Wednesday, November 10, 1999

HON. JACK KINGSTON
OF GEORGIA

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, when President Eisenhower signed a proclamation expanding the observance of Armistice Day to the commemoration of Veterans Day in 1954, he called for a "day to • • • let us solemnly remember the sacrifices of all those who fought so valiantly, on the seas, in the air, and on foreign shores, to preserve our heritage of freedom, and let us reconstitute ourselves to the task of promoting an enduring peace so that their efforts shall not have been in vain."

Thursday is Veterans Day, and we owe it to the men and women who have served our nation in the Armed Forces to remember their sacrifices and to honor them for the freedoms they have guaranteed for us today. Since 1775, 41,882,000 Americans have served their nation through eleven major conflicts; 1,091,200 have died in service to our country; 18,968,000 veterans of America's wars live in our communities today; and another 30,638,000 living ex-service members or peace-time veterans are our neighbors.

We must commemorate this day by remembering our veterans are our grandfathers, fathers, and brothers, uncles and aunts, or the guy next door. Most do not seek recognition for their sacrifices, but spend the eleventh hour, of the eleventh day, of the eleventh month, remembering, reliving their experiences, and praying for their fallen comrades.

Walter Olliff "Ollie" Moore is one of those veterans. Unpretentious. A resident of Millen, Georgia, he was the guy next door in 1949. Engaged to be married to Miss Jacklyn Miller, he entered the service at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. With war erupting in Korea in 1950, he was a U.S. Army Infantryman he was transferred to the combat zone and assigned to Company D, 19th Infantry Regiment. Ollie was wounded in action in November of that year. He recovered and returned to action on the front lines. He was captured by the enemy and held captive as a Prisoner of War at Pyo Dong, Camp #5, in North Korea until September 1953. Corporal Moore returned home to Georgia in October 1953, married Jackie in February 1954, became a father to Walter Jr., and settled in as the guy next door.

Ollie is one of 41,882,000 American Veterans who has sacrificed for our nation, one of 6,807,000 who served during the Korean conflict, one of 7,140 Americans known to have been held as a POW in Korea, one of 224 of those ex-POW's surviving today, and today one man in a community of over 273 million grateful Americans. We owe Ollie and the many Americans like him a debt of gratitude every day. On Thursday, we must all take a moment to pay homage to those who have contributed so much to the preservation of our nation. You do not have to go far to find a veteran; one may be in your family, a special friend, someone you pass on the street, or he or she may be the guy living next door.

Mr. King, I would like to take a moment to honor the courageous behavior of David Brewer. On August 15, David's daughter—Maretta—fell through a plate glass window, lacerating her arm and putting her life in imminent peril. Fortunately for Maretta, her calm and even-headed father applied pressure to her arm, saving both her arm and life.

While saving the life of his beautiful daughter is clearly enough reward in and of itself, Mr. Speaker, I thought it was important that we all congratulate and thank David for his admirable behavior. Though none of us would ever wish to be thrust into a perilous situation like Maretta's and David's, if we were, we could only hope to act as calmly and bravely as David Brewer.

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to note this day to honor the courage and selflessness of Ollie Moore. Corporal Moore served in Korea, where he was wounded twice and earned the Silver Star for his valor.

In addition to recognizing Corporal Moore's service, I want to acknowledge the sacrifices of the families of the POWs and MIAs during this time. I commend Corporal Moore and his family for their sacrifice.

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

HON. LOYD WELCH
OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Loyd Welch. Mr. Welch, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Welch in Congress.

Loyd Welch, now 74, fought in the 36th Infantry Division as a machine gunner during World War II. In October of 1944, German forces began an attack on his group. Throughout the onslaught, Mr. Welch held his position, firing his machine gun until it finally overheated. However, his determination did not diminish when his weapon failed. Instead, Mr. Welch lobbed hand grenades at the enemy, wounding at least 25 German troops. In the end, he allowed his company to complete its mission by his actions.

Mr. Loyd Welch is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

HON. DAN BURTON
OF INDIANA

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that amounts paid for foods for special dietary use, dietary supplements, and medical foods be treated as medical expenses.

There is an increasing amount of scientific data demonstrating the benefits of good nutrition, education, and use of dietary supplements to promote long-term health. Many Americans rely on dietary supplements as a means of maintaining good health and for some, to improve health conditions. Additionally, children with inborn errors of metabolism, and pervasive development delays such as autism require special diets and supplements that can create a significant cost burden to families. All individuals with autoimmune disorders, chronic inflammatory disease, and diabetes have special dietary needs incur significant expenses in regard to these needs. A long-term cost savings will be realized in health care by the adherence to special dietary needs of individuals with certain disease and disorders through the slow down in progression of disease and better quality of life. The inclusion of dietary supplements as a medical exemption, will in no way re-designate them as drugs for regulatory purposes under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

DSHEA required the FDA to promulgate reasonable guidelines to regulate the content of dietary supplement labels. The goal of this requirement is to insure that the labels give consumers necessary information for decision-making in supplement selection and usage, without making claims regarding medical or dietary benefits.

The FTC currently enforces a standard for advertising that conflicts with the intent of DSHEA. The FTC does not allow the same information in advertising of dietary supplements that is allowed in labeling of the same products. Dietary supplement manufacturers are currently allowed to make some statements in the labeling regarding the benefits of calcium, vitamin C, and other common supplements that have been studied extensively. However, the FTC makes it very difficult for this useful information to be used in the advertising. This makes no sense. The information that the FDA allows as part of the labeling of a dietary supplement should also be allowed in advertising the same supplement, yet the FTC is seeking to regulate the advertising of dietary supplements by denying to consumers the very information that the DSHEA required the FDA to allow be used. This dual and contradictory set of regulations undermines the intent of Congress.

I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this Internal Revenue Code amendment. It would ensure that all Americans with medical conditions that require special dietary approaches...
and individuals who are maintaining better health through the use of dietary supplements will not carry the burden of this additional expense alone.

TRIBUTE TO RACHELLE F. JAMERSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Rachelle F. Jamerson, this year's National Minority Female Entrepreneur as chosen by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency. Ms. Jamerson is most deserving of this award and I am pleased to count her among the constituents of South Carolina's Sixth Congressional District.

Before finishing high school, this ambitious entrepreneur put her talent for sewing and fashion design to work. Because no bank would take a gamble on a 16-year-old seeking to start a business, she raised her own capital by designing clothes, producing fashion shows, and creating a line of Greek paraphernalia.

She attended Winthrop College in Rock Hill, SC, and graduated with a bachelor of science in Fashion Merchandising. In further developing her entrepreneurial interests, Ms. Jamerson also attended a summer design session at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York in 1988.

By the age of 33, Ms. Jamerson had parlayed her early success in designing and selling women's wear into a diverse business that includes a nail salon, travel agency, financial counseling service and a deli. This "one-stop shopping" vision grew out of a need Ms. Jamerson perceived in her hometown of Orangeburg, SC.

The name of her business "Rachelle's Island" is a reflection of her vision. Her concept is that every visit to her store will seem like a mini-vacation. The idea has caught on and the number of "vacationers" visiting Rachelle's Island continues to increase. Ms. Jamerson's reported sales exceeded $500,000 in 1998.

I applaud her ingenuity for turning a sewing skill into a diverse business. Such talent and vision are the hallmarks of a successful entrepreneur. Ms. Jamerson has demonstrated that she has an abundance of both.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Rachelle Jamerson for her outstanding achievements as an entrepreneur. Her hard work and dedication should be commended by this House.

TRIBUTE TO MURIEL OLBERT

SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a woman who was dedicated to the community, the church and her family, Muriel Olbert. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. Sadly, Muriel recently passed away.

Muriel's many achievements and interests speak well of the hard working woman that she was. She was born in Mancos, Colorado, on January 2, 1908. Muriel graduated from Northwestern University with a degree in education after which she dedicated much of her time and energy to students and education, including Mrs. Trundell's Private School in Hunning Castle. In addition to being a devoted member of the Saint Paul Lutheran Church for over 50 years, Muriel was a former member of the Order of the Eastern Star and a member of the Lew Wallace Chapter of the D.A.R.

As is evident from her devotion to her faith and her family, Muriel will be greatly missed by all. She is survived by her daughter, her brother, her two grandchildren, and her three great-grandchildren.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to a fine and cherished woman. Her memory of love and dedication will live on forever.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM ANDREW WHISEN Hunt

HON. JAY DICKEY
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. Dickey. Mr. Speaker, one of the highest compliments a person can receive is to be called a "servant," someone who gives of himself for others. A man that I have known for many years, a man of outstanding reputation, a man who has given a large part of his life in service to his neighbors, a man respected by his peers, is about to make a major change in his life. The people of the fair state of Arkansas would be remiss if they did not acknowledge that change.

Andrew Whisenhunt of Bradley, in Lafayette County in Southwest Arkansas, was born in the town of Hallsville, Texas. His family, however, moved to the Natural State while Andrew was still a baby. Though technically this cannot be said of Andrew, he has lived in Arkansas his entire life, as he can remember, as was his father before him. With loving support from his wife Polly, and with help from his five children—Warren, Terri, Tim, Julie, and Bryan—Andrew has built the farm where he has lived almost all his life into what has been called a model of modern agriculture. It is a testimony to his abilities that his family was selected Farm Family of the Year and that he personally was chosen as the “Progressive Farmer Magazine’s Man of the Year in Arkansas Agriculture.”

His love for his chosen profession has carried him far beyond the fences of this 2,000-acre cotton, rice, soybean, and wheat-grain operation. The journey began when he joined the Lafayette County Farm Bureau in 1955. By the time Andrew was elected to the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Farm Bureau in 1968, he was involved in almost every office in his county organization, including president. In his early years on the Farm Bureau state board, he worked on several key board panels, including the Executive and Building committees. The latter panel's work resulted in the construction of Farm Bureau Center in Little Rock in 1978.

His fellow board members thought enough of his personal industry and leadership abilities that they elected him their secretary-treasurer in 1976, an office he held for ten years. During this time, Andrew was also active outside of the Farm Bureau arena as, among other things, a charter member of the Arkansas Soybean Promotion Board, and as former president of both the American Soybean Development Foundation and the Arkansas Association of Soil Conservation Districts. In 1986, he was elected as president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau.

During his tenure, the organization has enjoyed unprecedented growth in membership, influence, and prestige. When Andrew accepted the mantle of top leadership, the Farm Bureau counted some 12,000 farm and rural families in the state. Today, that figure stands at almost 215,000, the eighth largest Farm Bureau of the fifty states and Puerto Rico.
As the Arkansas Farm Bureau has grown, Andrew’s leadership has done likewise. As an influential member of the American Farm Bureau Executive Committee, he has traveled far and wide as an advocate, not just for Arkansas farmers, but for American farm interests in international trade and foreign relations. He was a member of the Farm Bureau delegation that visited Russia after the fall of the Iron Curtain to offer assistance to farmers and to experience that nation’s agriculture. Andrew was also a key player in delegations to China, Japan, and South America. He led a group of Arkansas farmers on a visit to NAFTA Mexico, and to deliver rice the Farm Bureau had donated to a Central American village devastated by Hurricane Mitch. Most recently, he was among U.S. farm leaders who traveled to Cuba to see how trade with that nation’s agriculture is admirable and should be encouraged.

But Andrew’s influence and tireless work ethic embrace the non-farm sector as well. His service to his local community includes county and city school boards, the local hospital board, the Board of Florida College in Tampa, Florida, the Bradley County Chamber of Commerce, and his church.

When Andrew steps down as the president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation in December, the members of that great organization will miss him greatly. He has never been one to sit still, however, and chances are that will never change. Unlike the ‘Old Soldier’ General Robert E. MacArthur spoke of so many decades ago, Andrew Whisenhunt will certainly not ‘fade away.’ As the new century unfolds, the Farm Bureau’s loss will undoubtedly be a gain somewhere else for all Arkansans.

HONORING MARGARET “PADDY” WARD
HON. HELEN CHENOWETH-HAGE OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor American veterans of all wars for the sacrifices they’ve made to preserve our freedom, our heritage, and our American way of life. On Thursday, November 11, 1999, we will celebrate Veterans Day across America. I want to be proud of this great Nation of ours. I want to personally offer my deepest thanks to the brave soldiers who have either served or are currently serving in the Armed Services.

In addition, I would like to pay a special tribute to U.S. Airman Margaret “Paddy” Ward. As a 19-year-old Air Force enlistee, she accomplished what no woman had before. She became the first female member of the U.S. armed services to travel at twice the speed of sound and only the second woman in the world to do so. Her historic flight took place in an F–106 Delta Dart, which traveled along the Atlantic coast in March 1963. Newspaper accounts describe how calm she was, despite the still experimental nature of her flight. Truly, Airman Ward’s flight is an inspiring story of personal bravery.

Mr. Speaker, I find it extremely heartening that our country can produce someone so young with such courage and enthusiasm. It is no wonder that with such people we have come to the successful nation that we are.

Sadly, Airman Ward was taken away from us mere 10 years later at the age of 29. Yet we should remember her for the example that she set. And if God has chosen that she die in youth, then we should console ourselves in remembering her as the youthful girl who climbed the heavens that historic day.

Thinking upon her unique accomplishment, I am reminded of a poem by Leonard Heath:

Yet spirit immortal, the tomb cannot bind thee,
But like thine own eagle that soars to the sun
Thinking upon her unique accomplishment, I am reminded of a poem by Leonard Heath:

Yet spirit immortal, the tomb cannot bind thee,
But like thine own eagle that soars to the sun
But like thine own eagle that soars to the sun
But like thine own eagle that soars to the sun
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But like thine own eagle that soars to the sun

SERIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS ARE RAISED BY THE MERGER OF ARCO WITH BP AMOCO
HON. TOM LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a number of questions have been raised by the proposed acquisition of ARCO by BP Amoco. Mega-mergers are always matters of considerable concern because of their potential economic and business impacts. In this case, however, there are serious environmental questions that need to be considered seriously. ARCO is a major participant in Alaskan oil exploration and recovery, and the merged company will have enormous influence in that region. For this reason, it is important that we consider the environmental impacts of this merger.

Mr. Speaker, the record of BP Amoco in Bolivia, for example, causes me to have very grave reservations about this merger and its impact in Alaska. Pan-American Energy, a South American subsidiary of BP Amoco, is allegedly responsible for contaminating the drinking water supply of a rural Bolivian town. The consistent failure of BP Amoco to deal with this relatively small issue in Bolivia raises serious questions in my mind about the firm’s environmental sensitivity.

Mr. Speaker, these environmental concerns are serious and deserve our careful consideration. I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an excellent op-ed by Mr. Adam Kolton, the Arctic Campaign Director of the Alaska Wilderness League, which focuses on the negative environmental implications of BP Amoco-ARCO merger. I insert the text of Mr. Kolton’s article in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it careful attention.

As BP Amoco and ARCO merger nears, future of the Arctic wildlife refuge is endangered
(By Adam Kolton)

BP Amoco’s pending acquisition of ARCO will give the newly-merged company an enormous presence in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and an opportunity to preserve that ecologically fragile coastal plain for future generations.

As the merger negotiations proceed, so should worldwide public scrutiny of BP Amoco’s plans for oil exploration in the refuge. The Arctic Refuge is the only conservation area in the United States that safeguards a complete range of Arctic and sub-Arctic ecosystems. It is home to more than 200 species of wildlife, including the largest international migratory caribou herd in the world, denning polar bears, rare musk oxen, and hundreds of thousands of migratory birds. The refuge is an international treasure.

It is no secret that BP Amoco is lobbying hard to drill in the coastal plain, and it is certain that such drilling will seriously harm the environment in that environmentally fragile area.

More drilling for oil in Alaska is one of the oil industry’s priorities. Both BP Amoco and ARCO are members of Arctic Power, a lobby group supported by the oil industry and the state government of Alaska. Arctic Power has only one agenda item—to lobby Congress to open up the coastal plain for oil and gas drilling.

BP Amoco’s acquisition of ARCO is before The United States Federal Trade Commission. It is our hope that BP Amoco’s poor environmental record will be considered as the merger approval process proceeds. Better still, BP Amoco could avoid great embarrassment, and set an example as an international environmental leader, by canceling its dangerous plans to drill for oil on the coastal plain.

Such drilling would scar the coastal plain for decades. One need look no further than Prudhoe Bay, the area to the west of the refuge and starting point for the Trans Alaska Pipeline System. Development at Prudhoe Bay has permanently altered more than 400 square miles of pristine Alaskan habitat. This area is now one of the world’s largest industrial complexes with more than 1,500 miles of roads and pipelines and thousands of acres of
industrial facilities. In 1997 alone, about 500 oil spills occurred at this site, involving 80,000 gallons of oil, diesel fuel, acid, biocide, ethylene glycol, drilling fluid, produced water and other materials.

Does Alaska need more of this type of environmental degradation? Opening the coastal plain to drilling will result in more of the same.

THE BP AMOCO ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD

In Alaska and throughout the world, BP Amoco is not what its advertisements proclaim. Recent drilling activities in Bolivia resulted in serious water contamination. BP Amoco’s drilling subcontractor refused to continue work, became aware of BP Amoco’s disregard for the water supply when drilling for oil in South America.

BP Amoco this year pled guilty to a felony charge of dumping hazardous waste in Prudhoe Bay, and was fined $22 million. Doyon Drilling, a BP subcontractor, was recently fined $3 million after being found guilty of illegally injecting hazardous waste back into the groundwater at the company’s Endicott Field along Alaska’s North Slope. The hazardous waste eventually reached the surface and contaminated the surrounding Beaufort Sea. The company pleaded to 15 misdemeanor counts of violating conditions of the federal Clean Water Act, and was placed on probation for five years for ordering workers to dump thousands of gallons of toxic waste into unprotected well shafts.

The BP Amoco merger would effectively end competition for oil on the North Slope of Alaska. BP Amoco/ARCO would effectively control 74 percent of all Alaska oil activities, 72 percent of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, and all North Slope oil extraction. Should a company with an abysmal environmental record have undue control over the one of the world’s greatest natural treasures, Alaska?

We think not. The record speaks for itself, and the future of an internationally significant environmental refuge is at stake.

FOOD STAMP VITAMIN AND MINERAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. DAN BURTON OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Food Stamp Vitamin and Mineral Improvement Act of 1999.

This is a commonsense piece of legislation. It would give those Americans using food stamps the ability to purchase vitamin and mineral supplements for themselves and their families.

A similar bill was introduced with bipartisan support in the Senate and already has the support of the following organizations: the Alliance for Aging Research, the Spina Bifida Association of America, the National Osteoporosis Foundation, and the National Nutritional Foods Association.

Nutrition experts such as Dr. Paul Lachance, Chair of the Department of Food Science at Rutgers University, Dr. Jeffrey Blumberg of Tufts University, Dr. Charles Butterworth, Director of Human Nutrition at the University of Alabama Birmingham, and Dr. Dennis Heldman, Chair of the Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition at the University of Missouri have also called for making this commonsense change to food policy.

This legislation would contribute substantially to improving the nutrition and health of a segment of our society that too often falls below recommended levels of nutrient consumption. Evidence continues to mount showing that sound nutrition is essential for normal growth and cognitive development in children, and for improved health and the prevention of a variety of conditions and illnesses. Studies have also shown, unfortunately, that many Americans do not have dietary intakes sufficient to meet even the very conservative Recommended Daily Allowances, or RDA’s, for a number of essential nutrients. Insufficient dietary intakes are particularly critical for children, pregnant women and the elderly.

A recent study conducted by the Tufts University School of Nutrition, and based on government data, showed that millions of children living in poverty in the United States have dietary intakes that are below the government’s Recommended Daily Allowances for a number of important nutrients. The study found that major differences exist in the intakes of poor versus non-poor children for 10 out of 16 nutrients (food energy, folate, iron, magnesium, thiamin, vitamin A, vitamin B6, vitamin C, vitamin E, and zinc). Moreover, the proportion of poor children with inadequate intakes of zinc is over 50 percent; for iron, over 40 percent; and for vitamin E, over 33 percent. For some nutrients, such as vitamin A and magnesium, the proportion of poor children with inadequate intakes is nearly six times as large as for non-poor children.

Pregnant women also have high nutritional needs. Concerns about inadequate folate intake by pregnant women prompted the Public Health Service to issue a recommendation regarding consumption of folic acid by all women of childbearing age who are capable of becoming pregnant for the purpose of reducing the incidence of spina bifida or other neural tube defects. That is why this change has long been a priority of the Spina Bifida Association of America.

Furthermore, the percent of pregnant and nursing women who get the RDA level of calcium has dropped from just 24 percent in 1986 to a mere 16 percent in 1994. That’s 84 percent of women who aren’t getting enough calcium—which we know is critical to preventing the debilitating effects of osteoporosis.

And again, the evidence is that lower income women, many of whom are eligible for Food Stamps are more likely to have inadequate intake of key nutrients. Women with income of 130 percent or less of the poverty level have higher rates of deficiencies in intake of Vitamins A, E, C, B-6 and B-12, as well as iron, riboflavin, and niacin than those with higher incomes.

Obviously, the best way to obtain sufficient nutrient intake is through eating a variety of nutritious foods, but some groups—particularly those at the greatest risk, including children, pregnant women and the elderly who do not absorb nutrients as well—may find it significantly difficult to obtain sufficient nutrient intake through foods alone. Accordingly, many people in our nation do rely on nutritional supplements to ensure that they and their families are consuming sufficient levels of key nutrients.

I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor the Food Stamp Vitamin and Mineral Improvement Act of 1999. This bill, when passed, will help families, particularly children and the elderly, have a better chance at better health through adequate nutritional support.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES D. NORTHWAY

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. James D. Northway, who is retiring later this year from his position as President and CEO of Valley Children’s Hospital in Madera, California.

Dr. Northway was born in San Francisco on July 22, 1935. He received his undergraduate and medical degrees from Stanford University. After finishing medical school, Dr. Northway went to Salt Lake City in 1960 to begin the specialty to which he would devote himself throughout his career—pediatrics. There he began a series of residencies and research fellowships in the field of pediatrics.

Dr. Northway is a veteran of the military, having taken a leave of absence from his practice from 1963 to 1965 to serve as Senior Surgeon in the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit in Cairo, Egypt. Upon completing his tour of duty, Dr. Northway returned to the U.S. and proceeded to hold a number of teaching positions at the University of Utah, Indiana University, and the University of California, San Francisco. Dr. Northway still serves as Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at the University of California, in addition to his other duties.

Since 1983, Dr. Northway has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Valley Children’s Hospital. There he has overseen a facility that serves the entire Central Valley of California. Dr. Northway has helped to build Valley Children’s into one of the finest institutions of its kind throughout the country.

