

"The Missing Summit" which correctly identifies Arafat's failure to revise the PLO Covenant as a major obstacle to peace. The editorial reads as follows:

The summer heat tends to slow everything down, even diplomacy. In the absence of real movement in the peace process, talk of summits is proliferating. Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu has unsuccessfully pushed for a "Madrid 2" international conference, France and Egypt have a proposal, and yesterday Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Jordan's King Hussein, and Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat met in Cairo. However, the only summit missing is the one that is most necessary—between Netanyahu and Arafat.

When Mubarak, Hussein, and Arafat last met in September, they could hardly have expected that by now there would still be no deal on the much-anticipated second redeployment. Much of the blame for delay has fallen on Netanyahu's doorstep, and indeed Netanyahu seems to be a master at drawing matters out. Next to Arafat, however, Netanyahu's delaying skills seem almost amateur.

In the current stalemate, one of the main issues in contention is Israel's demand that the Palestinians amend the PLO Covenant to erase its multiple calls for Israel's destruction. Arafat's promise to do so is as old as the Oslo process itself. The Oslo era officially began with an exchange of letters between prime minister Yitzhak Rabin and Arafat, days before the signing of the Declaration of Principles on the White House lawn. Arafat's September 9, 1993 letter to Rabin states the Covenant's denials of Israel's right to exist "are now inoperative" and that he pledges to "submit to the Palestinian National Council for formal approval the necessary changes in regard to the Palestinian Covenant."

At that time, amending the Covenant seemed imminent. It is now almost six years later, and Arafat's commitment is yet to be implemented. In April 1996, the Peres government attempted to negotiate a formula to resolve the issue, but the resolution actually passed by the PNC again made no specific amendment to the Covenant. Then in January 1997, as part of the Hebron Accords, Arafat again committed to "complete the process" of amending the Covenant.

Since then, Arafat has sent letters to President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Tony Blair retroactively listing the articles of the Covenant that were supposedly canceled by the 1996 PNC resolution. But this, too, can only be taken as a statement of intentions, since the Covenant states that it can only be amended by a two-thirds vote of the PNC, and numerous PLO officials have stated that it has been "frozen," not amended. Now Netanyahu is seen to be delaying matters by demanding that the Palestinians finally carry out a commitment that is a foundation stone of the entire process.

Since the beginning of the Oslo process, Israel has—despite fits and starts, internal division, and even the assassination of the prime minister—demonstrated its commitment to the process by transferring territorial control to the Palestinians. Even under Netanyahu, this process continued with the redeployment in Hebron, and now a major further redeployment is on the table. In this context, it is not unreasonable to characterize the situation as Netanyahu did to the diplomatic corps on Friday: "The issue is not what Israel is prepared to give—it is prepared to give considerably—but it is the Palestinians' unwillingness to give anything of substance."

In the Gaza Strip on Friday, the Palestinian Police cut off Israeli settlements after

the IDF refused passage on an Israeli security road to a convoy led by a Palestinian minister. The standoff, which could have broken out into a full-fledged shooting war, was a reminder of how dangerous the current situation is. But the lesson is not just that Israel has an interest in resolving the existing impasse, but that the Palestinians do as well.

Now that Clinton has returned from China and the end of the Knesset summer session approaches, the fate of the redeployment package will be determined. So far, the United States has not rejected Israel's concerns regarding the package on the table, but it has not subjected the Palestinians to the same public pressure that Israel has been under. The sticking point is no longer the size of the redeployment, since creative solutions can be found for the territory surrounding the Israeli settlements that will be isolated by the withdrawal. The more significant question is whether Arafat will be pressed to deliver something much less tangible than what Israel is delivering, but no less necessary for the ultimate success of the peace process. Amending the Covenant is such a fundamental building block, as is an end to the long boycott by Arafat of direct negotiations with Netanyahu.

Mr. President, the Palestinian Authority has promised since 1993 to change the PLO Covenant so that the Israeli people can be confident in the Palestinian regime's acceptance of the existence of the State of Israel. To this day, this most basic and vital action has not been done. As the Jerusalem Post correctly points out, the U.S. Government has "... not subjected the Palestinians to the same public pressure that Israel has been under."

The Palestinian Authority must formally and officially amend the Covenant. Until they do so, United States influence should be focused on this failed Palestinian promise.●

RECOGNITION OF THE DEROSI AND SON COMPANY

● Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of DeRossi and Son Company, which has been recently honored by the Small Business Administration. DeRossi and Son Company was nominated as the Regional Small Business Prime Contractor of the Year and recognized as one of the top small business prime contractors in the State of New Jersey. As a result of this nomination, DeRossi and Son has earned the U.S. Small Business Administration "Administrator's Award for Excellence" certificate. It is a pleasure for me to be able to note these accomplishments and congratulate DeRossi and Son on a job well done.

