

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF STS. PHILIP & JAMES CHURCH

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Sts. Philip & James Church. A true leader in Cleveland's church community, Sts. Philip & James has progressed with the times and continues still to redefine itself in keeping with its mission of community outreach.

The decree for a new parish, to be located in Cleveland's West Boulevard neighborhood, was made effective on May 1, 1950; the cornerstone was laid on September 24 of the same year. Sts. Philip & James school opened in February of 1951, with 270 students transferring from eight area public and parochial schools. As both the school and parish continued to grow, disaster struck in 1953 when a tornado ravaged the neighborhood. For three days, Sts. Philip & James became a Red Cross Shelter for victims, and the 107th Army Cavalry Regiment established its field headquarters there. After helping the area to recover, the parish became even more active, with such groups as the women's guild, the Alter and Rosary Society, a Parent Teacher Union, a Holy Name Society, as well as numerous choirs.

Upon entrance to its second decade, Sts. Philip & James continued to grow in both numbers and facilities for the surrounding Catholic community. Though a fire in the rectory in 1963 tested the congregation's strength, it bounced back with fundraising drives establishing permanent housing for both the priests as well as the Franciscan Sisters who have been an integral part of the parish community since the school opened. Serving as both staff and teachers, the Franciscan Sisters have tirelessly dedicated their time to the betterment of the community. Like many Cleveland diocese churches, though, numbers inevitably decreased in the 70s and 80s, culminating in the eventual closing of the school in 1998. This left a smaller church community, though one which has never lost the spirit which kept Sts. Philip & James thriving through both the best and most trying of times.

Today, Sts. Philip & James is undergoing a self proclaimed "adjustment period," though one that they are handling with deft and grace. The convent, abandoned when the school closed, has been converted into a maternity home for young girls who need a safe haven, and in 1999, renovations were underway on the school to create the new Horizon Science Academy for seventh, eighth and ninth grade students. Truly, Sts. Philip & James church deserves our acknowledgment and congratulations for fifty impressive years of service to the Cleveland community, and what appears to be many more years to come.

I ask my colleagues to join me in rising to honor this truly remarkable institution as it celebrates fifty years of outstanding service to the Cleveland area.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE HERBERT H. BATEMAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

SPEECH OF

**HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2000*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a steadfast colleague and a truly dedicated public servant. This week, this House lost a treasured friend with the passing of Representative Herb Bateman of Virginia.

One characteristic distinguished Herb throughout his 50-year career: commitment to public service. Whether as a teacher, Air Force Officer, attorney, or legislator, Herb aspired to and reached a high standard of service to his students, his country, his clients, and his constituents. I know this first-hand, since we served together for over 18 years.

In his time in the Virginia Senate, Herb distinguished himself as a leader in diverse issue areas including agriculture, energy, education, and the budget. In this body, Herb, a member of the Armed Services Committee, earned a reputation as a fighter for a strong and prepared military. He understood the dynamic role of the United States in the post-cold war world. Toward this end, Herb was a strong advocate for military readiness, and a staunch supporter of his constituents in the shipbuilding industry and the local military community.

Perhaps the greatest reasons for Herb's success as a legislator are his bipartisanship and his patriotism. He was always looking out for America's best interests, always willing to hear the other side, always capable of expressing his views in logical, rather than partisan, ways. Herb showed us the importance of duty, integrity, and responsibility in public life.

We will miss him.

MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

**HON. KAREN McCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2000*

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for

marriage penalty tax reform. Americans should not have to pay additional taxes simply because they have made the decision to get married. However, I will continue to oppose the marriage penalty tax relief as proposed in the bill under consideration today because it offers the majority of the relief to wealthy individuals subject to this tax without regard to the economy, future revenues or tax fairness. I will vote to sustain President Clinton's veto of this misguided effort.

Many middle class Americans believe they do not receive value for their taxes. An important component of any tax reform debate should focus on renewing taxpayer's confidence that they are not only being taxed fairly, but that their tax dollars are being spend wisely. It concerns me that we are considering a marriage penalty tax relief proposal today without a broader discussion of reform of our tax policy. We don't make decisions in a vacuum and the decisions we make today will have an impact on future revenues and spending on priority initiatives.

I want to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to come up with meaningful, fiscally responsible marriage penalty tax relief. We can afford to correct this oddity in the tax code and offer middle class families much needed relief. Unfortunately, the bill before us today does not do that. A couple making \$31,000 annually would get a tax cut of only \$182 under this bill, while the wealthiest five percent of couples would be getting a tax cut of approximately \$1000 each year. Further, many of these higher-income families who would receive the majority of the relief under this bill are not impacted by the existing marriage penalty. Consequently, the bill as currently drafted gives the most affluent a marriage bonus. This isn't fair, it isn't responsible tax policy and it isn't affordable.

The bill vetoed by the President costs \$292 billion over 10 years. This tax cut is \$110 billion more than the version which passed the House of Representatives earlier this year. A tax cut of this size passed without regard to other tax reform needed, such as the estate tax, and without regard to other dynamics in the economy is irresponsible. Adoption of this tax cut will greatly jeopardize our nation's ability to pay down the national debt, comprehensively reform the tax code and ensure the stability of Social Security and Medicare.

I am hopeful that by working together we can come up with an economic strategy which provides fiscal security by using any surplus pay down our publicly held debt and make Social Security and Medicare solvent, while also providing a tax relief package that helps working families. The bill before us today doesn't do this and I cannot support it. I hope our actions today will bring the House leadership to the table to design a measure that the President can sign into law.

• 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.

IN HONOR OF PARMADALE'S 75TH  
ANNIVERSARY

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Parmadale's 75th anniversary. Over the years, this organization has continued to provide a vital caring service for deprived and needy children in the city of Parma. It has been an outstanding force in support of the family unit and provides an essential vision of social cohesion within our community for which we should all pay our respect.

Founded in September 1925, Parmadale was created with the objective of strengthening families by teaching parents how to more effectively care for their children. Throughout its years of community service, Parmadale's ethos has always been founded upon the strengths of family, neighborhood and community. As a care treatment provider it has maintained this fundamental value through services such as "Whole Family Treatment." It has also succeeded in adapting to the changing needs of children in our society.

Today it provides essential services for children suffering from drug dependence, mental difficulties, and serious emotional problems. The center prides itself on its flexible clinical response to the needs of children. The faculty provides specialized residential services, a range of foster care, as well as in-home services and day care. In 1989, the St. Augustine Center for Special Needs Children was established. This was the first Intensive Treatment Center for adolescents in the State of Ohio. In 1994, its success was conformed by the addition of a second Intensive Treatment Center.

My fellow colleagues please join me in paying respect to the outstanding work of the Parmadale Center. Its years of experience and flexible approach to care services ensure that it will continue to provide an invaluable service for the youth and general community of Parma, Ohio.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5179, THE  
REGISTERED NURSES AND PA-  
TIENTS PROTECTION ACT

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today, with our colleague, the Gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), I am introducing legislation that would restrict the ability of hospitals and other medical facilities to require registered nurses to work mandatory overtime hours as a normal course of business. Increasingly, employers, particularly in the health care field, are requiring employees to work overtime. Our legislation is H.R. 5179, the Registered Nurses and Patients Protection Act.

The Fair Labor Standards Act grants nurses the right to receive overtime compensation even though they are licensed professionals, but it does not limit the amount of overtime that nurses can work nor does it permit them

to refuse mandatory overtime. In this era of full employment, it is simply easier and cheaper for hospital administrators to require existing employees to work overtime than it is for them to recruit and train new employees.

Mr. Speaker, no employer should be allowed to force an employee to work overtime or face termination unless there is an emergency situation that requires immediate emergency action. In the health care field, however, we are not just talking about an employee's right to refuse overtime work. We are also talking about patient safety. When nurses are forced to put in long overtime hours on a regular basis against their better judgment, it puts patients at risk.

The Registered Nurses and Patients Protection Act would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to prohibit mandatory overtime beyond 8 hours in a work day or 80 hours in any 14-day work period except in the case of a natural disaster or in the event of a declaration of an emergency by federal, state or local government officials. The legislation does not preclude a nurse from voluntarily working overtime.

Mr. Speaker, mandatory overtime for nurses is bad health care policy. A nurse shouldn't be on the job after the 15th or 16th consecutive hour especially after she has told her supervisor "I can't do this, I've been on the job too many hours today."

Nursing is physically and mentally demanding. When a nurse is tired, it is much more difficult to deliver quality, professional care to patients. Health care experts and common sense tell us that long hours take a toll on mental alertness and mandatory overtime under such conditions can result in serious medical mistakes—medication errors, transcription errors, and errors in judgment. By the end of a regular shift a nurse is exhausted. Increasingly, however, nurses are being forced to work 16, 18 or even 20 consecutive hours in hospitals across our nation.

Mr. Speaker, a nurse knows better than anyone—better than her supervisor and better than a hospital administrator—when she has reached the point of fatigue when continuing to work can result in serious medical problems. We must give nurses more power to decide if long hours on the job is making it difficult to perform their duties. This legislation is not a case of government micro-managing—this legislation gives nurses the power to say "NO" to the forced overtime practices of hospitals nationwide. We cannot continue to allow hospitals to force nurses to work so many hours that the health and safety of patients are put at risk. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the adoption of the Registered Nurses and Patients Protection Act.

FSC REPEAL AND EXTRA-TERRI-  
TORIAL INCOME EXCLUSION ACT  
OF 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2000*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill. It is problematic for a number of reasons. First, it does not address concerns laid out clearly in a letter to Deputy

Secretary Eizenstat I signed in April along with 31 of my colleagues. I am attaching a copy of that letter.

In the wake of the WTO's adverse decision on Foreign Sales Corporations, we urged the Administration—as it fashioned its response to the WTO decision—to resist efforts to increase benefits for military arms sales. After all, if the U.S. is serious about leading the world into a peaceful future, we should be promoting arms control—not increasing subsidies for defense contractors so that they can promote the conventional arms race. But this bill does just what we urged the Administration not to do—it would increase defense contractor subsidies.

In addition, this bill continues export subsidies for tobacco, thus making it American policy to promote the sales of cigarettes all over the world.

Mr. Speaker, these are serious issues deserving of serious debate. At a minimum, the bill should have been brought up under a rule for purposes of a thorough debate and consideration of amendments. This was especially necessary given the cost of the bill. At \$1.5 billion over five years (in addition to the revenue that would be lost under FSC), this bill should have been more thoroughly discussed before being put to a vote.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I cannot support H.R. 4986 as it has been brought before the House.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Washington, DC, April 19, 2000.*

Hon. STUART E. EIZENSTAT,  
*Deputy Secretary of the Treasury,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR SECRETARY EIZENSTAT: In your position as the lead Administration official charged with implementing an acceptable response to the adverse World Trade Organization (WTO) decision on Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC), we urge you to resist all efforts to increase benefits for military arms sales. Indeed, the existing benefits should actually be narrowed.

The current limitation on this benefit, as contained in 26 USC §923(a)(5), provides that the normal FSC benefit is reduced by 50% for sales of certain military property, defined by Treasury as, "an arm, ammunition, or implement of war." Specific covered military property is listed on the U.S. Munitions List (22 CFR 121), as provided for by the Arms Export Control Act (22 USC §2778).

Firmly believing that our nation should be providing more leadership for effective arms control policies, we seek your help to avoid additional subsidies with federal taxpayer monies to promote the conventional arms races that plague our planet. We should be promoting arms control, not arms sales.

The complicated legislative history of the FSC provision does show that it was intended to help U.S. companies to compete overseas. However, according to the Congressional Research Service, in 1997, the United States enjoyed a 44% share of the world market for arms while Great Britain, its nearest competitor, had 17%. In 1998, the United States led in new arms deals with \$7.1 billion, followed by Germany at \$5.5 billion. Even the Defense Department has touted the world market dominance by U.S. companies, writing in 1994:

"The forecasts support a continuing strong defense trade performance for U.S. defense products through the end of the decade and beyond. In a large number of cases, the U.S. is clearly the preferred provider, and there is little meaningful competition with suppliers from other countries. An increase in the level of support the U.S. government currently supplies is unlikely to shift the U.S.

export market share outside a range of 53 to 59 percent of worldwide arms trade."

In 1976, Congress decided to reduce the benefit for military sales in half, establishing a 50% limit on tax benefits. In fact, the Senate provision would have eliminated it altogether for military goods, "unless it was determined that the property is competitive with foreign-manufactured property," and the House provision would have terminated benefits for military sales, "except if the products are to be used solely for non-military purposes." A report from the Joint Committee on Taxation at the time shows that Congress was very concerned with the revenue cost of this program. To increase this benefit now would cost federal taxpayers an additional \$2 billion over the next 10 years. This subsidy is unnecessary. As Treasury's Office of Tax Policy wrote to the Department of Defense in December, 1998:

"[W]e analyzed whether the defense industry receives any benefits or subsidies from the U.S. government, particularly any benefits or subsidies that are not generally available to other industries. Our analysis indicates that the defense industry does benefit from its special relationship with the U.S. government, and the benefit is arguably greater now than in years past . . ."

On the question of doubling the FSC benefit to 100% for military sales, Treasury wrote in August, 1999:

"We have seen no evidence that granting full FSC benefits would significantly affect the level of defense exports, and, indeed, we are given to understand that other factors, such as the quality of the product and the quality and level of support services, tend to dominate a buyer's decision whether to buy a U.S. defense product."

In criticizing some of the continued largesse the defense industry enjoys in our federal budget, the Congressional Budget Office wrote in 1997:

"U.S. defense industries have significant advantages over their foreign competitors and thus should not need additional subsidies to attract sales. Because the U.S. defense procurement budget is nearly twice that of all Western European countries combined, U.S. industries can realize economies of scale not available to their competitors. The U.S. defense research and development budget is five times that of all Western European countries combined, which ensures that U.S. weapon systems are and will remain technologically superior to those of other suppliers."

More recently, William D. Hartung, President's Fellow at the World Policy Institute, wrote for the Cato Institute in August, 1999, "If the government wanted to level the playing field between the weapons industry and other sectors, it would have to reduce weapons subsidies, not increase them." He continued, "Considering those massive subsidies to weapons manufacturers, granting additional tax breaks to an industry that is being so pampered by the U.S. government makes no sense."

Indeed, Mr. Secretary, it makes no sense. But what is much more persuasive than the fiscal fairness arguments, is the eloquent plea from advocates for peace, such as Oscar Arias, the former Costa Rican president and Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1987, who wrote last summer in the *New York Times*:

"By selling advanced weaponry throughout the world, wealthy military contractors not only weaken national security and squeeze taxpayers at home but also strengthen dictators and human misery abroad."

By encouraging arms sales overseas, this subsidy actually elevates the dangers abroad, thus creating more challenges to the maintenance of our own "military superiority;"—and of course more pressure to in-

crease the defense budget. We urge you not to increase this unnecessary subsidy and to seek ways to reduce the cost to taxpayers of subsidizing weapons manufacturers.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Doggett, Lynn Woolsey, George Miller, Pete DeFazio, Bob Filner, Barbara Lee, Barney Frank, Jan Schakowsky, John Tierney, Tammy Baldwin, Dennis Kucinich, Cynthia McKinney, Jerrold Nadler, John Olver, Bill Luther, Major Owens, Lynn Rivers, Jesse Jackson, Jr., Tom Barrett, Edward Markey, Bernard Sanders, John Moakley, Jim McGovern, Michael Capuano, Sherrod Brown, John Conyers, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Ted Strickland, Pete Stark, Mark Udall, David Minge, Brian Baird.

