

which provided an integrated network of distribution facilities for all DSA commodities to be operated under uniform procedures, the basics of which are still used today.

He established the Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) during the Cuban crisis, which provided an overall focal point with the Agency for efficient, economical, and responsive support of the Military Services and unified commands emergency and contingency operations. Today, the LRC is an integral part of DLA's emergency operations and played a vital role in supporting the efforts in Bosnia, Desert Storm, and Haiti.

Other awards:

Legion of Merit (England) for exceptional service in providing Quartermaster supplies to U.S. forces in Tunisia and for adapting Quartermaster transportation facilities to move troops and ammunition.

Bronze Star Medal for his part in planning the invasion of Normandy.

Distinguished Service Medal for directing Quartermaster operations of the First Army during its drive across France, Belgium and Germany.

At 94 years old, renaming the HQ Complex in his honor would be a living tribute to someone who has distinguished himself as a pioneer in Defense supply management as well as a distinguished member of the Armed Forces.

TRIBUTE TO MARY LOU TULLOS
GARCIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to Mary Lou Tullos Garcia of Harlingen, a woman who does the most important work in our society, teaching our children. Mary Lou has been selected as the recipient of the National Mujer Award by the National Hispana Leadership Institute (NHLI).

The Mujer Award pays tribute to the sustained lifetime achievement of a woman of Hispanic descent who has made significant contributions to the empowerment and well-being of the Hispanic community. Last year's winner of this award was Dr. Antonia Novello, former Surgeon General of the United States.

Mary Lou was chosen for this award for her dedication and her work improving the schools and schooling for the severely and profoundly disabled children and youth and for tending to the needs of their families. NHLI, in conferring the award, said that Mary Lou exemplified the vigor and strengths of "La Mujer Latina."

The NHLI also says that the award recognizes a woman of Hispanic descent who has served her community well, and acted with justice, love and the deepest of pride in her culture.

I am enormously proud of Mary Lou Tullos Garcia for her commitment during her lifetime to those less fortunate than many of us. Our educators in this country are always my heroes because of the hard work they do every single day to teach the next generation of Americans.

But, today I am particularly proud of Mary Lou for her dedication to teaching those who

are the hardest to teach, and sometimes the hardest to each. The Harlingen community is richer for her presence in the public schools. The lives and families she has touched have benefitted mightily from her work. She indeed embodies the attributes of a Hispanic woman who labors every day, without credit, to make better the community in which she lives.

National Hispana Leadership Institute is the only leadership development program in the United States focusing exclusively on the development of Hispanic women who are leaders. It prepares Hispanic women for positions of national influence, public policy and advancing the national Hispanic community.

The awarded will be conferred at a black-tie gala on Friday, November 12, at the Walt Disney World/Epcot Center in Orlando, Florida. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mary Lou Tullos Garcia for receiving this prominent award.

HONORING BERNA DALLONS

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to inform my colleagues of an outstanding constituent who has spent most of her life dedicated to higher education. Ms. Berna Dallons has been named benefactor of the year by the Council for Resource Development for her significant contributions to resource development at Cuesta College. Recipients of this award embody the ideals of philanthropy, leadership, and volunteerism in their service to the nation's 1,200 community, technical and junior colleges.

As a longtime community leader, educator, and member of the Foundation Board of Director, Ms. Dallons led Cuesta's first ever capital fund drive, after serving on the College's Blue Ribbon Site Selection Committee. In July 1996, Ms. Dallons, with her husband John, offered the college a lease option for land for the North County Campus, and over the next three years, personally contributed over \$250,000 to the Campaign for Cuesta. As a volunteer leader, Berna Dallons led the charge to build a North County Campus with the support of 2000 volunteers, raising more than \$2,000,000 in two years for a campus serving 2,000 students.

Mr. Speaker, Berna has taken community service to the highest level. I applaud the National Council for Resource Development on its choice for this award and I feel so privileged and proud to have this opportunity to recognize Ms. Dallons on behalf of the United States Congress. Berna, I commend you for your service to the community that we share and to our Nation.

WTO MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, under Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution, the House of Representatives has the authority to originate

revenue provisions; not the Senate, the Administration, or the U.S. Trade Representative. Later this month, the United States will host a Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Seattle, Washington. The Ministerial is expected to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, based on a "built-in agenda" established in the Uruguay Round agreements which Congress ratified in 1994. That build-in agenda, which I wholeheartedly support, includes revisiting the existing WTO rules for agricultural trade, services trade, and intellectual property protection. Many of our trading partners have indicated that they would like to reopen the five year old agreement on Antidumping (AD) and Countervailing Duty (CVD) laws. By not giving the Administration the clear message from Congress that AD and CVD laws are not to be placed on the table for negotiations, we are essentially allowing the Administration to act on authority it does not have.

Dumped products are levied a tariff under existing U.S. law. These tariffs are revenue raisers which are paid directly to the U.S. Treasury. By allowing negotiations to be made which weaken our trade laws and let in more dumped products, the House would be turning over power to the Executive Branch given to it exclusively under the Constitution. Trade agreements and international treaties, as signed by the Administration, are binding under international law, whether or not they are approved by Congress. Article 6 of the original General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed in 1947, declares that dumping "shall not be condoned."

This resolution has privilege because only the House has the authority to alter existing revenue provisions. Allowing the Administration to negotiate AD and CVD laws would further diminish the loss of constitutional power the House has suffered over time. Strong antidumping and antisubsidy rules are a cornerstone of the liberal trade policy of the United States and are essential to the health of the manufacturing and farm sectors in the United States. Abolishing AD and CVD would remove these sectors from the U.S. economy, and lead to economic disaster.

Additionally, according to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress has the power and responsibility to regulate foreign commerce and the conduct of international trade negotiations. An important part of Congress' participation in the formulation of trade policy is the enactment of official negotiating objectives against which completed agreements can be measured when presented for ratification.

Congress exercised that power in 1994 when it ratified the agenda for the Seattle WTO Ministerial, which included agricultural trade, services trade, and intellectual property protection. The agenda, enacted into Federal Law as P.L. 103-465, did not include antidumping or antisubsidy rules. More than 225 Members of Congress are concerned that a few countries are seeking to circumvent the agreed list of negotiation topics and reopen debate over the WTO's antidumping and antisubsidy rules. Congress has not approved new negotiations on antidumping or antisubsidy rules and has clearly, but so far informally, signaled its opposition to such negotiations. It has long been and remains the policy of the United States, as well as the international community, to support its antidumping

and ant subsidy laws and to defend those laws in international negotiations. In fact, Article 6 of the original General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed in 1947, declares that dumping "shall not be condoned."

Furthermore, Section 702 of House Rule IX, entitled "General Principles," concluded that certain matters of business arising under the Constitution mandatory in nature for the House have been held to have a privilege which superseded the rules establishing the order of business. This is a question of the House's Constitutional authority and is therefore privileged in nature. In the 105th Congress, the House ruled favorably on a measure which contained a constitutional question similar to the one before it now. On March 5, 1998, the House held that H. Res. 379, a resolution which stated that only the House had the authority to originate a revenue provision, had privilege under Rule IX, and then approved the resolution. This resolution was in response to a Senate measure which infringed upon the House's constitutional duty by repealing a revenue provision and replacing it with a user fee. H. Res. 379 had privilege before the House because the Senate provision was a revenue reducing measure. The question of privilege currently before the House concerns the same principle. A trade agreement signed by the President commits the United States and is binding under international law, even if the Congress never ratifies it. Eliminating or weakening AD or CVD laws would reduce United States Treasury receipts, thus reducing overall revenue. If these laws are placed on the table for negotiations, it would give the Administration the authority to commit the United States to agreements under power it does not have. For these reasons, my motion has privilege.

The WTO antidumping and ant subsidy rules concluded in the Uruguay Round have scarcely been tested since they entered into effect and certainly have not proved defective. Opening these rules to renegotiation could only lead to weakening them, which would in turn lead to an even greater abuse of the world's open markets, particularly that of the United States. Avoiding another divisive fight over these rules is the best way to promote progress on the other, far more important, issues facing WTO members; and it is therefore essential that negotiations on these antidumping and ant subsidy matters not be reopened under the auspices of the WTO or otherwise. Under present circumstances, launching a negotiation that includes antidumping and ant subsidy issues would affect the rights of the House and the integrity of its proceedings.

A precedent exists for bringing H. Res. 298 out of committee and to the House floor immediately. On October 26, 1999, H. Con. Res. 190 was brought to the floor under suspension of the rules because it concerned the upcoming Seattle Round. This measure only had 13 co-sponsors, while H. Res. 298 has 228 co-sponsors. The majority of the House should be heard.

Two hundred and twenty-nine Members of the House of Representatives call upon the President: not to participate in any international negotiation in which antidumping or ant subsidy rules are part of the negotiating agenda; to refrain from submitting for congressional approval agreements that require changes to the current antidumping and coun-

tervailing duty laws and enforcement policies of the United States; and to enforce the antidumping and countervailing duty laws vigorously in all pending and future cases.

Mr. Speaker, this debate today is not about the merits of my resolution, nor is it about the 228 cosponsors who would like to see this matter resolved before the House. My question of privilege regards the sanctity of our proceedings as a House. The U.S. Constitution conveys upon this body the power to originate revenue provisions. It is not only our responsibility, it is our duty and obligation to send a clear message to the Administration that the United States House of Representatives will not weaken its trade laws. We need to live up to our obligations.

Mr. Speaker, since a majority of the Members of this House have signed onto the original resolution as cosponsors, I ask the Speaker to recognize any Member wishing to speak on the resolution.

HONORING THE SUFFOLK COUNTY AHRC

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my warmest wishes and congratulations to the Suffolk County Chapter of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children and to its honorees; Robert R. McMillan and Marvin L. Colson. Over the last 50 years, the Suffolk County AHRC has dedicated itself to providing educational and vocational training to both children and adults with disabilities. It gives these children and adults unique opportunities that they may otherwise have never been exposed to, and it focuses on improving all aspects of their lives. The AHRC's commitment to people with disabilities has helped and will continue to ensure that they are provided with the best care and training to further enhance their lives, and its exemplary record should serve as a shining example for all other such organizations.

This year's honorees have also proven their commitment to Long Island and people with disabilities and should be commended for their work. As the founder and chairman of the Long Island Housing Partnership, Inc., Robert R. McMillan has been devoted to creating affordable housing. As the director of the Long Island Development Disabilities, Marvin L. Colson has dedicated over 26 years to serving the disabled. Once again, I would like to congratulate and thank the AHRC and its honorees for all they have done for Suffolk County.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I missed 3 recorded votes on November 1, 1999 while I was working in my district. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote 552, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1714, Electronic Sig-

natures in Global and National Commerce Act, I would have voted "yes".

Rollcall vote 551, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2737, the Land Conveyance, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, I would have voted "yes".

Rollcall vote 550, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 348, to authorize a national civil defense and emergency management memorial, I would have voted "yes".

THE LITERACY INVOLVES FAMILIES TOGETHER ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to improve programs for family literacy, better known as LIFT (Literacy Involves Families Together). The purpose of this legislation is to improve the quality of services provided under the Even Start Family Literacy Program and other Federal programs providing family literacy services.

As the author of the Even Start Family Literacy Program when it was first enacted in 1988, I want to be sure that the services provided to program participants are of the highest quality. Family literacy programs that are intensive and provide participants with high quality services are a very effective means of breaking the cycle of illiteracy that occurs in many families.

As we all know, parental support is instrumental to a child's academic success. Unfortunately, there are many parents who are unable to support their child's education because they themselves have dropped out of school or have a low level of literacy. Family literacy programs provide adult education services to parents and, at the same time, help ensure that their children do not fall behind in school. By working with parents and children at the same time, family literacy programs have successfully helped parents reduce their dependency on Federal assistance, obtain employment, or even advance in their current jobs. For children, the picture is just as bright. Children who participate in family literacy programs with their parents perform well in school.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing will improve family literacy programs through several important changes to current law. For example, this legislation would authorize and provide funding for a research project to find the most effective ways to improve literacy among adults with reading difficulties. The National Institute for Child Health and Human Development has provided us with high quality scientific research on the best method for teaching children to read and the bill requires instructional programs for children to be based on scientifically based reading research. Unfortunately, there is no comparable body of research on teaching reading to adults. And yet, the statistics on adult illiteracy in this country are staggering.

According to the National Adult Literacy Survey, 40 million adults, or 20 percent of the U.S. adult population, scored at the lowest of five levels of literacy. In real terms, this means that 40 million adults struggle to maintain good jobs, have a difficult time supporting their children's education, and have poor participation