funeral mass were the heads of a number of national Orthodox Churches, and Cardinal Edward Cassidy, who represented Pope John Paul II.

Messages of condolence on the passing of Karekin I have been sent to the religious and national leaders from around the world. President Clinton stated, “His Holiness was widely respected for his deep scholarship, deep sense of principle and his sincere devotion to the broadcast possible ecumenical dialogue.” President Kocharian noted that Karekin I, in his fortunate distinction to be one of the few Supreme Patriarchs to serve as Catholics of All Armenians in an independent Armenia.

Last week, an Ecclesiastical Council, composed of the 49 bishops and archbishops, elected Archbishop Nersapalian as Locum Tenens to run the affairs of the Catholicosate until a new Catholicos is elected. Archbishop Apostalian, who is 62 years old, was born in Turkey but educated in Armenia. Although the traditions of the church dictate that an election should take place after a six-month wait, a change in the rules has been proposed to permit an election before the year 2000 so that the Armenian Apostolic Church could fully participate in the Jerusalem commemorations of the second millennium of Christ’s birth.

Mr. Speaker, Karekin was born in Syria in 1932, baptized as Neshan Sarkissian. He was educated at Oxford in England, and held top church positions in New York, Lebanon and Iran. He was a unique individual in the way he combined a deep reverence for one of the world’s oldest religious traditions with the modern word view. He frequently spoke Armenian, English, French, and Arabic. He was equally at home in meetings with the leaders of other religions, and with leaders of foreign governments and international institutions like the World Bank.

In 1991, Armenia—the first nation to embrace Christianity as its national religion achieved its independence from the officially atheistic Soviet Union. Four years later, Karekin was elected as the 131st leader of the Armenian Church, after the death of Vazgen I, who had served for 40 years. At that point, he took up residence in the Armenian town of Echmiadzin, the seat of the Armenian Church.

Mr. Speaker, I consider myself fortunate to have had the opportunity to meet Karekin, both here in the United States, and also at Echmiadzin. He was a man of deep faith and spirituality. But he also addressed very worldly concerns, such as calling for a peaceful solution to the Nargorno Karabagh conflict and securing Armenia’s place in a free and prosperous world. He was committed to be a major breakthrough in relations between different branches of Christianity, Pope John Paul II had been scheduled to visit Armenia. Unfortunately, the serious illness of the Catholics, as well as the Pope’s recent health concerns, caused that visit to be put off. As a Roman Catholic, with deep concern for the Armenian people, I hope that a meeting between the leaders of these two great churches will eventually take place.

Mr. Speaker, the Armenian Apostolic Church, which will celebrate its 1,700th anniversary in the year 2001—one of the so-called Ancient Churches of the East which split away from Byzantine Christianity before the Great Schism of 1054, which divided the Eastern and Western Churches. Christianity was brought to Armenia by the apostles Jude and Bartholomew. King Trdat III proclaimed Armenia a Christian country in AD 301, 36 years before Emperor Constantine I, the first Christian ruler of the Roman Empire, was baptized. During the many years that Armenia endured under foreign domination, the Armenian Apostolic Church was the focus of the national aspirations and identity for the Armenian people. To this day, the Armenian Church is a major focal point for all Armenians, those living in Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh, and the millions of others in the Armenian Diaspora, including more than one million Armenian-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion, I join with the Armenian people in mourning the passing of Karekin I, a great man who leaves a towering legacy.
have the flexibility to develop agreements which are tailored to their unique situation. These types of agreements have been successfully used in energy efficiency initiatives. Credits are awarded for measured reductions against a company's historic releases. This results in a situation which rewards environmental benefits, not regulation saviness, is similar to the Second Generation approach several of my colleagues are exploring for improving environmental performance in general. Finally, this bill, by focusing on voluntary actions that truly address today's needs, mirrors the successes many of our States and localities have had in addressing a wide range of domestic issues.

I am proud to join with my esteemed colleagues in introducing this innovative legislation, and I encourage all of my colleagues in the House to support our efforts.

Section-by-Section Analysis of Bill

Section 1—Title and Table of Contents

Section 2—Purpose. To encourage voluntary actions to mitigate potential environmental impacts of greenhouse gas emissions by ensuring that the emission baselines of participating companies receive appropriate credit. These credits for voluntary mitigation actions would be usable in future domestic greenhouse gas emission programs.

The purpose is to encourage voluntary actions, not to encourage a future domestic program. The bill is not tied to Kyoto or any specific international greenhouse gas agreement. Credits would be usable in any domestic program.

Section 3—Definitions. A number of terms are defined including a number of terms specific to the carbon sequestration portion of the bill.

Section 4—Authority for Voluntary Action Agreements. This section provides the authority for these agreements to the President and allows delegation to any federal department or agency.