In addition to his leadership of Valley Children’s Hospital, Dr. Northway has been involved in a number of professional associations, holding the chairmanship of the California Children’s Hospital Association and serving in the National Association of Children’s Hospitals and Related Institutes. Dr. Northway’s participation in these groups has provided ample evidence of his unwavering commitment to the field of pediatrics and to the health of our children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Dr. James D. Northway for his leadership in the field of pediatrics and for his contributions to his community. We send our sincere congratulations and wish him a very happy retirement.

THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF CALIFORNIA’S FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION

HON. TOM LANTOS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 150th anniversary—the sesquicentennial—of the defining period in the founding of the
State of California. November 13 of this week will mark the anniversary of the adoption by the citizens of California of the first constitution of our state and the selection of the state’s first democratically elected governor. This constitution expressed California’s desire to be admitted to the United States, a request that was granted on September 9, 1850, when President Millard Fillmore signed legislation making California our country’s thirty-first state. Mr. Speaker, the path to California statehood began when the conflict with Mexico ceased in California in 1847. A number of United States citizens had already emigrated to the Golden State even before the war with Mexico, but with the end of hostilities, the number of emigrants increased. The discovery of gold at Coloma in January 1848 became the catalyst which rapidly transformed our state. Word of the discovery of gold spread slowly at first, until President James K. Polk in his State of the Union message to Congress on December 5, 1848, officially confirmed the discovery. An influx of “Forty-Niners” invaded California, and the Gold Rush began.

During 1849, 70,000 people went to California from the United States, Europe, and other countries around the globe. The trip from the eastern states was long and difficult—either a perilous 17,000-mile journey from New York around Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America and then to San Francisco, or a two-thousand-mile overland trip from the American Mid-West across roadless and uninhabited territory. The sudden population explosion made it clear that government institutions needed to be established in the new United States territory.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress was unable to act effectively to set up government institutions for California from the other end of the continent because transcontinental telegraph lines did not exist and the Pony Express had not yet been established. As a result, Californians took matters into their own hands. In September of 1849, forty-eight delegates elected by their fellow citizens in California met in Monterey to draw up a state constitution. The document was modeled after the state constitutions of Iowa and New York, states from which the founders of the new state were hailed. It established state government institutions and declared California to be a free state, one from which slavery was to be excluded. Californians ratified that constitution on November 13, 1849, and in that same election they chose a governor and other state officials.

Mr. Speaker, this week as we mark the sesquicentennial of the historic vote of the people of California adopting the first constitution of our state, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in honoring this important milestone in the history of California which set our state firmly on the path of statehood and a representative democracy.

A TRIBUTE TO THE OLATHE STATE BANK

SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize an exceptional bank in western Colorado. The Olathe State Bank in Olathe, Colorado is known for its commitment to its community. Its commitment was recently recognized by its Independent Bankers of Colorado. In September, the Olathe State Bank was awarded the 1999 Crown Service Award for Outstanding Service to the Community.

The award was in acknowledgment of the Bank’s consistent and comprehensive community initiatives. Programs such as the scholarship program, special checking accounts for high school students and a travel program for customers over 55 years of age, go hand in hand with the many employee activities and benefits and the active participation of many of the board members in various community groups. These are but a few of many excellent examples of the dedication and foresight shown by this bank.

Mr. Speaker, that is why it is my pleasure to congratulate the Olathe State Bank on the well-deserved award and for the years of service and dedication to the community.

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY TREASURY SECRETARY STUART EIZENSTAT IN RECOGNITION OF HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

HON. TOM LANTOS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last night a number of us joined in paying tribute to Deputy Secretary of Treasury, Stu Eizenstat. He was honored at an event at the Department of State by our Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright, in recognition of his outstanding service. Mr. Albright introduced Secretary Eizenstat as UnderSecretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Eizenstat is an extraordiary public servant who has undertaken exemplary efforts during his career in Washington. He served as the United States ambassador to the European Union, and then returned to Washington where he has served in three critical sub-cabinet posts in three key departments—the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, and now the Department of Treasury, where he serves as Deputy Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Secretary Eizenstat for his dedicated and effective service to our nation on this occasion. I also ask, Mr. Speaker, that the excellent remarks of Secretary Albright honoring Secretary Eizenstat be placed in the Record, and I also ask that the remarks of Deputy Secretary Eizenstat in response and discussion of United States relations with the European Union also be placed in the Record.

EU-EIZENSTAT DINNER

Ambassador Laajava: High Representative Solana; Secretary of State Valtsasari; excellencies from the diplomatic corps; Senators Baucus, Cleland, Lieberman and Sarbanes; Congressman Lantos; members of the Eizenstat family; friends, colleagues and distinguished guests: Good evening.

It is my great pleasure to welcome all of you to the State Department. We have gathered here tonight for two good reasons: to honor the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions of the Members of the European Union and the Commission; and to thank Stu Eizenstat for his magnificent job as Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs.

Ten years ago tonight, the Berlin Wall was brought down from both sides, signifying an end to one chapter in the Euro-Atlantic Alliance, and the beginning of another.

That event, that time, the once divided between America and Europe has grown stronger and deeper, to take on new challenges not just on the continent but around the globe.

Today, we are working together to advance peace and stability in the Balkans, on the Korean Peninsula, and in the Middle East.
We are working to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, while fighting criminals, terrorists and drug traffickers wherever they may be.

We also want to make progress toward democracy in Russia and Ukraine to Nigeria and Indonesia.

And our $300 billion-a-year trading relationship continues to grow, as we prepare to get together for a new round of WTO negotiations.

None of this has happened by accident. It has been the result of hard work and planning, including long hours of close consultations. The European diplomats whom we honor here tonight have been an essential part of that, and they deserve our heartfelt thanks.

And of course, no one has done more to strengthen the U.S.-EU relationship than Stu Eizenstat.

I first met Stu more than twenty years ago, when he was the Domestic Policy Adviser at the White House. Stu was young enough to have that top job, but his boss at the time-President Jimmy Carter-had a slogan: "Who's at the best?" And I am sure you will all agree that Stu Eizenstat is the best.

In the post-Cold War world, American security and prosperity depend increasingly on a stable and growing world economy. When I became Secretary of State, I wanted our diplomacy to reflect that fact.

So I asked Stu to make sure that the State Department had its part to bring down trade barriers; open new markets; coordinate with our allies; and sustain what is now the longest economic expansion in American history.

And so it has been. In those years, the United States has remained a global leader in economic diplomacy, with clear benefits both for this country and the world.

And no one has done more to negotiate the very hardest issues raised by sanctions. It is testimony to his diplomatic skill that even to this day, the United States is able to negotiate terms both with J esse Helms and France.

We do not have time tonight to go over the full list of Stu's professional accomplishments. We do not have time to list all of his contributions to our country and the world.

But he has also been a great help to me in reaching out to the business community, because that is a key international economic issue of the past seven years, from outlawing foreign corruption to the Transatlantic Economic Partnership.

So I am sure you will all agree that Stu Eizenstat is the best.
values, this common EU policy will allow us to be even more effective partners in the 21st century to protect freedom and human rights not only in Europe but around the world.

In 1995, I was pleased to be part of the creation of the New Transatlantic Agenda and in 1998 the Transatlantic Economic Partnership that Carter, Clinton and Secretary Albright of a Europe united across old East-west divisions.

I close with a personal note. I am proud of my country and a selfless force for good and has done more than any nation to better the lot of mankind in this century. I am proud I could serve it—under Presidents J. Johnson, Carter, and Clinton, and with Secretary Christopher Albright—over the course of more than two decades, to return to this great and good nation a small part of what it has given to the world, and to the world. And I am absolutely certain that America’s future in the new Millennium will be even greater than its past.

TRIBUTE TO MACK DRAKE
HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I would like to call your attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Mack Drake. Mr. Drake, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Drake in Congress. Mack Drake, now 74, was a soldier defending freedom in the Pacific during World War II. One night during the invasion of Guam, the Japanese military engaged in a counterattack that wounded Mr. Drake and others, and left many killed. Despite his face and arm injuries, Mr. Drake refused to evacuate the area and stood his ground on behalf of the United States. Mack Drake continued to fire until his ammunition was depleted, all while protecting the right flank of his platoon. Even upon the realization that he had no bullets left, Mack Drake continued by using grenades to defend his troop. Because of Mack Drake’s unflappable bravery, lives were saved and a massacre was averted.

Mr. Mack Drake is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN B. MCLENDON
HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a basketball pioneer and a leader in the history of basketball in the United States. Mack Drake was a recipient of the Silver Star, which is the nation’s highest military award for valor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute, congratulate and to honor Oakland’s best and brightest youth: Mr. Davon Blackwell, Ms. Brit- tany Dunning, Ms. Delanor Ford, and Ms. And Nguyen of Skyline High School. I praise them for taking leadership roles in addressing the problem of youth violence in our community. These six students represented my home district, the 9th Congressional District of California, at the “Voices Against Violence: Congressional Team Conference” held on October 19th and 20th in our nation’s capital.

I commend these students for their efforts in working with federal law enforcement and educational officials, national legislators, and leaders of the entertainment industry to develop substantive solutions related to youth violence. They made valuable contributions to the national dialogue by offering ideas on how our
nation can work together to tackle this problem on a national level as well as locally in our schools and communities. These students, and their committed campus coordinators, stand as shining examples of the type of determination, vision and energy we as concerned adults, parents, and community members need in order to motivate our students to dare to dream and work to make that dream a reality in their own lives. While all states must do their part, it is important to recognize the leadership that we have here in the state of Indiana. Nowhere are we seeing more evidence of this leadership than at the University of Notre Dame. As I reflect on my interactions with this cadre of distinguished leaders, I cannot help but marvel at the spirit of cooperation and commitment they had between them. I firmly believe that if we, in this great deliberative body, applied the same level of cooperation and commitment to confronting the issue of youth violence that these six students displayed, we would finally put principle over politics and solve this problem. I say, let them stand as a source of inspiration over politics and solve this problem.

DIETARY SUPPLEMENT FAIRNESS IN LABELING AND ADVERTISING ACT

HON. DAN BURTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Dietary Supplement Fairness in Labeling and Advertising Act. When Congress enacted the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (DSHEA), Congress intended to insure that all Americans had access to factual and adequate information about vitamins, minerals, and other dietary supplements so that they can make informed decisions about their health and well-being.

There is an increasing amount of scientific data demonstrating the benefits of good nutrition, education, and appropriate use of dietary supplements to promote long-term health. Additionally, preventive practices, including the safe consumption of dietary supplements will play a role in significantly reducing health-care expenditures in this country. At a time when we are looking at a doubling of our health care expenditures by 2007, it is very important to find cost-saving measures such as the use of dietary supplements.

The Government continues to provide funding to Agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, which includes the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine and the Office of Dietary Supplements, as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Science Foundation to conduct research in nutritional approaches to improving health status and in the prevention, treatment, and cure of diseases.

Over 100 million people safely use dietary supplements every day in the United States. The bill that I am introducing today will allow the public access to important scientific research information about the safe and proper use of dietary supplements. It will amend the Federal Trade Commission Act (FTC) so that information on the scientific studies, including clinical trials, be made available to consumers without the FTC charging the manufacturer with improper fees.

The FTC does not allow the same information in advertising of dietary supplements that is allowed in labeling of the same products. Dietary supplement manufacturers are currently allowed to make some statements in the labeling regarding the benefits of calcium, vitamin C, and other common supplements that have been studied extensively. However, the FTC makes it very difficult for this useful information to be used in the advertising. This makes no sense. The information that the FDA allows as part of the labeling of a dietary supplement should also be allowed in advertising the same supplement, yet the FTC is seeking to regulate the advertising of dietary supplements by denying to consumers the very information that the DSHEA required the FDA to allow be used. This dual and contradictory set of regulations undermines the intent of Congress.

DSHEA required the FDA to promulgate reasonable guidelines to regulate the content of dietary supplement labels. The goal of this requirement is to insure that the labels give consumers necessary information for decision making in supplement selection and usage, without making claims regarding medical or disease benefits.

Additionally, the bill will instruct the FDA to withdraw the notice of proposed rulemaking published in the Federal Register of April 28, 1998, which attempts to regulate the types of statements made concerning the effects of dietary supplements on the structure and function of the body. In the Government Reform Committee, we conducted a hearing in March in which we discussed this very issue. The FDA proposed rulemaking is in direct conflict with the intent of Congress in DSHEA. Pregnancy and Aging are not disease states, but under the proposed FDA rulemaking their re-definition of "disease" would designate them as such. Furthermore, it was never Congress’ intention that citations from credible scientific publications not be allowed in providing accurate information in labeling of dietary supplements.

In passing this legislation, Americans will gain access to better information about the research in dietary supplements. Additionally, there will be fair and adequate reviews of claims. This bill prescribes a method by which the FTC must act prior to filling a complaint that initiates any administrative or judicial proceeding alleging noncompliance by an advertiser. The FTC would be required to provide a full and fair opportunity for advertisers to consult with the Commission’s scientific experts and allow for an open exchange of ideas and information to insure that decisions are based on concrete, substantial scientific evidence. This is the development of an efficient and effective government practice during a time where our society has become far too litigious. I support strengthening the review process, prior to filing any claims or complaints.

I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor the Dietary Supplement Fairness in Labeling and Advertising Act. It would insure that all Americans have access to factual information about vitamins and other dietary supplements so they can make informed decisions about their health and well-being, while continuing to provide adequate safeguards to protect the public good.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH-HAGE
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, on November 8 and 9, I missed several rollcall votes on account of minor illness. Had I had been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 574 (H. Res. 94); "yea" on rollcall vote 575 (H.R. 2904); "yea" on rollcall vote 576 (H. Res. 344); "yea" on rollcall vote 580 (H. Con. Res. 223), and "yea" on rollcall vote 581 (H.R. 1554).
TRIBUTE TO LAURA SMART

HON. JAY DICKEY
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, back in 1997 I attended a Little League event and heard an opening prayer that was remarkable. It was given by Laura Smart of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, my hometown. She and her husband, Lee, were the parents of one of the players. The prayer has become even more remarkable since given by Laura Smart of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, my hometown. She and her husband, Lee, were the parents of one of the players. The prayer has become even more remarkable since given by Laura Smart of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, my hometown. She and her husband, Lee, were the parents of one of the players. The prayer has become even more remarkable since given by Laura Smart of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, my hometown. She and her husband, Lee, were the parents of one of the players. The prayer has become even more remarkable since

Up for Steel” efforts aimed at the steel imports which continue to be a source of concern to the USWA.

Additionally, Carlotta King and Jose Bustos will receive the Calumet Community Hero Award for their organizing efforts in their respective communities and East Chicago. Ms. King’s passion and focus has been to improve the quality of life for children. She is the board president of the Bethany Child Care and Development Center, and the board president of the V.A.U.L.E.S., a group that mentors African-American males. Ms. King also serves as a Redevelopment Commissioner for the City of Hammond. She is a strong advocate for community participation in the redevelopment of brownfield sites. Mr. Bustos has been a community leader in East Chicago for 10 years. He is a member and serves on the board of the East Chicago Emergency Service.

Recognition Award for her active role as a Calumet Project Board member and her leadership in the community. Reverend Cobb is a native of Gary, Indiana. She has served as the pastor of the Marquette Park United Methodist Church in Gary, Indiana, and is currently senior pastor of the Merrillville United Methodist Church in Merrillville, Indiana. Cobb is a member of the NAACP, the Merrillville Kiwanis Club, and the Black Methodist Church renewal. She also serves on the Northwest Indiana Worker’s Rights Board.

This year’s Lifetime Achievement Award recipient, Reverend Dr. Robert Lowery, is one of the many dedicated citizens of Northwest Indiana. Dr. Lowery is the minister at St. Timothy Community Church in Gary, Indiana, and has spent nearly half a century providing leadership on economic and social justice issues.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Eunice Waller upon receiving the Lifetime Achievement Award from the NAACP of Connecticut. Eunice Waller is an extraordinary American who has dedicated her life to educating young people and improving race relations.

Ms. Waller has spent the better part of the past thirty years serving citizens in Waterford and New London. In 1969, she was a teacher at the Clark Lane Middle School for 26 years working to ensure that thousands of young people received the best possible education. She served as a member of the board of education and city council in New London as well as mayor of the city.

Eunice Waller has devoted her life to expanding opportunity for all citizens of south-eastern Connecticut. She has played a guiding role in the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Trust Fund. The fund provides scholarships to help minority students to attend college. Thanks to her efforts, the gates to our nation’s colleges have been opened to deserving students regardless of income.

Mr. Speaker, I have included an editorial from the New London Day which eloquently describes Eunice Waller’s many contributions to improving the lives of citizens across south-eastern Connecticut. I commend her for her service and join the NAACP in honoring her life’s work.

[From the New London Day, Nov. 2, 1999]

EUNICE M. WALLER’S SERVICE

Eunice M. Waller, a Waterford teacher for 26 years, served on the New London Board of Education and City Council and has been mayor of the city. She has been especially effective working with minority citizens.

All people, young and adult, need encouragement for an exhortation to work hard and to achieve goals. Those remarks remind people—often during periods that seem discouraging—to press forward and get beyond the problems of the moment.

Eunice Waller has helped countless people with those simple acts of kindness. She has also served as a conscience for people who interact with her. She is example matters because it signals others that the words coming out of a person’s mouth are not rhetoric, but rather a reflection of the earnest efforts that person is making every day in life. Eunice Waller has led by example.

Her public life has served to complement her other activities, such as her 20 years of service to the Mitchell College board and her founding role in the National Council of Negro Women. Congress should remember her best for the guidance and assertiveness she has given to the Dr. Martin Luther
SPEECH OF
HON. JIM KOLBE 
of Arizona
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, November 5, 1999
Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, since its creation, the Medicare program has protected millions of beneficiaries from poverty by helping to pay for medical services. It has improved access to care for the elderly and many disabled Americans and is certainly among the key policy successes of this century.

Still, as the health care market evolves in this country, and as beneficiaries grow older and their health care needs change, Medicare must also evolve. In enacting the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA), the Congress took important steps to begin this evolution and to help extend the program's financial viability.

Unfortunately, many of the reforms Congress prescribed in the BBA have been implemented poorly, and sometimes counter to Congressional intent. While I continue to support the budget priorities established in the BBA, I believe Congress must act to correct the mistakes and misjudgments that now threaten the viability of many health care providers. For this reason, I support H.R. 3075, the Medicare Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999.

In particular I am pleased the Committee has included specific provisions that will benefit Medicare providers and patients in Southern Arizona.

This bill: Strengthens rural hospitals, provides additional funds for physical therapy and speech therapy, expands the number of critical access hospitals, increases funding for teaching hospitals, extends Medicare's coverage of immunosuppressive drugs, improves the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), and continues the Medicare Community Nursing Organization demonstration project, otherwise known as the Healthy Seniors program in Tucson.

In total, this bill provides an additional $11.8 billion for Medicare providers and patients. I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill.
drug test failure. Mr. Holly simply announced that he was “out of here” and walked through the unlocked door.

In the lawsuit, the Bailors’ lost on a legal technically. The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals recognized this technically. The technic was that, under law, apparently, not had true custody of William Holly. The Federal Bureau of Prisons had legal custody of William Holly, but not physical custody. The Salvation Army had physical custody of William Holly, but not legal custody. Recognizing that this was legally untenable, the 7th Circuit recommended that Ms. Bailor apply to Congress for private relief.

I ask that my colleagues join in this effort to eliminate this gross injustice for Adela Bailor and Darryl Bailor. If we believe in victims’ rights, then we must hold those who are responsible for the incarceration of violent criminals accountable for such conduct. Adela Bailor is an honorably-discharged Marine Corps veteran. At the time of the attack, she was helping to make this country a better place. We cannot, and should not, turn our back on her because of some legal loophole.

The 7th Circuit has reviewed this case fully and has made its recommendation. Although Congress is not bound by such recommendation, Congress should give great deference to the legal analysis by the 7th Circuit, which has determined that Adela Bailor and Darryl Bailor fall into an unusual legal situation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of my colleagues to support this legislation so that we may rectify a great wrong.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. LOU TRONZO UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it’s a pleasure for me to recognize an outstanding individual who will soon be retiring from the University of Pittsburgh, Mr. Lou Tronzo.

Lou has represented the University as a public affairs executive for the last thirty years, working at the local, state, and federal levels. In Western Pennsylvania and in the higher-education community, he’s been an institution in the pursuit of programs to help universities and students.

Lou began his career in the public sector working for the Urban Redevelopment Authority of the City of Pittsburgh and for ACTION-Housing Inc., where he focused on land disposition, housing development, and economic research.

A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh with a B.A. and an M.A., he’s been actively involved with the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and the American Association of Universities. He’s also served on the Boards of institutions such as the Community College of Allegheny County and Forbes Health System. He’s the Founder and Co-Chair of the Institute of Politics at the University of Pittsburgh.

But this is a case where the details do not tell the whole story. Lou Tronzo has the respect of all of us who have worked with him over the years for his dedication, loyalty, common sense, and devotion to helping people.

The most recent project I’ve been working on with Lou is one that would bring economic progress and jobs to Western Pennsylvania— as always Lou’s focus is on helping people and giving them a chance to improve their lives. It’s impossible to put any kind of number with the many, many students, educators, communities, institutions, and organizations that Lou has helped over the years. But it is possible to try on behalf of all of us who have benefited from knowing him to say: “Thank you, Lou, we recognize your outstanding contributions. Please know that you will now have to spend with your family, especially your grandchildren.”

TRIBUTE TO ROB SANDERS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Rob Sanders, Moffat County High School Assistant Principal and Activities Director, for being honored by the Milken Family Foundation as a National Educator.

The Milken Family Foundation National Educator Award provides recognition and unrestricted financial awards to exceptional elementary and secondary school teachers, principals and other education professionals who are furthering excellence in education. This award is only given to four educators a year (in Colorado).

Mr. Sanders is an asset to Moffat County High School, as well as the entire country. Our education system thrives due to the efforts of individuals like Mr. Sanders. His dedication and hard work have proven to be a success in the third district of Colorado and I greatly appreciate his continued commitment to our youth.

A TRIBUTE TO ROGER ROBB

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Roger Robb, who is retiring this month as Manager of the Lower Tule River and Pixley irrigation districts in Tulare County, in central California.

Mr. Robb was born in Garden City, South Dakota, on October 5, 1937. He attended junior college in Porterville, expressing an early interest in serving as manager of an irrigation district. He received his bachelor’s degree in civil engineering from California State University, Fresno, and his Master’s degree in Geotechnical Engineering from U.C. Berkeley. Early in his career, Mr. Robb held various positions with the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Soil Conservation Service, serving in their Napa and Davis state offices. There he was active in a wide range of issues, including watershed management, drainage issues, small dams and irrigation efficiency studies.

