

that the head of the Mexican Chamber, Jorge Zapata, after reading the Times, is preparing an offer to replace Mr. Donahue. Zapata, a hard-driving, Harvard Business School trained economist, is willing to work for one-eighth of Mr. Donahue's executive compensation package and move to Washington before the year's end. This could lead to reductions in management salaries at the Chamber below Mr. Donahue's level and result in an overall reduction in membership dues.

Mr. Donahue heaved a sigh and, deferring comment, suggested that they all go out for a three-martini lunch.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, I was in Connecticut participating in my district's nominating convention and, therefore, missed six recorded votes.

I take my voting responsibility very seriously, having missed only a handful of votes in my nearly 13 years in Congress.

I would like to say for the record that had I been present I would have voted "no" on recorded vote No. 373, "yes" on recorded vote No. 374, "yes" on recorded vote No. 375, "yes" on recorded vote No. 376, "yes" on recorded vote No. 377, and "no" on recorded vote No. 378.

#### IN HONOR OF JIM DUNBAR

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of San Francisco's best-known and best-loved radio personalities as he assumes new responsibilities at the station which has been his home since 1963. Jim Dunbar is leaving the morning show at KGO Radio after 25 years of being San Francisco's favorite way to start the day.

Jim Dunbar's career in radio began in 1952 in East Lansing, MI, where Dunbar worked for WKAR providing commentary for Michigan State football games. Over the next eight years, Dunbar worked as a disc jockey, a newscaster, and a program director, and his work took him from Kansas to Detroit to New Orleans. By 1960, he was working as assistant program director and on-air talent for WLS in Chicago. During the three years he was there, WLS flourished and Dunbar attracted the attention of KGO in San Francisco.

By 1963, KGO had tried a variety of formats, but it always ended up last in the ratings. Dunbar was hired as program director and given the charge of turning around the station's fortunes. By any measure, he has had enormous success. Dunbar began many creative segments, including "The Man on the Street," but his most lasting innovation was the "Newstalk" format. It combined news coverage, commentary, and call-in talk radio in a way that no other station at the time had done. By 1978 "KGO Newstalk AM 810" had

become the most popular station in the market. It has never relinquished that position.

Although Dunbar intended to work solely as the program director, he soon found himself on the air as the afternoon talk show host implementing the Newstalk format. In 1974, he switched from the afternoon show to become the co-anchor of the KGO Radio Morning News. On this program, for the past 26 years, Dunbar has informed and entertained San Francisco as host of the most popular morning show.

Dunbar also hosted KGO Television's morning talk show AM San Francisco from 1965–1979 and anchored the 5 p.m. news from 1974–1976. He not only reported the news on AM San Francisco but became the news when the "Zodiac" serial killer, still at-large, agreed to call Dunbar on the air. The program was so dramatic that rival television stations encouraged their viewers to watch Dunbar's program instead.

In recognition of his leadership and excellence in the field of broadcasting, Dunbar was inducted into the Radio Hall of Fame in 1999. He is currently the only San Francisco radio personality with that distinction. He has also received a Lifetime Achievement Award from Northwestern University's School of Journalism and was part of the Associated Press Television and Radio Association of California-Nevada's "Best Anchor Team" in 1994, along with Ted Wygant.

Though he is leaving the morning show, Jim is not retiring quite yet. He will continue his work at KGO with topical essays and, when called upon, news reports.

I join with his wife, Beth, his children, Brooke and Jim Jr., and all of his loyal listeners in congratulating Jim on a wonderful career thus far and wishing him many more creative years.

#### HONORING KEN BLACKMAN

### HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

### HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, we, the Representatives serving Santa Rosa, California, rise today to recognize and celebrate the retirement of Ken Blackman. Ken Blackman served as City Manager for Santa Rosa for 30 years. He was a dedicated and effective public servant. During his time of public service, the city grew into a community that Forbes Magazine named the third-best place to do business in the country. The Press Democrat also ranked Blackman among the 50 Sonoma County people whose leadership and contributions shaped the county in the 20th century.