Since 1926, when Angelo and Dominick DeRossi founded the company, DeRossi and Son has manufactured military dress coats for the United States Government. The company provided clothing for the United States Armed Forces during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. DeRossi and Son has a long history of excellence, beginning in 1943 when it received the Army Navy E Award during World War II. This was an award issued for excellence in pro-

duction and quality during the war. Mr. DeRossi believes that the success of the company is due to the training he received from his grandfather and father and to the great dedication and effort his staff and employees have in serving the customer.

Small businesses face enormous odds for success in the corporate world. There are tremendous obstacles every day, yet DeRossi and Son has been able to rise above adversity. This award is a wonderful testament to its strength and perseverance among small businesses in the State of New Jersey and across the country. Few companies are able to make this claim, and I am honored to be able to say that one has been from my home state.

Both the DeRossi Family, and the company they built over the last seventy-two years, are excellent examples of an immigrant success story. The DeRossi Family's contributions have done much for the future of the town of Vineland, the State of New Jersey, and the United States as a whole. I congratulate DeRossi and Son on a job well done, and I wish both them and their employees the best of luck in the future.●

CRIME VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to join my colleagues Senator DEWINE and Senator LEAHY in sponsoring the Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act. This legislation will help us better understand and prevent crimes against Americans with disabilities.

Mr. President, Americans with disabilities are four to ten times as likely as other Americans to be the victims of crimes. That means that 54 million Americans are at increased risk of victimization because they suffer from one or more disabilities.

We have long known that criminals are opportunists, and that they target the weakest members of society for exploitation. As a result we have initiated programs to heighten public awareness of crime against women, children, and the elderly. Americans with developmental disabilities deserve the same consideration.

Many disabled Americans have been the victims of crime, Mr. President. Indeed, many of these Americans have been repeat victims because their condition renders them less likely to report incidents to the proper authorities.

If some Americans are unsafe from crime, Mr. President, all Americans are unsafe. Criminals who prey on the disabled are not only showing their lack of morality and victimizing a particularly vulnerable segment of our society, they are degrading our entire nation. To the extent they are allowed to continue their criminal activities they endanger all Americans.

That is why this legislation is so important. It will direct the Attorney General, in conjunction with the National Research Council, to develop a

research program to help us better understand and prevent crimes against the disabled. It also directs the Attorney General to include in the annual National Crime Victims Survey statistics regarding crimes against victims with developmental disabilities.

These measures, Mr. President, will help us to heighten awareness of crime against the disabled and help us put a stop to it. It will help us to make our streets and our homes safer for all Americans by protecting the most vulnerable among us.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.●

DR. NILS DAULAIRE

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, when most of us think about health we think about it on a personal or local level. Perhaps a child is suffering from an ear infection or an outbreak of chicken pox has emptied the local elementary school. But when Dr. Nils Daulaire thinks about health it is from a global perspective, and I am delighted to report that Nils was recently named the next President and CEO of the National Council for International Health.

I have known Nils for many years. He is a fellow Vermonter and a trusted friend whose advice I have valued enormously. Nils' boundless energy and devotion to helping others is an inspiration to everyone who knows him. He is as comfortable tending to a sick child in a remote village in Nepal as he is representing the United States Government in international health policy negotiations. Over the years, Nils has earned a reputation as a leading authority in the public health field.

During his tenure as Senior Health Adviser at the Agency for International Development, Nils worked to ensure that international health is a major focus of AID's efforts worldwide. He played a central role in convening a conference of health agencies and organizations to develop a multi-year U.S. strategy to strengthen global surveillance and control of infectious disease. Nils' leadership was instrumental in the strategy that emerged from that conference, which should, over time, result in a significant reduction in the number of deaths from infectious disease. As the new head of NCIH whose membership includes over 1,000 medical professionals and organizations, Nils' continued involvement in this initiative will be critical to its success.

The NCIH's mission to improve global health is a monumental task. I cannot think of a person more capable of leading NCIH into the next century than Nils Daulaire. He is a straight talker and he knows what he is talking about. He understands the medical issues and he understands the political issues. Once Nils begins his new job on August 1, NCIH's operations will be split between Nils in Vermont and his other capable staff in Washington. I look forward to continuing our close working relationship on infectious dis-

ease, on maternal health, and other important issues.