In 1976, Mr. Robb began work at the Lower Tule River Irrigation District and Pixley Irrigation District as a staff engineer. One year later, he ascended to his “dream job” of manager of the two districts. Mr. Robb took the position at a time when the Central Valley of California was facing one of its worst droughts in history, posing a challenge to the newly installed manager.

Throughout his career, Mr. Robb has been active in a number of associations, including the Friant Water Users Authority, Mid-valley Water Authority, Association of California Water Agencies-Joint Powers Insurance Authority, and Central Valley Project Water Association.

On the Tule River, Mr. Robb has overseen day-to-day operations for the Tule River Association, and helped led the successful effort to establish a small hydroelectric power plant at Success Dam.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Roger Robb for his contributions to his field and to the Central Valley community. We send our sincere congratulations and wish him well on the occasion of his retirement.

A SALUTE TO FLORETTA CHISOM
ON HER RETIREMENT, OAKLAND, CA

HON. BARBARA LEE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and to salute Floretta Chisom on her retirement from her position as the Director of the City of Oakland’s Department of Aging, Health and Human Services.

Ms. Chisom’s professional career, spanning more than a quarter century, began as the Director of the East Oakland Parent Participation Nursery School. She also served as Director of the District Parent Program for the San Francisco Unified School District and the Parent Education Program for the San Francisco Community College District, Assistant Director of the Life Enrichment Agency, and an Executive Director of Oakland’s Community Action Agency.

Ms. Chisom also served for fifteen years as the Director of Oakland Head Start, helping the program to grow from serving fewer than 200 children to more than 1,500 children. While at the Oakland Head Start, Ms. Chisom was responsible for a number of innovative and pilot programs, including Home Base (where teachers visit families and provide instruction to parents in the home), services to homeless families with children of Head Start age, and a program to provide Head Start through family day care homes.

Since 1992, Ms. Chisom served as the Director of the City of Oakland’s Office of Health and Human Services. In that role, she served as the Executive Director of the City’s Community Action Agency as well as staffing a number of other city boards and commissions.

She began Oakland’s involvement with the California Healthy Cities program, assisted the City to develop a Child Care Plan, a Homeless Plan, and promoted expansion of programs to address homelessness, hunger, illiteracy and poverty.

In response to the termination of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC),
and the creation of CalWORKS, Ms. Chisom established the City of Oakland's Welfare Reform Coordinating Committee and served as Chair of the Committee. During this time, she was appointed as the Welfare Reform Manager for the City and, along with the Community Action Agency, coordinated the development of the City of Oakland's Welfare to Work Training Program.

In addition to her career in the public sector, Ms. Chisom is also active in many volunteer organizations including previously serving as a Board Member of the Breast Cancer Fund and her recent appointment to the California Breast Cancer Research Council. I proudly join friends and colleagues in thanking and saluting Ms. Chisom on her twenty-five years of dedicated public service, leadership and innovation to the people and City of Oakland and extend my best wishes to her on her upcoming retirement.

TRIBUTE TO JOHNNIE HENDRIX
HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Johnnie Hendrix. Mr. Hendrix, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Hendrix in Congress.

Johnnie Hendrix, now 81, served in the 8th Infantry Division's 13th Regiment during World War II. While participating in an action against the German military in the Ruhr Valley, his commander was critically wounded. With concern for his commander and his fellow soldiers, Mr. Hendrix took command of his company to lead the battle. Under his direction, a combination of tanks and infantry successfully broke the German defenses and the group captured more than 1,000 Axis prisoners.

Mr. Johnnie Hendrix is an outstanding and inspiring example. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE AND EDWARDO MARTINEZ
HON. BRAD SHERMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the vision and commitment of brothers Jesse and Eduardo Martinez, founders of Picisito.com, who have created a bilingual Internet website tailored to the U.S. Hispanic/Latino community. These first generation Mexican-American brothers established their parent company, VivaMedia Incorporated, in 1998 with the goal of educating, promoting and cultivating the online Hispanic/Latino community—regardless of income level or education.

Picisito.com provides free access to engaging, dynamic and culturally driven content including free email, news, entertainment, health, business and communications resources tailored to the needs of the growing online Hispanic/Latino community.

The stories featured on Picisito.com are exclusively written or selected because they address issues that affect the U.S. Hispanic/Latino population. The company is dedicated to identifying stories that will inform, educate and inspire Hispanics to make a difference in their lives and their communities.

Quizio, Person of the Day, and the Daily Fact are some of the unique features that allow users to test their knowledge and gain insightful information about their history, heritage and the vibrant culture of "la gente bonita."

Jesse and Eduardo Martinez are the first in their family to graduate from college, Jesse with a mechanical engineering degree from Texas A & M University and Eduardo with an electrical engineering degree from Stanford University. They credit their parents, Alfred and Socorro, who never graduated from high school, with instilling in them the courage, strength and determination to achieve academic success. Now they want to give back to their community and believe Picisito.com is the appropriate tool for this journey.

Picisito.com’s first step at bringing technology into the Hispanic community is being demonstrated by the “Gift of Information” program, which involves donating computers to organizations that need computers and offer training in the usage of computers and the Internet throughout Los Angeles, New York and Miami.

Joining the entire Picisito.com team at the House of Blues in Los Angeles to help launch the “Gift of Information” program are Edward James Olmos and many personal and corporate friends from throughout the United States and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, Please join me in honoring Jesse Martinez and Eduardo Martinez as they pursue their dream—which is now reality: providing the resources to empower Hispanics to make a difference in their own lives, in their communities and in our country. They have earned our praise and respect.

HONORING BERNARD E. MADDEN
HON. LOIS CAPPS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a dear constituent, Bernard Madden, who died on November 5 in San Luis Obispo at the age of 105 years.

Mr. Madden worked as a steam engineer in Omaha, Nebraska, for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. After his retirement, Mr. Madden and his wife, Eula, moved to San Luis Obispo. He spoke highly of his nieces and nephews, read the newspapers every day and spoke to my staff frequently about current affairs. One of his most passionate pleas was that prescription drug coverage be included in Medicare. Mr. Madden and I had a lot in common there.

I will strive to see that this is accomplished and that his memory is respected. My hope is that our children will learn the true meaning of duty, honor and courage from the veterans together with middle school students in several communities in western Wisconsin. My hope is that our children learn about the sacrifices made by previous generations.

I recently read an excerpt from Senator John McCain’s new book Faith of our Fathers. Senator McCain spent more than 5 years as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, in what was derisively referred to as the “Hanoi Hilton.” In his book he talks about the meaning of glory.

For I have learned the truth: There are greater pursuits than self-seeking. Glory is...
not a conceit. It is not decoration for valor. It is not a prize for being the most clever, the strongest, or the boldest. Glory belongs to the act of being constant to something greater than yourself, to a cause, to your principles, to the people on whom you rely, and who rely on you in return. No misfortune, no injury, no humiliation can destroy it.

These words are a powerful reminder of the attitude shared by thousands of our veterans, living and dead, when they answered their nation's call. They are good words to remember, not just on Veterans Day, but every day.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR. OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, as is reflected in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I was granted a leave of absence for Tuesday, November 9, 1999.

If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall vote 577—H.R. 1714—On agreeing to the Inslee of Washington amendment: "Yes.


On rollcall vote 580—H.R. 1714—On passage of an act providing for a Defense bill which provides much needed improvements for current and retired military personnel. It included a 4.8% pay raise, and authorizes bonuses and other incentives to retain and promote our servicemen and women. It will also change the unfair REDUX retirement plan—giving veterans the choice to return to the more generous pre-REDUX retirement system or receive a $30,000 retirement bonus.

When talking to veterans up and down the Central Coast—whether it be in Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Arroyo Grande, or Paso Robles—I hear a common refrain. Vets are increasingly concerned about benefits they have earned and maintaining access to quality health care. I am working on a number of initiatives to address these concerns.

I recently introduced the Veterans Emergency Telephone Service Act. The VETS Act would set up a national veterans' hotline service operating 24-hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week. This hotline would provide vets immediate access to a staff knowledgeable in VA benefits and programs. This combination “411–911” number for veterans would provide a one-stop, toll-free number veterans can call at any time of day or night to receive encouragement and assistance.

I am also supporting a bill requiring the VA to institute an annual outreach plan to insure that veterans are informed about the entire range of benefits and health care services available to them. Too often veterans are not informed about benefits they are eligible for, or how to receive them. This bill also assists widows and survivors of veterans obtain important assistance.

And I'm working hard to pass landmark legislation—known as the Keep Our Promise to America's Military Retirees Act. This bill would allow all military retirees to participate in the same health care programs federal employees currently enjoy and provides free lifetime health care to those who enrolled in the services prior to 1956.

Many Americans made sacrifices to defend our country with the understanding that upon retirement the government would provide them with lifetime health care. But for too many military retirees there is little or no health care available.

In addition, I support legislation allowing military retirees with service connected disabilities to receive the full amount of their retired pay, along with VA disability compensation—without a deduction from either source of support. We need to take extra special care of those whose service has left them with an injury or disability.

I will always support our fighting men and women, whether in peace time or in war.

I will always support the benefits our veterans need and deserve.

And I will forever cherish the honor my constituents have bestowed upon me by allowing me to serve as their Representative.

TRIBUTE TO H. HARPER KERR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize H. Harper Kerr, former Puebloan, who passed away last Thursday.

Originally the son of an Iowa country doctor, Dr. Kerr arrived in Pueblo in the mid-1950s and practiced medicine for more than 20 years, specializing in thoracic and cardiovascular surgery. He served as chief of staff and chief of surgery at St. Mary-Conwin hospital. In addition, he served on the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors of the Colorado Medical Society. In 1968, he was elected as the Pueblo County Coroner, where he served for a number of years.

Upon Dr. Kerr’s retirement from surgery, he moved to Kansas City where he was appointed Chief Medical Director of Social Security Disability for the four-state region of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. Following his work in Kansas City, Dr. Kerr moved to Shalimar, Florida, where he was on the original committee that formed the Elderhostel Senior Center for Lifelong Learning. In addition, he was active with the Coast Guard Auxiliary, functioned as a Flotilla Commander, served as medical advisor to the Air Command and Association and the McCoskie Foundation.

Dr. Kerr’s contributions to this country extend back to World War II as a physician and surgeon of the 605th Field Artillery Battalion in the 10th Mountain Division of the U.S. Army. Dr. Kerr was an asset to the people of Pueblo and his ability as a surgeon assured Puebloans were in good hands while under his supervision. We will miss his service and friendship greatly.

HONORING OUR NATION’S VETERANS

HON. LOIS CAPP

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Veterans Day, and I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to those who have served our country so bravely. Tomorrow, all over this great country we will honor men and women who willingly gave body and soul to defend our nation which make it great. Tomorrow truly is their day and I wish I could be in my district to celebrate it with my constituents.

My husband Walter drew his inspiration to run for Congress largely from decades of work with Vietnam veterans. I live every day with Walter in my heart. His passions and cherished causes are now very much my own. I am committed to upholding his legacy of support and respect for America’s veterans. Vietnam veterans were his teachers, as they have been ours. From their painful experiences, we have learned that when we send our soldiers to war we must always welcome them home. But, whether a veteran of Vietnam, of World War II, Kosovo, the Gulf War, or Korea, they are to be commended for their great accomplishments and tremendous sacrifice. Whether called to safeguard the world from a menacing dictator, to fight the spread of tyranny, or to maintain a fragile peace, our soldiers to war we must always welcome them home.

Veterans Day also allows veterans to come together to continue a much needed healing process. Just as Walter invited Vietnam vets into his classroom to share their stories, veterans will come together to share each other’s stories and gain comfort from each other. As a Member of Congress, I have the distinct—almost sacred—responsibility to preserve our nation’s security. This means ensuring that our military remains the best trained, best equipped, and most prepared in the world. It also means providing today’s fighting men and women, and those who have retired, with the support they need to maintain the quality of life they deserve. This is especially true at a time when military personnel are being deployed more frequently, and in more places around the world.

In Congress, I am working hard to support increased military pay, improved health care coverage, and a strengthened retirement system.

I am proud to note that we recently passed a Defense bill which provides much needed improvements for current and retired military personnel. It included a 4.8% pay raise, and authorizes bonuses and other incentives to retain and promote our servicemen and women. It will also change the unfair REDUX retirement plan—giving veterans the choice to return to the more generous pre-REDUX retirement system or receive a $30,000 retirement bonus.

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TRIBUTE TO LEON FOY

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Leon Foy. Mr. Foy, a recipient of the...
When the Federal Government addresses these important education priorities, it must spend the taxpayers’ money responsibly. The Federal Government has a duty to ensure that its resources are actually being spent on the problems we are trying to solve. But beyond targeting federal funds to specific areas where local schools need help, Congress should resist micro-managing and allow local schools to make their own decisions.

We have to maintain the delicate balance between Federal educational priorities and local control of schools. States and localities must have the flexibility to address their problems in ways that make sense for them, but our Federal resources must remain targeted at the people and communities who need them most. While it makes sense to give States and localities discretion, I don’t believe we should send money to States without asking for accountability and results.

Governor George W. Bush of Texas was on the right track when he recently said: “The Federal Government must be humble enough to stay out of the day-to-day operation of local schools. It must be wise enough to give States and schools more authority and freedom. And it must be strong enough to require proven performance in return.”

This resolution goes too far because it directs schools and teachers to use a specific educational technique. I’m going to vote against this resolution because Congress should not be dictating a school’s curriculum from Washington.

The Federal Government’s role is to support the people who educate our kids, not to tell them how to teach reading. We should stick to the things that we can do. We must resist the temptation to meddle in places where we have no business. That takes humility and a measure of wisdom, but I am confident that together we can find the strength to do the right things for our students.

TRIBUTE TO KLAMATH COUNTY COURTHOUSE

HON. GREG WALDEN
OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the dedication of the new Klamath County Courthouse in the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon. The dedication of this building is much more than a celebration of an assemblage of bricks and mortar; it is a celebration of people who would not quit and who were wise enough to give States and schools more authority and freedom. And it must be strong enough to require proven performance in return.

The Klamath County Courthouse declares that the courthouse has been dedicated to those fallen officers who have paid a very dear price to preserve the courthouse and the spirit of this resourceful western city. With grace and dignity, the Klamath County Courthouse declares that this is a community with high standards.

As the house of justice in Klamath County, the courthouse has been dedicated to those who have paid a very dear price to preserve our system of laws and freedom, our veterans and fallen police officers.

Proudly flying in the courthouse square are the illuminated flags of each branch of the military as well as the POW/MIA flag. Seeing these flags flying brightly in the clear Klamath County breeze is an inspiration.

A special area is dedicated to the memory of fallen law enforcement officers who have given their lives in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, my enthusiasm for what Klamath County has achieved must be tempered with the sobering thought that the death of these fallen officers is a grim reminder that the price of justice and security is often very dear. To honor those fallen heroes, I would like to pause for a moment and ask that they each be remembered in a special way.

John E. Lambert, Oregon State Police; Ernest M. Brown, Lakeview Police Department; David R. Sanchez, Lake County Sheriff’s Office; Richard C. Swan, Jr., Klamath Falls Police Department; B ret R. Clodfelter, Oregon State Police; Scott A. Lyons, Oregon State Police; and James D. Rector, Oregon State Police.

The citizens of Klamath County will not forget the ultimate sacrifice offered by these fallen officers and neither should any of us in this revered body. It is truly fitting that the seat of justice in Klamath County proclaims every day that justice, freedom, and security are not to be taken for granted.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I salute the leaders and residents of Klamath County whose efforts to make this courthouse a reality have borne such remarkable fruit. This building will stand for a long time as a testimony to the rock-solid, iron-willed resolve of one of the great communities of the West. I am proud of what the citizens of Klamath County have accomplished and proud to have the honor of serving them in Congress.
Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring a very special anniversary to the attention of my colleagues. This Saturday, November 13, marks the 59th anniversary of the founding of the National Federation of the Blind. An historic plaque will be placed at the original meeting place in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on Saturday afternoon, and I am proud to have been asked to participate in this historic celebration.

In November of 1940, the first nationwide self-advocacy group of persons with disabilities was founded at a meeting in the Reddington Hotel in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. At that time, the future for most blind people was bleak and employment often meant sheltered workshops for pennies an hour. With few educational opportunities available, the blind came together to organize. Elected to lead the fledgling group was Dr. Jacobus tenBroek, a young blind lawyer who would go on to become a prominent professor of constitutional law. This small group of people dedicated to the advancement of those with disabilities began a trend of advocacy for all people with physical and mental challenges.

Mr. Speaker, today the National Federation of the Blind is the largest organization of its kind in America. Every state has a chapter, as do many communities across the nation. Several thousand activists attend the Federation's annual national convention. The Federation provides scholarships, discrimination assistance, newsletters, and legislative consultation. It supports and assists in the development of new technology to improve the lives of the visually impaired. The Federation champions civil rights for the blind and often intercedes when parents face interference from social service agencies who attempt to remove their children from their homes. Currently, the Federation is attempting to establish sound case law regarding custody rights of visually impaired parents.

Today, the blind are employed in every profession there is, from the law to medicine. The National Federation of the Blind should take great pride in the extraordinary progress it has helped bring about since that day in November of 1940 when the founders gathered together for the first time. I am pleased to join with the citizens in Northeastern Pennsylvania and across the nation in congratulating the National Federation of the Blind and its local chapters as members gather at the organization's birthplace in my district in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania to celebrate this historic event.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Stenholm.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding educational institution in the 17th District of Texas. The Texas State Technical College campus in Breckenridge, Texas, provides top rate education to students across Texas, the United States and the world.

On Tuesday, November 9, 1999, the campus celebrated its tenth anniversary. I offered a flag flown over the Capitol to commemorate this occasion and to show our dedication to the education to both past and future generations.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a copy of a resolution that I offered at this very special event.

It is my hope that this Nation and my home State of Texas will continue to honor institutions like Texas State Technical College that have dedicated themselves to providing the best possible education to its students.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, On November 9, 1999, the Breckenridge Campus of the Texas State Technical College will celebrate its tenth anniversary; and

Whereas, The Breckenridge campus serves as a vital component of the Texas State Technical College System, welcoming students from every walk of life; and

Whereas, T.S.T.C. has made an ongoing commitment to the future by providing a top rate education to students from across Texas, the United States and the world; and

Whereas, Today’s celebration honors not only the service by the Breckenridge campus of T.S.T.C. during the last ten years, but its commitment to the future; and

Whereas, I present this flag flown over our nation’s capitol on October 4, 1999, as a symbol of our dedication to those past and future generations who were and who will be students at the campus; and

Be it Resolved, That I, Charles W. Stenholm, as Chairman of the House Committee on Science, Technology and Space, do officially recognize and extend my best wishes on the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Breckenridge campus of T.S.T.C. and that an official copy of this resolution be presented to T.S.T.C. as an expression of my high regards for their efforts.
to himself all other branches and institutions of government. A constitutional amendment passed in October 1999 conveniently removed the age limit of 65 to be president. The OSCE judged last January’s presidential elections, from which a leading opposition contender was barred, to be flawed. Last month’s parliamentary election, according to the OSCE, was “severely marred by widespread, pervasive and illegal interference by executive authorities in the electoral process.” In response, President Nazarbaev has attacked the OSCE and is appealing it to the Soviet Communist Party’s Politburo for trying to “tell Kazakhstan what to do.” Tajikistan has suffered the saddest fate of all the Central Asian countries; a civil war that killed scores of thousands. In 1997, the warring sides finally ceased hostility and reached agreement about power-sharing, which permitted a bit of hopefulness about prospects for normal development and democratization. It seems, however, that the accord will not ensure stability. Tajikistan’s Central Election Commission refused to register two opposition candidates for the November presidential election. The sole alternative candidate registered has refused to accept the results of the election, which, according to official figures, current President Emomali Rakhmonov won with 97 percent of the vote, in a field of two. Those numbers, Mr. Speaker, say it all. The OSCE properly declined to send observers.

Benighted Turkmenistan practically begs a description. This country, which has been blessed with large quantities of natural gas, has a political system that combines the worst traits of Soviet communism with a personality cult seen today in countries like Iraq or North Korea. No dissidence of any kind is permitted and the population enjoys no human rights. While his impoverished people barely manage to get by, President Niyazov builds grandiose presidential palaces and monuments to himself. The only registered political party in Turkmenistan is the Democratic Party—headed by President Niyazov. In late October he said the people of his country would not be ready for free choices among the choices of a democratic society until 2010, adding that independent media are “destructive.” On December 12, Turkmenistan is holding parliamentary “elections,” which the OSCE will not bother to observe.

Finally, we come to Uzbekistan. The Helsinki Commission, which I chair, held hearings on democratization and human rights in Uzbekistan on October 18. Despite the best efforts of Uzbekistan’s Ambassador Safaev to convince us that democratization is proceeding, specifically the testing of choices and chaffs of a democratic society until 2010, adding that independent media are “disruptive.” On December 12, Turkmenistan is holding parliamentary “elections,” which the OSCE will not bother to observe.

In another step to encourage coordination among various agencies, a second provision in the READY Act would encourage collaborative efforts between nonprofit domestic violence community agencies and schools to create a curriculum for K–12 students, as well as provide training for education professionals on experiencing and witnessing domestic violence. Training would include teachers, administrators, counselors and other school personnel. I believe that this provision is especially important in light of the determination that one-third of all 16–19 year old girls experience violence from an intimate partner.

Domestic violence often escalates during separation and divorce, and visitation is often used as an opportunity for abuse. Under my legislation grants would be provided to qualified applicants on a competitive basis to create family visitation or visitation exchange centers. Use of such centers will minimize the potentially dangerous interactions between family members.

On July 3, 1996, 5-year-old Brandon and 4-year-old Alex were murdered by their father during an unsupervised visit. Their mother Angela was separated from Kurt Frank, the children’s father. During her marriage, Angela was physically and emotionally abused by Frank. Brandon was once hit by his father and had his lip split when he stepped in front of his mother during a domestic violence incident. Angela had an Order of Protection against Frank, but her request for her husband to receive only supervised visits was dismissed during custody hearings. Kurt Frank murdered his sons during an unsupervised visit.

However, as we know from study, one of the primary influences on socialization is the family. Over 3 million children witness violence in their own homes. It is here that my legislation focuses.

Witnessing domestic violence has a devastating impact on children at high risk for anxiety, depression, and suicide. Children who have witnessed their father battering their mother had a 1,000 percent higher battering rate than boys who did not.

Clearly, witnessing this type of violence in the home has a profound effect on children. In order to combat this trend, the READY Act gives grants to qualified nonprofit agencies in order to create multi-level interventions for child witnesses. This program would create a partnership between entities like the courts, schools, health care providers, child protective services, and battered women’s programs to provide a system of cooperation and collaboration between the professionals in a community in order to better support these child witnesses.