Ken Blackman helped create Annadel State Park and Santa Rosa Plaza, lobbied for improved services for the homeless, kept city finances stable and helped start the country's wastewater agricultural reclamation project. All of Ken Blackman's efforts have succeeded in his goal to make Santa Rosa a better place.

Mr. Speaker, it is our great pleasure to pay tribute to Ken Blackman for his many years of service to Santa Rosa. We are proud to represent such a fine citizen. We extend our best

wishes to Ken Blackman and his family for continued success in the years of his retirement.

#### IN CELEBRATION OF THE GRAND OPENING OF THE MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE VILLAGE OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

### HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today I celebrate the Grand Opening of the Museum of African American Technology (MAAT) Science Village in Oakland, California. This event will take place on Saturday, July 29, 2000.

The Science Village is a unique effort by the Northern California Council of Black Professional Engineers (NCCBPE) to present the lives and scientific contributions of African Americans. Through the museum's interactive features, and the ancient African concept of Ma'at, which explores truth and balance in relation to the universe, the Village will encourage the NCCBPE's long standing goal of increasing the number of African American youth who pursue careers in science and engineering.

The Village includes a diverse number of showcases that will reach out to the community. In addition to the scientific concepts and applications that the community has access to, the Science Village will feature a science mobile that will reach out to the community with supplemental classroom material and fun activities.

The actual museum will run a series of seminars about the scientific achievements of African Americans, while providing a collection of magazines, books, and journals that focus on their achievements and their remarkable lives.

It is the hope of the NCCBPE that the scientific accomplishments of African Americans will encourage further discovery in the lives of today's youth. To that end, the museum will also provide further information on methods to prepare for a career in science and engineering. An Internet cafe will also complement the museum's more traditional materials. The cafe will be complete with computers for teaching scientific concepts and technical skills while providing outlets for academic and career research.

The African American Technology Science Village is truly an innovative reminder of the vital ways that the African American community has contributed to this country's development. I am excited to join in the grand opening and look forward to the possibility of similar facilities being established throughout the country.

#### THE RELIGIOUS LAND USE AND INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS ACT OF 2000

### HON. CHARLES T. CANADY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues the

gentleman from New York, Mr. NADLER and the gentleman from Texas, Mr. EDWARDS, the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act, a bill designed to protect the free exercise of religion from unnecessary government interference. The legislation uses the recognized constitutional authority of the Congress to protect one of the most fundamental aspects of religious freedom—the right to gather and worship—and to protect the religious exercise of a class of people particularly vulnerable to government regulation—institutionalized persons.

The land use section of the legislation would prohibit discrimination against or among religious assemblies and institutions, and prohibit the total unreasonable limits on religious assemblies and institutions. Finally, it would require that land use regulations that substantially burden the exercise of religion be justified by a compelling interest. The legislation would also require that a substantial burden on an institutionalized person's religious exercise be justified by a compelling interest.

The Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act is a partial response to rulings by the Supreme Court which have curtailed constitutional protection for one of our most fundamental rights. In 1990, the Supreme court in *Employment Division v. Smith* held that governmental actions under neutral laws of general applicability—that is, laws which do not “target” religion for adverse treatment—are not ordinarily subject to challenge under the free exercise clause even if they result in substantial burdens on religious practice. In doing so, the Court abandoned the strict scrutiny legal standard for governmental actions that have the effect of substantially burdening the free exercise of religion. Prior to the *Smith* decision the Court had for many years recognized, as the Court said in 1972 in *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, that “[a] regulation neutral on its face may, in its application, nonetheless offend the constitutional requirement for government neutrality if it unduly burdens the free exercise of religion.”

In response to widespread public concern regarding the impact of the *Smith* decision, the Congress in 1993 passed the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, frequently referred to as RFRA, which sought to restore the strict scrutiny legal standard for governmental actions that substantially burdened religious exercise. RFRA was based in part on the power of Congress under Section 5 of the 14th Amendment to “enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions” of the 14th Amendment with respect to the States. The Supreme Court in 1997 in the *City of Boerne v. Flores*, however, held that Congress had gone beyond its proper powers under Section 5 of the 14th Amendment in enacting RFRA.

The Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act approaches the issue of protecting free exercise in a way that will not be subject to the same challenge that succeeded in *Boerne*. Its protection for religious assemblies and institutions and for institutionalized persons applies where the religious exercise is burdened in a program or activity operated by the government that receives Federal financial assistance, a provision closely tracking Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Such protection also applies where the burden on a person's religious exercise, or removal of the burden, would affect interstate commerce, also following in the tradition of the civil rights laws.

In addition, the land use section applies to cases of discrimination and exclusion to cases in which land use authorities can make individualized assessments of proposed land uses. These provisions are designed to remedy the well-documented discriminatory and abusive treatment suffered by religious individuals and organizations in the land use context.

The protection afforded religious exercise by this legislation in the area of land use and zoning will be of great significance to people of faith. Attempting to locate a new church in a residential neighborhood can often be an exercise in futility. Commercial districts are frequently the only feasible avenue for the location of new churches, but many land use schemes permit churches only in residential areas, thus giving the appearance that regulators are being generous to churches when just the opposite is true. Other land use restrictions are more brazen. Some deliberately exclude all new churches from an entire city, others refuse to permit churches to use existing buildings that non-religious assemblies had previously used, and some intentionally change a zone to exclude a church. For example, churches who applied for permits to use a flower shop, a bank, and a theater were excluded when the land use regulators rezoned each small parcel of land into a tiny manufacturing zone.

The Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act is supported by a broad coalition of more than 70 religious and civil rights groups ranging from the Family Research Council and Campus Crusade for Christ to the National Council of Churches People for the American Way. While it does not fill the gap in the legal protections available to people of faith in every circumstance, it will provide critical protection in two important areas where the right to religious exercise is frequently infringed.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHARLES F. BASS**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 10, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4461) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by my colleagues from Oklahoma and Maine.

Prescription drugs are playing an increasing role in health care, and thereby account for a growing share of health care costs. To help address this trend, I have supported legislation to make health insurance, including employer-provided and Medicare managed care plans, which often provide special coverage for prescription medication, more affordable, accessible, and fair.

But a particular problem with prescription drug costs is foreign price controls. Countries

like Canada maintain artificially low drug prices, contributing to higher prices in America's free market as companies seek to recoup costs for research and development, which in turn benefits all countries. Simply establishing price controls in America would seriously risk such life-saving and life-improving innovation. Instead, we must focus on ways to break down foreign price controls and create a broader free market in prescription drugs. A first step would be to remove existing barriers to trade while maintaining safety and quality controls.

For example, I am a cosponsor of the Drug Import Fairness Act, H.R. 3240, which would remove unwarranted red tape from legal prescription imports from other countries under current reporting requirements. I also recently cosponsored the International Prescription Drug Parity Act, H.R. 1885, which would revise reporting requirements better to facilitate imports from FDA-certified facilities abroad while continuing to protect safety and quality standards.

This amendment is a step in the same direction, and I hope that Congress will continue to examine additional steps to open up free trade in prescription drugs while maintaining safety and quality standards.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 12, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the FY 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill is a bare-bones measure.

This bill provides for a mere \$13.3 billion—about \$200 million less than the FY2000 Act and \$1.8 billion, or 12%, below the President's \$15.1 billion FY2001 request.

Most disconcerting are the inadequate funding levels for debt relief and HIV/AIDS, and language placing restrictions on international funds for family planning.

The Foreign Operations Appropriations bill contains only \$82 million of the \$472 million requested for multilateral debt relief assistance. This is appalling.

Developing countries are struggling to pay debts that are crippling their economies. These countries have had to make drastic cuts in education and health care in order to make payments on these debts.

Debt relief is good moral and economic policy. Relieving the debt burden borne by the world's poorest nations will significantly improve the lives of millions of people around the world, while also serving U.S. interests by promoting stability and self-sufficiency in these countries.

Last month, the United Nations issued a report that uncovered the major devastation of