television. The second, an important symbol, especially because many relatives of Tiananmen victims continue to be persecuted and harassed. But Mr. Clinton's comments should above all be honest. For the sake of Li Hai, the 158 documented and the many that still cannot be found, Mr. Clinton should not trumpet real progress in human rights where no human rights record of progress exists.

Going back to 1992, it is very interesting to follow what the President has said on human rights in China. I remember back during the campaign of 1992, when the President talked about the need to stand up to the butchers of Beijing, that is a position that I actually applauded because I was surprised that those of us in Congress and the administration did not do more following the brutal massacre in 1989.

The President made that vow, but soon after he got elected, he forgot about that vow, just like he forgot about the promise to link human rights with trade. And he forgot to do that very quickly. And the result, as reported by A. M. Rosenthal in the New York Times, was disastrous.

Religious freedoms and political speech continue to be crushed in China. Protestants and Catholics are thrown in jail. In fact, thrown into jail up to 2 years for simply having a bible at home and leading a bible study.

□ 1900

Over 400,000 are jailed right now. The New York Times and A. M. Rosenthal has reported that Christians and Buddhists continue to be savagely beaten, tortured in front of their families, and even killed for simply worshipping God as they choose.

This past week, I went to a Tibet freedom rally on the west lawn. We heard Tibetans talk about what has happened in their culture and how the Tibetan culture continues to be crushed. Yet, in America, we ignore some stark numbers.

We ignore the number 50. That is about how long the Communist Chinese have occupied Tibet. We ignore the number 1.2 million. That is the number of Tibetans that have been killed since the Chinese occupation. We continue to ignore the number 130,000. That is how many Tibetans today have been forced into exile. The number 250,000 is important because that is the number of Chinese troops occupying Tibet.

And 60 million is a frightening number when you want to really gauge what type of regime the President is dealing with today in Tiananmen Square. To give all Americans a little historical perspective, 60 million is the number of Chinese that have been killed by their own government since 1949, 60 million. The number is so high that it boggles the imagination.

Let us put it into this perspective: Adolph Hitler was accused of killing 6 million Jews in the Holocaust. Hitler killed 6 million Jews, and has been termed as one of the most evil men of, not only this century, but in the history of western civilization, the history of the world. Yet, we have a regime that has murdered 10 times that amount of people, murdered 60 million.

But that is a number that continues to fall on deaf ears in the United States. Why is that? I think it has something to do with another number, and that number is 9,000. And 9,000 is a very interesting number, you see, because that number is a number that mesmerizes politicians in Washington,