Examples of intervention partnerships could include: security for the child and his or her family; mental health treatment; counseling and advocacy for the family; and outreach and training to community professionals. While many facets of this support system are currently in place, there is a gap in coordination and cooperation.

In another step to encourage coordination between various agencies, a second provision in the READY Act would encourage collaborative efforts between nonprofit domestic violence community agencies and schools to create a curriculum for K–12 students, as well as provide training for education professionals on experiencing and witnessing domestic violence. Training would include teachers, administrators, counselors and other school personnel. I believe that this provision is especially important in light of the determination that one-third of all 16–19 year old girls experience violence from an intimate partner.

Domestic violence often escalates during separation and divorce, and visitation is often used as an opportunity for abuse. Under my legislation grants would be provided to qualified applicants on a competitive basis to create family visitation or visitation exchange centers. Use of such centers will minimize the potentially dangerous interactions between family members.

While it is too late for Brandon and Alex, a select group of children are currently in danger. While a new generation of children are currently in danger, the READY Act information and the READY Act...
The READY Act also allows the use of private pensions to settle child abuse judgments. Private pensions are currently used for alimony or child support payments, however cannot be used to settle a child abuse judgment. This provision was originally submitted by my friend and colleague, CAROLYN MALONEY during the 105th Congress and I am happy to be able to include it in the READY Act. In addition, my legislation amends the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act to provide a defense to women who flee across State lines to escape domestic violence or sexual assault, and ensures that a civil court can consider domestic violence and the parent and child’s safety when determining which State should hear a custody dispute. This will pull the State and Federal laws regulating this area closer into line.

Finally, the READY Act includes a sense of the Congress stating that when determining child custody, it is not in the best interest of the child to force joint custody in cases where there is a history of domestic violence. This act also states it is also not in the best interest of the child to make so called “friendly parent” provisions a factor when there is abuse against a parent or a child. It is important for Congress to take the lead on this important issue.

In preparing to introduce this bill, I came upon a website that posted story after story from women who had been victims of domestic abuse. Of the dozens of stories that I read, one particular submission was especially poignant. It was from Jeana J., her friend, and 23-year-old woman named Lisa. Lisa had been married to her husband for 4 years, but altogether she has been with him for 6 years. He mentally and physically abused her and her children, just as her father had abused her and her mother. She is ready to leave him. She realized that her oldest child is 4 and, since he’s a boy, she is afraid he will grow to be like his husband. Her youngest is 3 months, and she does not want her to end up where she is. Lisa ends her letter with the realization that she has to leave for the sake of her children. She writes of how she and her children are living lives ahead of them and it should not be a life full of fear.

Her letter was written over a month ago. Hopefully, since that time she has been able to flee her husband’s abuse both to save herself and to save her children. Her lifetime has been testimony to the cycle of violence. For Lisa and her kids, it is time to break that cycle. While the road to healing begins with the knowledge that Lisa needs to save herself and her kids, more help is needed to repair the damage done during the years of abuse. Without it, chances are the cycle will continue.

As we all know, there are no easy answers or solutions to the violent acts of our youth. However, passage of the READY Act would be one solid step toward reducing the effects of abuse and domestic violence that is so clearly harming our youth.

TRIBUTE TO LA AGENCIA DE ORCI & ASOCIADOS
HON. BRAD SHERMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to La Agencia de Orci & Asociados, one of the most successful, independent, Hispanic owned and operated full-service advertising and public relations agencies in the United States. As they celebrate their 13th anniversary, we salute them for their vision and commitment to serve the needs of our entire community, with special attention to our constituents.

Through insightful creative, targeted media and integrated marketing programs, La Agencia has established deep and lasting mutually beneficial relationships between their clients and the Latino consumer.

We honor those individuals who exemplify leadership, professionalism, community service and dedication. La Agencia de Ori partners, Hector Ori and Norma Ori, founders and co-chairs, Roberto Ori, president and Marlene Garcia, executive vice president, are committed to dynamic leadership in their industry. La Agencia values and believes dictate that the most direct route to gaining Share of Market with the Hispanic consumer is to first capture Share of Heart.

Our community and our country continue to benefit from award-winning La Agencia pro bono efforts on behalf of the Children’s Bureau of Southern California, United Way, Los Angeles Unified School District, AIDS Project L.A., Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO), Boy Scouts of America, and Census 1990 and 2000.

With the September 23rd opening of their Chicago offices, La Agencia is now one of the largest full-service independent advertising agencies in the Midwest dedicated to the national Hispanic consumer’s buying power as the establishment of Orci Public Relations, extending services to non-advertising clients.


Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to La Agencia de Ori & Asociados, a “family” of 80 bilingual and bicultural staff who come together from 17 countries. La Agencia excels in the advertising business world and services as a leading role model in corporate citizenship. They have earned our recognition, praise and respect.

TRIBUTE TO MARY MEISNER
HON. SCOTT McNINIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McNINIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Mary Meisner, the director of public health for Garfield County, who has been awarded the Community Service Award. Ms. Meisner was recognized by the Colorado County Nurse Association, Inc. for more than twenty years of faithful service and exceptional contributions to quality community health throughout Garfield County and across the entire state of Colorado. She has dedicated her entire working career to the promotion of public health.

After leaving a small farming community in Iowa to join two nursing colleagues on an adventure out west, Ms. Meisner began her career in western Colorado. Ms. Meisner served as the sole nurse on the western end of the county in Rifle before taking over as the nursing director responsible for the Rifle and Glenwood Springs offices.

In 1991, Ms. Meisner became the Director of Public Health for Garfield County, overseeing nine public health nurses, the Healthy Beginnings director, a registered dietitian, three WIC educators, an outreach worker and five office personnel.

Ms. Meisner has proven the value of hard work and dedication through the satisfaction in the people she serves. She continues to provide an educational environment in which school nurses and administrators can effectively work. Ms. Meisner is an asset to the Third District of Colorado and deserves our highest gratitude and praise on receiving this great distinction.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 900, GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT
SPEECH OF
HON. MELVIN L. WATT
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I supported the Financial Services Modernization bill (H.R. 10) when it was considered in the Housing Banking and Financial Services Committee and in the full House. I felt good about supporting the bill because the House Banking Committee had worked on a bipartisan basis to develop a consensus bill which was supported by the industry, federal regulators and many community and consumer groups. The bill overwhelmingly passed the House on July 1, 1999 by a vote of 343 to 86.

Unfortunately, the bipartisan deliberations and efforts which characterized the consideration of H.R. 10 in the House did not continue when the House-Senate Conference Committee on Financial Services Modernization convened. The Chairman’s print, which was used as the base text for consideration by the Conference Committee, was drafted by the three Republican Chairmen of the Committees of jurisdiction with no input from the Democratic conferees. The conferees were then given a very limited period of time to review the lengthy document before having to begin the amendment process. During the amendment process, consideration was abruptly terminated and some of the most important provisions of the bill (the CRA provisions) were brokered behind closed doors in the middle of the night. This important, complex and historic legislation should have been the subject of thoughtful, bipartisan review and input. Instead, the process was hijacked and corrupted by a few senior Republican members.

Committee and floor action, not objectionable, is not sufficient reason to oppose legislation designed to achieve important public policy objectives, if the flawed process results in a satisfactory substantives product. Unfortunately, the terrible, partisan process which was followed in this Conference resulted in serious substantive flaws. Some of these flaws include the following:

(1) The bill needs a section stating the public policy purposes the bill is designed to

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achieve. In at least nine instances\(^1\) the bill makes reference to the “purposed of the Act.” Unfortunately, the “purposed” section contained in the bill which passed the House was stripped from the conference bill and no “purposed” section was inserted to replace it. The failure to incorporate any of the congressional purposes for enacting the bill is, in my opinion, a huge error, leaves the bill’s refer- ences to “the purposes of the Act” irrational and could lead to much conjecture and possi- ble litigation about what, in fact, we intended to achieve.

(2) The privacy provisions in the bill are not strong enough. While the legislation will give consumers the right to “opt-out” of having their financial information disclosed to unaffiliat- ed third parties, I do not believe this privacy provision goes far enough to safeguard the privacy of customers. It also leaves a huge loophole in the definition of “unaffiliated third party.” Because the legislation will eliminate the firewalls that have existed since 1933 be- tween banks, insurance companies and securi- ties firms, the revolving financial services conglomeration sanctioned by the bill will be able to exchange information on their cus- tomers freely. While most of the businesses operating in this new frontier will use this abil- ity to share information reasonably, some will not. That could yield privacy horror stories that could ultimately result in a public demand for much greater privacy pro- tections. Financial services modernization should not come at the expense of con- sumers’ rights to control the details of their pri- vate personal life and the financial services industry should exercise these new rights carefully. Otherwise, this bill will not be the final chapter written on this point.

(3) The bill’s provisions which impose con- tinuing reporting requirements on community groups which are parties to CRA agreements with banks are offensive and unprecedented. I am disappointed that my Republican col- leagues need to be reminded that the CRA has served a very important purpose by expanding access to credit in minority communities. Congress should be working to strengthen and expand the CRA, not to diminish its effectiveness. Despite my concerns about the process and about the substantive provisions in the con- ference bill, I continue to believe that financial services modernization is necessary. While all the concerns I have expressed are legitimate and important, and cer- tainly result in a bill which is less meritorious than it could and should be, in my judgment they do not outweigh the need for the bill or warrant a “no” vote.

Congress has waited too long to catch up with what is already occurring in the market- place. Except for the concerns outlined above and several others of lesser significance, I be- lieve the conference bill provides a good framework to eliminate barriers between the various industries in the financial market and still maintain sufficient safeguards to protect the safety and soundness of our banking sys- tem. This framework does not exist now, yet the regulators and businesses are breaking through the barriers without a uniform set of rules. A framework is needed and this bill pro- vides it.

While some of my colleagues who support this bill will call the bill a great bill and some will call it a terrible bill, in my opinion, both of these positions are exagger- ated. From my perspective, like most bills we examine, the conference bill is a compromise. While the conference bill does not do what I and my colleagues believe it should do, in my opinion, it is a bill that does provide a framework.

Dr. Palma Formica, M.D., of Old Bridge, NJ, as a Woman of the Century.

HONORING THE 10TH ANNIVER- SARY OF MICROSTRATEGY
HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a company that represents the very best of the Information Age, a true super- star in the information technology arena that is helping to fuel the economy in my home state of Virginia and, indeed, across the entire na- tion. For Vienna-based MicroStrategy, it seems that the sky is the limit.

Founded in 1989 with a $100,000 contract in hand from DuPont, MicroStrategy has quickly grown into a giant in the emerging world of Business Intelligence. The company focuses on providing technology to build “intel- ligence applications”—applications that extract insight from large databases. Its software emp-owers organizations to understand the inter- actions they have with their customers, sup- pliers, and businesses.

That insight enables MicroStrategy’s impres- sive array of clients—MCI, Pepsi-Cola, Coca- Cola, Wal-Mart, AT&T, Fannie Mae, American

\(^1\)Section 103(a)(3)(A): the factors the Federal Re- serve shall use to determine whether an activity is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity. Section 103(a)(7)(A): the factors the Federal Re- serve shall use to impose regulations on financial activities. Section 103(a)(7)(A): the factors the Fed- eral Reserve and the Treasury may use to impose regulations on merchant banking activities. Section 103(m)(3): the factors the Federal Reserve shall use to impose regulations on financial holding company or any affiliate of that company. Section 114(a)(1)(A): the factors the OCC may use to impose regulations on transactions between a national bank and a subsidiary of a national bank. Section 114(b)(2)(A): the factors the Federal Reserve may use to impose regulations on the relationships or transactions between a deposi- tory institution subsidiary of a bank holding company and any affiliate of the depository institution and between a State member and a subsidiary of a bank. Section 114(b)(4)(A): the standards of review for the OCC, the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, and the comptroller of the currency for the relationships or transactions between a foreign bank in the United States and any affiliate of the foreign bank in the United States. Section 121(a)(15): the factors the FDIC may use to impose regulations on the relationships or transactions between a State nonmember bank and a subsidiary of that bank, and a State nonmember bank. Section 121(b)(3): the factors the Treasury may use to determine whether an activity is financial in nature or incidental to a financial ac- tivity.
Express, United Airlines, and Bank of America, to name but a few—to improve operations and better analyze their marketing effectiveness. As I have heard MicroStrategy officials and their clients explain, the firm’s technology allows run-of-the-mill e-commerce sites to be upgraded with “intelligence” features. We all know, Mr. Speaker, the typical site lets the customer buy something, but provides little insight into what to buy, or security after the purchase.

MicroStrategy, for ten years, has been on the leading edge of a movement away from plain “vanilla” e-commerce sites.

The numbers alone speak volumes about the company’s meteoric growth. It has been profitable since it was founded, achieving revenue growth of more than 100 percent per year annually. Analysts estimate that the company has an annual run rate of $200 million. In the second quarter of 1999, the company recorded the best growth of any Business Intelligence provider and the fastest improving market share, according to one report. Every year, the company has essentially doubled its revenue and number of employees. Today it has over 1600 employees, many headquartered in Tysons Corner.

But even more impressive are the goals of the company, which has always produced a continuous stream of unique and creative products. As I have heard MicroStrategy officials explain, the firm’s technology allows “off-the-shelf” commercial purchases to be upgraded with “intelligence” features. With MicroStrategy, companies can turn their existing systems into powerful new tools for management and decision making.

Mr. Speaker, equal access to justice is important to all Americans. As a past U.S. Assistant District Attorney and the former Attorney General for the State of New Mexico, I had numerous opportunities to work with tribal court judges, tribal court administrators and tribal court personnel. I became aware of the work of such Indian legal services programs as Legal Services Corporation, as Indian Pueblo Legal Services in New Mexico, and DNA Peoples Legal Services on the Navajo Reservation. These tribal judges and Indian Legal Services program attorneys deal with many of the same kinds of cases that make up state dockets: fraud, domestic violence, child welfare and assault, to name a few. But often these court personnel and legal representatives face staggering caseloads and are only able to draw upon limited resources such as the availability of law books, computers, personnel, or staff training.

The legislation I introduce today would do three important things. It would authorize the Attorney General to award grants from within existing programs at the Department of Justice. The grants would be used for the purpose of improving tribal judicial systems through training, technical assistance and civil and criminal assistance.

Second, the bill would provide that the Attorney General may award grants and provide technical assistance to Indian tribes for the development, enhancement and continuing operation of tribal justice systems. These grants and technical assistance may be used for such activities as code development; the development of intertribal courts and appellate systems; probation services, sentencing and alternative dispute resolution programs; juvenile justice services and multi-disciplinary protocols for child physical and sexual abuse; and traditional tribal justice practices and dispute resolution methods.

And last, the legislation would amend the Indian Tribal Justice Act of 1972 to extend the authorization for appropriations under the Act from fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2007. The Indian Tribal Justice Act of 1993 authorized base funding through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the more than 250 existing tribal justice systems at a level of $58.4 million annually. However, these funds have yet been appropriated under the act.

This bill is intended to be a complement to, rather than a substitute for direct federal fund-
from Indiana, the Honorable Jill Long Thompson, Under Secretary of Agriculture in the Clinton Administration.

Frän says her plans now are to rest, relax and travel. She and her husband, Calvin, have already traveled to France, England, Greece and Italy. Her next adventure will be a cross country tour of the USA. I wish you the very best in your retirement and in whatever the future holds for you and your family.

HONORING OUR VETERANS WHO SERVED IN VIETNAM

HON. ELTON GALLEGY
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GALLEGY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3293, a bill I introduced today with 104 original cosponsors, which will create a three-foot by three-foot plaque to be placed at the 13-acre site of Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The plaque will honor these men and women whose lives were cut short by their service in Vietnam.

Honoring the men and women who gave the ultimate sacrifice for our country should always be a priority. Unfortunately, some Vietnam veteran service and sacrifice is still not being fully recognized because they cannot have their names placed on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial wall. The wall is open to some veterans who died after the conflict, but the criteria for eligibility does not include many veterans whose post-war deaths were a direct result of such factors as Agent Orange and post traumatic stress syndrome. H.R. 3293 will address this issue by authorizing the creation of a plaque to honor them.

Mr. Speaker, it is vital for us to have a place to honor all the men and women who have served and died for their country. It is also important for the families of these fallen heroes to have a place in our Nation’s Capital where their loved one’s sacrifice is honored and recognized for future generations.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CLAY AND SHERYN DAVIS UPON THEIR RECENT MARRIAGE

HON. HAROLD ROGERS
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Clay Davis and Ms. Sheryn Shearer who were united in marriage on Saturday, October 30th, 1999 in Somerset, Kentucky. Clay has been a dear friend of mine for many, many years and it was a personal honor for me to serve as his best man that day. Clay and Sheryn declared their love before God, family, and friends, and I can not think of two people who more deserve the everlasting love and happiness they have prayed for.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Clay and Sheryn on their recent nuptials. May their love only continue to grow with each passing year.

TRIBUTE TO GRACE MARIE TRIPP-HOLMES

HON. SCOTT McNINIS
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Mrs. Grace Marie Tripp-Holmes, longtime educator, who recently passed away.

Before retiring in 1972, Mrs. Holmes taught a generation of children in Alamosa, Colorado. Mrs. Holmes taught high school in Manassa schools and later operated a private kindergarten in Alamosa, before the Alamosa School District offered its own kindergarten. Following her contributions there, she taught fourth grade at Alamosa’s Central School.

Mrs. Holmes was an asset to the children and families of Alamosa. Her role as an educator facilitated an environment where students were effectively taught the values necessary to succeed. But when we lose a woman such as Mrs. Holmes, being missed is certainly no precursor to being forgotten. And, everyone who knew her, will walk through life a little bit differently for it.

IN CELEBRATION OF POLISH INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. SAM GEJDENSON
OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the people of Poland will celebrate their independence day. I rise tonight to pay tribute to them and people of Polish descent across the globe.

After 123 years of occupation, the Polish people regained their independence and their place on the map on November 11, 1918. The principles laid down by Woodrow Wilson after the First World War helped build a moral framework for Poland’s reemergence. But it was up to the Polish people to guarantee that this promise was fulfilled. Many Poles had fought on a number of fronts, by choice or conscription, in World War I. Particularly famous was the “Blue Army” of General Jozef Haller, and the legendary Polish Legions of Jozef Piłsudski.

In July 1917 while resisting German control of his forces, Piłsudski was captured and imprisoned by the Germans at Magdeburg. Many Polish units subsequently refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Germans and then disbanded, building the ranks of the underground Polish Military.

As the Central powers collapsed, Ignacy Daszyński proclaimed a Polish People’s Government in Lublin on the November 7, 1918. On November 10, Piłsudski was released by the Germans and returned to Warsaw where an awed Polish Council handed over power to him. Across the country, Polish military and ex-Legionnaires disarmed the Germans and seized political control.

Piłsudski telegrammed the allied government that day with the immortal words, “the Polish state has arisen from the will of the whole nation.” From that day onward Poles everywhere celebrated November 11th as Independence Day.

It is that much more painful that only two decades after throwing off the cloak of foreign occupation, Poland would undergo invasion and occupation by the Nazis followed by another invasion and forty-four years of domination by the Soviet Union.

My life has intersected with the bookends of this painful period in Polish history. My father was serving in the Polish army in 1939 when World War II erupted. After my family fled tyranny in Europe to settle in the United States, I ended up representing a Congressional district in eastern Connecticut that produced the submarines which helped the West win the Cold War and give the Poles their second chance for independence and freedom.

It was in the shipyards of Gdansk that the labor unions and Lech Walesa formed the Solidarity movement that rose from the underground to eventually negotiate communism’s demise in Poland. It is my honor to represent shipbuilders in Groton, Connecticut—proud union members who stand for justice here at home and abroad. Some are Polish Americans who can trace their family history back to the days of November 1918 and before. Some of them like Wayne Burgess of Uncasville, a member of MDA-UAW Local 571, have visited the shipyards in Gdansk to express their solidarity with their Polish counterparts’ heroic fight for freedom.

To complete the circle, it was my privilege to accompany President Clinton to the NATO Madrid Summit in July of 1997 when the Alliance invited Poland, along with Hungary and the Czech Republic to apply for membership. After years of occupation and oppression, the Polish people had finally found peace with the withdrawal of Soviet troops. When they joined NATO, the people of Poland achieved the only fundamental freedom they lacked—peace of mind.

I therefore rise with Polonia here in the United States and across the globe to pay tribute to Poland on the anniversary of its independence. Tomorrow let the world hear again that “the Polish state has arisen from the will of the whole nation.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for one vote on Tuesday, November 9, 1999, missing rollcall 578. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE A. McMILLAN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Californian and friend, Katherine A. McMillan, on the occasion of her 75th birthday.

The daughter of Irish immigrants Margaret and John Trumble, Katherine McMillan was born on November 17, 1924, in Worcester,
TRIBUTE TO JOE Serna, MAYOR OF SACRAMENTO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in great sadness to pay tribute to a very distinguished leader, to one of the most honorable public servants I know, and to a true friend. On Sunday, the mayor of Sacramento, and my good friend Joe Serna, lost his courageous battle with kidney cancer. As the community mourns his loss, I ask all my colleagues to join with me in saluting the career and efforts of this extraordinary person.

Joe Serna was born in Stockton and raised in Lodi, California. He grew up the son of an immigrant farm worker, where he was taught the honorable values and hard work ethic that exemplified his career. It was here too that he began a storied and successful career, becoming an educator and the City’s Future.

He went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in social science/government from Sacramento State College in 1966 and attended graduate school at UC, Davis, majoring in political science.

Always wanting to serve others, Mayor Serna entered the Peace Corps in 1966, working in Guatemala as a Community Development volunteer specializing in cooperatives and credit unions. Upon his return to the States, he continued his service by pursuing one of his novel passions—he became a teacher. He joined the faculty at CSU, Sacramento, in 1969 becoming a professor of government. Of course the energy he brought to life was quickly transferred to his students in the classroom, and in 1991 he received the Distinguished Faculty Award.

Continuing his lifelong calling to public service, Joe Serna was first elected to the Sacramento City Council in 1981 and reelected in 1985 and 1989. He was then elected mayor of Sacramento in 1992 and again in 1996. As mayor, Joe Serna left a proud legacy of leadership and accomplishments. He worked throughout his career to revitalize Sacramento’s downtown which included initiating the Sacramento Downtown Partnership Association, the “Art in Public Places” program, and the Thursday Night Market. Joe Serna was selected in 1985 by the National Council for Urban Economic Development to receive their annual Economic Development Leadership Award.