HONORING THE MEN OF C COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION 5TH MARINE REGIMENT, 1ST MARINE DIVISION

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the men of C Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division for the combat action they valiantly fought on April 5, 1947, near the village of HsinHo in North China.

Mr. Speaker, not many Americans remember that we sent the Marines into China in the aftermath of World War II to disarm the Japanese forces there, protect them from reprisals, relieve them from their garrisons and to ensure that the large quantity of Japanese weapons cached there did not fall into communist hands. C Company was literally on the front line of this effort. The Company was attacked during the early morning of April 5th by a group of Chairman Mao's fighters who were intent on capturing the weapons cached at HsinHo and overrunning the Marines there.

With a force estimated at over 300 men, the communists hit upon a lightly guarded outpost with a defense system designed to fight off an attack until reinforcements arrived. Under heavy fire, these Marines pursued this group of communist raiders for over eight miles. As the Commandant of the Marine Corps declared in 1998, the actions of C Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment were indeed "gallant deeds of brave Marines . . . and a shining example of honor and commitment."

When the dust had settled on that little hamlet in north China, America had lost five Marines killed in action and suffered 18 wounded. Mr. Chairman, a grateful nation will remember our Marines in World War II. We need to remember and honor those who fought and died for this country. The survivors of C Company have for years attempted to get official recognition for their Company in addition to the China Service Medal, Purple Hearts and Bronze and Silver Star medals awarded individually to members of C Company. I think this recognition is long overdue. I rise today to declare that the C-1-5 China Marines are to be commended as a unit for their actions of April 5th, 1947.

WELCOME PRIME MINISTER ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to welcome today the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in recognition of both his leadership in the pursuit of democracy as well as his commitment to strengthening relations between the United States and India. In his visit to the United States, Prime Minister Vajpayee demonstrates his people's interest in not only strengthening, but expanding the ties between our nations.

The United States and India share common goals for the 21st Century: freedom and democracy. By working together towards these mutual goals, the U.S. and India can build strong foundations for peace and prosperity. With peace as a common interest, it is our responsibility to ensure international security and regional stability. Prime Minister Vajpayee represents a friendship that can further these goals through cooperative programs and shared visions.

Together, the United States and India represent one-fifth of the world's population and more than one-fourth of the world's economy. Therefore, the growing bond between our nations is a positive step for everyone. In particular, California's 17th District has a significant Indian population which could greatly benefit from improved relations between India and the U.S.

I commend Prime Minister Vajpayee for being the first Indian Prime Minister in six years to address a joint session of Congress and the only world leader to address the 106th Congress. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Prime Minister Vajpayee.

HONORING MICHAEL McCLIMON, DIRECTOR OF THE PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY'S SCOTIA BAND

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man who has dedicated his life to serving his community through music. Today I join members of Humboldt County, California in honoring Michael McClimon and celebrating his twenty-fifth anniversary as Director of the Scotia Band.

The Scotia Band has been an active part of the Humboldt County Community for sixty-five years. Rehearsing nearly every Monday evening, each member of the band is highly dedicated to the musical service that is the band's legacy. For the last quarter century, Mr. McClimon has been the devoted leader of this band.

Long an active participant in the musical community, Mr. McClimon's role as Director of the Scotia Band began on September 17, 1975. Mr. McClimon has logged over 1,200 rehearsals as Director of the band. To deepen the members' understanding of the compositions, Mr. McClimon often shares anecdotal or historical stories about the pieces being

played or their composers. As a result, the musicians' appreciation for the music is heightened and their performances are elevated to new levels.

Mr. McClimon has led the Scotia Band in performances at a variety of community functions throughout Humboldt County in the last twenty-five years. Some of these events include the Humboldt County Fair, the Rio Dell Little League Parade, the Fortuna Bicentennial, the Ferndale Repertory Theater, high school graduation ceremonies, and memorial services for civic leaders. The band is clearly a visible presence in all aspects of social life in Humboldt County.

As Director of the Scotia Band, Mr. McClimon has maintained its tradition of excellence in musical service. He is a patient and gifted teacher while continuously holding the band members to high standards. Mr. McClimon personifies an excerpt from the 50th Anniversary celebration of the Scotia Band in 1985: "For 50 years the Scotia Band has served Humboldt County communities. This spirit of dedicated public service enriches all those whose lives are touched. The band symbolizes the ideals and traditions that have made America great."

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize Michael McClimon, for he, too, symbolizes the ideals and traditions that have made America great. He deserves to be honored today, for he has tirelessly and unselfishly served the members of the Scotia Band and the citizens of Humboldt County for twenty-five years.

---

THE AMERICAN HOME BUYERS  
PROTECTION ACT, H.R. 5033

**HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on July 27, I introduced the American Home Buyers Protection Act, H.R. 5033. This bill will make much needed reforms in the practice of including mandatory arbitration clauses in homebuilding purchase contracts.

Mr. Speaker as you may know, mandatory arbitration clauses are now ubiquitous in consumer contracts. These clauses deny consumers the opportunity to go to court to seek redress for damage or harm from a product or service. Many of these clauses typically name a private arbitration service. This creates a potential conflict of interest for a private arbitrator that both must neutrally assess the merits of a case while simultaneously profiting from the continual referral of cases from a particular industry. This is a situation that I believe demands immediate redress by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe arbitration clauses are per se bad. As a former state district judge, I took the lead in bringing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to the civil courtrooms of my hometown of San Antonio. But, I do believe that it is wrong to insert these clauses without the knowledge and prior approval of consumers. I strongly believe that alternative dispute resolution clauses must be mutually agreed to and contain plain language descriptions of their effects. In addition, I do not believe that these clauses should be imposed on consumers as a condition precedent

for entering into a commercial contract, and that the naming of arbitrator must be mutually agreed to by both parties.

The homebuilding industry in particular, I believe, has used mandatory arbitration clauses in an excessive and harmful manner. For most families, a purchase of a home is the largest single investment they will make. It is frequently the largest asset they will ever own. Mandatory arbitration agreements which allow homebuilders to avoid court analysis of their building practices has allowed numerous homebuilders to escape the consequences of shoddy workmanship and construction. I have personally seen several homes in San Antonio that were negligently and poorly constructed, inflicting serious financial harm on the families that purchased these homes.

My bill the American Home Buyers Protection Act, will make the following reforms to the mandatory arbitration process as it regards homebuilding purchase contracts:

1. It will make it illegal for homebuilders to require agreement to a mandatory arbitration agreement as a condition precedent to entering into a contract for the purchase of a new house.

2. It will require mandatory arbitration agreements to be contained on a separate document from the underlying contract and to possess the following plain language statement: "By Agreeing to Binding Arbitration You Are Giving Up Your Right To Go To Court."

3. It will require mandatory arbitration agreements to contain a procedure that adequately guarantees the purchaser an opportunity to participate in the selection of an arbitrator, and shall require that the selection of the arbitrator may only occur after a dispute regarding the homebuilding contract has arisen.

Mr. Speaker I believe the reforms in The American Home Buyers Protection Act are a good first step towards alleviating the abuse of alternative dispute resolution procedures by homebuilders. I believe that it is time that Congress take action now to protect American families from arbitration procedures that will deny them adequate protection of their most important purchase, their home.

---

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF NORMAN AND ANN MALONE

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate Mayor Norman Malone and his wife Ann Malone of La Porte, Texas, as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on September 15, 2000. Throughout their lives, Norman and Ann have provided tremendous examples of public service, contributing unselfishly to numerous causes while raising a fine family.

Ann and Norman are native Texans who have an abiding love for their state and community.

Ann was only 16 years old when she met 20-year-old Navy man Norman Malone at a party in Denver Harbor, a subdivision of Houston, Texas. They were married on September 15, 1950 at Ann's Mother's house in Houston by the Presbyterian minister from her church.

The young couple honeymooned in San Antonio, Texas.

Norman was born in Marlin, Texas. He served his country in the U.S. Navy for 4 years as Gunner's Mate, and graduated with a B.S. from the University of Houston in 1952. He received his Masters' in Education in 1953. He also attended San Jacinto College, University of Texas, A&M University and Prairie View A&M. While in school he was a hard-working man of many talents, earning money as a bus driver, butcher, a carpenter, a chemical operator. After school he worked 11 years at Shell Chemical. He retired after 30 years from the Pasadena Independent School system and as a Vocational Director for 17 years.

As Mayor, Norman Malone has reached out to the people of La Porte, not only through his elected office, but through grassroots community projects as well. While most people know him as "Mayor," many also know him as "Normy" the Shriner Clown, who is very involved with the Masons.

Ann is a painter and a genealogist, who is known for being multi-talented. She has taught school in La Porte and Pasadena, Texas, and has worked as a librarian. She has owned a gift shop, dress shop, and tearoom.

The Malone family has deep roots in La Porte, having lived there now for 41 years. The Malone's contributions to the community are many. Over their years, Ann and Norman have instilled their values and generosity in their children and grandchildren. Ann and Norman raised 3 beautiful children, who all graduated from La Porte High School—daughter Georgia and sons Scott and Todd. Ann and Norman's grandchildren are: Jennifer, Jessica, Meghan, and Charlie.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Ann and Norman Malone on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary and commend them on a lifetime of achievement. Their commitment not only to one another, but to others as well, is an example for all of us. May the coming years bring good health, happiness, and time to enjoy their children and grandchildren. On this joyous occasion, I am pleased to join their family, friends, and community in saying congratulations and thank you.

---

REPORT OF THE NORTHEAST-MIDWEST  
CONGRESSIONAL COALITION

**HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, today I apprise members of the House of issues that were raised during the May 5th Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition field hearing I chaired in Pittsburgh. This field hearing examined the future of the U.S. Steel and the role of Technology, and was held in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Industrial Technologies Steel Showcase. I, along with Representative KLINK, Representative MASCARA, and Senator SANTORUM, gathered testimony from steel company executives and their partners regarding initiatives designed to increase the competitiveness of U.S. steel makers by developing advanced technologies for steel production. For the record, I am including

an executive summary from the field hearing as part of my statement.

The panelists at the Pittsburgh Steel Showcase field hearing described the role of steel in the United States economy at the beginning of the 21st century. In compelling detail, Robert Riederer, CEO and President of Weirton Steel, fleshed out the struggle to surmount challenges to the continued viability of an industry that remains as vital today to our national security and American manufacturing as it has in the past. Paul Wilhelm of U.S. Steel spoke candidly of the need to protect the environment without adversely affecting the industry. Collectively, from the panelists' testimony emerged a vision of a bedrock industry competitive in world markets, environmentally and technically advanced, but threatened on two fronts: waves of imports dumped by countries reeling from constricted domestic markets, desperate to prop up exports, and heightened environmental standards at home. In response to this discussion, members of Congress and panelists explored the following solutions: tighter enforcement of anti-dumping provisions, close monitoring of steel scrap to ensure the purity of recycled steel, increased funding for various offices within the U.S. Department of Energy for research and development of new steel production technologies, and tax credits for investment, research, and development.

It is my hope that all House members will take time to read the full report as it contains a host of important information. And as always, I stand ready to work with my colleagues on issues in support of the steel industry.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The panelists at the Congressional field hearing at the Pittsburgh steel showcase described the role of steel in the United States economy at the beginning of the 21st century. In compelling detail panelists like Robert Riederer, CEO and President of Weirton Steel, fleshed out the struggle to surmount challenges to the continued viability of an industry that remains as vital today to national security and American manufacturing as it has been in the past. Candidly Paul Wilhelm of U.S. Steel spoke of the need to protect the environment without killing the industry. From the panelists' testimony emerged a vision of a bedrock industry competitive in world markets, environmentally and technically advanced but threatened on two fronts: by waves of imports dumped by countries reeling from constricted domestic markets, desperate to prop up exports, and by ever tightening environmental standards at home. Panelists and Members of Congress explored the solutions: increased funding for U.S. Department of Energy Office of Industrial Technologies' Industries of the Future research and development of new steel production technologies, tighter enforcement of anti-dumping provisions, close monitoring of imported steel scrap to ensure the purity of recycled steel, and tax credits for investment and research and development.

### HONORING REDWOOD COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

#### HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 20th Anniversary of Redwood Community Action Agency in Eureka, California. Since its establishment in 1980, RCAA has lead the way in serving Humboldt County's low- and moderate-income residents. The agency has developed programs to help people become more self-sufficient and to improve their own lives. Over the years tens of thousands of individuals have received assistance and in return given back to our community.

Redwood Community Action Agency has successfully competed for grant funds to create jobs, provide affordable housing, assist with housing rehabilitation and improve the environment. They have provided emergency shelter for the homeless, job training and employment readiness programs, as well as crisis intervention for Humboldt County youth and their families. Through their commitment, expertise, and diligence, they have brought over \$75 million into our community over the past twenty years.

Redwood Community Action Agency is an extraordinary example of success. Through their collaboration with other organizations and governmental entities they identify human and environmental needs, work to improve current services, and seize every opportunity to serve low and moderate-income people in our region.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we honor the accomplishments of the Redwood Community Action Agency and their success in improving the lives of so many in Humboldt County, California.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO JACK F. PARR

#### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who has been described as "The newsman other newsmen listened to". Jack F. Parr, a long-time resident of Monterey County in California, passed away on Monday August 7, 2000, at the age of 77.

Born on August 15, 1922, Jack Parr was a veteran of World War II, where he received the Purple Heart for injuries received on D-Day. After serving his nation, he returned to the Central Coast and began working in radio. In all, he worked for three separate radio stations in Monterey County at different times—KMRL, KIDD and KNRY—ensuring that his distinctive voice and thorough reporting would be well-known and loved on the Monterey Peninsula and beyond. He could be found at any event where news was happening, and was a central figure for many people in the county. Print news and T.V. news reporters would listen to Jack's morning news report and use his leads as the agenda for news stories. Before the internet, he was the wireless wire for news. Asked how he did it, he would reply "I

get up at 4:00 A.M. and cover the nightly police reports—everything evolved from there."

Jack Parr was "a jolly soul who never seemed to see the depressing side of things," as Joe Fitzpatrick, a former local reporter, put it. His humor and voice will be sorely missed by his daughters, Jacquelyn Parr Pitcher of St. Charles, Illinois and Karen Parr of Burbank, California, as well as the radio audiences of the Central Coast.

### IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF DEPUTY CHIEF CHARLES L. BIDWELL OF THE BRIGHTON AREA FIRE DEPARTMENT

#### HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2000

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, today I pay special tribute to Deputy Chief Charles L. Bidwell for his 50 years of outstanding service to the Brighton Area Fire Department. His colleagues and friends will be hosting a dinner on September 19 in recognition of his wonderful career.

Deputy Chief Bidwell has been an active, on-call firefighter with the City of Brighton Fire Department and the merged Brighton Area Fire Department since September 14, 1950. He retired from General Motors Proving Grounds in Milford, Michigan and served as Deputy Chief since 1988. Deputy Chief Bidwell was recognized by the City of Brighton Fire Department as Firefighter of the Year in 1987 and most recently, by the Michigan State Firemen's Association, as Firefighter of the Year for 2000.

Mr. Speaker, the Brighton area is very fortunate to have benefitted from the leadership, dedication, sacrifice and hard work of Deputy Chief Bidwell throughout his 50 years of service. As the leader in alarm response for the past decade, he has certainly contributed significantly to the safety and well-being of the citizens he has served. It is my honor, and indeed great pleasure, to stand in recognition of a man who has given so selflessly of his time and energy.

On behalf of the 8th district of Michigan, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for Deputy Chief Bidwell's many immeasurable contributions.

### LIVIO PALLA, KERN COUNTY'S 2000 AGRICULTURIST OF THE YEAR

#### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2000

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my friends in the Kern County farm community in honoring Mr. Livio Palla, this year's recipient of the Agriculturist of the Year 2000.

One of the primary reasons California has been the nation's premier farm state for decades is its people. Today, many outside California are surprised to learn California is the nation's top dairy state, the nation's second largest producer of cotton and the primary source of almonds, pistachios, table grapes and other fruits and vegetables. Americans

know Californians have been innovators in trying new industries, in exporting, in creating efficient ways to use land and resources and in marketing new products. Often overlooked is a key part of the development process: the hard work and dedication of California farmers themselves. This year, Kern County agriculture honors Livio Palla because we understand how hard people have had to work to make California what it is today.

Livio Palla has spent over a half century building dairy and livestock businesses in the San Joaquin Valley. Starting with 40 cows and 120 acres, he built a family operation that now includes a family full of farmers, dairy and livestock operations and almonds, cotton, corn, alfalfa and apples. He has served on industry panels that have built infrastructure Kern County farmers have been able to use to make even more progress.

By giving recognition to the lifetime of work and achievement of Mr. Palla, the Kern County farm community recognizes how important individual efforts can be. It is an important message and one I join with many others in acknowledging by extending congratulations to Livio Palla as this year's recipient of the Kern County Agriculturist of the Year.

#### SPENDING FOR ARTS PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this summer. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see the government do regarding these concerns.

I am submitting these statements for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as I believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

HON. BERNARD SANDERS IN THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

ON BEHALF OF TOM CHICCARELLI, JOHANNES  
GAMBA AND JAMES GREENOUGH

REGARDING INCREASED SPENDING FOR ARTS  
PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS—MAY 26, 2000

JAMES GREENOUGH: I would like to start off by saying my partners and I are very happy to be here today to present our topic. It is on art spending in schools. In experiment after experiment educators reported of high school seniors who follow instructions to perform a task, only about one-quarter wrote instructions clear enough for someone else to follow them successfully. In most instances, students left out pertinent details or key information.

Students are currently lacking in arts education. Search Institute and the asset approach giving children what they need to succeed has identified building blocks of healthy development that help young people grow up healthy, caring and responsible. Out of 100,000 6th to 12th grade youth surveyed, only 19 percent spend three or more hours per week in lessons or practicing music, theater or other arts. This is the lowest percentage of the 40 developmental assets surveyed. It reveals the absence of arts in the nation's

schools and the need for improved fine arts programs.

With this in mind we recommend that the United States Government institute a fine arts framework and curriculum. The Federal Government should provide resources to schools to encourage the development of effective fine arts programs.

The arts convey knowledge and meaning not learned through the study of other subjects. They represent a form of thinking and a way of knowing that is based in human imagination and judgment. Recent statistics show of students who have taken a fine art credit for four years score 59 points higher in verbal and 44 points higher on the math sections of the SATs, significant increases.

Research also addresses examples of young people who are considered classroom failures, perhaps acting out because these students often become the high achievers in arts learning settings. Success in the arts becomes a bridge to learning and eventual success in other areas of learning.

The world of adult work has changed and the arts learning experience has shown remarkable consistency with the evolving workplace. Ideas are what matter and the ability to generate ideas. To bring ideas to life and communicate them is what matters to workplace success. Working in a classroom or a studio as an artist, the young person is learning, practicing future workplace behaviors. These quotes came from Arts Ed's Webpage. "Art in all its distinct forms defines in many ways those qualities that are at the heart of education formed in the 1990s: Creativity, perseverance, a sense of standards, and above all striving for excellence," and the quote came from Richard Reilly, U.S. Secretary of Education.

HON. BERNARD SANDERS IN THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

ON BEHALF OF REMEMBRANCE (REMY) HENRY  
REGARDING GRADUATED LICENSES—MAY 26, 2000

REMEMBRANCE HENRY: My name is Remembrance Henry. The State of Vermont has passed graduated licenses for teenagers. Last week I went to the Chelsea prom. Under this law my girlfriend would not have been allowed to ride in a car with me and I think this is discrimination against teenagers. Although teens are 8 percent of the population, they account for 15 percent of the motor vehicle accidents. This is a disturbing statistic, but I do not think legislation that will not allow your friends to ride in the car with me will bring down this number. It is underage drinking and peer pressure that cause the accidents.

We need to address this issue as a social, not a licensing problem. We do not empower our teenagers as a society. Of course some do go crazy and do stupid things when finally given a license, but they are in the minority. What about the majority of us that do not speed, do not get in accidents and do not drink and drive?

