

TEAM Act passed in the Senate. The TEAM Act in essence says that employers may organize groups which run counter to the independent unions, actually undercut the activities of the independent unions or will guarantee that unions will never be organized; they are independent.

In addition to that, I just came from a hearing this morning where an attack was being made on organized labor's contributions to political campaigns. Organized labor is being singled out, and they are being pummeled by the Republican majority because they made contributions in large numbers to Democrats. The labor unions are being told you cannot do this. They want new regulations on labor unions.

Labor unions are already the most overregulated institutions in our society. The regulations on labor unions, as my colleagues know, do not compare with anything else. We do not regulate corporations as much as we regulate labor unions, but we are going to impose more regulations on them to keep them from making contributions to people they consider operating politically in their own interests.

I have a chart which shows that all of the sectors of the American economy are giving large amounts of money to political candidates. The chart is from the Center for Political Responsiveness which shows what the financial sector gave, the agricultural sector gave, the defense industry, the energy industry. All of these are greater than organized labor.

Alexis Herman should be put in place because we need that leadership in labor, and let us stop the attack on organized labor.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DELAY). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.)

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are appreciative of those women and men who devote their abilities to government service and who see in their tasks the opportunity to serve You, oh God, by being of service to others.

We are indebted to those public servants whose names we know and who occupy positions of great trust. But we especially remember this day those people whose names are not well-

known, but whose commitment and enthusiasm to their tasks is acknowledged and valued.

Whatever our responsibility, let us go forward in unity and in trust to do the works of justice and mercy. This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from California [Mrs. TAUSCHER] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. TAUSCHER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

CINCINNATI FLOOD YIELDS TWO YOUNG HEROES

(Mr. CHABOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, whenever natural disaster strikes, America gets a few new heroes, selfless individuals who come to the aid of their neighbors in need.

Earlier this month Cincinnati, my community, was one of those river communities in the Midwest that felt the effects of the worst floods in the last 30 years. And true to form, Cincinnatians were at their best, from the city and county employees who worked day and night, to the charitable organizations, churches, schools and businesses, to neighborhood folks who lent a helping hand.

One of the most heartwarming stories I heard centers around two young ladies from Oakdale School in Bridge-town: Paige Craynon, who is 9 years old, and April Pitman, who is 10. On their own, Paige and April went door-

to-door collecting items to help suffering flood victims. Then their classmates at Oakdale School joined in and brought in supplies to help those in need.

That is what America is all about, Mr. Speaker. Let me join my colleagues and my fellow Cincinnatians in congratulating Paige and April and all their classmates at Oakdale School for a job well done.

A BALANCED BUDGET CANNOT WAIT

(Mrs. TAUSCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, last week more than 100 members of the Democratic Caucus signed the Tauscher-Stenholm-Minge letter that called on both the President and the Republican majority to present a CBO-scored balanced budget proposal. This letter was an attempt to move the stalled budget process forward in a bipartisan manner.

As a former investment banker who spent 14 years on Wall Street, I find it is inconceivable that we could go yet another year without coming to a resolution on a balanced budget.

Today, I am encouraged to hear Speaker GINGRICH has suggested delaying tax cuts until a balanced budget is reached.

If the Speaker or any of our colleagues would like a blueprint for balancing the budget without raising or cutting taxes, I ask them to take a close look at the Blue Dog Coalition budget. Our budget deals with tax cuts outside the scope of the balanced budget plan while keeping them consistent with a balanced budget.

The coalition budget is a plan that can help us move forward toward achieving a truly bipartisan balanced budget. I implore my colleagues to listen to the American people who sent us here. Let us go to work on balancing the budget. We cannot wait any longer.

H.R. 400, THE 21ST CENTURY PATENT SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT

(Mr. COBLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, opponents of H.R. 400, the 21st Century Patent System Improvement Act, have embraced a "Chicken Little" strategy distinguished by two attributes: First they announce H.R. 400 sells out the country and, second, they repeat it again and again. This dumbing-down approach only produces heat, not light.

If these same opponents took time to read H.R. 400 they would understand why it helps our national economy. The 18-month publication requirement in the bill would allow an American inventor to review a given application and decide if he should continue to develop his own idea or to pursue other

alternatives. H.R. 400 creates no opportunity to steal the contents of a published application.

Our opponents believe that the patent system should serve only the selfish interests of those applicants wishing to abuse the process by suing American inventors who develop technology and create jobs. In contrast, the Constitution charges the Congress with the responsibility of creating a system that balances the legitimate needs.

COMBAT BOOTS FROM CHINA?