He also established the Mayor’s Commission on Our Children’s Health and the Mayor’s Commission on the City’s Future, which led to a new Sacramento City Unified School District Board of Trustees. As part of his active role in improving the Sacramento City School District, he founded the Mayor’s Summer Reading Camp, a literacy program for below average scoring second and third grade students.

Over the past three decades Mayor Serna was a member of numerous organizations including the Regional Transit Board of Directors and the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Commission. He was the Co-founder of the Crocker Art Museum Association and an Advisory Board Member of Senior Gleaners, Inc. He also was a former Chair of the Sacramento City/County Sports Commission, member of the Board of the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, member of the Sacramento Metropolitan Cable Television Commission and Sacramento Air Quality Management Board. From 1970 to 1975, he served as the Director of the United Farmworkers of America’s Support Committee in Sacramento County. Mayor Serna also served as a two-time presidential appointed member of the Board of Directors of “Freddie Mac.”

Mayor Serna was known as an elected official with profound vision for the future and the energy to implement his vision. He knew how to build coalitions, ignite community involvement, and succeed in achieving his goals. Because of this vision, he leaves a proud legacy in Sacramento of downtown revitalization and growth, a stronger public school system, more jobs, more community police, and a higher quality of life.

What made Mayor Serna such a remarkable leader was his ability and willingness to listen to the community and make himself available to all voices that wanted to be heard. In an era when following the politically expedient route is commonplace, Mayor Serna was never afraid to fight for what he believed in if he knew it was the right thing to do. He never compromised his values and always brought a sense of honor and dignity to the Sacramento community. I thank him for his courage, for his kindness, and for the integrity he maintained throughout his career. Clearly, Mayor Serna leaves a new standard of leadership that we should all do well to follow.

I would also like to extend my deepest and heartfelt sympathy to Mayor Serna’s wife, Isabelle, his son Phillip, and his daughter, Lisa. I along with the city of Sacramento and the California community mourn with them. Mr. Speaker, the city of Sacramento has suffered a tremendous loss of one of its most distinguished and visionary leaders, as well as one of its best citizens. We will all miss him dearly.

REMEMBERING THOMAS D. WELLS

HON. MAX SANDLIN
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a great American, a great Texan, and a great friend. Thomas D. “Tommy” Wells, the long-time County Attorney for Lamar County, Texas, died on October 15, 1999, will be sorely missed.

Tommy served Lamar County as County Attorney for twenty years and will always be remembered as an exemplary public servant. But I will remember Tommy as a friend—a man dedicated to his family, committed to always doing the right thing.

My friend Tommy was an inspiration to the people of East Texas. He graduated from Hardin-Simmons for his bachelor’s degree from Baylor University. After graduating from law school at St. Mary’s University, he returned to Paris to practice law.

Subsequently, Tommy won five consecutive elections to the County Attorney post. He was elected President of the Texas County and District Attorney’s Association and also served on the State Bar of Texas Grievance Committee. After leaving his prosecutor’s post for
private practice. Tommy continued to serve his state as a special prosecutor.

Clearly Tommy was a credit to his profession—but his lasting legacy is his family. Tommy and his wife of thirty years, Rusty, raised two sons in Paris. Nothing was more important to Tommy Wells than his family.

His dedication to his family’s activities brought him closer to his community. Tommy taught Sunday School for the First Baptist Church of Paris and coached football for Optimist teams. He was active with the Paris Boys Club. He served on the board of the Salvation Army and was a member of the “Old Men’s Club.”

Tommy Wells was not an old man, though. He died at age fifty-four. A young man both in age and spirit, he contributed more to Lamar County in his brief life than its residents ever could have asked of him.

Mr. Speaker, East Texas has lost a leader and a friend. His wife, sons, and mother have lost a dear member of their family. But the City of Paris and Lamar County gained so much from the life of Tommy Wells. We celebrate his life and are grateful for his time with us.

PARNICK JENNINGS
HON. BOB BARR
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, sooner or later, all of us have to deal with the death of a loved one. Often, during that difficult time, the devotion, counsel, and wisdom of another person can make a bad experience a little easier to bear.

Parnick Jennings of Rome, GA, is one such person. For the past 50 years, he has operated Jennings Funeral Home in Cartersville, GA. In the process, he has consoled thousands of grieving friends, spouses, relatives, and children as they work through the most difficult moments of their lives.

The involvement by Parnick Jennings in our society and his community, however, have not ended at the doors of his business. After graduating from the University of Tennessee, he served with the U.S. military during the Korean war. Since then, he has been involved in many civic groups such as the Rome Kiwanis Club, where he is a charter member, and the Floyd County Baptist Association, where he served as a Brotherhood Director.

Mr. Jennings has also served his community on the Shorter College Board of Trustees, and the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board of Trustees. In all that he has done, he has given freely of his time and energy to make northwest Georgia a better in which place to live and work.

I join a grateful community in offering a sincere thanks for a lifetime of devotion to others exemplified by Parnick Jennings.

RECOGNITION OF DONNA GALBRAITH AND GERRY SCHULTZ
HON. DAVID E. BONIOR
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, over the last ten years, a tradition has been established in the Port Huron Community. This December will mark the tenth anniversary of the Nutcracker Ballet Theater’s production of the timeless Christmas classic “The Nutcracker.” Friends and fans of the production are gathering tonight to honor the heart of the theater company—Donna Galbraith and Gerry Schultz.

These two individuals have given tirelessly to the community. It is through their vision and commitment, that the Nutcracker Ballet has become the can’t miss event of the holiday season in Port Huron.

Donna and Gerry have made the Nutcracker a part of their lives, and used it to touch the lives of so many others. Without their leadership and dedication, the production simply would not be possible. They have brought together dancers from across the region, many of whom have moved on to participate in nationally recognized dance troupes. Donna and Gerry have taken a personal role in the development of thousands of young people in our community. Through rehearsals, training, and character building, they have made their presence felt beyond the stage and into the day to day lives of so many children and families.

The Blue Water Area is a better place because of the leadership and dedication of Donna Galbraith and Gerry Schultz. Every town in America needs a Donna and Gerry of its own to remind them of the wonderful joy that the work of two individuals can bring to an entire region.

I ask all you to join me today in recognizing the dedication of Donna Galbraith and Gerry Schultz as they bring the true spirit of the holidays to Port Huron once again.

THE SMALL BUSINESS FRANCHISE ACT OF 1999
HON. HOWARD COBLE
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Small Business Franchise Act of 1999.

In the closing days of the 105th Congress, Congressman CONYERS and I introduced similar legislation aimed at leveling the playing field in the business relationship between corporations that sell franchises and the small businessmen and women who invest in them.

Franchise businesses represent a large and growing segment of our nation’s retail and service businesses and are rapidly replacing more traditional forms of small business ownership in our economy. As a result, franchise owners have become the heart and soul of America’s economic engine and the backbone of local commerce.

The franchise/franchisee relationship is fundamentally an economic one where the objective of each party is to make money. Capitalism at its best one would think. Unfortunately, that is where the mutuality ends. In the context of a means to an end, the interests of the franchisee and franchisor are not always the same. For instance, because the parent corporations collect royalties on sales, not profits, it is in the economic interest of the corporate franchisor to operate ought even if it is at the expense of an existing franchisee. It is exactly this type of activity that has brought us here today.

As a conservative Republican who supports small government and free markets, I have been perplexed, if not embarrassed, by the lack of legislation many people have asked why I support franchise legislation. First of all, this legislation is not about bigger government and more regulation—it is about protecting freedom. The freedom for small business entrepreneurs to compete fairly, honestly, and without fear of retribution.

Second, the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to regulate interstate commerce which Congress has already done for some franchisees by enacting the Automobile Dealers Day in Court Act, the Petroleum Marketers Act and the Automobile Dealers Day in Court Act. I believe the time has come to apply these same standards to all franchise business relationships.

One of the key provisions of this legislation applies the Duty of Good Faith and Fair Dealing to the franchise relationship. One would think that this obligation is inherent in all contractual relationships, however, because there has been inconsistency in judicial interpretation, clarification is needed. The Duty of Good Faith provision requires the franchisee to act in good faith in its performance and enforcement of the contract. A Duty of Good Faith obligates each party to do nothing that would have the effect of destroying or injuring the right of the other party to obtain and receive the expected fruits of the contract. If the franchisor is unwilling to apply this provision to themselves, why are the franchisors unwilling to do the same?

There is also great concern among franchisees about monopolistic behavior among franchisors with respect to sourcing requirements. Many franchise agreements require franchisees to purchase equipment, fixture, supplies, goods and services directly from the franchisor or its subsidiary, thus eliminating competition from the system and driving up costs for the franchisees and ultimately the consumer. Under this legislation, competition would be injected into the procurement process, ultimately lowering costs for everyone.

Along these same lines, franchisors would also be required to disclose any rebates, commissions, payments or other benefits resulting from the mandated sourcing requirement imposed on the franchisees. These kinds of “kickback” have been illegal in other industries for years, and the time has come to shine the light of day on these long-standing franchise abuses.

During the past 20 years, there has been tremendous change in the franchising industry, and as a result, I believe the time has come for Congress to examine this issue and level the playing field for small business franchisees across the great nation. The legislation that I introduce today, along with my distinguished colleague from Michigan, Congressman JOHN CONYERS, addresses the fundamental and necessary safeguards that this industry so desperately needs. This legislation, like the Automobile Dealers Day in Court Act and the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act, rights the imbalance that has existed for too long in the franchise/franchisee relationship.
November 11, 1999

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks E2369

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GARY G. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, November 8, I was inadvertently detained and unable to vote on the following measures:

Rollcall No. 574, recognizing the generous contribution made by each living person who has donated a kidney to save a life;

Rollcall No. 575, amending the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to reauthorize funding for the Office of Government Ethics; and

Rollcall No. 576, recognizing and honoring Payne Steward and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death and to the families of those who died with him.

Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall Nos. 574, 575, and 576.

HONORING AGNES FUSS
HON. BART GORDON
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Agnes Fuss for her years of service to her county and her community. “Miss Agnes” is the person in the Upper Cumberland area of my district call when they need help.

Perhaps because she is a federal retiree, she is especially good at providing assistance to those confused by the sometimes complicated workings of government. She has been described as a favorite of seniors and a lifesaver. Agnes would simply tell you her reward is the satisfaction she derives from helping people solve problems.

Agnes lives in Jackson County with her husband, Floyd. Born in St. Johns, Newfoundland, Mary Agnes Myers was educated at a local parochial school and commercial college. In May 1955, she married Floyd Fuss, a U.S. Air Force draftee, while he was in St. John’s as part of his military service. Two years later, she immigrated to the United States. In March 1959, Agnes was naturalized in the Eastern District Court in Philadelphia.

Agnes attended Kennesaw College in Georgia. In 1966, she was hired as a clerk in the Overseas Employee Office at Dobbins Air Force Base in Marietta, GA. She was later promoted to Chief of the Classification Division. Agnes retired in 1993, after 27 years of service.

Agnes and Floyd have four children and seven grandchildren, on whom she likes to brag. She is very family-oriented and, after 44 years of marriage, always has kind, complimentary words to say about Floyd.

For someone who has been so giving, I would like to take the opportunity to personally thank Miss Agnes for the contributions she has made to her country and to the people of the Sixth District. In short, although she may feel uncomfortable with all this praise, I just wanted to make a Fuss about Agnes.

HONORING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNITY OF SLEEPY HOLLOW WOODS

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the dedication and accomplishments of Mr. George Weber. I would like to honor this individual who has managed to balance his time and energy between his job teaching music, his role as a wilderness leader, and his passion for being a musician.

Mr. Weber has been teaching at the Colorado Rocky Mountain School since 1996 and before that he taught at the September School in Boulder, Colorado. Aside from his involvement and dedication to the students in the classroom, Mr. Weber also conducts extended trips into the wilderness of three to ten days.

In addition to his demanding life with the Colorado Rocky Mountain School, he is also a veteran of the bluegrass music community. From his experience in the past with “the Medicine Bow Quarter,” “The George Weber Band,” and “Hot Rize” to his current work with the group “Live Five,” he has been offering his skills, passion and talent to his fans and Colorado in general.

It is my pleasure to congratulate Mr. George Weber on his success and to thank him for his dedication as well as his willingness and ability to entertain and educate Colorado.

HONORING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNITY OF SLEEPY HOLLOW WOODS

HON. NORMA J. DAVIS
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a neighborhood community that was founded in my district 40 years ago this Thanksgiving weekend. Sleepy Hollow Woods, home to the second oldest tree in the state of Virginia, at nearly 400 years of age, has played a significant role in the Falls Church community throughout the years. It has been a neighborhood where families can raise their children and their children can in turn raise their children.

On Thanksgiving Day of 1958, the first family moved into the new neighborhood located off Columbia Pike, just across from Mason District Part. One year later, in 1959, the community of Sleepy Hollow Woods was established. In the post-World War II era, the first families were mostly young Pentagon and Capitol Hill types who were looking to start families of their own. Sleepy Hollow Woods with its affordable housing and convenient proximity to Washington, D.C., made this an ideal community for young families.

Sleepy Hollow Woods, with its winding streets, shady trees and spacious private yards has received accolades in a national magazine when the neighborhood first opened. People traveled from all around the nation not only to view the community but also to recognize Mr. Weber as a musician.

As with all new communities inhabited by young professionals, there has always been a feeling of hustle and bustle in Sleepy Hollow Woods.

Waking up early on Saturday mornings to the sound and smell of fresh grass being cut; the laughter of children playing in the yard; and the sounds of a kick-ball game in the cul-de-sac. Not much has changed since 1959. The trees are a little larger and new faces have blossomed, but the community closeness and peace has never left the neighborhood.

Currently, Sleepy Hollow Woods has 378 homes and almost fifty nationalities are represented. Everyone is community conscious and there is a high number of volunteers for neighborhood projects and neighbor support. To demonstrate how close-knit the community is, the residents of Sleepy Hollow Woods are holding a series of celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the neighborhood. All 43 original homeowners have been invited of which 39 will be in attendance.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to ask my colleagues join me today in commending Sleepy Hollow Woods for its rich history and dedication to their neighborhood and community. I also would like to wish Sleepy Hollow Woods a warm congratulations on their 40th anniversary and for being a community whose vision and character reflect the best of America.

VETERANS CEREMONY AT JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL HONORING GOLD STAR MOTHERS OF VIETNAM VETERANS

HON. SILVESTRE REYES
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a special event taking place in my congressional district this week. El Paso’s Jefferson High School is commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the school. As part of this week long commemoration, the Jefferson High School Ex-Student’s Association is honoring today, Jefferson High School veterans and their families. Specifically, they are taking special notice of the service and sacrifice of twelve Jefferson High School graduates from the class of 1967. These twelve individuals represent the largest number of students from one high school to have graduated in the same year who died in the Vietnam War. These young people were in the prime of their lives, and whose contribution to the world can never be fully measured. Who knows what lives these individuals would have led, contributions they could have made, or accomplishments they could have attained? However, their service to this country in the name of freedom, serves as an inspiration for their classmates, fellow El Pasosans, and citizens across this nation.

The mothers of these veterans are El Paso Gold Star Mothers. They follow a long tradition, going back seventy years to the founding of the American Gold Star Mothers. The Gold Star Mothers got their name from the practice of mothers of veterans displaying a gold star in their homes, as a symbol of their children who died fighting. Congress officially recognized this organization in 1929, and the mothers of these organizations have served to veterans, their families and communities. They contribute to developing and keeping alive the spirit of world service, assist veterans and
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their dependents in presenting claims to the Veterans’ Administration, perpetuate the memory of those who died during war, teach lessons of patriotism and love of country, and inspire respect for the flag in the youth of America.

The Gold Star Mothers of El Paso remind us of the never-ending bond between families. They remind us of the sacrifice that families of veterans make as they endure the fears and concerns of having loved ones overseas, and the loss from loved ones who never return.

As Veterans Day memorials take place this week throughout the nation, the Jefferson High School commemoration is a special event honoring the incredible sacrifice and service of one community. The twelve Vietnam Veterans who served and risked their lives for American values and ideals. These men and women reflect an El Paso community which maintains a long history of distinguished military service with the presence of Fort Bliss. Our community of veterans includes those from World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf and other conflicts where American troops have stood against totalitarianism and threats to our national security.

The Jefferson High School ceremony also reminds us of our young men and women who are currently deployed around the world. These fine soldiers are our nation’s first line of defense and they protect our interests and allies whether they are in Bosnia, the Middle East, Korea, or Europe. The incredible freedom we enjoy in these times of prosperity is a direct consequence of the service of these brave men and women and the veterans who preceded them throughout this century. We should be grateful for their commitment and dedication and never take for granted the high price they and their families pay to defend our liberty.

On this the fiftieth anniversary of Jefferson High School, let us remember the duty, honor, and sacrifice made by the graduates of this school, by their families, and the community that supports and honors them.

Veterans Day is the day all Americans take to stock in this nation’s incredible opportunities and freedoms, and urges us to always remember our courageous veterans. God bless these veterans and their families.

CONGRATULATING ERIC LEWIS
HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Eric Lewis from Camden, New Jersey on winning the prestigious Thelonious Monk International Jazz Piano Competition. As a Camden native, Mr. Lewis has brought great pride both to the city of Camden and to the entire state of New Jersey, as well as to musicians all over world. In addition to his exceptional musical talents, Mr. Lewis obviously shares a commitment to his community. Mr. Lewis has pledged to donate ten percent of his winnings to his local church. This selflessness and generosity is a testament to Mr. Lewis’ character and an example to all. I have confidence that he will use his exceptional talent to give back to his neighbors and community. Once again, hats off to Mr. Eric Lewis on this outstanding accomplishment.

PARENTS HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT TOXIC RISKS TO THEIR CHILDREN’S HEALTH
HON. RUSH D. HOLT
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will help protect our children from illness and disease that can result from chemical exposure to pesticides. My legislation, the School Environment Protection (SEPA) Act, addresses the need for schools to provide protective action from the effects of pesticide use in school buildings and on school grounds.

Parents entrust their children’s safety to schools and have the right to know what toxic substances their children are being exposed to. There are safe alternatives to the use of dangerous chemicals as pesticides and herbicides. The bill urges schools to use integrated pest management techniques that have proven to be safe and effective. In the event that potentially dangerous chemicals would have to be used, this Right to Know Act will require our schools to inform parents of any risk to their children that would be exposed. My proposal will take simple steps to ensure children’s safety in the place where they spend most of their time, school.

When it comes to pesticide exposure, children are one of the least protected groups. Due to their size, children take in more pesticides relative to their body weight than adults and are also less likely to detoxify toxic chemicals through their still developing organ systems.

The National Academy of Sciences Report, Pesticides in the Diets of Infants and Children, found that the current EPA generally lacks data on children’s susceptibility to pesticide exposure that would allow them to provide adequate standards necessary to protect children. The EPA is beginning the process to review pesticides, however this could take them months or even years. Meanwhile, schools are frequently using pesticides that have the potential to harm our children’s physical and mental development.

Maryland schools reported 94% of their school districts surveyed used pesticides that have been linked to cancer. Similar results were found in California districts with 93% of its school districts surveyed using pesticides known for causing cancer. This usage can be a serious detriment to our children’s health. We do not have time to wait for the EPA’s results. According to the National Cancer Institute, childhood cancer has increased over 1 percent a year. Too many of our children’s health and lives are at risk now and in the future.

Studies have shown that children living in households where pesticides are used suffered elevated rates of soft tissue sarcoma, leukemia, and other cancers. A study done by the Childhood Leukemia and Parents’ Occupational and Home Exposures found that in homes where pesticides were used a 3.8-fold higher risk of childhood leukemia was likely and when pesticides were used in the garden a 6.5-fold higher risk was reported.

Some states have taken action to combat this ever-growing problem, however state protection is uneven and children in 20 states have no protection at all from these potentially deadly chemicals.

My SEPA legislation will require the use of the safest pesticides in and around our schools. All pesticides that have been determined to cause cancer, mutations, neurological and immune system effects and other serious toxic effects will be excluded from use in schools. Schools may use conventional pesticides if less toxic substances cannot control or prevent a pest as long as the school community is given at least 24 hours notice of application.

Several national and regional groups have already come out in support of my bill. This includes the National Education Association, Children’s Health Environment Coalition, Citizens for a Better Environment, New Jersey Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides and the New Jersey Environmental Federation.

SEPA will force our nation to better protect all our children from unnecessary chemical effects and assist our youth in living healthier, longer lives. I urge all my colleagues to join in this Right to Know effort by supporting the School Environmental Protection Act.

RELIEF FOR AKAH SECURITY
HON. TOM UDALL
OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce a bill that would allow a business, Akal Security, located in Santa Cruz, New Mexico, to receive payment for services it performed for the United States Government almost a decade ago.

In the Spring of 1991, Akal Security performed guard services as emergency work during the Desert Storm situation. Specifically, security services were performed at a record storage site located in St. Louis, Missouri. The storage site was leased to the Army Corps of Engineers and was further leased to the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN). The services were orally ordered by the United States Corps of Engineers for the month of March, 1991.

On April 3, 1991, Akal submitted its invoice for $10,208.74 for services performed. After multiple requests, the Department of the Army has still not paid the bill owed. To date, there has never been any question that the services were in fact ordered by the COE and rendered by Akal Security.

In December, 1992, the Deputy General Counsel of the Department of the Army notified Akal Security that the guard services could not be procured because it could cause a violation of 10 U.S.C. § 2626. This section provides that the “Department of Defense may not be obligated—for the purpose of entering into a contract for the performance of—security-guard functions at any military installation or facility.” The only recommendation of the Deputy General Counsel is that Akal could seek private relief legislation.

Mr. Speaker, correspondence from a Colonel Greiling in 1995 indicates that the Army
Reserve Personnel Center had information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation that ARPERCN records storage sites could possibly be a target for terrorist activity. In consideration of the information from the FBI and the subsequent oral request made by the Corps of Engineers, Akal Security acted responsibly and deserves compensation for the services performed during a time of heightened national security.

After researching this issue and being in contact with the Department of Defense, I have come to the conclusion that an Act of Congress is needed to pay for these services that were incurred. This bill only concerns the invoice amount of 1991 and does not concern interest on the principle since then.

The introduction of this bill today is the culmination of an effort that was begun in earlier years. This bill is identical to a bill that was introduced in the last Congress by my predecessor, Congressman Bill Redmond.

