

They mastered video technology as well. The telepress conference over telephone lines was followed by the televised Worldnet Dialog using TVRO technology. The State Department will continue USIA's program to equip American embassies with Digital Video Conference equipment.

In looking back at the Cold War, there were some moments of excitement—and victory—as well as the steady years of information programs and education and cultural exchanges. The international information campaign to explain the deployment of Pershing missiles to Europe in the face of resolute Soviet opposition was an important accomplishment. So too was the effort to show the world how the Soviet Air Force downed KAL 007, killing among its passengers a member of this House. The sound and video portrayal of the attack put together by USIA riveted the United Nations and the world.

ATTAINING AMERICA'S GOALS IN THE WORLD

When the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, there were some who said that the work of America's "Cold War propaganda agency" was finished, and USIA could be "pensioned off."

The end of the Cold War did not, however, end the challenges facing the United States. Our armed forces have fought wars. Drugs, terrorism, and proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons remain grave threats to our security. Saddam Hussein and Slobodan Milosevic are only two of the thugs whose rule is buttressed by domestic press controls and by vigorous external propaganda. There are still national wire services, radio programs, and television broadcasts whose central mission is to lie about the United States.

USIA's programs aimed to counter propaganda with truth. The means of advocacy and persuasion were democratic—the conversation, the seminar, the op-ed, the open press conference. Americans from all walks of life, with many points of view, cooperated in USIA's work. These were not, then, programs tailored only to win the Cold War. Programs established on these enduring democratic concepts—solid foundations that reflect our nation's values—have proven as appropriate and effective in the new international environment as the old.

President Eisenhower's order forming USIA, still, I submit, expresses the values embedded in America's public diplomacy—"to submit to the people of other nations by means of communications techniques that the objectives and policies of the United States are in harmony with and will advance their legitimate aspirations for freedom, progress, and peace."

USIA'S PEOPLE

USIA's buildings are only a few blocks from this House. Over the years our nation has benefitted from the Agency's committed assembly of talents in many fields.

The Civil Service provided writers, television producers, film makers, exhibition planners, magazine designers, photographers, communications specialists, and of course the executives and administrators and support staff who helped the others get the job done.

USIA's Foreign Service Officers planned and directed the information and cultural programs at Embassies, consulates, and American centers. It was they who took America's message "the last three feet" as they met government officials and opinion leaders and spoke to them in their own languages. The

Foreign Service also included specialists in libraries, English instruction, student counseling, printing, and other skills.

We must also salute the local employees at USIA's posts around the world. On every continent USIA's American personnel worked together with Foreign Service National employees to plan and carry out programs. Programs conceived and run only by Americans would have had limited effectiveness. But in an everyday working partnership, Americans and local colleagues together hammered out effective presentations.

On occasions when there has been tension between the United States and another country, USIA's local employees were sometimes charged, even by friends and neighbors, with disloyalty or "selling out to the Americans." Their fidelity to USIA's work has given eloquent testimony that they are also committed to partnership, dialogue, and harmony between the goals of the United States and their own society. They deserve an extra measure of gratitude and recognition.

PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

As we make this organizational change in American public diplomacy, Mr. Speaker, we should mark well some principles that should endure as these programs and people move into the Department of State.

The first is to affirm that American foreign policy needs public diplomacy more than ever. The world has been forever changed by the communications revolution and by the democratic revolution. The first of those revolutions now allows broad access to information about foreign policy and how it affects people and societies. The second revolution engages citizens in the decisions made by their governments.

What we might call traditional diplomacy—between professional diplomats, conducting business away from the public eye—thus gives way to a larger conversation between peoples. At one time public diplomacy may have been considered a complement, a support function perhaps, for traditional diplomacy. In the age of democracy and the age of the Internet, it increasingly moves to the center.

The second principle is that the U.S. Government needs a dedicated public diplomacy arm. Occasionally one hears that in the age of CNN our nation has not need for diplomats. The commercial networks and wire services, however, cannot do the whole work of communicating American foreign policy, much less American values. They play an important role—an indispensable role—in reporting the news and informing the public. But members of the Fourth Estate themselves admit that news and public affairs budgets are always right. They recognize that broadcast news generalizes, simplifies, and dramatizes events in a direction that may be unhelpful to diplomacy. And there is the matter of editorial direction. The U.S. Government needs international information programs and activities—beyond the public affairs programs and activities already conducted by the Department of State, which are focused primarily on domestic audiences—so that the facts and the values that underlie the American system can be communicated fully, directly, and in context.