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last week the Pentagon denied that combat boots made in China were issued to our troops. The Pentagon said they awarded four contracts to American companies. It was impossible for that to happen.

Mr. Speaker, it is evident that the Pentagon's left foot does not know what their right foot is wearing. I have Nighthawk combat boots in my possession, made in China, that were issued to a sergeant of the Air Force Reserve.

Now, let us tell it like it is. The Pentagon has always told us in debates, if they could not buy those cheaper imports, they could not keep their costs down. You know what I tell Congress to do? Tell the Pentagon that we can hire generals and admirals a lot cheaper from Korea, too, and we could keep the cost down.

I am asking my colleagues to join me in investigating this matter, why military combat boots were issued to our troops.

HOW COMP TIME WORKS

(Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to give an example of how comp time would work under H.R. 1, the Working Families Flexibility Act.

Let us say an employee works 10 hours of overtime, 50 hours total in a week in January. She chooses comp time in compensation for the overtime hours. Her paycheck for the week reflects pay for 40 hours at her regular hourly rate. She puts 15 hours, one and a half hours for every hour of overtime, into her comp time bank. She decides to use her comp time during a week in May to visit a friend. During the week in May she works 25 hours, uses 15 hours of comp time, and her paycheck for the week is 40 hours. She pays taxes, and is credited with wages when she is paid for the comp time in May.

This is what public sector employees have been able to do for years. H.R. 1 would give private sector employees the same choice. H.R. 1 does not require employers to offer comp time. It

protects the employee's voluntary choice whether or not to take time off as compensation for working overtime hours.

H.R. 1, the Working Families Flexibility Act, is commonsense legislation, and as we look at the public sector, we know it works. I urge my colleagues to support it. It is family friendly.

REPUBLICANS NEED TO OFFER BUDGET PROPOSAL OF THEIR OWN

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Speaker GINGRICH stood in the well of the Chamber and he reiterated the 13 points of the Republican agenda. One of these priorities, balancing the Federal budget, is one both Democrats and Republicans share.

But, Mr. Speaker, actions speak louder than words. We can all talk about the importance of balancing the budget, but it is only the Democrats who have put a balanced budget on the table. The Republicans have yet to offer a budget proposal of their own.

Every day American families find a way to balance their own household budgets. They expect Congress to do the same. We cannot let down these families. We must find a way to balance the Federal budget.

The Democrats have produced a balanced budget proposal. Now it is time for the Republicans to quit talking, to start acting. It is time for them to produce a budget proposal.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

VICTIM RIGHTS CLARIFICATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 924) to amend title 18, United States Code, to give further assurance to the right of victims of crime to attend and observe the trials of those accused of the crime, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 924

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Victim Rights Clarification Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. RIGHTS OF VICTIMS TO ATTEND AND OBSERVE TRIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§3510. Rights of victims to attend and observe trial

"(a) NON-CAPITAL CASES.—Notwithstanding any statute, rule, or other provision of law, a United States district court shall not order any victim of an offense excluded from the trial of a defendant accused of that offense because such victim may, during the sentencing hearing, make a statement or present any information in relation to the sentence.

"(b) CAPITAL CASES.—Notwithstanding any statute, rule, or other provision of law, a United States district court shall not order any victim of an offense excluded from the trial of a defendant accused of that offense because such victim may, during the sentencing hearing, testify as to the effect of the offense on the victim and the victim's family or as to any other factor for which notice is required under section 3593(a).

"(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term 'victim' includes all persons defined as victims in section 503(e)(2) of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"3510. Rights of victims to attend and observe trial."

(c) CLARIFICATION OF GROUNDS FOR EXCLUSION.—Section 3593(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "For the purposes of the preceding sentence, the fact that a victim, as defined in section 3510, attended or observed the trial shall not be construed to pose a danger of creating unfair prejudice, confusing the issues, or misleading the jury," after "misleading the jury."

(d) EFFECT ON PENDING CASES.—The amendments made by this section shall apply in cases pending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WEXLER], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM].

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Victims and their families often describe great frustration at the witnessing of the judicial process. Often this frustration comes from their feeling the process is not about them or their loss but all about the defendant. And while we all understand that the guilt or innocence of the defendant must be of primary concern to the Judiciary process, we become increasingly sensitive of the need to include the victim and victims' families in the criminal justice process in appropriate ways that they too can feel that justice has been done for them.

In 1990, Congress passed a law requiring that Federal prosecutors and others make their best efforts to ensure that victims of crime were accorded a number of rights, including the right to be notified of court proceedings, the right to confer with the attorney for the Government in the case, the right for information about the convictions,