Thank you Mr. Speaker for your consideration of this matter and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER NIETCH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my constituent, the distinguished Mr. Bertram Bringham Bringham. Today, Mr. Bringham achieves two major milestones: the celebration of his 100th birthday and the award of France’s highest honor, the Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Bringham was among the many bright, energetic young men who answered our nation’s call to arms during World War One. At the tender age of 17 he struggled to survive the fierce battles at Chateau-Thierry and Argonne Forest as well as poison gas attacks. Upon returning from France, Mr. Bringham set about living his life, starting and raising a family and being an honorable member of his community. According to his family, he spoke little of his time in France. However, the memories that he did share, the memories of German soldiers who died clutching photos of their children, clearly demonstrate his compassion for all mankind.

Today, Mr. Bringham will celebrate his 100th birthday at the Castle Point Veterans Hospital in Beacon, New York, surrounded by his family and friends. Mr. Bringham will also have a special guest at his birthday party—the French Consul will be on hand to present him with the French Legion of Honor in honor of his service in France during World War One, this is a fitting tribute to a great man.

Mr. Speaker, I feel a debt of gratitude to Bertram Bringham for the role he has played in our nation’s history. As a veteran, I take great pride in being associated with a man of his caliber. As an American, I am proud that Mr. Bringham will get the accolades he deserves for his service in France.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 900, GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT

SPEECH OF
HON. JAMES A. LEACH
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following for printing in the RECORD:

Unitary thrift holding companies—Section 403 closes the grandfathered thrift holding company loophole that permits commercial firms to acquire thrifts. This section contains a grandfather provision that permits a company that was a savings and loan holding company on May 4, 1999, or had an application on file as of that date, to acquire and continue to control a thrift and engage in commercial activities. It should be recognized that this exception to the general prohibitions in section 401 on commercial firms owning thrifts applies only to companies that own one or more insured thrifts as of that date (or pursuant to an application pending as of that date) and not to any subsequent acquirer of a grandfathered unitary thrift holding company.

The intention of the conference on this matter is very clear from the plain language of section 401. First, section 401 provides that no company may acquire a thrift after May 4, 1999, unless the company is engaged only in financial activities. Second, a company that acquires a thrift anytime after May 4, 1999, may not engage in commercial activities. As such, a grandfathered unitary thrift holding company could not be acquired by another commercial firm or retain its commercial activities. A financial firm could not acquire a grandfathered unitary thrift holding company engaged in commercial activities unless such activities are divested because the acquiring financial firm would then be engaged in commercial activities directly and indirectly in violation of section 403.

Insurance company portfolio investments—New section 4(k)(4)(I) of the Bank Holding Company Act permits insurance company subsidiaries of financial holding companies to acquire equity interests in nonfinancial companies ("portfolio companies"). Such acquisitions, however, must represent an investment made in the ordinary course of the insurance company’s business and must be made in accordance with relevant state insurance law. The Act also prohibits a financial holding company from routinely managing or operating a portfolio company held pursuant to this section, except as necessary to obtain a reasonable rate of return on the investment and that would prevent officer overlaps between the financial holding company and the portfolio company held under the authority granted by this section. This is not the case.

The restriction in fact was intended to prohibit financial holding companies from becoming involved in the day-to-day operations or management of a portfolio company, except in unusual circumstances, and thereby maintain the Act’s general prohibition on the mixing of banking and commerce. Since the officers of the company are involved in the day-to-day management of the company’s affairs, officer interlock between a financial holding company and a portfolio company would, in most circumstances, involve the holding company in the routine management and operation of the portfolio company. Director interlocks, on the other hand, would permit a financial holding company to monitor its investment as long as the director was not involved in the day-to-day management of the portfolio company.

CT-43A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SETTLEMENT ACT

HON. SAM FARR
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, it has been three and a half years since my constituent, Adam Darling, died. He died on the same airplane that carried the late Secretary of Commerce, Ron Brown. Together, they and 33 others perished on the side of a cold, dark mountain outside of Tunisia.

Since that fateful day, the families of the victims of that crash have sought redress with the government, first through the Air Force, then through the Department of Commerce, and now with Congress. It is for that reason that today I and more than 30 bipartisan members of this body, introduce this bill. We introduce this bill in the name of justice and in the name of every person who died in this crash. And for me, I introduce this bill in the memory of
of Adam Darling and all the energy and hope and spirit that emanated from his young, idealistic heart.

Mr. Speaker, when TWA 800 went down, and more recently Egypt Air 990, the families of the victims on those planes are met with helping hands and offers of assistance. They are met with intensive investigations as to causes and apologies for events gone wrong. If the families are unsatisfied, they have recourse to means (namely the court system) to alleviate their loss.

This was not true for everyone on the Ron Brown trip. Because this trip was government sponsored and occurred on a government aircraft, and because the crash happened on foreign soil, the victims on that plane were caught in a tremendous catch-22 that prevented their grieving families from seeking restitution for their loss. After extended negotiations, families of private citizens were awarded settlements from the Air Force.

Families of deceased federal employees were not.

Federal employees’ survivors are not entitled to seek such restitution because the law provides only for those benefits within the scope of the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA). Even under situations where there may be clear cause, these persons are barred from the court system to argue their case.

The victims of TWA 800 could go to TWA or the Boeing Company for redress. The victims of Egypt Air 990 could go Egypt Air or the Boeing Company for restitution. The victims of CT43-A have only their government to turn to, and their government has turned them down.

This rejection is hurtful not because the law is so strict in its treatment of the victims. The rejection is hurtful because the post-crash investigation found deliberate violation in the chain of command that allowed the airplane to fly the day of the crash; numerous safety deficiencies on the airplane; and overt aircrew error. When this much goes wrong, and when the wrongs are items that should never have happened had normal precautions been in place and standard operating procedures been followed, then there is every reason to ask for redress.

The legislation being introduced today will provide $2 million to each family of the victims on the Ron Brown plane who were federal employees. This will provide some measure of confidence to the families that yes, the government that employed the victims cared on the Ron Brown plane who were federal employees. This will provide some measure of confidence to the families that yes, the government that employed the victims cared about them, in their lives and in their deaths. I ask all of you to join with me today in making these families who lost so much know that the circumstances of their loved ones’ deaths will be met with justice.

SUPPORT SATELLITE REFORM LEGISLATION

HON. PETER DEUTSCH
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3261, the “Communications Satellite Reform and Privatization Act of 1999.” I want to commend Chairman BILEY for his commitment to this important legislation and for his efforts in working with Congresswoman TALZEN and Congressman MARKEY. Together, they have produced an excellent, bipartisan bill that is designed to bring the benefits of competition to consumers of satellite communications. This bill will reform the 1962 Act—a law that is woefully outdated and in need of a complete overhaul.

Today, we still rely on a foreign government-controlled treaty organization—INTELSAT—to provide the bulk of international satellite services to and from the United States. This structure was designed in the 1960’s when it was believed that only governments and monopolies could finance and operate satellites. So much has changed since those early days. Today, the United States leads the world in satellite manufacturing and technology. Yet, we still cling to the 1960’s governmental model that stifles competition, trade, and ingenuity—all to the detriment of consumers.

H.R. 3261 will end the last remaining telecom monopoly in the United States and provide incentives to encourage INTELSAT, and its sister organization, INMARSAT, to privatize access to their competitive services. The bill uses access to the U.S. market to encourage INTELSAT and INMARSAT to so privatize. If they refuse, they will still have access to the U.S. market for the services they were originally created to provide—such as public telephone and maritime services—but they will not be permitted to compete with private commercial providers of new services such as direct-to-home TV and high-speed Internet. To gain admission to the U.S. market for these new competitive services, they will first have to shed their governmental privileges and immunities and become truly competitive and private.

COMSAT will also be normalized by this legislation. When Congress created COMSAT 37 years ago, it granted COMSAT a monopoly over access to the INTELSAT, and later, the INMARSAT satellites. COMSAT has been the only U.S. company permitted by law to directly use these valuable satellites. Any other U.S. company that wanted or needed access to these satellites, like AT&T, MCI, the networks, had to turn to COMSAT. It has enjoyed the exclusive U.S. franchise.

COMSAT is not only the monopoly reseller of INTELSAT services in the U.S., but under the law no other company or individual is permitted to invest in INTELSAT. This has been a very lucrative benefit as INTELSAT pays a guaranteed rate of return to its investors of about 18 percent annually. We should all be so lucky with our investments. The time is long overdue for Congress to end this—we must end COMSAT’s monopoly over access to and investment in INTELSAT. Congress shouldn’t be dictating who can invest in INTELSAT. The U.S. would not be alone if we finally end this as over 90 other countries permit direct access of some kind, and 29 of those permit multiple investors.

COMSAT also has much to gain from this legislation. In exchange for the monopoly benefits granted to COMSAT under the 1962 act, Congress imposed some restrictions as well. For example, no one could own more than 49 percent of COMSAT. This legislation will free COMSAT of these restrictions.

This bill will permit users of satellite services to go directly to INTELSAT to purchase satellite capacity. The FCC has determined that this will result in cost savings of up to 71 percent. A 1998 study documented that reform legislation would save U.S. consumers $29 billion over 10 years. Worldwide savings would reach $6.9 billion.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3261. It brings the full benefits of competition to consumers and it will permit COMSAT to move ahead in this rapidly changing world of telecommunications.

CABIN USER FEE FAIRNESS ACT

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 1999 with my colleagues, Senator CRAIG and Senator THOMAS. The legislation will establish a new appraisal process to determine a fair fee for federal cabins. Under the formula established by the bill, appraisals would be based on the raw value of the land, adjusted for structures and services provided by the Forest Service.

The Cabin User Fee Fairness Act will address two major concerns with the current appraisal process. First, the appraisal methodology currently used by the Forest Service is not arriving at the appropriate value of the use of a lot by a cabin owner. Federal property differs from private land in that the owners do not maintain the same rights and privileges to their property as those held by private landowners. For example, permit holders cannot make modifications to the land or their cabin without the approval of the Forest Service, they cannot reside in their cabin on a year round basis and they cannot deny others access to the land on which the cabin is built. These factors should be taken into consideration in the appraisal process.

A second major concern with the current process is how the traditional objectives of the Forest Service are changing under the new appraisal process. Recreational residences have been dominated by families. Some of these families are older, some young and some span generations, but the existence of families, many from relatively modest economic backgrounds, enhances the mission of the Forest Service to provide for the public at large. A dramatic and rapid fee increase diminishes the family atmosphere of the areas. Public lands exist for the enjoyment of a broad segment of the American public and assures the basic right of all Americans to enjoy the outdoors and to access public lands on a reasonable cost basis with a minimum of restrictions, which is consistent with the fee bill.

In each of the last two years, Congress enacted stop-gap measures through the Appropriations Committee, on which I serve, to gradually increase the rate fees while a long-term solution could be developed. The legislation I introduce today will provide for such a permanent solution to the problem.

The passage of well thought-out legislation today, with the support and understanding of all parties, will avoid costly and adverse conflicts down the line. I urge my colleagues to support the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act.
Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on Veterans Day, America honors those men and women who have served to keep this nation free and bring the world peace. Not only have these generations engaged wars and destroyed totalitarian threats, but they have engaged in the peacekeeping missions that strengthen democracy worldwide.

As I pay tribute to these worthy citizens tomorrow, Veterans Day, I am deeply troubled by the irresponsible across-the-board 1 percent cut in discretionary spending recently proposed by the House Republican leadership. A 1 percent cut from the total FY2000 Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) appropriation would reduce available funding for veterans programs, including veterans health care services. The adverse impact this reduction would have on the health and lives of our nation’s veterans is significant.

For the past three years, the VA has endured straight-line funding which was left the agency struggling to meet the increasing costs of medical care for the growing number of enrolled veterans it treats. As such, veterans and veterans service organizations called on Congress to appropriate up to $3 billion more in health care funding than the Administration’s original budget and have denounced these Republican cuts. I, along with my Democratic colleagues, have strongly supported proposals throughout the year that would have actually added from $2 to $3 billion to the President’s initial proposal for veterans’ medical care. On October 20, the President signed into law a $1.7 billion increase.

Now, the Republican leadership claims that their 1 percent reduction in funding would have no effect on health care to veterans because the VA could save millions by eliminating overhead in capital assets and other “government waste.” What the Republican leadership fails to acknowledge are the tremendous changes the VA has already made, such as closing thousands of beds, eliminating thousands of staff positions, and strengthening auditing systems. Moreover, whether savings of this magnitude could be realized in the immediate future without significantly uprooting current VA programs is highly questionable. Even without cuts, currently approved funding is less than required to fulfill our nation’s duty to adequately care for veterans.

I believe that providing a $1.7 billion increase for veterans health care and then turning around a few weeks later and taking dollars away is Republican budget gimmickry. I realize that there is much that remains unresolved, particularly in the waters of the mid Atlantic. I look forward to productive and spirited hearings over the coming months that will take place before the subcommittee in Washington, New Jersey, and perhaps Florida as well.

I believe it is very important that all interested fishermen and their supportive organizations realize this is the beginning of a process, and that much lies ahead.

In the end, I am confident that the final bill will include conservation measures designed to protect these important and impressive migratory marine species, will compensate the fishermen who decide to leave the fishery, will help to maintain a viable U.S. pelagic longline fishery for the future, and will send a strong message to our fellow fishing nations that greater conservation measures need to be enacted to protect and rebuild swordfish populations and reduce unnecessary billfish bycatch.

Atlantic swordfish conservation zone
Extends from the North Carolina/South Carolina border south through to Key West, Florida, to reduce high mortality rates of juvenile swordfish and high rates of billfish bycatch.
Covers 80,000 square nautical miles.

Gulf of Mexico swordfish conservation zone
Extends from North Eastern Gulf of Mexico/DeSoto Canyon region (Mobile, AL to Panama City, FL), to help build swordfish stocks.
Covers 5,400 square nautical miles.

Gulf of Mexico billfish conservation zone
Extends from the Gulf of Mexico from the U.S./Mexico border to Cape San Blas, Florida, out to the 500 fathom line, to reduce billfish bycatch.
Covers 82,000 square nautical miles.

Atlantic highly migratory species conservation act of 1999
CONSERVATION BENEFITS
(1) Highly Migratory Species Conservation Zones: The Act creates one permanent closure and two time-area closures:
Pelagic Longline fishing prohibited within zones during closed times.
The three zones represent “hot spots” for bycatch of undersized swordfish & billfish based on available science from the National Marine Fisheries Service.
Atlantic swordfish conservation zone Extends from the North Carolina/South Carolina border south through to Key West, Florida, to reduce high mortality rates of juvenile swordfish and high rates of billfish bycatch.
Covers 80,000 square nautical miles.

Gulf of Mexico swordfish conservation zone Extends from North Eastern Gulf of Mexico/DeSoto Canyon region (Mobile, AL to Panama City, FL), to help build swordfish stocks.
Covers 5,400 square nautical miles.

Gulf of Mexico billfish conservation zone Extends from the Gulf of Mexico from the U.S./Mexico border to Cape San Blas, Florida, out to the 500 fathom line, to reduce billfish bycatch.
Covers 82,000 square nautical miles.
as any substantial net increase in the number of vessels or effort from the remaining pelagic longline vessels.

The Secretary shall submit a report to Congress three years following the time-area closures in the Gulf of Mexico evaluating the conservation effectiveness of the closures.

Within one year of enactment, all U.S. pelagic longline vessels covered under the HMS FMP shall be required to install Vessel Monitoring System equipment.

(3) Vessel Restrictions on Pelagic Longline Vessels in Mid Atlantic Bight: Permitted pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Mid Atlantic Bight from June through August shall not (1) increase their total effort by more than ten percent based on their total effort in the Mid Atlantic Bight from 1992 to 1997, and (2) increase days at sea in the Mid Atlantic Bight by more than ten percent based on average days at sea from 1992 through 1997.

(4) Pelagic Longline Vessel Permit Holder Compensation Program: The Act establishes a voluntary pelagic longline vessel permit holder compensation program for 68 eligible vessels that fished at least 35% of their time in the Mid Atlantic Fishery Management Zone. Upon accepting the buyout, the permit holder surrenders all commercial fishing permits and licenses that apply to the eligible vessel. The permit holder receives a lump sum from the Treasury Department of a flat dollar amount plus the value of the highest annual permits and licenses issued by the Federal Government or a State government or political subdivision. The bill authorizes $15 million to be covered by appropriate offsets. The Federal share and $10 million for the direct loan program to be paid back by a 50-50 split between the commercial and recreational fishing sectors. The compensation will be introduced in an amount of a flat dollar amount plus the value of the highest landings in any one year between 1992 and 1998, defines landings, and requires documentation of the amount.

The Act also establishes a second voluntary buyout program called the Mid Atlantic Buyout Program. Permitted pelagic longline vessels that have landings of at least 40 percent in the Mid Atlantic Bight from the period of 1992 through 1997 would qualify. The compensation program shall be fair and equitable and shall be based on the compensation formula for the primary buyout program. The bill authorizes $5 million for the buyout program.

HE'S MAKING A DIFFERENCE

At 60, most people are thinking about retirement and how big their Social Security checks might be.

Not Lloyd Collier.

He's more interested in making sure other people get all of the Social Security benefits they're entitled to receive. It's a job he's loved for more than 30 years.

Working at the Social Security Administration, Collier said he's had countless opportunities to help people. One of his most memorable cases happened 33 years ago while he was a field representative in Florence, Ala.

"I'll never forget taking a survivor claim from a 13-year-old widow with one child less than 1 year of age," he said. The child had become pregnant before her mother died, and his wife was born at age 12 and a widow at 13. Her 22-year-old husband, who had no life insurance, was killed in a motorcycle wreck.

"Social Security played a big part in the financial picture of that family," he said. "It's something that you don't forget. It's a rare case, but things like this happen all over the nation."

Ironically, Collier will never receive the same benefits he has helped to disburse over the years. A long-time federal employee, Collier is covered by a civil service retirement plan instead of Social Security.

Still, he's earnestly trying to help in his characteristically quiet way.

"I categorize him as being a quiet, dynamic person," friend Wendell West said. "He's not a flamboyant toastmaster-type person. (But) when you need a job to be done, he's going to do it efficiently and without a drum roll."

That description applies not only to Collier’s job but also to the volunteer work he does with the Boy Scouts, the Civitan Club and his church.

Collier, who was hired by the Social Security Administration the day before his 22nd birthday, looks at his career as a wonderful birthday present.

"It's been a good opportunity, and I like working with people, trying to help them re-solve problems," Collier said. "I love my job."

The career was happeninghood. Collier—a man with a mechanical mind, a knack for math and a sharp attention to details—originally wanted to be a civil engineer.

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Collier’s students reported being “very impressed with his overall knowledge of the products and his ability to communicate and effectively transfer that knowledge.”

Collier also received high marks for his work to assist individuals on an individual basis, McClure said. Collier was asked to teach classes not only in Dyersburg but in other cities, as well.

Collier’s attention to detail that helped make him a good teacher, an alert claims representative and now as the Northwest Tennessee district manager with the Social Security Administration, Collier said he’s had countless opportunities to help people. One of his most memorable cases happened 33 years ago while he was a field representative in Florence, Ala.

“‖I’ll never forget taking a survivor claim from a 13-year-old widow with one child less than 1 year of age,‖ he said. The child had become pregnant before her mother died, and his wife was born at age 12 and a widow at 13. Her 22-year-old husband, who had no life insurance, was killed in a motorcycle wreck.

“Social Security played a big part in the financial picture of that family,‖ he said. “It’s something that you don’t forget. It’s a rare case, but things like this happen all over the nation.‖

Ironically, Collier will never receive the same benefits he has helped to disburse over the years. A long-time federal employee, Collier is covered by a civil service retirement plan instead of Social Security.

Still, he’s earnestly trying to help in his characteristically quiet way.

“I categorize him as being a quiet, dynamic person,‖ friend Wendell West said. “He’s not a flamboyant toastmaster-type person. (But) when you need a job to be done, he’s going to do it efficiently and without a drum roll.‖

That description applies not only to Collier’s job but also to the volunteer work he does with the Boy Scouts, the Civitan Club and his church.

Collier, who was hired by the Social Security Administration the day before his 22nd birthday, looks at his career as a wonderful birthday present.

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he’s chairman of the Davy Crockett District of Boy Scouts.

Collier believes the Scouting program gives boys skills that will last a lifetime. “I think it is worthwhile preparing young men for leadership roles. I think it is a program we need to promote health young men become better citizens,” he said.

“I believe a lot of first aid. In Scouting, and I have seen young men and boys use the training they learned in Scouts to help someone at a later time in a medical emergency or a physical emergency. I think they have become involved in opportunities because of what they learned in Scouting.

“Perhaps, West said. “Service to the community is still part of his life.” Why does Collier have such staying power? West suspects he’s guided by his faith.

There’s an old saying that goes: “Our life is God’s gift to us and we do with our lives is our gift to God.” Perhaps, West said, Collier is living his life that way.

“He’s making a difference by being actively involved in making it a better world,” West said.

FAMILY BACKGROUND:

Lloyd Hadden Collier was born on Sept. 6, 1939, in Clarksville, Tenn. He was the older of two sons born to Lloyd Nelson Collier, a mail carrier, and his wife, Grace Hadden Collier, a registered nurse.

When it came to celebrating birthdays, Collier’s continuing interest in helping his neighbors and his community is remarkable in itself.

Often, people join an organization and put a lot of energy into it in the beginning. At some point, though, their enthusiasm dwindles and they stop contributing.

Collier “doesn’t seem to have that attitude.” West said. “Service to the community is still part of his life.” Why does Collier have such staying power? West suspects he’s guided by his faith.

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FAMILY MATTERS:

Collier met Barbara Nichols, the woman who would become his wife, while he was in college. He was president of the Student Association and she was a fellow student. They went on a sailboat and started a romance and they married two years later in August 1961.

They have a daughter, three sons, a grand-daughter and two grandsons.

Their daughter, Heidi Collier Johnson, is an accountant with the University of Tennessee medical school. Lloyd “Hadden” Collier Jr. is employed in research and development at Dyersburg Fabrics Inc.

Latham Collier and Lawrence Collier are twins. Latham Collier works as a draftsman with the Center for Laminar, and Lawrence Collier is a physical engineer in the Dyersburg Fabrics dye lab.

EDUCATION

Collier grew up in Clarksville, where he attended Howell School and graduated in 1957 from Clarksville High School.

In 1961, Collier received a bachelor’s degree from Austin Peay State University in Clarksville with a major in math and a minor in physics.

Collier had wanted to become a civil engineer, but tough times financially prevented him from attending an engineering school. He followed the advice of his college advisor, who encouraged him to get a temporary teaching certificate. However, he didn’t really want to teach and never pursued a teaching career.

EMPLOYMENT

Collier’s first post-college job was as a land surveyor. It rained so much that summer he managed to complete only five full weeks of work—a fact that convinced him he couldn’t depend on surveying for a livelihood.

His salvation came in September when the Social Security Administration called him about a job opening in Nashville. Collier, who had taken the civil service exam while still in college, was hired as a claims representative the day before his 22nd birthday. “I like to think this job was a birthday present many years ago,” he said.

As soon as he finished the Social Security training class, the draft board ordered Collier to report for a physical. Only six of the 24 men who underwent physicals that day passed. Collier was one of them. Because of the potential he would serve in the military, the Social Security Administration kept Collier in the Nashville office, where he would be assigned in January 1968. The Berlin Conflict ended before Collier was called into the military. Three years later, in 1964, Collier transferred to the Knoxville office as a claims representative. He worked there for a year before being promoted to a field representative position in Florence, Ala. He traveled four days a week into the rural areas, helping people file social security claims, participating in radio shows, giving speeches and distributing public information.

He came to Dyersburg as the Social Security Administration’s operations supervisor in January 1968. He was promoted to assistant manager of the Dyersburg office in October 1968 and manager of the office in January 1972.

Because the Dyersburg office is actually a district office covering 10 counties, Collier is supervisor of offices in Dyersburg, Union City and Paris.

HOBBIES

Shortly after college, Collier bought a 12-foot Styrofoam sailboat and discovered a lifelong hobby. It all started with a fascination for the physics of sailing and a desire to know how a sailboat worked. He taught himself how to sail by reading a number of books and then launching his sailboat on Old Hickory Lake near Nashville.

These days, Collier sails a 17-foot fiberglas sailboat that can accommodate up to six people. Although he’s been known to launch a boat, he usually plies the waters of Kentucky Lake.

“Like the ability to get out on the water without any type of mechanical equipment,” he said, noting he enjoys a form of relaxation. It allows him to meditate.

In addition to sailing, Collier said he enjoys gardening, traveling and getting involved in the community.

ACTIVITIES

A former Boy Scout himself, Collier re-entered the world of scouting when his oldest son joined the program years ago. Collier served as his son’s Webelos leader, then as cubmaster, assistant scout master and eventually as a district commissioner. Last summer, he was elected chairman of the Davy Crockett District of Boy Scouts.

Collier established the sailing program at Camp Mack Morris, a Boy Scout camp near the Tennessee River in Benton County.

Collier is a graduate of the Wood Badge training program for adult scout leaders and attends the adult training sessions each summer at Philmont Scout Ranch near Cimarron, N.M.

In 1996, he received the Silver Beaver Award from the Western Pennsylvania Boy Scout Council for distinguished service to youth. He also earned District Awards of Merit for his work both as a Cub Scout leader and as a Boy Scout leader. He was given the honorary title of permanent patrol leader for the Busy Beaver patrol in the Wood Badge Training program.
Collier joined the Dyersburg Civilian Club in March 1968 because he believed it would provide an opportunity to serve the community. He ended up also serving the club as the Valley Drive District (middle and west Tennessee) lieutenant governor this past year, as president in 1977-78 and in 1994-95, as secretary-treasurer several times and as fruitcake sales manager. In August, he re-elected himself as the "Lieutenant Governor of the Year," beating out 12 other potential winners in the district. In the fiscal year that started this month, Collier will serve as the Civilian Clubs' Area 9 director.

Active in First United Methodist Church, Collier serves on the church finance committee and has been a Sunday school teacher and participates in the men's chorus. He formerly was a member the church's nominations committee, the pastor-parish relations committee and served as chairman of the administrative board.

In addition, Collier serves as chairman of the craft advisory committee for the office operations division of the Tennessee Technology Center at Newbern; serves on the advisory committee for typing, shorthand and secretarial science at Dyersburg High School; and is a former chairman of the local advisory board for the Tennessee Vocational Training Center in Dyersburg.

"If I have (a motto), it's part of the Civilian creed: 'To follow the golden rule and to make it pay dividends both material and spiritual.'"

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER BRIAN NUTT, USN

HON. CURT WELDON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Commander Brian Nutt, who for the past two years has served as the Deputy Director of the House Liaison Office of the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs. Commander Nutt will soon be leaving Capital Hill to attend Prospective Commanding Officer Training. He will eventually take over as the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Bremerton (SSN 698) stationed in San Diego, CVA.

As the Chairman of the House Armed Services Research and Development Subcommittee, I have relied heavily upon Commander Nutt’s support for some of my most important endeavors. In the last year, I have traveled on several Congressional delegations with Commander Nutt. During these trips, I worked to foster improved relations between the United States and Russia. The success of my endeavors was, in no small part, due to the contributions of Commander Nutt.

I am not alone in my deep respect for Commander Nutt. He has made many friends here on Capitol Hill with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle. Each and every Member of Congress who has worked with him has come away with a better understanding of how the decisions which we make in this House will affect the men and women who protect and serve our nation. Commander Nutt’s skill and dedication have reflected well on him and all of our men and women in uniform.

Commander Nutt consistently worked to remind this Congress that we must support our troops. No nation has ever been defeated because it is too strong, and we must understand that one of our most important responsibilities outlined in the Constitution is the defense of the American people, wherever they might be, at home or abroad. Leaders like Commander Nutt have made our military the envy of the world.

I ask my colleagues to join me in bidding him farewell, and in wishing him continued success as he embarks on his newest journey to protect our country’s national security. I would like to submit for the Record a history of Commander Nutt’s service to the United States:

- Commissioned through Officer Candidate School in Newport, RI (Nov 82)
- Completed Nuclear Power School in Orlando, FL (Jun 83)
- Completed Prototype Reactor Operation Training in Idaho Falls, ID (Dec 83)
- Completed Submarine Officer Basic Training in New London, CT (Mar 84)
- Completed Officer Sea Tour—U.S.S. New York City (SSN 696), Pearl Harbor, HI (Apr 84-Feb 87)
-Received my Dolphins (qualified “Submarine Specialist”)(Jun 85)
- Completed Submarine Officer Advanced Course in New London, CT (Mar-Sep 87)
- Served as Weapons Officer on U.S.S. Louisville (SSN 724), San Diego, CA (Oct 87-Oct 89)
- Served as Submarine Liaison Officer on the staff of Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group THREE, San Diego, CA (Nov 89-Nov 91)
- Served on the Combat Systems Training Team conducting submarine weapons certification, San Diego, CA (Nov 91-Oct 93)
- Served as Radiological Controls Officer on the submarine tender, U.S.S. Frank Cable (AS 40) in Charleston, SC (Nov 93-Feb 95)
- Served as Executive Officer on U.S.S. Puffer (SSN 652) in San Diego and then decommissioned her in Bremerton, WA (Apr 95-Jun 96)
- Served as Executive Officer on U.S.S. Alabama (SSBN 731) in Bangor, WA (Jul 96-Sep 97)
- Served as Officer of Legislative Affairs, Deputy Director, House Liaison Office (Nov 97-Dec 99)
- Commander Nutt’s inspirational leadership, breadth of vision, and complete success have earned him the award of the Meritorious Service Medal for his superb accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER PIO OLIVA GOTTIN

HON. BARNEY FRANK
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn yesterday of the death of Padre Pio Oliva Gottin, Nho Padre Pio, as he was affectionately called, tirelessly sought to respond to the needs of the disenfranchised by creating conditions for self-improvement and social integration through education and training.

This is how the "Escola Materna de Nova Sintra", founded by Father Pio, has assumed a role in the Braven Community. Even though he resided in the United States in the last few years, he continued his missionary work with the Cape Verdean community for whom FATHER PIO continued to be a point of reference.

In this moment of pain, the Government of Cape Verde expresses its profound sorrow for the irreplaceable loss of a man who became a symbol of the Cape Verdean struggle for its freedom and independence.

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING THE TRAFFICKING OF BABY PARTS

SPEECH OF
HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, November 11, 1999

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to lend my support to H. Res. 350, which I have co-sponsored, which expresses the sense of the House that Congress should exercise its oversight responsibilities and conduct hearings into the possible trafficking of baby parts for profit.

Throughout the abortion debate, many Americans have come to realize that abortion is a morally repugnant act which has no place in a civilized society. In spite of the brutality of partial-birth abortion and other abortion methods which more Americans have become aware of in recent years, Congress has been
unbelievable to override a Presidential veto which would outlaw this practice.

Many Americans are beginning to reevaluate their views on this issue. Recently uncovered evidence shows that infants “delivered” by partial-birth abortion and even those born alive have been killed for their body parts. Private doctors have been undocumented and banned this practice by acting as “midwives” in this gruesome trade by selling baby body parts from abortion clinics to research facilities.

My colleagues, certainly we can begin to take some action to address this terrible practice. I strongly urge you to join me in voting for H. Res. 350, to express the sense of the House that Congress should conduct hearings into the possible trafficking of baby parts for profit. Let’s show this Nation that the unborn should be protected by conducting hearings and getting more information on this issue.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably absent on a matter of critical importance and missed the following vote: On the agreement to the amendment to H.R. 1714 introduced by the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Dingell, I would have voted “yea.”

WESTSIDE AMERICAN HEART WALK

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the American Heart Association on the occasion of the 1999 Westside American Heart Walk.

The Westside American Heart Walk will kick off on Saturday, November 20, 1999. This year’s event chair is Philip P. Thomas, the Chief Executive Officer of the V.A. Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System. More than 3,500 enthusiastic walkers are expected to participate in the non-competitive 5K walk and fun run. Proceeds from the event will go toward cardiovascular research grants and community education programs throughout the greater Los Angeles area. I am delighted to participate in this very important cause.

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in our country. It takes the lives of about 960,000 each year, including more than 25,000 residents of Los Angeles County. I want to commend the American Heart Association for its fight against cardiovascular disease and strokes. It raised $312 million during fiscal year 1997–1998 for research and education and community programs. Without the hard work and dedication of more than 4 million volunteers, the American Heart Association could not fulfill its important mission each year.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Philip P. Thomas and the staff, volunteers, and friends of the American Heart Association on their tremendous work to make the 1999 Westside American Heart Walk a success.

OP-ED BY FORMER CONGRESSMAN PETER RODINO ON THE NEED FOR WARNING LABELS ON RAW SHELL EGG CARTONS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, over the last two years I have been growing increasingly concerned about the difficulty the federal government has had in combating outbreaks of food borne illnesses in this country. Food borne illnesses are on the rise and, according to a recently released report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are occurring with a far greater frequency—more than double the rate—than was previously thought.

In an effort to address this troubling trend, I have introduced two pieces of legislation this Congress that would improve the safety of the Nation’s food supply. The first, the Cosmetic Food Safety Act, would establish a comprehensive food safety inspection and education program across the nation. The second, the National Uniform Food Safety Labeling Act, would help consumers make more informed choices about the food they eat through warning labels placed on food packaging.

One particular aspect of the second bill I wanted to mention tonight concerns the placement of warning labels on egg cartons. I wanted to mention this for two reasons. The first is that the Secretary of Health and Human Services is expected soon to make a final recommendation on a proposal put forth in July to require warning labels on raw shell egg cartons. I strongly support that language and recently sent a letter to the Secretary urging her to finalize the language proposed in July, which I think will go a long way in protecting consumers against food borne illnesses caused by eggs.

The second reason I wanted to mention this particular provision is one of the House’s most distinguished former Members, Congressman Peter Rodino from my home State of New Jersey, has written an op-ed on this matter. Congressman Rodino’s op-ed succinctly describes the problem, and the reasons why the Secretary’s July language on raw shell egg safety should be finalized.

I commend Congressman Rodino for recognizing the importance of this issue. He is right on the mark in his suggestion that the Federal Government should be looking at food safety as a priority issue. To that end, I submit his op-ed for the record and urge all of my colleagues to follow the suggestions of one of the most respected public figures to ever have represented New Jersey.

Sen. Durbin (D-IL), recognizing the gravity of the problem of food borne illnesses, introduced his bill, The Safe Food Act, to address this problem and replace the current fragmented federal food safety system with a single, independent agency to oversee all federal food safety activities.

With all the risks facing us, eating eggs should not be one of them. The CDC calls salmonellosis food poisoning from raw or soft cooked eggs “epidemic,” the USDA says that salmonella costs the U.S. economy up to $23 billion annually. A story related by Congressman Pallone earlier this year, known as the National Uniform Food Safety Labeling Act, requires warning labels on raw or soft cooked eggs, unpasteurized juice, and fish. The bill, known as the National Uniform Food Safety Labeling Act, would require warning labels on raw or soft cooked eggs, unpasteurized juice, and fish.

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As a former Congressional aide to the late former New Jersey Senator Clifford Case, I was disturbed to learn that the incidence of salmonellosis food poisoning from eggs will continue to rise significantly from an estimated 660,000 cases each year. Recognizing this problem at a public hearing at Washington, both the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) agreed upon a goal of reducing salmonella egg related illness by 50% by the year 2000.

I commend Secretary Donna Shalala for her efforts to combat food borne illnesses by proposing stronger warning labels on egg cartons to warn consumers about the risk of illnesses caused by salmonella.

The FDA also learned, the very same FDA created a standard to pasteurize a raw egg in its shell, and the USDA designed a process to inspect raw egg pasteurization, even certifying it with a special seal. Experts point out this is a 99.999% solution to the problem.

While I commend the FDA for approving this egg pasteurization technology and the USDA for creating a mechanism for the protection against salmonella, until full-scale, ready to eat pasteurization is available to egg producers, there are other common sense steps to protect against food borne illnesses.

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It is unconscionable to sit still and not support this right to consumer awareness. There are many stories to tell, but Lynn and Julia’s compelled me to speak out on this critical issue. The human and economic costs of food poisoning are simply too great to stand by and do nothing. Not every tragedy can be prevented, but those that can should be stopped. Food safety should be looked upon by our government as a priority issue.

Peter W. Rodino, Jr.

HONORING MILWAUKEE PRINCIPAL DIANE NEICHERIL
HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to acknowledge and commend Diane Neicheril, known in our community as the “woman on a mission.” For 14 years Ms. Neicheril’s mission has been serving as the principal of the Clarke Street School in Milwaukee, setting high expectations of her students and teachers, and holding even higher standards for herself. I have known Diane Neicheril for many years, well enough to understand how her dogged determination to achieve goals affects others. The teachers and students at the Clarke School all hold her in high esteem and acknowledge that Diane Neicheril provided inspiration for them to strive for excellence.

Neicheril fought to keep her students away from an unaffordable for all but the wealthy. I along with cabin owners in their state during the congressional recess.

I urge each of my colleagues to be in contact with cabin owners in their state during the congressional recess.

The Forest Service recreation residence program is the oldest of the formal undertakings by Congress to provide American families with rustic settings for leisure and for physical and emotional renewal. Authorized in 1915 under the Term permit Act, more than 15,000 of these forest cabins remain today, providing generation after generation of families and their friends a respite from urban living and an opportunity to regularly reconnect with nature.

Approximately 20 years ago, the Forest Service saw the need to modernize the regulations under which the cabin program is administered. Acknowledging that the competition for access and use of forest resources has increased dramatically since 1915, both the cabin owners and the agency wanted a formal understanding about the rights and obligations of using and maintaining these structures.

New rules that resulted nearly a decade later reaffirmed the cabins as a valid recreational use of forest land. At the same time, the new policy reflected numerous limitations on use that are felt to be appropriate in order to keep areas of the forest where cabins are located open for recreational use by other forest visitors. Commercial use of the cabins is prohibited, as is year-round occupancy by the owner. Owners are restricted in the size, shape, paint color and presence of other structures or installations on the cabin lot. The only portion of a lot that is controlled by the cabin owner is that portion of the lot that directly relates to the cabin itself.

The question of an appropriate fee to be paid for the opportunity of constructing and maintaining a cabin in the woods was also addressed at that time. Although the agency’s policies for administration of the cabin program have, overall, held up well over time, the portion dealing with periodic re-determination of fees proved in the last few years to be a failure.

As the results of actual reappraisals on the ground began reaching my office in 1997, it became clear that the Forest Service was out of alignment in determining fees for the cabin owners.

At the Petit Lake tract in Idaho’s Sawtooth National Recreation Area, the new base fees skyrocketed into alarming five-digit amounts suggesting that a single annual fee was nearly enough money to buy raw land outside the forest and construct a cabin. Many cabin users in my district faced increases of several hundred percent.

At the request of the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture in 1998, the cabin owners named a coalition of leaders of their various national and state cabin owner associations to examine the methodology being used by the Forest Service to determine fees.

It was learned that the Forest Service, contrary to their own policy, was appraising and affixing value to the lots being provided to cabin owners as if this land was fully developed, legally subdivided, fee simple residential land not a highly regulated lease.

I urge each of my colleagues to be in contact with cabin owners in their state during the congressional recess.

There are more than 15,000 families out there who fear that the long tradition of cabin-based forest recreation is nearing an end because the fees have made the program unaffordable for many. I along with the American Land Rights Association and the National Forest Homeowners welcome your whole-hearted support and your co-sponsorship of this important legislation.

Protect these cabin owners from bureaucratic zealots. Don’t let the Forest Service tax Americans out of their log cabins.

NATIONAL CHEMISTRY WEEK
HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Chemistry Week. I rise on this occasion to recognize the thousands of American Chemical Society members who are volunteering their time this week—not only across the nation, but around the world as well—to teach all of us about the exciting ways that chemistry and chemical engineering benefit our country and improve our everyday lives.

This is the 12th year that the American Chemical Society has led the celebration of National Chemistry Week. And I’m especially excited that in my home district, the 23rd District of New York, volunteer chemists and chemical engineers of the American Chemical Society will host an open house for 4th, 5th, and 6th graders Chenango County schools. There they will teach practical chemistry using a full range of hands-on activities, so they can see and explore and learn for themselves how chemistry works.

Last year, the Norwich Section won national recognition for its Chemistry Week event, which was attended by 250 people from all over Chenango County.

This year National Chemistry Week culminates a 52-country International Chemistry Celebration that featured “A Global Salute to Polymers.” In the United States alone, no less than 51 companies, 10 universities, 2 museums, and 17 individual scientists were featured for the innovative products they created that have changed our lives.

During National Chemistry Week members of the American Chemical Society will conduct events in communities around the country along the theme “Celebrating Polymers.” For instance, kids will be asked to carry out activities using sodium poly-acrylate, a widely used absorbent with applications ranging from horticulture to construction to disposable diapers. After seeing how poly-acrylate works, students will be challenged to think up other ways it can be applied to other real-life problems. More activities using sodium polyacrylate are available in the fall issues of the ACS student magazines WonderScience and Chem-Matters.

Mr. Speaker, our ability to improve the quality of our lives, make educated decisions in an increasingly technological world, and compete successfully in the global economy depends critically upon our understanding of sciences like chemistry.

So please join me and the 160,000 chemists, chemical engineers, and allied professions of the American Chemical Society in highlighting the fact that every single aspect of our lives is in some way a result of chemistry in action.
DECEPTIVE MAIL PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF
HON. JOHN M. MCHugh
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1999

Mr. McHugh. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring forward S. 335 with the provisions of the House passed deceptive sweepstakes mailing bill, H.R. 170, and would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Subcommittee on the Postal Service for the interest they showed in moving this important legislation, particularly our ranking member, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Mr. Fattah, for his input in making this legislation stronger and of wider appeal to those affected by its provisions. By taking this action today, we help to ensure enactment of this important legislation in 1999.

On behalf of our full committee chairman, Mr. Burton, I must also note that S. 335 includes additional provisions that, it is my understanding, that the other body has agreed to include in the bill. Incorporated in the bill is H.R. 807, which passed the House under suspension of the rules by voice vote on March 16, 1999, after being introduced on February 23 by the Subcommittee chairman, Mr. Scarborough of Florida, with eight original cosponsors, including the committee's ranking member, Mr. Waxman of California.

H.R. 807, included as Title I of S. 335, provides retirement portability for certain Federal Reserve Board employees who take jobs in the executive branch. It will allow those employees who participate in the Board's FERS-like retirement plan to obtain FERS credit for their Federal Reserve years when they transfer to another federal agency. The Federal Reserve already provides such reciprocity for employees who transfer to the Federal Reserve from other federal agencies. Without this correction, former Board employees would receive smaller annuities upon retirement than they otherwise should.

This title will also correct an inequity in current law that prevents certain Federal Reserve employees from withdrawing their funds from their Thrift Savings Plan accounts. Finally, one section in this title is critically important to the men and women who have served our nation in the armed services. It clarifies the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998 to ensure that veterans will receive the benefits that Congress intended when it passed that act last year.

Title III includes H.R. 3187, a bill introduced by Representative Ken Calvert, that would amend the 1949 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to continue the authority allowing no-cost conveyances of surplus federal property to State and local governments for law enforcement and emergency response purposes.

Under the Federal Property Act, State and local governments or eligible nonprofit entities can obtain surplus property, at no cost, for law enforcement and emergency management response purposes. This bill, known as the Federal Property Act of 1949, is a provision that became law in the 105th Congress, introduced by Representative Calvert, added law enforcement and emergency management response purposes to this list. Prior to its enactment, however, Mr. Calvert's bill was amended to include a December 31, 1999 sunset date for these new public purpose categories.

Three properties have been conveyed to local governments, under these authorities. There are more than 22 pending State and local government applications nationwide. There are more than 22 pending State and local government applications nationwide. These new conveyance categories have been invaluable for local governments who are enhancing their law enforcement, and fire and rescue training efforts. These new authorities have allowed for an excellent reuse of surplus Federal property.

H.R. 3187 provides that during the extension, the General Services Administration may not convey surplus Federal property at no cost for law enforcement and emergency response purposes. However, the General Services Administration could at least accept, consider, and approve applications for transfer during this extension. Additionally, prior to December 31, 1999, the General Services Administration can convey surplus property at no cost, for law enforcement and emergency response purposes, to qualifying State and local government entities.

In regard to S. 335 itself, Mr. Speaker, the testimony from the General Accounting Office at the subcommittee's August 4 hearing summed it up well: when it comes to deceptive mail, which includes sweepstakes and other kinds of mailed material, "Consumers' Problems Appear Substantial." We are all concerned by the way some sweepstakes mailings entice consumers, particularly senior citizens, into making unwanted purchases under the mistaken impression that this will enhance their chances of winning a major prize.

As I have stated previously, sweepstakes, themselves, are not evil. They are an effective marketing tool that are accessed by willing and often highly satisfied millions. But experience teaches us, where the laws fall short, the dishonest will flock and honest people will suffer. Now is the time to correct these shortfalls.

S. 335, as amended with the language of the House passed H.R. 170, was carefully developed with our ranking member, Mr. Fattah, and the bill's original author, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Lobiondo. Keeping with H.R. 170's objective of ensuring honesty in sweepstakes mailings, the amended language incorporates and responds to the extensive testimony submitted at the hearing conducted by the Subcommittee on the Postal Service, and was agreed to by the House under suspension of the rules on November 2.

