

Kay was honored as the Brazos County Volunteer-of-the-Year by the Republican Party of Brazos County. Somehow, through it all, she always makes time to be a good friend, wife, mother and confidant to those in need of common-sense advice.

Many citizens who serve in public office in Brazos County, the Texas Legislature and in the halls of the United States Congress owe a great debt to the tireless efforts of Kay Schulze. I am delighted to admit that I would not now be serving my first term in the U.S. House of Representatives representing the Eighth Congressional District of Texas had Kay Schulze not believed in me. For the past two years she had also served on my Texas A & M University Agricultural Intern Selection Committee, interviewing and recommending bright young students who she believes can contribute to serving the constituents of our district.

Kay Schulze is a phenomenal person with a wonderful intellect, an unshakable faith and a very, very good heart. I am proud and blessed to call her my friend.

Recently, I am sad to report, Kay rejoined her family in Ohio as she continues her courageous battle against cancer. But there is no spot on this Earth distant enough to reach beyond the love, thoughts and prayers of her dedicated friends in Texas.

America is a better place today because of Kay Schulze.

NEW GLOBAL ECONOMIC PLAN

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. PAUL. Global leaders are scurrying around to put together, as quickly as possible, a new plan to solve the international financial crisis.

The world economies have been built on generous credit expansion with each country inflating their currencies at different rates. Additionally, each country has had different political, tax, and regulatory policies leading to various degrees of trust and stability. Economies that have "enjoyed" inflationary booms, by their very nature, must undergo a market correction. The market demands deflation of all excesses, while the politicians and special interests agitate for continued credit inflation. Under these circumstances, financial assets may deflate in price but monetary inflation continues and the currency is further depreciated thus putting serious pressure on the dollar; as in the case of the United States.

Fluctuating fiat currencies, no matter how inefficient as compared to a world commodity monetary standard, function solely because exchange rates are allowed to fluctuate and currency movements across borders are freely permitted as capital seeks the most efficient market. This process provides an indication when host countries need to improve monetary and fiscal policy.

A gold standard solves capital flow problems automatically and avoids all currency speculation. Gold prevents excesses from developing to any dangerous level.

Decades ago, the gold standard was abandoned and now our global planners want to take another step to regulate all capital flows

throughout the world thus removing the only good indicator left to warn of dangers ahead and the need for sound reform. The rapid transfer of capital around the world is the messenger and not the cause. Killing the messenger will only hide and increase distortions while prolonging the economic pain.

The proposal of the Group of 22 to regulate capital flows through a new "World Central Bank" prevents any effort to restore efficient market mechanisms and prevents any serious discussion for using gold as the money of choice.

All money managers in major countries decry currency controls by any individual country yet are now about to embark on a new world-wide approach to regulating all capital flows—a global economic plan to socialize all world credit. But, it won't work because the plan is deeply and inherently flawed.

First, the plan demands additional appropriations to transfer wealth from the richer to the poorer nations through increased funding of the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Development Bank, and direct foreign aid programs.

Second, it calls for more credit expansion by the richer nations, more loan guarantees, and export-import bank credits and, indirectly, by providing credit to the Exchange Stabilization Fund and possibly to the Bank International Settlements.

Third this plan calls for an international government agreement to strictly control capital flows and mandate debt forgiveness in contrast to allowing countries to default. Controlling swift movements of capital is impossible and any attempt only encourages world government through planning by a world fiat monetary system. Any temporary "benefit" can only be achieved through an authoritarian approach to managing the world economy, all done with the pretense of preserving financial stability at the expense of national sovereignty and personal liberty.

Let there be no doubt, the current chaos is being used to promote a new world fiat monetary system while giving political powers to its managers.

Instead, we should be talking about abandoning the paper money system we have lived with for 27 years. It has, after all, brought us the current world-wide financial mess.

Free markets and stable money should be our goal, not further institutionalizing of world economic planning and fiat money at the sacrifice of personal liberty. Indeed, we need a serious discussion of the current crisis but so far no one should be encouraged by the direction in which the Group of 22 is going. Our responsibility here in the Congress is to protect the dollar, not to sit idly by as it's being deliberately devalued.

STARTING TO USE THE NEWLY RATIFIED TREATY AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of the Honorable Members of the

House, and the American people, the recently ratified Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. This is one of the five basic human rights treaties the United States has ratified.

I am following the lead of Congressman RONALD V. DELLUMS, who read into the RECORD important sections of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is important that its provisions become part of our thinking and that we carry out our treaty commitments as we build enforcement of human rights law throughout this country at the federal, state and local levels. Our work against torture and other illegal practices in this country will strengthen work against torture in other countries.

This Convention Against Torture entered into force for the United States on October 21st, 1994 with no fanfare or coverage by the media. By ratifying this Convention, the United States made it part of the supreme law of the land under the U.S. Constitution, Article VI, paragraph 2. And the U.S. Government committed itself to take three steps:

1. To publicize the text throughout the nation, including notifying the states to publicize the text at the state and local levels;

2. To prepare a report on "the measures they have taken to give effect to their undertakings" under the treaty within one year after its entry into force, and every four years thereafter;

3. To meet with the UN Committee Against Torture after filing each report in order to work toward compliance with all provisions of the Convention in all federal agencies and at the state and local levels.

The treaty describes at length what the United States and all signatory nations must do to stop torture. Article 16 commits each nation to take the same steps to stop cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In order to stop both kinds of practices, the United States made a commitment in Article 10 to "ensure that education and information regarding the prohibition against torture [and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment] are fully included in the training of law enforcement personnel, . . .", as I will read in full later.

I am happy to report to the House, and to the American people, that experience with UN human rights treaties is that the reporting process works. Studies show that 32 out of 36 countries have improved their human rights laws after going through the reporting process more than once. The method of enforcement is familiar to many of us: it is the mobilization of shame. The Committee hears from a government, dialogues with officials of that government, makes its report, which it discusses with that government, and then can report its findings to the UN General Assembly.

However, the United States has not yet filed its first report, due Oct. 21, 1995. The second U.S. report will be due Oct. 21, 1999. Each report by the UN Committee Against Torture must mention that the U.S. has not met its treaty obligations to date.

I now offer several pages of excerpts from the Convention. All deletions are marked with . . . The full treaty is available in International Legal Materials, Volume 23, page 1027 and Volume 24 at p. 535 (1985). Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment