

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE
WILLIAM J. RANDALL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of a former member of this body, The Honorable William J. "Bill" Randall of Independence, Missouri.

Bill Randall was born July 16, 1909, in Independence, Missouri, a son of William R. Randall and Lillie B. Randall. He graduated from William Chrisman High School in 1927; Junior College of Kansas City in 1929; and University of Missouri in 1931. He received a LLB from Kansas City School of Law in 1936 and LLM from the same school in 1938. He married Margaret Layden in 1939, and she preceded him in death in 1986. Mr. Randall was a practicing attorney in the Independence area until 1943 when he served in southwest Pacific during World War II from March 1943 until December 1945. In 1947, he was elected Judge of Jackson County Court and served six consecutive terms until March 1959, at which time he was elected U.S. Representative of Missouri's Fourth Congressional District.

While in Congress from 1959 until his retirement in 1977, Representative Randall was appointed as the first chairman of the newly created 38-member Committee on Aging, and rose to become the fifth ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee. At his retirement, Representative Randall chaired two subcommittees on the Armed Services Committee, one subcommittee on the Government Operations Committee, and one subcommittee on the Committee on Aging. After retiring from Congress, Representative Randall remained in Washington, D.C. until 1981, during which time he lobbied for the U.S. Railway Association and represented other Missouri interests. In 1981, Representative Randall returned to Independence and resumed his practice with concentration in probate and estate law.

Representative Randall was also an involved member of his community. He was a member of the First United Methodist Church, a member of the Masonic Fraternal organizations and a member of Royal Order of Jesters. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi social fraternity (University of Missouri) and was past Commander of Post #1000 Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Speaker, Representative Randall was a fine statesman for the people of the Fourth District of Missouri, with a distinguished record of public service. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his daughter, Mary Pat Wilson, two grandsons, Patrick and Randall Wilson and a great-granddaughter, Adeline Wilson.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 1304, QUALITY HEALTH-
CARE COALITION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in order to bring this bill up on the floor today, the rule had to waive all points of order that could be raised against it.

Yesterday, we were on this same floor debating the creation of a Medicare Prescription drug benefit for seniors. Two-thirds of our seniors have no drug coverage whatsoever or have inadequate coverage—a Medicare drug benefit is a vital issue to them.

Yet, the Republican leadership refused to grant us a waiver so that the Democratic bill—which created a real, defined Medicare drug benefit that would be dependable and available to all seniors across the country—could be equally debated with the Republican counterpart.

Instead of allowing a real debate, they passed their sham bill that turns drug coverage for seniors over to the private insurance industry—the very same industry that refused to cover seniors in the past. It is a false promise to America's seniors.

Here we are less than 24 hours later and we are waiving all points of order against a bill that won't do anything to help the millions of people who are lacking health insurance or prescription drug coverage. Not at all. This bill will help one profession with a very high income—doctors.

Clearly, if you aren't among their monied friends, you don't get on to the floor of the House these days.

If enacted, this bill would cost the Federal government some \$1.7 billion over five years in new outlays, and lose \$2.5 billion in federal revenues over that same period. At the same time, it would cost consumers some \$2.4 billion in increased insurance premiums because the effect of the anti-trust exemption is predicted to increase doctors' fees by some 15%.

While I am sympathetic to providers' frustration with managed care's ever-growing control over our health care system, granting anti-trust exemption to health care providers is not the solution needed.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the rule and if the rule passes to vote against H.R. 1304.

TRIBUTE IN APPRECIATION OF
GEORGE ROWELL

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today I speak in appreciation for the many years of dedicated

service that George Rowell has given to his country and to his community.

Born October 5, 1926, George Rowell has led a heroic and inspirational life. A World War II Navy veteran, he continued his service to his country as a United States letter carrier, and for the past 42 years, George has been a member of American Legion Post 18, in my hometown of Bay City, MI. But he has always been more than just a member of Post 18. He has been Post Commander. He has been on the Legion Baseball and Poppy Drive Committees. He has taught flag folding classes in local public schools and he has been the Color Guard Commander for all Color Guards in Bay County. And for all of this and more, George was named Bay County Veteran of the Year.

Throughout American history, there are stories of great heroism, tremendous sacrifice and epic courage, but none is greater than the men and women who defended our Nation in World War II. America is safe and free because this generation of men and women willingly endured the hardships and sacrifices required to preserve our liberty. They answered the call and were there to fight for the Nation, so that all of us could enjoy the freedoms we hold so dearly. America is truly the land of the free and home of the brave because of men like George Rowell who were willing to risk their life at the altar of freedom.

It was General George Patton who said "Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by soldiers. It is the spirit of the soldier who follows and of the soldier who leads that gains the victory." Mr. Speaker, George Rowell has always been a "soldier who leads," and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring him for his unending dedication to his family, his community, and his country. I could go on and on about George Rowell's patriotism, but I wanted to recognize him for all that he has done, and wish him well in the days ahead, days that will be filled with all the good fruits of a selfless life. I know that he will spend even more time with his wife of nearly 40 years, Mildred, and his three sons, David, George III, and Kenneth. George Rowell has lived a truly incredible life, and he serves as a role model and an inspiration to everyone who has ever met him.

HONORING LOUIE D. CARLEO

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a personal privilege to honor Louie D. Carleo, an outstanding member of the Pueblo business community.

Louie was recipient of the Greater Pueblo Chamber of Commerce Charles W. Crews Business Leader of the Year award. Louie was recognized for his tireless efforts to redevelop the Downtown Pueblo area, making it a

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

beautiful vibrant metropolis. Louie's achievements in the business world are equally notable. He is a past chairman of the chamber of commerce, an active member of the Pueblo Economic Development Corporation, and the proprietor of Commercial Builders, Sound Venture Realty and LDC Properties. This award publicly notes Louie's commitment to Pueblo as well as his deep commitment to the State of Colorado, its people and its future.

Louie is not only an outstanding member of the Pueblo business community, he has been an active leader in the American Red Cross, YMCA, Junior Achievement, and Posada. In addition, Louie was also the recipient of the Sam Walton Outstanding business leader of the year award for Pueblo, Colorado.

The people of Colorado have every right to be proud of Mr. Carleo. On behalf of the people of Colorado, I thank you, Louie, for your service.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4516) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, Speaker, I rise today to express concerns that this body has seen too much legislation presented by the House Committee on Appropriations that does not take into consideration what the real needs of our country nor its citizens. The Legislative Branch Appropriations bill along with other bills that are intended to fund domestic appropriation's have more often than not provided a sever lack of funding of several important areas of legitimate domestic legislative needs.

First and foremost the passage of the Legislative Branch Appropriations should not result in the avoidance of a court judgment against the Library of Congress. Therefore, I join my Colleague Congressman Wynn speaking out on any attempt to pass section 208 of the bill, as it was originally introduced to this body, contains language that would negate a court ordered decree issued by the United States Court for the District of Columbia. This would in affect rubber stamp the discriminatory practices of the Library of Congress by allowing the transfer of 84 temporary employees to permanent status without being required to undergo the federal government's competitive employee selection process.

This bill will fund Legislative Branch activity for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001. Unfortunately as we consider this appropriations for next year it is not clear whether the appropriation needs for the Capitol Hill Police have been adequately met for this fiscal year, which is scheduled to end on September 30, 2000. My assessment of this situation is based on the Capitol Police Board's request that the House and Senate Legislative Branch Subcommittees approve transfer of a little over \$16 million into their allotment for the remain-

der of this fiscal year. The Police Board makes this urgent request in order to address the revenue shortage of the Capitol Police for this fiscal year.

I would like to inform those colleagues of mine who are not aware of the fact that last month, May 2000, the Government Accounting Office (GAO) released a report on the finances of the Capitol Police. This report was produced in response to a letter, requesting a financial audit of the United States (USCP), sent to them by the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations. This GAO report is titled "United States Capitol Police, 1999 Financial Audit Highlights the Need to address Internal Control Weaknesses." The report found that the United States Capitol Police administration lacked internal financial control and was not effective in ensuring the following: that assets are safeguarded against loss or misappropriation. The report also stated that department transactions are executed in accordance with management's authority and with laws and regulations. Finally, the report clarified that there are no material misstatements in the financial reports.

What is more disturbing to me is that the report stated that on three occasions, involving its salaries appropriations, the USCP violated the Anti-Deficiency Act. The Anti-Deficiency Act prohibits an officer or employee of the United States from, among other things, making an expenditure from an appropriation that exceeds the amount available in the appropriation.

The report also acknowledges that the USCP is in the process of making improvements in response to earlier recommendation, substantial work remains.

For this reason, I ask my fellow members of the House of Representatives, who is policing the budget for the United States Capitol Police?

I strongly believe that this body must act to ensure that the rank and file of the Capitol Hill Police are adequately compensated for the vital work they do. The protection of this body and the thousands of visitors we receive each year is the sole responsibility of the United States Capitol Police. They have been asked by the American people to protect our nation's capitol, which includes every member of this body, from violent assault by those who would seek to do this democratic system harm. For this reason, I would like to ask that the appropriated authorization and appropriations committees provide a more comprehensive plan to compensate the men and women of the United State Capitol Police. After extensive research I would like to offer that at this time these officers are not being adequately compensated based on the fact that they are required to purchase uniform items and provide for their care from their own personal resources.

I was shocked to learn that our nation's capitol police are required to purchase uniform items and provide for their care at their own personal expense. These uniforms are not being worn by our Hill police officers for any other purpose than as a direct requirement of their jobs. Therefore any expense associated with the officer's uniforms should be treated as if they were the department's operational expense.

As written the Legislative Branch Appropriations legislation before us today will only pay

for the cleaning of the officer's pants—not their shirts, which are the most visible feature of their uniforms. Those who administer the budget for the Capitol Hill For this reason, I beseech this body to allow for the budgeting for the cleaning expenses for the shirts of our capitol hill police uniforms. If these officers did launder and iron their own shirts, as the under funding of their annual uniform cleaning expense by this body suggests that they should do, then the crisp professional look that we have all come to see in our Hill Police Force would be difficult to maintain. However, because these law enforcement officers are professionals in every sense, they use their own income to ensure that their uniforms are adequately dry cleaned.

This body's actions in not passing legislation with sufficient appropriations nor legislative directives for the proper expensing of items of the Capitol Police budget rest with the lack of guidance of the United States Capitol Police in this area by this body.

The signs of under funding of our capitol hill police extends to their having to provide their own personal protection from work related injury to their feet, legs, and lower back. For this reason, many Capitol Hill Police spend up to \$150 dollars for a pair of Red Wing foot ware. This foot ware provides the best protection to the front line Capitol Police officers who are required to work for hours on the unforgiving marble floors or concrete of the Capitol grounds. In addition to the expense of the shoes, the ware on the instep of the shoes requires a \$15 to \$20 replacement for each shoe every six months. I will not ask that each of you respond to a question regarding how many pairs of shoes have been worn through the soles while you have been working on Capitol Hill.

I do not want to make light of the hardship these men and women face in serving to protect the democratic heart of this nation. I do not need to remind each of you that in 1998, Officer Jacob J. Chestnut, and Detective John M. Gibson offered the ultimate—their lives—in their commitment to provide public service to our nation as Hill law enforcement officers.

At that time this body responded by making special appropriations for the administration of the police function on the Hill by providing an additional \$1 million a week in funds in order to fill the obvious need for increased security.

It is also disturbing that the two-year salary cycle of the Capital Hill Police is not taken into consideration during the appropriations process. It is a documented fact that after each presidential and or congressional election the overtime costs of the Capitol Police budget, during that December following the November election, increases substantially in anticipation of the swearing in festivities, which will take place during the month of January. It is my hope that this body will allow for the Capitol Hill appropriations for those years, of which the year 2000 is one of them, to flex in order to insure that adequate overtime compensation is ready and available to the Capitol Hill Police Department.

We all know that these individuals are more than just police, they secure the well of this House so the legislative and deliberative affairs of the people of the United States may be conducted in an environment free from threats of violence. In providing this vital protection, they also act as hosts to the thousands of visitors who come to the Hill each year to see the democratic process up close.

This is a role that our Hill police officers fill very well. They act as greeters and provide tour references for persons who are unfamiliar with our Capitol grounds. For this reason, I would offer that, it would be very proper to consider action that would provide authorization and funding for the development of a professional roster of Hill greeters who are on the grounds to fill this void in customer service to our guest and constituents.

In closing, I would like to make it clear by noting in the record that I was not approached by any Capitol Hill Police officers to speak on this subject—on the contrary I have waited for an opportunity to discuss this matter for some time. I do so now—because I have eyes that can see and a thinking mind and I know that what we have done to these—our own public servants is not right.

I was on the Hill after the 1996 elections and know that the Capitol Police force were required to work thousands of hours in overtime, but these officers were not compensated for their labor until well into the next year. I was also here in 1998, when Officer Jacob J. Chestnut, and Detective John M. Gibson were killed, and several others including civilians, were wounded.

For this reason, and this reason only, I ask that my colleagues consider my words as they deliberate and vote on this important appropriation.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE WALTER
JOHNSON

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to a dedicated teacher, community visionary, and loving family man who passed away unexpectedly last week.

Walter Johnson was a man who loved life and all the important things in it—his family, his friends, his church, his students, his African American heritage. He loved the difference that he was making in our community through his work as an educator with the Milwaukee Public Schools, through his commitment to expanding low income housing for seniors and the disabled, and through his long time involvement with the Milwaukee branch of the NAACP.

Behind his dignified, gentle manner was a fierce determination to gain opportunity for all members of our community. He taught his students to do well by doing good. He was a leader at Calvary Baptist Church where he set an example for others in our city; that there is need and a way for people of faith to actively address poverty and prejudice. He served with the Milwaukee NAACP in many capacities, guiding the organization in its work to attain an integrated, diverse society—open to all Americans.

Shortly before he died, Martin Luther King, Jr. asked God to grant us all a chance to be participants in the newness and magnificent development of America. Walter Johnson heard the call and is now reaping his reward.

I offer my condolences to his beloved wife, Minerva, and to his children, Christopher and Hilary. He will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARIANNE
NESTOR

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Mrs. Marianne Nestor, Vice-President of Fund Development and Volunteer Services of St. Joseph Mercy-Oakland Hospital. Mrs. Nestor resigned her post on June 30, 2000, after serving her community for over 20 years. It is a rare occurrence that any person serves an institution so well for so long. Mrs. Nestor has been an asset to the hospital and community and will be sorely missed.

Marianne Nestor's distinguished career with St. Joseph Mercy-Oakland Hospital began in 1978 when she began serving as Vice-Chairwoman Board of Directors. Shortly after, she became Director of Volunteer Services, and later Director of Fund Development. In 1984 she was named the Director of the consolidated Fund Development, Volunteer Services, and Gift Shop department. At this post, Mrs. Nestor served of St. Joseph Mercy-Oakland Hospital for 15 years with the utmost concern for the hospital's patients and guests. In 1998, she became Vice-President of Fund Development and Volunteer Services. As a member of the President's senior management team, she has advised the hospital on overall operation of the hospital.

Despite the rigorous time constraints due to her hard work at the hospital, Mrs. Nestor found the time to additionally contribute to the community by volunteering for countless activities. Mrs. Nestor has been a volunteer Board Member, and later, President of the Rotary Club of Pontiac; a founding member of the Mental Illness Research Association; and a board member of the Russ Thomas Scholarship Foundation to name a few.

The residents of Oakland County have been fortunate to have Mrs. Nestor serve the community with the diligence and commitment rarely found today. She and her outstanding team of hospital volunteers have made of St. Joseph Mercy-Oakland Hospital one of the finest hospitals for health care in the country. She has been a great friend of mine and I wish her all the best.

TRIBUTE TO MR. AND MRS. RICHARD E. BURKE OF HUNTSVILLE,
AL

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, on July 15th, a wonderful couple, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Burke will celebrate their 50th, wedding anniversary. In 1950, Mrs. Frances McAllister Burke and Mr. Richard E. Burke exchanged wedding vows to spend a lifetime together.

Now 50 years later, they shine as pillars of matrimony. The Burkes are a loving man and woman who have come together to share their lives, raise a family and prove that family values and selfless commitment still have a place in this world whose fleeting values can be confusing and impermanent.

Their son Waymon, daughter-in-law Jan and grandson Jason look up to this remarkable couple as role models on how to live and love successfully.

This tribute is a fitting honor for the Burkes who have shown us that commitments can be honored through five decades of the trials and tribulations of life. The Burkes have spent a good portion of their lives working hard with their landscaping company and with GTE. Now they are enjoying their well-deserved retirement together in the Big Cove community where they have lived since their marriage.

I commend Mr. and Mrs. Burke on their happy and strong marriage and I join their family and friends in wishing them a joyous and special celebration at the Beville Center on July 15th.

REMEMBERING MR. CHET SHIELDS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that we take a moment to celebrate and remember the life of a great man, Chet Shields. In doing so, I would also like to remember this individual who has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty.

Mr. Shields passed away after battling with Parkinson's disease. Mr. Shields was devoted to the environment and to his family. He had a prestigious career spanning three decades working for the Forest Service. Mr. Shields was born in Olathe, Colorado in 1928 and was part of the first graduating class at Smiley Junior High. Mr. Shields was active in many areas. He spent two years at Fort Lewis College before and after serving his country in World War II. Mr. Shields was always interested in forestry and acted on that interest by earning a bachelor's and master's degree in forestry from Colorado A & M. He also received a master's degree in public administration from Harvard in 1957.

Mr. Shields was married in 1948 to his lovely wife Ruth, who has also shared his love for the environment. During his prestigious career with the forest service, he and his wife were stationed in Taos, Penasco and Mountainair, New Mexico, Happy Jack, Arizona, and Durango, Colorado. He served as deputy chief in the Forest Service's Washington D.C. office for 13 years, later he and his wife later retired to Durango Colorado in 1978. Although technically retired, he and his wife never lost their work ethic, as they both volunteered on the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service's archeology site surveys.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to remember Mr. Shields and his efforts to make his community a better place to live. His dedication and know-how have distinguished him greatly. The citizens of Colorado owe Chet a debt of gratitude and we will all miss him dearly.

COMPUTER MILESTONE

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, today marks the occasion of a significant scientific achievement. Today, scientists at Livermore National Laboratory have started assembling the world's most powerful computer. This computer, known as ASCI White, delivered to Livermore on 28 tractor-trailer trucks, is capable of 12 trillion calculations per second. Mr. Speaker, that is more than three times faster than the most powerful computer in existence today.

One specific achievement of this endeavor is the collaboration it embodies. ASCI White is the product of work by IBM and our national labs, and the computer will now aid the Department of Energy in the work of simulating nuclear explosions without conducting live tests. Surely, this super computer is a model for the marvelous work that results from strong private-public partnerships.

Mr. Speaker. I submit the following article from the San Francisco Chronicle to be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. And on behalf of this body, I would like to extend our congratulations to IBM, Livermore Lab, and all of the other agencies and individuals who contributed to this superb accomplishment.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 29, 2000]

IBM ASSEMBLING EXPLOSIVE NEW SUPERCOMPUTER PROCESSORS TO MIMIC NUCLEAR DETONATIONS AT LIVERMORE LAB

(Carrie Kirby)

Technicians at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory have begun assembling the world's most powerful supercomputer, the first sections of which were delivered by International Business Machines Corp. Monday.

The 8,100-processor computer, ASCI White, will be used to simulate nuclear explosions to maintain the nation's weapons stockpile. Exploding real nuclear bombs for testing purposes has been forbidden since the 1996 signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The testing is required to ensure that the nation's aging stockpile of nuclear weapons still functions properly and is safely stored.

The processors in the \$110 million computer are no different than those found in high-end workstations used for engineering or design. But by putting 8,000 of them together in a box the size of two basketball courts, IBM has created a machine capable of 12.3 trillion operations per second—what scientists call a 12.3 teraflop computer.

Armed with a calculator, it would take a human being 10 million years to complete the number of calculations ASCI White can do in one second. That's three or four times better than the previous titlist for world's most powerful supercomputer, ASCI Blue Pacific, a 3.8 teraflop machine also located at Lawrence Livermore. ASCI White is 1,000 times more powerful than Deep Blue, the IBM supercomputer that beat world chess champion Garry Kasparov in 1997, and 30,000 times more powerful than the average personal computer. Its memory could comfortably house the Library of Congress—twice.

ASCI White is named for the Energy Department's Accelerated Strategic Computing Initiative.

Tractor trailers brought about a quarter of the massive computer to Lawrence Livermore Monday, and the rest will arrive during the summer. When it is complete, a team of several hundred scientists at Lawrence Livermore will use the computer to conduct the most realistic mock nuclear explosions ever.

Limited memory and computer power meant that previous simulations used a simplified, two-dimensional model to approximate a three-dimensional explosion.

"A one-dimensional problem assumes that the surface of the Earth is uniform—all earth or all water," said David Nowak, the physicist who will lead the ASCI White program at Lawrence Livermore. Two-dimensional models would assume that the Earth is smooth, without mountains, valleys or complicated factors such as air currents. "ASCI White allows us to go to three dimensions."

Nowak has been anticipating getting his hands on the computer for two years, while 1,000 engineers at IBM's Poughkeepsie, N.Y., laboratory designed and built it. Yet he knows that despite its mind-boggling abilities, ASCI White is not powerful enough to simulate the blasts as realistically as scientists want.

"To actually do the problem, we need 100 teraflops," Nowak said. "We think we can get that by 2004 or 2005."

The ASCI program calls for two more supercomputers to be built. The first, with 30 teraflops, will go to Los Alamos, N.M., in about two years. The second, with 100 teraflops, is scheduled to be assigned to Livermore, said lab spokesman David Schwoegler.

TRIBUTE TO DAN RATTINER

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to congratulate Dan Rattiner, my neighbor and constituent from Long Island, on the 40th anniversary of Dan's Papers.

Dan Rattiner's story is that of many seeking the American dream. As a college student during the summer of 1960, Mr. Rattiner started a small, free, eight-page publication in Montauk, New York. Over time, as Eastern Long Island has grown, this one-man operation has grown into a 50-page publication employing over 40 people. Articles range from serious issue-based essays to coverage of summer in the Hamptons.

Mr. Rattiner's work ethic, dedication, and success represent the very best of Long Island, New York and our Nation. His commitment to journalistic excellence, all the while providing important information to the people of Southampton and Easthampton, is worthy of commendation and praise.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Rattiner, for 40 years of bringing news with a local flavor to the people of Eastern Long Island. On behalf of the people of Long Island, I would like to thank Mr. Rattiner and the entire staff of Dan's Papers and I wish them the best of luck in the future.

MEDICARE RX 2000 ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4680, the Medicare Prescription 2000 Act. H.R. 4680 is a poor excuse for a prescription drug bill for our Nation's senior citizens.

This Republican bill would force seniors who want prescription drug coverage to get it from private insurance companies. However, the bill provides no guarantee that individual seniors will have access to private insurance plans that cover prescription drug. Furthermore, even when coverage is offered, the premiums, deductibles and co-payments will vary widely, depending upon what plans are available in the area. Millions of seniors will not be able to afford to participate in these private insurance plans.

The Republican bill would provide payments for prescription drugs to private health insurance companies—not patients themselves or their health care providers. Many private insurance companies have unfairly restricted health care for their patients in the past. Now is not the time to give these insurance companies additional government benefits.

H.R. 4770, the alternative prescription drug bill proposed by the Democrats, would provide a guaranteed prescription drug benefit under Medicare to all seniors who want one. This bill would ensure that all seniors who choose to participate would pay the same low premiums and receive the same benefits, regardless of where they live. Moreover, low-income seniors who cannot afford to pay the premiums would not be denied prescription drug coverage under the Democratic alternative.

It is time that Congress make prescription medicines available to all seniors who need them. I urge my colleagues to oppose this Republican giveaway to private insurance companies and support the Democratic alternative.

HONORING MR. TOM MESSENGER

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor a man that has devoted his career to protecting the health of people in the great State of Colorado, Tom Messenger. After 30 years of service to the citizens of Colorado, Tom is set to retire this week, bringing to a close what has been a truly distinguished career.

As his family, friends and colleagues celebrate Tom's retirement, I would like to pay tribute to his substantial efforts to improve the quality of life for all Coloradans. His career is eminently deserving of both the praise and thanks of this body.

Tom began his tenure as an environmental health advocate in 1970. He first started as a sanitarian for the Tri-County District Health Department and, after earning a masters degree, started a career at the Colorado Health Department. Early in his career, Tom demonstrated both the integrity and the skill needed to conduct a responsible, responsive and

successful food safety program. His ambition and ability gave rise to his rapid ascension through the ranks of the Department. In 1980, Tom became the Department of Consumer Protection Assistant Director, holding that position until 1988. After a brief stint as the Department's budget director, Tom later returned to the Consumer Protection Division, serving as its appointed Director until today.

Tom has spent twenty seven years with the Department and his efforts to protect Colorado's health have been considerable. He has been the catalyst in bringing state, local and federal governments together toward mutually agreeable health policies. Throughout his career, Tom has been highly effective in bringing these often divergent entities together to address emerging health issues. In recent times, Tom has made a parade of bold breakthroughs in the Department, including providing the leadership at the state level to help ensure the successful introduction of a state retail food law, and coordinating a proactive action plan with the state dairy industry to address issues of antibiotic residues. Although these accomplishments only scratch the surface of what Tom has achieved, they both are indicative of the type of success that he has repeatedly encountered in his time working for the State of Colorado.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Messenger and his efforts to make his community, state and nation a better and healthier place to live. His dedication and know-how have distinguished him greatly. The citizens of Colorado owe Tom a debt of gratitude and I wish him well during his retirement.

Your family, friends and colleagues are proud of you, Tom, and we all are thankful for your dedicated service over the past three decades.

INTRODUCTION OF SAINT CROIX ISLAND HERITAGE ACT

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation to help Calais, Maine, commemorate the 400th anniversary of an internationally historic event. In 1604, a group of adventurers led by a French nobleman established a settlement on Saint Croix Island in the Saint Croix River that forms part of the border between Maine and New Brunswick. By accounts it was one of the earliest settlements in North America.

The residents of the region, with the Saint Croix Economic Alliance and the Sunrise County Economic Council and with the cooperation of state and federal agencies have worked for several years to develop a regional heritage center to mark the event with a celebration in 2004 with the United States, Canada and France. The island itself is the only international historic site in the National Park System. The heritage center in Calais will preserve and chronicle the region's cultural, natural, and historical heritage.

The work began with an evaluation of the market potential for the heritage center and preparation of a preliminary exhibit and operating plans. The loose-knit coalition secured

planning funds and seed money from local businesses, the city of Calais, and the U.S. Forest Service. A full-time project coordinator is in place to oversee the development of the project.

It is time for the National Park Service to step forward. The Saint Croix Island Heritage Act would grant the Park Service the authority to provide assistance. The bill directs the Park Service to facilitate the development of the heritage center in time for the 400th anniversary of the island's settlement by French explorers. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with other federal agencies as well as with non-profit organizations, and state and local governments. It also authorizes \$2.5 million for this endeavor.

QUALITY HEALTH CARE COALITION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1304) to ensure and foster continued patient safety and quality of care by making the antitrust laws apply to negotiations between groups of health care professionals and health plans and health insurance issuers in the same manner as such laws apply to collective bargaining by labor organizations under the National Labor Relations Act:

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to comment on H.R. 1304, the Quality Health Care Coalition Act—Representative CAMPBELL's bill which the House passed on June 29. While I had some reservations about this bill, I supported the legislation because I believe that it ultimately will level the playing field for health care providers when they negotiate patient-care agreements with managed care companies. I believe that we should do all we can to restore the relationship between patient and physician. Too often, managed care companies negotiate with providers on a "take it or leave it" basis. And because many independent physicians have little leverage over third party payers, they must take what is offered for their services or lose patients. We improve the quality of patient care when we give physicians a greater role in determining care.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the bill would give physicians and other health care providers the same collective bargaining options (under the Clayton and Sherman Acts) accorded to labor organizations under the National Labor Relations Act. Smartly, the negotiating authority granted by H.R. 1304 sunsets in three years. At that point, the General Accounting Office will study the impact of the legislation and make recommendations on how to improve it.

Opponents of the bill argue that it will allow physicians to form monopolies. Nothing in this legislation preempts the FTC or anti-trust department at DOJ from overseeing the business practices of groups formed by doctors. And the bill specifically states that physicians must negotiate in "good faith" with managed care companies. I encourage the FTC and the DOJ

to continue to pay close attention to any activity that would adversely affect patients. Ironically, it is the HMOs which seem to exhibit monopolistic behavior. Over the last decade, third party payers have increasingly exercised their market power over both patients and doctors.

As I mentioned before, I have some reservations about the bill. For example, I am concerned that the legislation might create agreements where HMOs will pass any increase in health care costs to patients. I am also concerned that any shift in cost to patients will increase the number of uninsured. But, that argument is used every time Congress tries to reform the current health care system and it is the reason we cannot break the stranglehold that HMOs have on our health care decisions. At some point, we must return the health care market back to patients and doctors. I believe that this bill is a small step toward restoring the patient-physician relationship.

NONLETHAL WILDLIFE SERVICES BILL

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, as I have traveled the roads in my district talking and spending time with my constituents—small ranchers, sheep growers, farmers, conservationists, environmentalists and others—I have learned to understand and appreciate their different concerns over the issue of predators. This has been an important listening and learning experience for me. What I learned from all of this was the need for a balanced approach. On one hand environmentalists insist that out on the range, where no one can see, many predators are killed unnecessarily. The traditional small ranchers, sheep growers and farmers on the other hand, point out the need to find solutions for protecting the domestic resources that provide them with a living. Conservationists are concerned about predator impacts on both game animals and protected species.

My legislation is an effort to bring common sense thinking to these sensitive issues. In the rural Hispanic and Native American communities of my district, I have seen the need for finding ways to control predators that will allow them to preserve a way of life that is more than four centuries old while not putting the surrounding ecosystem under unnecessary stress. My legislation would provide grants through the Wildlife Services Agency, to assist with implementing nonlethal predator control in areas like my district. Funds would also be made available for providing training and technical assistance to traditional small ranchers, sheep growers and farmers regarding the use of nonlethal predator control in their operations. Emphasis would be placed on methods such as using burros, llamas, night penning and guard dogs for predator control.

Matching the funding to the small subsistence operators is important if the assistance is to get to those who need it to protect their livelihood. I am also recommending that the Secretary of Agriculture add to our knowledge base concerning these methods by conducting

research directly or through grants to determine the extent of damage to livestock operations, throughout the western states, where different methods of predator control are used. Only then can we intelligently learn to find the balance that successfully protects traditional ways of living and our need for vital, thriving ecosystems.

REMEMBERING DR. GEORGE
"HOWARD" HARDY III

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and profound sadness that I now rise to pay tribute to the life of Aspen, Colorado's great civic patriarch, Dr. George "Howard" Hardy III. After living a remarkably accomplished life, sadly, Dr. Hardy passed away while mountain biking in the four corners area. But even as we mourn his passing, everyone who knew Howard should take comfort in the truly incredible life he led.

Since the 1970's, few can claim a place in the Aspen community as lofty as Howard. His accomplishments and contributions, Mr. Speaker, were many. Howard was a well liked Dentist in the Aspen community. George Kauffman, a close friend of Howard's, said that: "Howard was a fixture in the community, and a core member of what makes Aspen special."

Howard, an Ohio native, received his undergraduate and doctoral degree from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. After completion of his education, Howard used his acquired skills to serve his country in the Army as a captain and a Doctor. Following his service, Howard established a private practice in Aspen, Colorado. Patients still remember Howard's office as a heartwarming place, recalling Howard's wonderful sense of humor and his love of practical jokes.

One of Howard's colleagues, Dr. David Swersky, remembered the office as "joke central, people came into the office just to tell us some jokes, because they knew Howard was always game." Howard's compassion was easy to distinguish before a procedure. David said that "Howard would always start a procedure with a joke. He was very caring about his patients." He was not only a Doctor, but a friend to his patients. His relationships with his colleagues were also special, David said that "We had a very special relationship, I'm not only losing a partner. I'm losing a brother."

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you and good-bye to this great American who will long serve as an inspiration to us all. We will all miss him greatly.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY
STABILITY ACT OF 2000

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the International Monetary Stability Act of 2000. This bill would give coun-

tries who have been seriously considering using the U.S. dollar as their national currency the incentive to do so. When a foreign country grants the U.S. dollar legal tender in place of its own currency, that country dollarizes. This bill would serve to encourage such dollarization.

Dollarization is an extremely important issue for developing countries seeking monetary stability and economic growth in the Western Hemisphere. Of course, dollarization is no panacea. However, sound money combined with a sound fiscal policy—or I would even posit as a precursor to a sound fiscal policy—and property rights, and a viable rule of law, helps to ensure that dollarization can boost development in growing economies.

Today, countries can dollarize without consulting the Federal Reserve or the U.S. Treasury. There is no need for the Fed to be the world's lender of last resort by opening up its discount window to dollarized countries. Like Panama, countries can maintain liquidity through the private banking system.

The Fed will never be responsible for supervising foreign banks. Not only would sovereign governments disapprove of the United States regulating their private banking system, I would imagine that the Fed has no desire to grant foreign banks the same privileges that U.S. banks receive without making foreign banks pay for such protection.

The Fed already takes the international circumstances into account when formulating policy. If you remember back to the end of 1998, the Fed lowered interest rates three times to stem contagion, not because of any domestic considerations. Regardless, with a consistent law outlining dollarization agreements with the United States, countries understand from the beginning that the Fed will not act as their central bank.

There are significant benefits to the United States should more countries choose to dollarize. There would be a decrease in cases of dumping since foreign countries would lose the ability to devalue against the dollar to gain trade advantage, and U.S. businesses would find it easier to invest in these countries since currency risk and inflation risk are greatly diminished.

Likewise, dollarization lowers monetary instability within dollarized countries and increases the living standards of their citizens. During Senate hearings on dollarization, Judy Shelton, of Empower America, eloquently described the entrepreneurial spirit within Mexico but contrasted this optimism with a scenario of high interest rates and scarce bank loans for businesses. Indeed, sporadic devaluations and politically derived inflation negate expectations that a domestic currency can be a meaningful store of future value.

Inflation is directly linked to interest rates. Inflation expectations act as an interest rate premium. When inflation is expected to go up, interest rates are high. As we have seen lately in the United States in our own debate over rising interest rates, low rates reduce the cost of borrowing and increase prosperity, while higher rates raise the cost of capital and slow economic growth. For most Latin American countries, dollarization should lower their interest rates to within 4 percent of U.S. rates, depending on political and fiscal factors.

Further, because dollarization eliminates the ability of foreign central banks to manipulate money supply, which I would argue is a ben-

efit of dollarization and not a cost as some analysts do, inflation is tied to U.S. inflation.

My bill, the International Monetary Stability Act of 2000, would give countries who have been seriously considering using the U.S. dollar as their national currency the incentive to do so. A couple of changes have been made since I first introduced the original bill last fall in order to take into account concerns raised by the Treasury Department during Senate hearings. One important change includes the ability of the Treasury to consider money laundering as a factor for deciding whether to certify a country for seigniorage sharing.

In general, enacting this legislation would set up a structure in which the U.S. Treasury would have the discretion to promote official dollarization in emerging market countries by offering to rebate 85% of the resulting increase in U.S. seigniorage earnings. Part of the remaining 15% would be distributed to countries like Panama that have already dollarized, but the majority of the 15% would be deposited at the Treasury Department as government revenue. Additionally, this bill would make it explicitly clear that the United States has no obligation to serve as a lender of last resort to dollarized countries, consider their economic conditions in setting monetary policy or supervise their banks.

I would like to conclude by repeating an old quote from Treasury Secretary Larry Summers. Back in 1992, when he was at the World Bank, Secretary Summers said "finding ways of bribing people to dollarize, or at least give back the extra seigniorage that is earned when dollarization takes place, ought to be an international priority. For the world as a whole, the advantages of dollarization seem clear to me."

Congressional leadership in exchange rate policies such as dollarization protects our own economy. Every foreign devaluation affects our economy through international trade and through the equity markets. American companies need reliable currencies to make investment decisions abroad; and American workers need to know countries cannot competitively devalue in an effort to lower foreign worker wages. The ramifications of an Asian-style economic collapse in Latin America, our own back yard, call for legislation that will help these countries embrace consistent economic growth.

I strongly believe that strengthening global economies, especially those in the Western Hemisphere, by encouraging dollarization is in America's best interest.

PROMOTING HEALTHY EYES AND
HEALTHY LIVES: THE CONGRES-
SIONAL GLAUCOMA CAUCUS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as one of the founders of the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus, I want to praise the work of a far-seeing business firm, the Pharmacia Corporation which encouraged and supported the formation of the Friends of the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus Foundation. The Congressional Glaucoma Caucus is a bipartisan group that grew out of discussions with several of my

House colleagues. We recognized that there was a need to provide our constituents with free screenings for glaucoma, a devastating disease that robs a person of his or her sight. There is no cure for glaucoma—but it can be prevented if caught early enough. Unfortunately, many of our fellow Americans who are at highest risk for glaucoma are also unable to easily avail themselves of the latest in medical testing. We formed the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus to bring important information and preventive screenings to constituents in our own districts. The idea has gained great momentum. There are now 40 members of the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus and we have already held screenings in Florida, Illinois, New York, Tennessee, and Washington, DC. Hundreds of Americans have been referred for follow-up care of possible glaucoma or other acuity problems; hundreds of others have gone home from our screenings reassured that their eyes are healthy. In this effort we have had much help. The Friends of the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus Foundation was founded to bring together physicians, blindness prevention groups; industry spokespeople and others interested in this cause. The Foundation has done yeoman work in setting up the screenings and ensuring that they run smoothly and for that the members of the Caucus are profoundly grateful. A great deal of thanks is owed to the ophthalmologists and their staffs who have volunteered to conduct the actual screenings. And we owe the Pharmacia Corporation a debt of gratitude for its generous educational grant to the Friends of the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus Foundation. Their support has been vital, and has meant that not one penny of anyone's tax dollars have been spent on this noble effort. This is truly a wonderful thing, and I commend everyone involved.

QUALITY HEALTH-CARE
COALITION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1304) to ensure and foster continued patient safety and quality of care by making the antitrust laws apply to negotiations between groups of health care professionals and health plans and health insurance issuers in the same manner as such laws apply to collective bargaining by labor organizations under the National Labor Relations Act:

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, the fact that we are considering this legislation on the House floor today is a testament to the Republican leadership's lack of desire to deal with the real problems consumers are facing from managed care.

We passed a bipartisan Patients' Bill of Rights last October, the conference was appointed nearly four months ago—but we have made precious little progress on that important legislation that is already so long overdue.

That is what we should be debating on the House floor today. We should be debating extending patient protections to consumers to ensure that health plans cover emergency

room care, that women have an unfettered right to ob/gyn care, that health plans are required to provide their members with access to specialists, that patients be guaranteed access to an independent external appeals, and that patients could hold health plans liable if their actions caused harm or death.

Instead, we are faced with a bill that does absolutely nothing to protect consumers in managed care—but does wonders to protect doctors' incomes.

I guess we shouldn't be surprised. This Republican Congress has shown us time and time again that they are far more interested in helping their monied friends and supporters than the general public.

On its face, this legislation raises numerous concerns. A simple look at the exceptions in the bill makes it clear that anti-trust exemptions fraught with potential problems.

It Exempts Federal Health Programs. In order to get the bill out of the Judiciary Committee the bill's supporters had to accept an amendment to exclude Medicare, Medicaid, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, Veterans Health services, Indian Health Services and all other federal health programs from the law.

The reason for this amendment was that Congressional Budget Office analysis showed that the bill would impact federal spending for these programs by increasing expenditures by some \$11.3 billion over 10 years.

Managed care plays a major role in most of these programs today. By allowing doctors to collectively bargain with managed care plans, CBO estimates that rates will increase by 15 percent. If the law applied to federal health programs it would obviously impact federal health spending. The supporters of the bill don't want to acknowledge the real costs associated with passage of this bill so they exempt federal programs from it.

Even with federal health programs exempted, CBO found that passage of the bill would decrease federal tax revenues by some \$3.6 billion over ten years. Those federal losses come about because employers would claim larger deductions for the increased expense of providing health benefits (because of the increased bargaining power of doctors). This would also result in employees receiving a greater share of compensation in tax-sheltered benefits.

The law sunsets after three years. In another attempt to gain support, the bill has a provision that would automatically sunset the law after three years. This sunset provision is a direct acknowledgement of the concern that granting anti-trust exemptions is a dramatic move. The fact is that we don't know exactly how much strength doctors would exert through this new found ability to collectively bargain. It may be that they would exercise restraint and put the quality of care of their patients first. Then again, they might exercise united power by refusing to contract with health plans that won't meet their demands—whatever those demands might be.

Should the latter occur, the impact on patient care could be devastating. Therefore, the authors are acknowledging that an escape hatch might be necessary. I'd rather not open such a risky door in the first place.

After all of these strong statements, I must also acknowledge that I understand and empathize with the frustration of America's

physicians and other health care providers. The growth of managed care has significantly altered their professions in ways in which we could not have imagined even 10 years ago. And, much of this change has not been good for patients or health care providers. Congress can and should take action to address those concerns, but this bill isn't the solution.

Instead, I urge Congress to move forward with passage of the Patients' Bill of Rights which would limit health plans' abilities to use financial incentives, eliminate gag clauses, and finally extend liability already faced by doctors and hospitals to the health plans that are making many of today's medical decisions.

Many of my colleagues may not know that I was voted the most fiscally conservative Democrat this year by the National Taxpayer's Union. In the spirit of maintaining my standing of strong fiscal responsibility—and on the many additional grounds I've mentioned—I strongly oppose H.R. 1304 and urge my colleagues to join with me in opposition to this so-called managed care "solution" that is fraught with such serious flaws.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CITY
OF CLINTON ON RECEIVING THE
ALL-AMERICAN CITY AWARD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to congratulate the community of Clinton, Missouri, which recently received the designation of All-American City from the National Civic League.

The All-American City Award recognizes towns that work together to address critical community issues. The sponsors of this award commended Clinton for exhibiting outstanding citizen involvement, high government performance, local philanthropic resources, and inter-community cooperation.

With a population of 9,300, Clinton was the smallest of the 10 cities selected for this award, although towns of all sizes participated on an equal level. A group of 75 residents of Clinton—including many student ambassadors—traveled to Louisville, Kentucky, in early June to present a summary of three of their community betterment programs to a panel of judges selected by the sponsor of the award.

Several projects which the sponsors noted as especially worthwhile included the START (Students Together Achieving Responsible Tasks) program. This local youth community service organization connects students with charitable volunteer opportunities. In addition, Clinton has made progress in attacking its biggest killer, cardiovascular disease, by creating a CHART wellness center staffed by local hospital employees. Through community educational measures and blood pressure and cholesterol screenings, this group helps increase awareness and prevention of heart disease. Also, the town participates in the Main Street USA program in an effort to revitalize its downtown and Historic Square Districts.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to the residents of the city of Clinton. It is with great pride that I honor them for being designated an All-American City.

IN MEMORY OF IRENE WOODFIN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I now rise to honor the life and memory of an outstanding person, my friend Irene Woodfin. Sadly, Irene passed away July 8, 2000 in her own home. As family and friends mourn her passing, I would like to pay tribute to this beloved wife to her husband, mother to her children, and friend to all. She will be missed by many. Even so, her life was a remarkable one that is most deserving of both the recognition and praise of this body.

Much of Irene's life was spent educating and helping others. Irene graduated from Greeley Colorado State Teacher's College (UNC) in 1927. After her distinguished teaching career, Irene retired from teaching in 1971. Irene was also very involved in community organizations and events throughout her life. Some of the groups she belonged to included being a member of Delta Kappa Gamma (Xi Chapter), American Association of University Women (AAUW), and always an active participant in her local church choir. Irene's love of making music and crafts brought her great distinction and were rightly a source of pride.

While her involvement in education and community are to be remembered, Irene's lasting legacy rests in her family. Irene is survived by her husband of 69 years, Dick Woodfin. Irene was the mother to three, grandmother to eight, great-grandmother to 17, and great-great-grandmother to 4. She also had 11 step-grand-children. In her children, grandchildren, and their offspring, Irene's love and generosity will endure.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Irene was a person who lived an accomplished life. Although friends and family are profoundly saddened by her passing, each can take solace in the wonderful life that she led. I know I speak for everyone who knew Irene well when I say she will be greatly missed.

RECOGNITION OF THE PEOPLE OF
THE INDIAN STATE OF PUNJAB

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary people of the Indian state of Punjab.

Punjab is an agricultural state, home of the Green Revolution and famous for the diligence of its people. Though Punjab comprises only 1.5 percent of India's territory, farmers from the state have provided 65 percent of India's wheat and 45 percent of its rice for the past 25 years. Punjab is a naturally breathtaking place, but I was most inspired by the limitless potential of its people. They are hardworking men and women, striving to better the lives of their families and neighbors, and sharing a deep devotion to God.

While in the city of Amritsar I visited the Golden Temple, the spiritual capital of Punjab and the destination of all Sikh pilgrims. It was truly an honor to witness the Sikh faith in prac-

tice within the walls of their holiest of temples. After experiencing the Punjabi people's intense spirituality firsthand, I now understand why Punjab today enjoys peace and stability.

Mr. Parkash S. Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab, was kind enough to meet with me during my stay in Punjab. We met not in the capital city, but in the small village of Sahouli, where the Chief Minister demonstrated his sincere concern for the villagers and farmers of Punjab. He is a man of great commitment to the state of Punjab and its people, and he has worked relentlessly to improve the lives of all Punjabis. The Chief Minister expressed to me the Punjabi people's profound desire to build a strong and lasting relationship with the United States, and he has asked for the help of this House of Representatives in doing so.

I encourage my colleagues and all Americans to welcome the Punjabi people with open arms. President Clinton recently traveled to India, and in doing so he displayed great foresight and wisdom. I believe it is our obligation to follow the President's lead and work to establish strong ties between our two nations' governments, businesses and citizens. I am confident Chief Minister Badal will continue to guide Punjab towards progress and prosperity, and I am hopeful my colleagues here today will join with me in my efforts to broaden and extend our personal and economic collaboration with the people of Punjab indefinitely.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I inadvertently voted yes on Roll Call No. 369 and was unable to correct my vote in time prior to announcement of the result. My intention was to vote no.

TRIBUTE TO TURNER N.
ROBERTSON

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, July 2, 2000, a long-time official of the House will be laid to rest in Scotland Neck, North Carolina. At age 91, Turner N. Robertson has been called to rest and to reside in a place of total peace.

Mr. Robertson came to Congress in 1939, with then Representative John Kerr. He served in various positions until 1947, when he was appointed by Speaker Sam Rayburn as Chief of Page. He served in that position until his retirement in 1972, and moved to Coral Springs, Florida. Yet, even in retirement, he was consulted by Speakers John McCormick and Carl Albert. He received the Employee of the Year Award for the House of Representatives in 1971. A plaque to this effect hangs in the U.S. Capitol, across from the Speaker's office.

Turner was a gentle man, a true and honest American, a devoted husband and loving father. All who knew him were touched by his

humility, strength of character and faith in God. He was well respected on Capitol Hill, and his friends spanned the spectrum from the Congresspersons he served to the Pages he supervised.

Born in Macon, North Carolina, on April 22, 1909, his early life involved great personal sacrifice. Yet, he was guided by faith. He is survived by his wife of 60 years, Ernestine, his daughter Barbara, his brother Bernard and sister Mrytice. His earthly family included many relatives, friends and church families in Washington, DC, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida. Turner N. Robertson was an ordinary man who was special and a special man who was ordinary.

God's finger has gently touched him and he now sleeps. I am confident that he has left a lasting impression on those who came to know him, and the principles that guided him will now serve as guideposts for those he leaves behind. He shall surely be missed. I feel certain, however, that he would want all of us to rejoice in his life and the time he spent on this earth.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN LINDER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like it to be noted in the RECORD that on June 23, 2000, I intended to vote nay on Roll Call No. 372, final passage of H.R. 1304, the Quality Health Care Coalition Act.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE BENNIE
HOLMES, JR.

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and sadness that I honor the life of Bennie Holmes Jr., who passed away recently at too young an age. Mr. Holmes' leadership in the civil rights movement and as an anti-poverty activist earned him the respect of our entire San Francisco community; his caring heart and kind ways earned him our affection. Bennie's presence in the community can never be replaced, but the work of his life will live on after him.

Bennie was born and reared in McComb, Mississippi, and it was there that he learned the values of hard work, community, and his deeply rooted sense of justice. In the late 1950's, he moved to California, and in 1961 he graduated from Monrovia High School in Los Angeles County. He later moved to San Francisco and continued his education at San Francisco State University, where he earned a degree in Political Science.

Mr. Holmes worked much of his life for racial equality. He helped to found the N.A.A.C.P. Junior Chapter at Pasadena College in 1961. In 1964 he organized a group from San Francisco which joined the 1964 march for civil rights that went from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. He fought continually for the cause of civil rights with the Congress

On Racial Equality, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and with such individuals as Martin Luther King, Jr. and James Farmer.

Dedicated to fighting poverty and improving the lives of low-income residents, Bennie worked most of his professional life with the Economic Opportunity Council of San Francisco. For the past thirty-three years, Bennie was employed by this nonprofit group in several different capacities. He organized and raised money for numerous anti-poverty programs in San Francisco and worked to clothe, feed, and find employment for the neediest among us. Known and trusted by everyone, Bennie was regarded as the "eyes and ears" of the community because he was always looking out for those in need.

Mr. Holmes also organized workshops at which tenants learned their rights when dealing with landlords, worked with youth groups, and traveled extensively in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

Well-regarded for his tireless community service, Bennie was also admired for his delicious barbecue ribs. At social and political events, he could always be found behind the grill, serving the community in yet another way.

Bennie Holmes left us much too soon. He worked his entire life for civil rights, equal opportunity, and economic and social justice. He treated everyone with respect, and he was respected for doing so. His passing is a loss to all of our San Francisco community.

My thoughts and prayers are with his mother, Leola Wells Holmes, his children, and his entire family.

HONORING STEVEN R. MAVIGLIO
FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE TO
THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to express my appreciation to, and tremendous respect for, a dedicated public servant that is leaving my staff today, my administrative assistant, Steven R. Maviglio. Steve is leaving Capitol Hill after many years of dedicated service to the U.S. House of Representatives and to the nation.

Steve has been a key policy, political and management advisor to me since my election to Congress nearly two years ago. More than that, he has been a trusted friend. Prior to heading up my office, Steve served as a top aide to California Representative Vic Fazio, as Director of the House Democratic Caucus, and in high-level positions in the Department of Justice and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. Having been an elected official himself, Steve's guidance and counsel have been of tremendous value to me, as a new representative. When it comes to politics, Steve is a seasoned pro, and this institution will miss him. Anyone who has worked with Steve knows that his experience, his passion, and his humor are assets that will be sorely missed.

As my colleagues know, serving in the House of Representatives is a great honor

and an even greater responsibility. Among the real benefits of being here is having the opportunity to work with some of the finest and most decent men and women anywhere in our nation. Steve is one of those talented people who have made my time here memorable and successful.

When the public looks at Congress, it is often easy to miss the dedicated staff that work here, helping Member's to do the people's business. Congressional staffers like Steve are the members of the congressional family who rarely get the attention they deserve. They share our hopes, our dreams, our commitment, our purpose, and our idealism. They are the ones who are in the office when we arrive in the morning and are still there when we leave at night. For my entire first term, Steve's commitment and hard work helped set me on the right course. He helped to oversee and implement all of the pieces that make up a successful Representative's office.

Being the top aide to a Member of Congress isn't an easy job. It's a position that is made up of many roles. Steve has been my adviser, gatekeeper, eyes, ears, and voice. Top aides like Steve act as all of these things and more. They are diplomats and negotiators, fighters and sometimes even scapegoats. When Members look good it is often because of the hard work of people like Steve. When something goes wrong they often shoulder the blame. While staffers are often overlooked, overworked, and under appreciated, I wanted to take this time to let Steve know that he is not. I am grateful for all that he has done for me, for the people of New Jersey and for this great institution.

The Democratic Members of this body and the people of central New Jersey have gained much from Steve Maviglio's years of hard work, his dedication, his friendship and his wise and reasoned counsel. Steve leaves my office today to begin work as the Press Secretary for Gov. Gray Davis of California; he will be missed here by me and his many friends.

I hope all of my colleagues will join me in extending to Steve our appreciation for a job well done and our best wishes for the challenges that lie ahead.

COMMENDING THE INTER-
NATIONAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT
LEGAL DEPARTMENT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the commendable actions of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Legal Department, the private sector arm of the World Bank.

Since 1994, the IFC Legal Department has been involved in a joint effort with Gospel Rescue Ministries (GRM), a homeless shelter and drug rehabilitation/educational training center for men on the edge of DC's Chinatown neighborhood. This partnership has helped rebuild the lives of numerous formerly homeless individuals.

IFC offers men from Gospel Rescue Ministries the opportunity to work and receive training in the Legal Departments Records

Room. The program allows these men to gain experience in records management while the IFC gains reliable help. Already, 14 men have taken part in the program and several of them have gone on to continue their studies, move to promising jobs with other firms, or take positions with other IFC Departments, while all have laid foundations for more stable lives.

The idea of IFC's involvement came about at a Legal Department retreat, where staff members said they wished they could see development impact locally or at least find ways of reaching out to the community. IFC Deputy General Counsel Jennifer Sullivan knew GRM and knew that it needed jobs for the graduates of its computer training program. Aware of openings in her department paying between \$8 and \$10 an hour, she proposed a partnership. As Ms. Sullivan has told me, it was definitely a win-win situation. These young men are gaining experience and training and IFC gets reliable, low-cost help.

Office manager Viki Betancourt and Records Room manager Michael Cortese closely track the program with GRM. Both were devastated when their first hire reverted to drug use and had to leave both the shelter and his job at IFC. But their eyes shine when they talk about the other men they have hired since.

One participant, who has earned his high school equivalency degree, is attending Strayer College and plans to become a minister. Others have landed jobs in other IFC departments. All feel a great responsibility to reach out to others in the shelter and show them that success is attainable. All have worked very hard and done well, according to Mr. Cortese. Other staff in the Records Room have come to appreciate the enthusiasm and dedication of these individuals.

Dr. Edward Eyring, director of GRM, says that most men who walk into the shelter cannot even conceive of being successful. Dr. Eyring is a friend of mine and an orthopedic surgeon who moved to Washington from Knoxville, Tennessee with his wife Mary Jane to run the privately supported program.

It is very appropriate that there is a sign over the front door of the program's facilities that reads, "If you haven't got a friend in the world, you can find one here. Come in." GRM says it has a 70 percent success rate in helping its men stay free of drugs and alcohol for at least 15 months but really offers more than just drug rehabilitation, aiming to give men support and training so that they can begin life anew. Nothing helps more than a job.

The IFC Legal Department staff is committed to finding ways to reach out to the community. This commitment has gone beyond words to provide employment opportunities that have transformed lives and renewed hope for a brighter future. The IFC deserves our congratulations and thanks for their successful involvement in the fight to combat homelessness in our nation's capital.

SECURING JUSTICE FOR THE
IRANIAN JEWS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deepest concerns for the ten Iranian Jews who were convicted last week of

sedition crimes and sentenced to extraordinarily long sentences. By now it is well documented that the condemning trial was saturated with false evidence and forced confessions, and was never intended to expose the meaning of true justice. These individuals were small tradesmen, leading a life in the ways consistent with their religion, and it is that for which they are being punished. Religious persecution can never be allowed, but when such injustices are showcased before the international community, it is our responsibility to take a stand and say that this will not be tolerated.

We have seen legal and human rights organizations worldwide affirming that this trial was in fact a sham, and that it is beyond the realm of possibility to believe that such individuals could ever have been capable of committing the crimes for which they are accused.

By staging such a mockery of justice it is apparent that Iran has no comprehension of human or civil rights, and therefore convicted no other than themselves in proving that they remain unfit to enter any exercise of the civilized world.

In a recent meeting between President Clinton and the American relatives of the convicted Iranian Jews, a promise was made to use all possible U.S. government resources to secure the freedom of these individuals. This is a promise in which I would urge President Clinton to keep as I hope my colleagues here in the House would as well.

We must remember that as we speak that there are thousands of Jews remaining in Iran, who can be subjected to identical suppression at any time. We must take a stand here and

now and say behavior such as this will not be tolerated both now and in the future.

Today, in New York the Jewish Community Relations Council and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations organized a solidarity gathering in an effort to show the world community that we will continue to fight for the rights of these individuals until justice is truly served. I would like to commend these organizations for their efforts and would like to offer an assistance possible to the rectification of this atrocity.

CHURCH PLAN PARITY AND ENTANGLEMENT PREVENTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN R. THUNE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2000

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for S. 1309. This bill clarifies that church sponsored employer benefit plans are not subject to state insurance laws.

Because church plans are exempt from the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, they do not benefit from the explicit preemption of state insurance regulation that secular self-insured health plans enjoy. Many service providers have been reluctant to do business with church benefit programs for fear that they themselves may violate state insurance rules barring contracts with unlicensed entities. In addition, state regulators occasion-

ally raise questions about the legal status of these benefit programs. These complications have caused churches to contract with numerous service providers in order to comply with recent federal mandates on church plans.

S. 1309 remedies this problem by clarifying that church plans are not insurance companies for state law purposes. Congress has already addressed a similar problem for church sponsored employee benefit plans under federal securities laws, extending the exemptions enjoyed by secular plans and preempting state securities regulation of church plans.

Just this year, my own state of South Dakota enacted an exemption for church plans from its insurance laws—making my State the fourth state to do so. I commend the Director of Insurance, Darla Lyon, the State Legislature and the Governor for working hard to protect the health care benefits of church workers and to assist them in accessing discounted providers. South Dakota has now joined Texas, Florida and Minnesota in clarifying that church benefit plans are not insurance companies. It makes little sense to suggest that church benefit programs spend their resources to enact 46 more state exemptions. The pending bill will provide these programs the legal certainty they need in every state.

More than one million clergy, lay workers, and their families are presently being denied access to discounted service providers because of the ambiguous position of church plans under state law. S. 1309 corrects this problem.

I urge adoption of the pending bill.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 11, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 12

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Francisco J. Sanchez, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation; Frank Henry Cruz, of California; Ernest J. Wilson III, of Maryland; Katherine Milner Anderson, of Virginia; and Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, of Virginia, all to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. SR-253

Armed Services
 To hold hearings to examine the Department of Defense Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program. SH-216

10 a.m.
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 To hold hearings to examine the National Science Foundation. SD-430

Judiciary
 Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine identity theft and how to protect and restore your good name. SD-226

Budget
 To hold hearings on certain provisions of S. 2274, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide families and disabled children with the opportunity to purchase coverage under the medicaid program for such children. SD-608

10:30 a.m.
 Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings to examine the United Nations policy in Africa. SD-419

2 p.m.
 Foreign Relations
 International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on the role of biotechnology in combating poverty and hunger in developing countries. SD-419

Judiciary
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Glenn A. Fine, of Maryland, to be In-

spector General, Department of Justice; the nomination of Dennis M. Cavanaugh, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey; the nomination of James S. Moody, Jr., of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida vice a new position created by Public Law 106-113, approved November 29, 1999; the nomination of Gregory A. Presnell, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida vice a new position created by Public Law 106-113, approved November 29, 1999; and the nomination of John E. Steele, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida vice a new position created by Public Law 106-113, approved November 29, 1999. SD-226

2:30 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement implementing the October 1999 announcement by the President to review approximately 40 million acres of national forest for increased protection. SD-366

Indian Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on risk management and tort liability relating to Indian matters. SR-485

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by oversight hearings to examine American gasoline supply problems. SD-366

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Business meeting to markup pending calendar business. SR-253

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 Employment, Safety and Training Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine ergonomics and health care. SD-430

10 a.m.
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 Business meeting to markup S. 2107, to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce securities fees in excess of those required to fund the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to adjust compensation provisions for employees of the Commission; S. 2266, to provide for the minting of commemorative coins to support the 2002 Salt Lake Olympic Winter Games and the programs of the United States Olympic Committee; S. 2453, to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Pope John Paul II in recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions to humanity; S. 2459, to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to former President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy Reagan in recognition of their service to the Nation; S. 2101, to promote international monetary stability and to share seigniorage with officially dollarized countries; and a committee print of a substitute amendment of H.R. 3046, to preserve limited Federal agency re-

porting requirements on banking and housing matters to facilitate congressional oversight and public accountability. SD-538

1 p.m.
 Finance
 International Trade Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the United States trade policy agenda at the G 8 Summit. SD-215

2 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 Business meeting to markup H.R. 4733, making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001. SD-124

Governmental Affairs
 International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the annual report of the Postmaster General. SD-342

2:30 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2294, to establish the Rosie the Riveter-World War II Home Front National Historical Park in the State of California; S. 2331, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to recalculate the franchise fee owed by Fort Sumter Tours, Inc., a concessioner providing services to Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina; and S. 2598, to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. SD-366

Intelligence
 To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters. SH-219

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

JULY 19

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

10 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on certain legislative proposals and issues relevant to the operations of Inspectors General, including S. 870, to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) to increase the efficiency and accountability of Offices of Inspector General within Federal departments, and an Administrative proposal to grant statutory law enforcement authority to 23 Inspectors General. SD-342

2:30 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Water and Power Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on the status of the Biological Opinions of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the operations of the Federal hydropower system of the Columbia River. SD-366

Indian Affairs To hold oversight hearings on activities of the National Indian Gaming Commission. SR-485	JULY 20	9:30 a.m. Armed Services To hold hearings to examine the National Missile Defense Program. SH-216	JULY 25	Indian Affairs To hold hearings on S. 2526, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act. SR-485
9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources To hold oversight hearings on the United States General Accounting Office's investigation of the Cerro Grande Fire in the State of New Mexico, and from Federal agencies on the Cerro Grande Fire and their fire policies in general. SD-366	JULY 20	9 a.m. Small Business Business meeting to markup S. 1594, to amend the Small Business Act and Small Business Investment Act of 1958. SR-428A	JULY 26	10 a.m. Indian Affairs To hold oversight hearings on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. SR-485
Small Business To hold hearings to examine the General Accounting Office's performance and accountability review. SR-428A	JULY 20	10 a.m. Governmental Affairs To hold hearings on S. 1801, to provide for the identification, collection, and review for declassification of records and materials that are of extraordinary public interest to the people of the United States. SD-342	JULY 26	9:30 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the Legislative recommendation of the American Legion. 345 Cannon Building
10 a.m. Indian Affairs To hold hearings on S. 2688, to amend the Native American Languages Act to provide for the support of Native American Language Survival Schools. SR-485	JULY 20	2:30 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on potential timber sale contract liability incurred by the government as a result of timber sale contract cancellations. SD-366	JULY 26	SEPTEMBER 26
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs To hold oversight hearings on the conduct of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve. SH-216	JULY 20		JULY 26	CANCELLATIONS
				JULY 12
				10 a.m. Finance To hold hearings on disclosure of political activity of tax code section 527 and other organizations. SD-215