The third is that American public diplomacy must continue to be balanced. A vital principle of America's public diplomacy, international broadcasting programs, and exchanges has

been that they present American society—and the making of foreign policy—as a whole.

It is true that public diplomacy programs sometimes report on and explain official government policies—but only as one component of a broader and more important mission. American public diplomacy has always included the discussion of responsible alternative viewpoints, the coverage of debates, and other information that makes clear that what is being communicated is the enduring American consensus, not just the policy du jour of a particular Administration or a particular Department. Without evenhanded coverage—such as is explicitly required by the charter of the Voice of America—bipartisan support in Congress for public diplomacy and exchanges would, I fear, be impaired.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, America's public diplomacy must continue to address the keystone issues of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Increasingly we realize that the fundamental remedies for what we once defined as development problems or as economic problems are to make governments democratic, responsive, honest, and respectful of human rights.

Mr. Speaker, when Thomas Jefferson wrote of America's commitment to certain self-evident truths—among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—he did so to express the new American nation's "decent respect to the opinions of mankind." The men and women of the United States Information Agency have possessed the same commitment. Their calling has been to explain the United States—its foreign policy, its form of government, its society, and its ideals—to the people of other countries. They did so with honor for fifty-six years. They now move into the Department of State. I know I speak for many other members of this body when I express the nation's thanks for their service—and the hope that their programs, their talents, and their commitment will continue to prosper.

BOUNDARY WATER CANOE AREA WILDERNESS NAMED AMONG THE TOP 50 MUST-SEE SPOTS IN THE WORLD

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, after a 2-year study, the National Geographic Traveler magazine identified the 50 "must-see" places to visit in its October issue. It is a very impressive list, and not surprisingly, some of the most spectacular and well known locations in the world are included.

The United States boasted a number of historic, cultural and natural must-see sites. I was most pleased to note that the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) was included in this exclusive list. I rejoice with all the Minnesotans and Americans who have worked for the better part of this century to maintain the natural state of the over one million acres of pristine wilderness. As one of the top natural attractions in the nation, the BWCAW will hopefully be enjoyed by many more in the near millennium.

I submit for the RECORD an October 2 article from the St. Paul Pioneer Press commemorating the BWCAW.

[From the Saint Paul Pioneer Press,
Saturday, October 2, 1999]
BWCA MAKES LISTING OF 50 'MUST-SEE'
SPOTS

(By Sam Cook)

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness of northern Minnesota is among 50 "must-see spots" in the world, according to the October issue of National Geographic Traveler magazine.

Two years in the making, the list names the 50 "places of a lifetime—the must-see spots for the complete traveler."

The magazine is available on newsstands.

"We are celebrating these places as the century turns, the places you should visit in your lifetime if you are a real traveler," said Keith Bellows, editor of the travel magazine published by the National Geographic Society. These places, "capture the spirit and diversity of our world."

Ely polar explorer Will Steger wrote the text that accompanies the Boundary Waters listing; renowned photographer Jim Brandenburg added a first-person anecdote.

Brandenburg, who sells his photos in a retail gallery in Ely, was pleased to see the Boundary Waters on the list.

"There are two ways to look at it," Brandenburg said Friday. "For those of us who live here and cherish the pristine and quiet nature, we're all happy to see new business come to town—but not too much."

Unlike some more developed or spectacular places on the list the Boundary Waters must be experienced firsthand, Brandenburg said.

"You have to work to love the Boundary Waters," he said. "It isn't for sissies. It isn't for people who travel down the road and look for vistas."

The 50 winners—plus one bonus destination—were picked from more than 500 nominations by National Geographic writers and editors and outside advisers.

The Boundary Waters, designated the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness by Congress in 1978, is 1.1 million acres in size and is adjacent to other wildland areas. Quetico Provincial Park, 1 million acres in Canada, and Voyageurs National Park, 218,000 acres in Minnesota.

IN HONOR OF HERMAN R. FINK ON
HIS 103RD BIRTHDAY

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to congratulate Herman R. Fink on his 103rd birthday.

A resident of Santa Ana, Mr. Fink has lived, on his own, at the same address for 60 years. His only daughter, Lorraine, his family and friends, will gather on his birthday, October 2, 1999, for their annual celebration at his favorite restaurant. Once again, those who love and admire him, will share in the glow of this wonderful event.