The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Lobiondo is to be commended for championing the interest of our nation's postal laws in this area, and I deeply appreciate the assistance of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Fattah. In fact, the language before us today reflects the input of other Members who also introduced bills, including the gentleman from California, Mr. Rogan, and the gentleman from Florida, Mr. McCollum, authors of H.R. 237 and H.R. 2678 respectively. This language is also based upon Senator Susan Collins' comprehensive, bipartisan sweepstakes mailing legislation, which passed in the other body, by a 93–0 vote on October 22.

Mr. Speaker, you can see we have drawn from many sources to craft what I believe is a reasonably balanced and effective piece of legislation.

S. 335, as amended, would establish strong consumer protections to prevent a number of deceptive mailings. It would impose various requirements on sweepstakes mailings, skill contests, facsimile checks, and mailings made to look like government documents. It would establish strong financial penalties, provide the Postal Service with additional authority to investigate and stop deceptive mailings, and preserve the ability of states to impose stricter requirements on such mailings.

I should note that in adopting H.R. 170, the House made changes to the notification system required by those sending skill contests or sweepstakes mailings. The House increased the number of days after which a name must be removed from such mailings lists from 35 to 60 days due to concerns raised by nonprofit mailers in the House hearing; the nonprofit mailers did not testify before the other body. In addition, the House included the opportunity for a consumer to bring an individual, private right of action in State court when they receive a mailing after previously requesting to be removed from the mailing list of a skill contest or sweepstakes promoter. The House included provisions stating that promoters will have an affirmative defense against such actions if they have established and implemented, with due care, reasonable practices and procedures to effectively prevent mailings in violation of the section allowing names to be removed.

Pursuant to the new section 3016(d), promoters of skill contests or sweepstakes must establish and maintain a notification system that will allow for any individual to elect to have the name and address of that individual excluded from all lists of names and addresses used by that promoter to mail any skill contest or sweepstakes. The notification system in the bill passed by the Senate, and modified by the House, does not require that companies establish a specific type of system to allow consumers to request the removal of their names from mailing lists. The legislation requires companies to include in every mailing the address or a toll-free telephone number of the notification system, but does not require that consumers submit their request in writing to comply with the removal system. Companies are encouraged to adopt a consumer friendly system for the removal of names from their mailing lists, which may include the ability to have names removed by means of a call to a toll-free number. Companies using such a system would not be required to additionally require a consumer to provide their name in writing, but may wish to elect to verify the validity and accuracy of the consumer's election to be removed from their mailing list. Any appropriate method of establishing a record of removal requests by consumers would comply with the requirements of Section 8(d). This requirement should not require a promoter originating sweepstakes or skill contests on behalf of multiple unaffiliated entities to honor removal requests made to one entity in mailings sent on behalf of any other entity.
IN PRAISE OF THE EFFORTS OF BRIG. GEN. HARRY GATANAS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NM

HON. JOE SKEEN OF NEW MEXICO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to an important event which will occur in my con-
gressional district in southern New Mexico next week, on November 16th, 1999. On that
day, Brig. Gen. Harry Gatanas will turn over the reins as Commanding General of the U.S.
Army’s White Sands Missile Range to incoming Brig. Gen. Steven Flohr.

Gen. Gatanas received special recognition for his efforts as the Commanding General of one of the nation’s major test and evaluation ranges. He demonstrated outstanding command performance of duty by significantly improving every aspect of the Range, while enhancing the well being of all with whom he served and was professionally associated. His command philosophy effectively focused on three principal elements simultaneously: mission, people and shaping White Sands for the 21st Century.

Upon assuming command at the Range, Gen. Gatanas immediately began rebuilding ties with several offices and customers of White Sands. During the last fiscal year (August 1998 to July 1999), White Sands operated on a total budget of approximately $550 million. Of that amount, only 30 percent was provided by the government in institutional (budget) funds, while the remaining 70 percent was generated from outside customers. All total, General Gatanas is credited with increasing the Range’s gross receipts and transfers in a manner which had minimal impact on the work force morale. Conversely, the program that capitalized on early retirements (early out) and transfers in a manner which minimized impact on the work force morale.

Gen. Gatanas stressed the importance of a qualified work force by instituting several programs which focused on the needs and concerns of employees on the Range. He instituted the important consideration of other programs ahead of schedule and made it a role model with the Army Test and Evaluation Command. He also obtained and endorsed the Disabled Employee Programs which earned the Range the 1998 Department of the Army award. And Gen. Gatanas implemented programs which earned the Range the 1999 IMAGE de Neuvoo Mexico award for support of Hispanic employees, the 1999 National IMAGE award for education excellence for Hispanic employees and the 1999 Secretary of the Army award for outstanding achievement in equal employment opportunity. Gen. Gatanas made quality of life initiatives for soldiers and civilians a major priority at White Sands with the goal of improving housing, re-open facilities to provide recreation and dining support as well as making the gymnasium facility fully accessible to
soldiers and the work force. I was pleased to work with him in Congress to secure funds to make a host of needed repairs to Range building and workplaces, as well as improvements to roads and water and sewer projects. These efforts made White Sands Missile Range a finalist for the Presidential Quality Award. Further, he canonized the Hembrillo Battlefield where the 10th Cavalry fought a heroic campaign in the late 1800s by requesting its inclusion as a place on the National Register of Historic Places. He also continued the time-honored tradition to remember the New Mexico Veterans of the World War II Bataan Death March by recreating an annual march (begun in the early 1990s) through 25 miles of surrounding Range desert in tribute to the heroes of Bataan.

Throughout the past 18 months, Gen. Gatanas has effectively and continuously led White Sands and its work force on a journey of continuous improvement. He created a foundation of technical and infrastructure improvements which will serve the Range for generations and instilled a true spirit of professionalism and pride throughout the work force. The general’s efforts have been noted throughout the work force. The General’s efforts have been noted throughout the entire Materiel Development Community, the Army Staff, the Department of Defense and the U.S. Congress. His dedication to duty, selfless service and outstanding leadership mark him as a truly successful commander. These accomplishments are deserving of the highest attention and accolades, and it is only appropriate that after the completion of next week’s change-of-command ceremony, Brigadier General Harry Gatanas will be promoted to the rank of Major General and will depart to take command of his next assignment as the Commanding General of the U.S. Army’s Test and Evaluation Command in Alexandria, Virginia.

All of us in New Mexico have been blessed by an impressive cadre of commanding generals who have taken charge of the reins at White Sands since its founding in World War II. I’ve been pleased to work with each Commanding General at the Range for the past two decades.

Next month, the Range will celebrate its final firing of the century. Established on July 9, 1945, the first atomic bomb explosion occurred on the Range one week later, on July 16th at Trinity site. Since that time, over 42,000 test firings have occurred at White Sands, which have included the initial test flights of all of the Army’s missile systems including the V-2 rocket, the Nike Hercules, the Nike Zeus, the Redstone, the Hawk and the Pershing II.

I look forward to working with soon-to-be Major General Gatanas and the rest of the Army leadership in continuing the impressive technological contributions to our national security throughout tests, evaluations and operations conducted at White Sands Missile Range.

IN HONOR OF THE 75TH BIRTHDAY OF JUDGE J. JEROME PLUNKETT

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of a great man who has achieved a great milestone: the Honorable J. Jerome Plunkett, who will celebrate his 75th birthday tomorrow, November 11.

A distinguished jurist, a decorated soldier, a patron of education, and a devoted husband and father of eight children, Judge Plunkett has throughout his life been a leader for his nation, his state, his community, and his family.

Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, one of five children of James P. and Anne Plunkett, the young boy’s early experiences helped shape his extraordinary life. For his eighth birthday he traveled to Washington, D.C.—by train, for James P. was the Solicitor General for the Great Northern Railroad—to watch his father argue a case before the nine Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Barely beginning third grade, Jerry Plunkett must have known then that a quarter century later he would begin his own career as a judge. But without doubt that lasting memory was one of several influences that propelled him to the law and the bench.

In November Washington day in 1932, as every one of Jerry Plunkett’s 75 birthdays, was Armistice Day. On the first Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, Americans had celebrated the end of World War I, which officially concluded when the armistice was signed on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. But the “war to end all wars” had done no such thing. Just months after graduating from St. Thomas Military Academy in St. Paul, Jerry—then 18 years old—entered the United States Army, as the storm clouds of World War II cast their dark shadow over Europe. Barely 20 years later, he was a First Lieutenant with the Second Infantry Division, destined to participate in the Allied invasion of France and Normandy.

Lt. Plunkett, the infantryman, was wounded during the monumental struggle with Nazi forces at Normandy, code-named “Operation Overlord,” and commanded by General Dwight D. Eisenhower. He would later be decorated not only with a Purple Heart but the Bronze Star, but in June 1944 he continued to punch inland, securing safe landing zones for reinforcements, and waged the campaign through France and into Germany. The German failure to successfully defend the Normandy area from the Allied liberation forces in essence doomed Hitler’s dream of “Fortress Europe,” and marked the beginning of the end for the Nazis.

While Jerry survived the war, one of his two brothers, James F. Plunkett, did not. He was killed in action in France in 1944.

With victory came peace, and Jerry Plunkett returned home like so many other veterans to start a new life, and begin a career. He chose the law.

When he earned his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Minnesota, he went to work as a legal editor for the West Publishing Company, even then a long-established firm (founded in 1876) and the leading national provider of case law and statutes for all U.S. jurisdictions. His interest in the law was matched, however, by his interest in people and solving real-world problems, and barely two years later he had landed his first job in public policy, as the Assistant City Attorney for the City of St. Paul.

As barrister for the state capital, Jerry Plunkett earned experience in prosecuting criminals and managing civil cases in the courtroom. By 1954, he was presiding over those same cases as the Honorable Jerome Plunkett, appointed by the Municipal Court bench by then-Minnesota Governor C. Elmer Anderson.

This success and accomplishments on the bench were as swift and commendable as they had been on the battlefield. He was made Chief Administrator of the court system.

COMMENDING THE IRS LAGUNA NIGUEL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE OFFICE

HON. GARY G. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, there are few jobs in the federal government for which public gratitude is a less common response than for those who are tasked with collecting our taxes. Not only must these public servants enforce our ever-burgeoning, byzantine Internal Revenue Code, they are expected to do so in a manner that is professional, responsive and fair to all.

During the past year, I have been witness to the performance of the Internal Revenue Service’s (IRS) Taxpayer Advocate Office in Laguna Niguel, California, headed by Ms. Connie Adams. This office, which services the 41st Congressional District and the surrounding region, is responsible for resolving difficult, complicated tax disputes between taxpayers and the IRS, and doing so in a manner that stresses, to the utmost, service and fairness to the American taxpayer.

It gives me great pleasure to commend the IRS Laguna Niguel Taxpayer Advocate Office for meeting this difficult challenge during the past year. In handling over thirty complicated tax disputes which I received from constituents, the Laguna Niguel Taxpayer Advocate Office performed its duties expeditiously, with due diligence, and attention to detail. I would especially like to express my appreciation to the staff members at the Laguna Niguel Taxpayer Advocate Office, including Ms. Maryanne McGoldrick, Ms. Deborah Mata, Ms. Mary Haven, Ms. Katie Williams and Ms. Kim Alfrey for their responsiveness and consummate professionalism in performing their duties.

The preliminary evidence in my congressional district is that the IRS has responded with conviction to the reform requirements mandated by the 105th Congress. There are certainly other agencies in the federal government which would do well to learn from the laudatory example set by the Laguna Niguel Taxpayer Advocate Office, including Ms. Maryanne McGoldrick, Ms. Deborah Mata, Ms. Mary Haven, Ms. Katie Williams and Ms. Kim Alfrey for their responsiveness and consummate professionalism in performing their duties.

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In 1956, he was elected by his fellow judges as President of the Municipal Judges Association for the entire state. And while serving on the municipal court bench, Judge Plunkett completed the first recodification since 1875 of all of the laws governing the municipal and county courts in the state of Minnesota. His recodification was enacted by the state legislature in 1961, exactly as he wrote it.

A decade later, another Minnesota governor elevated Judge Plunkett to the District Court. On July 1, 1967, Governor Harold LeVander made Judge Plunkett his choice for a career serving the people of Minnesota. During his remarkable tenure, Judge Plunkett personally set up and organized the Family Court Division of the Ramsey County District Court; he spent three years recasting all of the jury instructions in use in the state's civil courts; he worked for five years to rewrite all of the pension and retirement laws for judges in the state of Minnesota; he served on the Public Defender's Board, which supervises the entire public defender operation in Ramsey County; and he was elected by his fellow judges as an officer of the state-wide Minnesota Judges Association, serving as its Treasurer.

As an experienced District Court judge, Jerry Plunkett was appointed in 1977 to sit as a temporary member of the Minnesota Supreme Court, where he heard over 30 cases and authored seven Supreme Court opinions. Among the matters before Judge Plunkett was the historic Reserve Mining Company case, arising out of claims that the firm's iron-ore processing plant at Silver Bay, Minnesota had disposed of its ore wastes in a way that discharged asbestos particles into the air and into Lake Superior.

Despite these enormously time-consuming professional achievements, family has always been Jerry Plunkett's first priority. Throughout his adult life, he has been devoted to—and guided by—his wife, the former Patricia Bonner. They have raised eight children, all of them impressive in their own rights: John, a forensic pathologist; Patrick, an attorney; Marnie, a computer engineer; Timothy, an insurance executive; Paul, an attorney; Michael, a radiologist; Ann, a business executive; and Peggy, a graphic designer. Imbued with their parents' sense of community and led by the example of their parent's lives, this generation of Plunkett's stands as a living testament to the values that each of us in Congress is proud to call American.

Jerry Plunkett's love of his country, his leadership as a jurist for his state, and his dedication to his wife and his family have always been matched by a high level of involvement in the local community. He served as Chairman of the Ramsey County Law Library. He was Director of the Capital Community Center. He has been a Trustee of St. Thomas Academy, and the President of the school's Alumni Association. He has given of himself, his time, and his energies without limit, and all of us owe him an enormous debt of gratitude for his service and his outstanding example.

To mark the occasion of Judge Jerry Plunkett's 75th birthday, his family and his friends will gather with him in St. Paul in celebration. What better way to repay his many kindnesses to our country, if only in part, than by giving him this tribute? I know that all of my colleagues join with me in wishing a happy birthday, and many more to come, to a great American.
November 11, 1999  CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks E2383

Cost-benefit analysis would allow Congress, the press, and the public to learn how cost-effect- effective a given regulation is. We would be able to see how much value we are getting back when we give something up pursuant to regula- tion. Cost-benefit analyses of different regula- tions could be compared and we could see what regulations bring large improvements and what regulations bring small improve- ments to American life. We include in our bill a requirement that agencies analyze a wide variety of regulatory alternatives. Doing so will reveal what the incremental costs and benefits are and allow a range of options. This will help agencies choose the right place to draw the line—the place where we get the most bene- fits for the least cost.

Risk assessment is a characterization of the nature of the harm addressed by a regulation, and our bill requires it for regulations address- ing health, safety, and the environment. Rather than anecdotes and fear, we need sound scientific descriptions of what causes a given harm, how the harm is caused, and what the chances are that a harm will occur. We also need to reveal what assumptions these as- sessments rely on. Certain harms are ex- tremely rare, and even speculative, yet some- times we protect against them more care- fully than the harms that befall hundreds of Ameri- cans every day. Quality risk assessment will reveal if this has been the case, and we can refocus our efforts on real improvements in quality of life for all Americans.

A substitution risk assessment should study what risks might be created or threatened in the process of avoiding another risk. Substi- tution risk assessment is the reason most peo- ple do not jump into automobile traffic to avoid meeting a bicycle on the sidewalk. The risk this would create is greater than the risk avoided. I do not suggest that any current regu- lations actually create net risks, but there have been examples where a significant new harm was created by a regulation. We want to avoid this in the future, for the good of our people and for the credibility of the regulatory process.

Let me make some key points about this bill, though I recognize that mine will not be the only view on these subjects. First, to do an effective cost-benefit analysis, all effects of a regulation must be quantified in comparable terms. We must be able to compare apples to apples and oranges to oranges. Otherwise, the true effects of a rule will be obscured. Note well, Mr. Speaker, that accurate cost- benefit analysis does not require tough choices to be made. It illustrates the choices that inevitably are being made in a proposed regulation.

Second, anything that we refer to as a law, including administrative law, must be enforce- able. That is, there must be someone to re- view the actions of the agency. The best source of this kind of review, the one that has always been recognized in this country, is the courts. In the 104th Congress, I was the origi- nal author of legislation to make compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act judicially re- viewable. Judicial review made it into the Regu- latory Flexibility Act in the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. Today, we have seen the benefits of judicial review and the small number of agencies that have been reversed or remanded by the courts, while the clear majority of agencies are now assiduously following the law. If we intend this bill to be followed once it is law, there should be judicial review. This bill is silent as to re- view, which means that its provisions are sub- ject to judicial review under the Administrative Procedure Act, which it amends.

These are just two important points I want to lend to the debate on how to do a bet- ter job in the process of regulation. I am pleased to introduce this bill, and again acknowledge the hard work of colleagues who have laid the foundation for it.

We realize the window of opportunity for ad- vancing this bill is small. It would represent the only view on these subjects. First, to do an ac- curate cost-benefit analysis, all effects of a regu- lation must be quantified in comparable terms, which is a serious challenge to the status quo. We intend to conduct hearings and move this bill at the outset of the next session. We hope that our vision of regulatory improvement proves out and attracts the support of an ad- ministration that has thus far only offered to re- invent the regulatory wheel.

I am confident that we will succeed and that the vision we all share—of safe and healthy people, unburdened by irrational regulation—will be achieved through this legislation.

TANNER PRAISES DR. JOHNS' COMMITMENT AS CARROLL COUNTY CIVIC LEADER

HON. JOHN S. TANNER
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, it is a personal privilege to arise to pay tribute to one of Tennessee's—and America's—finest sons. Mr. Billy and Dr. Johns both served as Carroll County's legal and veterinary advisors. Mr. Billy had a longer career, and was a close personal friend for over 50 years. Dr. Johns brought a learned element as the only educated veterinarian in the area.

TANNER PRAISES DR. JOHNS' COMMITMENT AS CARROLL
COUNTY CIVIC LEADER

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Ð 11 November 1999

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COUNTY CIVIC LEADER

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Ð 11 November 1999

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, it is a personal privilege to arise to pay tribute to one of Tennessee's—and America's—finest sons. Mr. Billy and Dr. Johns both served as Carroll County's legal and veterinary advisors. Mr. Billy had a longer career, and was a close personal friend for over 50 years. Dr. Johns brought a learned element as the only educated veterinarian in the area.

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J. Johns feels strongly that animal research is necessary and beneficial to the many animals cared for across the United States each year. Dr. J. Johns worked long, hard hours in order to provide care to the animals in the county and surrounding areas. Farmers raising very early calves would call him early in the day, while people returning from work in the evenings would call after they got home. He remembers taking the children with him in the car to make house calls on Christmas Day. Asked if he enjoyed his work despite the hardships, he replied emphatically, "I certainly did; I loved it." His first child had some oddities with mistakes of nature occurring in a two-headed calf he delivered, which survived a month, as well as several twin calves which were stillborn. Upon the birth of the two-headed calf, the lady of the house asked how long it would live. He predicted it would live about a month. Though it was cared for and bottle fed, it was never able to rise to its feet and died a month later as he had predicted. "She thought I was real smart," said Dr. J. Johns. It took 3 hours to deliver the siamese twin calves; with forefeet and hind feet mixing together to be delivered from the birth canal, it took Dr. J. Johns some amount of confusion before he realized what was going on. It was 10:00 in the evening before the job was complete. "That was before we got married and I took my wife with me that night. She had worked till 10:00 and went to sleep in the car. I woke her up and said, "Come in here and look at this thing. You've never seen anything like it, and I haven't either, and don't expect to ever see it again." One Sunday his nephew accompanied him on his rounds. In a typical year Dr. J. Johns handled around 250 deliveries, but on that day there were an astounding 7 deliveries in which his assistance was required, three of them on the same farm at different times during the day. After witnessing the birth of several calves, his nephew asked, "How do the calves get up in there?" Dr. J. Johns replied, "The cows are just lying around out here and the calves are running around and just run up in there." On their third visit of the day to the farm, Dr. J. Johns recounted, with a hearty laugh, that his nephew told the farmer, "You're going to have to rate your cows and your calves; we can't keep coming back here all afternoon." Dr. J. Johns retired 12 years ago, 2 days before his 65th birthday, in order to care for his wife, who was ill with cancer. "I stayed right here with her and never missed it a day," he said recalling his transition from his back to caregiver. In 1986, his wife lost her fight with the disease, although her personality may still be seen in their home. Among many feminine touches, an embroidered towel of words such as "Wishing at the altar of fiscal short-sightedness will carry a high price when our aviation system is in trouble. Too many investments that the flying public has made in aviation are necessary we risk the destruction of one of our economic engines that keeps our economy roaring.

I hope we have not let this historic opportunity slip through our fingers. I hope we can find a workable compromise and I hope we can give the American people the safe and competitively priced aviation system they deserve. But I cannot accept a proposal that makes little changes to a system that is in desperate need of change. I hope the Senate proposal actually reverses Aviation Trust Fund spending below current baseline levels. I am also dismayed that the Senate is inconsistent in eliminating the general fund contribution to aviation which has been in place for the last 23 years. This general fund share reflects security and safety investments, as well as military usage of the air traffic control system.

The Senate proposal simply fails to recognize the growing needs in aviation, such as the projected one billion people that will be flying annually just a few years from now. The House tried to find common ground. We were willing to accept a TEA 21-type firewall in lieu of off-budget. But the Senate would not agree. We proposed to guarantee trust fund spending with a point-of-order in lieu of a firewall. But the Senate still would not agree.

I question our priorities when in these times of trillion dollar budget surpluses, with air travelers investing billions more into the Aviation Trust Fund, we cannot find the commitment to make our aviation system safe and competitive.

The Senate proposal also says the flying public cannot use the money they have invested in the Aviation Trust Fund to make their skies safer. According to today's numbers, the trust fund is $3 billion over the next three years. If we do not make investments that the flying public has put into the trust fund, we risk the destruction of one of the economic engines that keeps our economy roaring.

I hope we have not let this historic opportunity slip through our fingers. I hope we can find a workable compromise and I hope we can give the American people the safe and competitive aviation system they deserve. But I cannot accept a proposal that makes little changes to a system that is in desperate need of change.

I continue to oppose further short-term extensions of selected aviation programs. This band-aid approach can only delay the significant investments that the flying public has paid for and deserves.

I pledge that I will renew my efforts next year to unlock the Aviation Trust Fund and fulfill our commitment to make our skies as safe as they can be.