Section 5—Entitlement to Greenhouse Gas Reduction Credit for Voluntary Action. Provides authority for credits for certain projects under the initiative for joint implementation of prospective domestic actions (includes a significantly revised sequestration); and retrospective past actions. This includes a third-party verification provision to the past actions.

This section also includes a Congressional notification provision when the amount of credits equals 350 million metric tons carbon equivalent. This provision is designed to preserve future Congress' options.

Section 6—Baseline and Base Period. This section provides guidance on developing baselines from which reductions are measured.

Section 7—Sources and Carbon Reservoirs Covered by Voluntary Action Agreements. This section explains how sources are calculated. This bill provides provisions for dealing with Kyoto's growth. This section allows baselines adjustments to reflect a company's increased (or decreased) output, net of the general economic growth of the country, which rewards with major growth are rewarded by having their baselines increased, while the environment is protected by offsets from companies which are not growing. In effect, companies with major growth are rewarded by having their baselines increased, while the environment is protected by offsets from companies which are not growing. In effect, companies with major growth are rewarded by having their baselines increased, while the environment is protected by offsets from companies which are not growing.

Section 8—Measurement and Verification. This section provides the reporting responsibilities of participants.

Section 9—Participation by Manufacturers and Adopters of End-Use, Consumer and Similar Technologies. This section provides guidance for manufacturers of products sold to consumers, such as autos, refrigerators, and computers. Use of these products contribute substantially to the overall greenhouse gas emissions. However, without this section, the incentives in these areas would not be captured in the voluntary program. This section provides incentive for manufacturers of these products to increase their energy efficiency and other emission reductions in the products they produce.

Section 10—Carbon Sequestration. This section provides guidance on what carbon sequestration projects qualify for voluntary action credits. This guidance is designed to ensure scientifically acceptable methods are utilized in designing these projects, as well as requirements for monitoring, reporting and verification. Credits for carbon sequestration are limited to 20% of all credits available under this act.

Section 11—Trading and Pooling. This provides authority for trading credits and aranging pooling agreements among participants. The pooling authority can provide a means for small businesses and others to participate.

Section 12—Relationship to Future Domestic Greenhouse Gas Regulatory Statute. This provision gives the companies the guarantees they need that these actions will be applicable to any future program that could be authorized by the Congress.

Tribute to Federal Judge Kenneth K. Hall of West Virginia

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II
OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1999

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to, and to celebrate the life of Federal Judge Kenneth K. Hall of West Virginia. Kenneth K. Hall, who was born in Boone County, West Virginia, died at the age of 81 at his home in West Virginia after a 47 year career as an distinguished and Federal judge. He began his service to our State and the Nation when he became a circuit judge in the county of his birth in 1952 at the age of thirty-three. He was appointed to his federal judge's post in 1971 by President Nixon.

Five years later, Judge Hall was named to the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia, comprised of West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina. Well-known for his humor, his wisdom, his straightforward manner and understanding of West Virginians, as well as his son Keller. Our thoughts and prayers go out to them, and we keep them and all West Virginians in our hearts as they mourn the loss of Judge Hall's incisive humor, his masterful storytelling, and his deep and compassionate understanding of the people he loved and served so well.

Tribute to the Laneri Family and the O.B. Macaroni Company

HON. KAY GRANGER
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1999

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I know the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in recognizing a family, company, and corporate citizen of Fort Worth who, for the past 100 years, have not only been significant contributors to the Fort Worth community and the state of Texas but have also made the best pasta this side of Italy. The Laneri family and O.B. Macaroni Company have been a cornerstone of the Fort Worth community; and, as they celebrate their 100th anniversary this year, they are doing so in grand fashion by donating thousands of pounds of pasta to those in need in North Texas and around the world. I want to take this opportunity to recognize the Laneri family, owners and managers of O.B. Macaroni Company, for their lifetime contribution to the well being of the community.

An outstanding corporate citizen of Fort Worth, this family firm was founded in 1899. From the beginning, John B. (J.B.) Laneri, the family patriarch who came to Fort Worth in 1882, was the link between the company and the community.

In 1905, O.B. Macaroni Company was incorporated and J.B. Laneri became president. He was an early member of the Board of Trade, Director of the Fort Worth National Bank from 1902, and a noted philanthropist and local benefactor until his death in 1935. His home, built in 1921 at 902 S. Jennings Ave., is on the Texas Historical Register.

Located at the hub of the vast railroad network which reaches out of Fort Worth, the O.B. Macaroni Company shipped its popular products all across America, as well as provided scores of schools and constant employment to the neighborhood.

The company grew; and in 1907 J.B.'s nephew, Louis Laneri, came to Fort Worth.