During his lifetime, Mr. Fink has traveled around the world, from Egypt to Australia, from France to South America. He is truly a world-citizen who has captured the romance and excitement of all the countries he visited and his memories are the postcards that have enhanced his life and the lives of those who know him well.

Herman Fink was married for 67 years to his wife, Clara. His marriage was a perfect match made in heaven, according to his only

daughter, Lorraine Ellison of Garden Grove, California. His life is filled with the pride and joy of his two granddaughters and two great grandchildren.

Colleagues, please join with me today as we salute a wonderful man, an octogenarian, who has lived life well and to the very fullest.

HONORING KENNETH MADDY

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 1999

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and honor a lifetime of dedicated public service. Ken Maddy is a political legend in California's great Central Valley. A Republican in a largely Democratic district, Ken understood early what many of us have yet to learn about bipartisanship. Like the freeway bearing his name which runs down the middle of the Valley, Ken cuts through the political heart and soul of the Valley.

As we pause to honor him, I am reminded of his very unique leadership style. Ken skillfully forged a niche of consensus in finding solutions that proves leadership transcends political parties. To call Ken's style unique is not to fully do it justice. Every once in a while someone comes along bringing a little something "extra" to the table. Though it isn't tangible, it is nevertheless very real and it helps define leadership ability. Ken Maddy personifies that.

The Central Valley is a truly unique political arena. We pride ourselves on independent thought. We are proud of our ability to see beyond party labels and ideologies. Mr. Speaker, in large part, it is because of Ken's leadership that this thinking is prevalent today.

His dedication as a public servant is exemplary. Equally impressive is his list of accomplishments. Throughout his career, Ken authored more than 400 bills which were signed into law.

His vision and foresight put him in the front lines of legislative battles ranging from ethics of state legislators to crime; private property rights to reducing the scope of governmental regulations on agriculture; and balancing land use against legitimate environmental concerns.

Ken was also often on the cutting edge of health care issues such as Medi-Cal and Welfare Reform, free-standing cardiac catheterization labs, surgi-centers and most recently, the Healthy Families Act.

Because of his love and expertise of horse racing, Ken has virtually rewritten the horse racing law in California—writing more than 45 bills that were later adopted into law on the subject.

I know he is proudest of the very significant and lasting contributions he made in helping establish the California Center for Equine Health and Performance and the Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory at the University of California, Davis.

It is with great pride that I report to my colleagues that UC Davis officials named the building in his honor. Additionally, he was awarded the California State University Lifetime Achievement Award earlier this year.

One of the most telling signs of political maturity is acceptance and recognition by your

peers. For three years, Ken served as Chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus before serving eight years as Republican Leader. He's a text-book case on "how to make things happen while serving in the minority party."

Ken was awarded the Lee Atwater Minority Leader of the Year Award in 1992 by the National Republican Legislators Association and is a six-time delegate to the Republican National Convention from 1976–1996, including two terms as a RNC whip in 1976 and 1984.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to rise and join me in honoring the lifetime achievement of a great man—my good friend, Ken Maddy.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2116, the Veterans Millennium Health Care Act. On September 21, the bill passed the House on suspension and I inadvertently voted "no."

Mr. Speaker, the Veterans Millennium Health Care Act is an important step forward toward addressing the health care needs of our Nation's veterans. For far too long the call for long-term care has gone unanswered. The bill establishes a long-term care benefit for any veteran with a 50-percent or greater disability.

It allows the Veterans Administration (VA) greater flexibility to adjust copayments for services like eyeglasses and pharmaceuticals. The legislation enables the VA to cover the emergency care of uninsured veterans and directs them to realign inefficient facilities provided the savings are reinvested locally in the community to improve veterans' care.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2116 has the strong support of the veterans community and I am proud to support it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUBEN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 1999

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, last week, a death in my family resulted in my missing four rollcall votes—466, 467, 468 and 469—on Friday, October 1. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Rollcall 466—On agreeing to the conference report, H.R. 2084, Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act FY 2000—"yea"; rollcall 467—On agreeing to the resolution waiving points of order against the Conference Report on H.R. 1906, Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations Act FY 2000—"nay"; rollcall 468—Motion to Recommit the Conference Report on H.R. 1906, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 2000—"yea"; rollcall 469—On agreeing to the Conference Report, H.R. 1906, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 2000—"yea."