Mr. President a June 24, 1998, article in the Washington Post described Nils Daulaire's contribution to the field of international health. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 24, 1998]

A MAN TO MAKE HEALTH A GLOBAL ISSUE
(By Judy Mann)

Nils Daulaire, the U.S. government's leading authority on international health, is leaving his post as senior health adviser to the Agency for International Development to become president and CEO of the National Council on International Health.

The NCIH is an organization of more than 1,000 medical professionals and organizations; pharmaceutical companies such as Merck and Becton Dickinson & Co.; government agencies such as the Peace Corps and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; international relief organizations such as CARE, Save the Children and Project Hope; Planned Parenthood; religious relief agencies; and universities such as Harvard and Johns Hopkins. It receives funding from the MacArthur, Kellogg, Ford and Turner foundations, and some government financing.

Based in the United States, its mission is to advance policies and programs that improve health around the world. But a recent blue-ribbon panel headed by former surgeon general C. Everett Koop recommended a major restructuring of the organization. The new NCIH will focus on the need for improving global health and making health one of the cornerstones of globalization, on a par with international trade, currency flows and information and communication. A 32-member board is being replaced by a smaller board where leading medical experts can cross-fertilize ideas with experts in development and leaders in the private sector.

The Koop report also recommended hiring a president and CEO with international stature, which the board has done: Daulaire, 49, is a Phi Beta Kappa and summa cum laude graduate of Harvard College and received his medical degree from Harvard Medical School. He has a master's in public health from Johns Hopkins. He has spent two decades in fieldwork, including five years in Nepal, and has provided technical assistance in more than 20 countries. He speaks seven languages.

He was the lead U.S. negotiator at the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, the Beijing World Conference on Women in 1995 and the Rome World Food Summit in 1996. He has represented the United States in the last five World Health Organization assemblies and was helpful in the election of Gro Brundtland, former prime minister of Norway, to be director general-elect of WHO with a mission to revitalize it.

New leadership of both of these organizations holds enormous potential for putting health at the center of efforts to improve living conditions around the world. NCIH plans to change its name to the Global Health Council and aims to become, within five years, the preeminent nongovernmental source of information, practical experience, analysis and public advocacy for the most pressing global health issues.

"You can get more done from the outside than the inside," Daulaire says. "In terms of my work over the last five years, if I had had an outside organization that was highly effective in explaining things to the public, tying people together, involving the private

sector, it would have made my job much more effective. When you look at the whole movement toward a globalized economy, you can't have enormous differentials in health status. You can't have disruption of economies and trade due to the spread of disease.

"A reason disease is uncorrected is people accept it as natural," Daulaire says. "One of the consequences of the global communications revolution is people [elsewhere] will be aware of how good we have it. They will see their poor conditions and have an awareness that this is not a necessary condition."

When he first arrived in Nepal 20 years ago, "I thought I'd landed in the 14th century. Kids had never seen a wheeled vehicle. When I went back five years ago, there were satellite dishes and cellular phones." The use of information technology as a tool for health care workers and educating people in poor, rural areas has led to astounding changes in the last 15 years, he says.

Currently, the council's top health priorities are AIDS, maternal health, family planning and infectious diseases. It plans to increase public and private funding to improve effectiveness in these areas through sharing information about what works best. Using cutting-edge technology and communication is a key component of its plans. It plans to be ready for emerging diseases.

Daulaire believes the damage to foreign assistance programs by congressional budget hackers has to be reversed, but he also recalls a conversation with a staffer who works for a prominent Republican. He bluntly told Daulaire that these programs may be the right things to do but they have no constituency and so they were "going to get hammered."

The new NCIH plans to develop that constituency so that people, governments and the private sector understand that countries can't participate in the global economy when they are dragged down by health care costs that can be avoided. Daulaire sees a major role for the private sector in promoting global health, and already Becton Dickinson & Co., a multinational medical technology company, has indicated a keen interest in developing a major partnership with the new NCIH.

Daulaire's appointment is to be announced officially tomorrow at the NCIH's 25th annual meeting. He takes office Aug. 1, bringing to the post a rare blend of medical expertise, optimism, fieldwork, knowledge of bureaucracies, a network of relationships with health experts and politicians around the world, and an unusual ability to articulate complicated health and development issues to the media.

Global health is not them; it is all of us. Daulaire is the person to move that principle into the center of efforts to raise standards of living around the world.●

HONORING AN IDAHO CIVIC LEADER

● Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to an Idahoan who has distinguished himself in both the public and private sector.

Kirk Sullivan is retiring after 27 years with the Boise Cascade Corporation. But to simply say that Kirk enjoyed a long and productive career with a company is not adequate and doesn't do this outstanding individual justice.

While not a native Idahoan, Kirk has worked most of his adult life to make the state a better place to live. And over the years he's dedicated himself to helping others.