I lost friends last winter because of peer pressure while driving. The driver lost a dare to outrun a truck through a traffic light. Two of my friends died because of that accident, yet graduated licensing would not have prevented it. The teenager had stolen the car from his parents, and this number is reflected in the statistics. I think drunk driving laws for all citizens of Vermont should be restricted, not just teens.

Empower us as teens. We need more of a voice in our lives. Making good decisions behind the wheel begins by allowing us to make decisions within our communities. Teenagers should sit on school boards, we should have a voice at town meetings and should have the opportunity to practice citizenship before we hit a magic arbitrary age.

I thank you, Representative Sanders, for empowering me for these few minutes. I would like the legislative body of Vermont to rethink graduated licenses.

HON. BERNARD SANDERS IN THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

ON BEHALF OF CASEY HUIZENGA AND LUCAS  
SMITH

REGARDING SCHOOL DRESS CODE—MAY 26, 2000

LUCAS SMITH: Our topic is school dress codes and in our age legality class that we have in high school we have kind of talked about this topic quite a bit lately. We have been talking about it quite a bit; discussing it and everything. Casey and I both feel that we should not have dress codes because we just think that it is better for children to wear what they want to wear. It is kind of a statement for them to wear their clothes. They chose them, they wear them, so I think it is a good thing that we can chose our own clothes.

CASEY HUIZENGA: I agree with Lucas. It kind of tells us about the person, what they wear, it expresses how they feel. Like baggy pants, if they want to wear them, let them. And hats and stuff.

HON. BERNARD SANDERS IN THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

ON BEHALF OF BRYCE JAMES, WILL W. GUSAKOV  
AND JEREMIAH H. SPOFFORD

REGARDING MARIJUANA LEGISLATION—MAY 26,  
2000

JEREMIAH SPOFFORD: I will begin. Our group is in favor of legalizing the cannabis plant in the United States, okay? We have some extensive research to back it up, but pretty much we have some main points.

Industrial hemp has an insane number of uses. It would be very beneficial for the environment to use industrial hemp. And marijuana as a drug is on an equal plane with alcohol, so we do not see why it shouldn't be under the same jurisdiction as alcohol.

WILL GUSAKOV: About industrial hemp, it is classified as having less than point three percent THC while marijuana has three to ten percent THC, so it is easily distinguishable. It produces four times as much pulp per acre as trees and it has longer fibers than cotton, so it is more easily recyclable. Trees require decades to grow while hemp matures in about a hundred days. And hemp helps the soil it is planted in, instead of cotton which leaches it. There are a lot of ecological values of hemp as an agricultural product.

BRYCE JAMES: To talk about marijuana as the drug, one of the common myths that is presented about marijuana as a drug is that marijuana is a gateway drug. People say that even if marijuana itself causes minimal harm, it is a dangerous substance because it leads to the use of harder drugs like heroine or LSD, where the fact is that marijuana does not cause people to use hard drugs. This is a spurious correlation based upon the theory that presents marijuana as being a causal explanation of statistical association with these other drugs, that it comes about by an increase and decrease in which drug is prevalent for the time.

Another myth brought about is that marijuana has no medical value where it has been proved that marijuana has been shown to be effective in reducing nausea in cancer chemotherapy, and it also stimulates hunger in AIDS patients and reduces interocular pressure on people with glaucoma.

There is also evidence that marijuana reduces muscle spasticity in patients with neurological disorders, and it has been proven back in 1937 by the presidential administration of the time that marijuana has no physical addiction.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN EDWARD J. QUIJADA

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Captain Edward J. Quijada who is retiring from the United States Navy after 30 years of distinguished service. Captain Quijada is a community leader, a patriot, a businessman and a friend.

A native of San Fernando, California, Captain Quijada graduated from Loyola Marymount University in 1969 with a Bachelor of Business Administration and in 1980 with a MBA. His dedication to community service was evident early in his life, as he chose to work for United Community Effort, Inc., East Los Angeles immediately after graduating college. He also had a passion for service to his country and he entered Naval Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island and received his commission in November 1969. Captain Quijada served aboard the U.S.S. *Albert David* (DE-1050) as Supply Officer and was released from active duty in July of 1973.

Captain Quijada's many military accomplishments include service in several Naval Regional Contracting Center and Defense Contract Administration Services Naval Reserve units. He proved himself to be a strong leader as the Commanding Officer of both the General VTU 1904 and NRCC 419, which was selected as the top unit of 41 units at the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center Long Beach. Captain Quijada also held the position of Deputy/Vice Commander of NR Logistics Task Force, Commanding Officer of the AIRPAC SUPPLY 0294 at the North Island Naval Station in San Diego, and Commanding Officer of Defense Contract Management District West A919 in Irvine. Throughout his career, he received numerous military awards including two Meritorious Service Medals, a Combat Action Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal and the Joint Service Achievement Medal. He also earned the designation of a qualified Naval Aviation Supply Officer.

Once released from active duty, Captain Quijada applied his knowledge and leadership skills to the private sector. He helped manage companies including, Dataproducts Inc, Litton Data Systems and TRW, where he was Assistant Division Manager of Subcontracts and Material for sixteens years. Despite the pressures of his professional responsibilities, Captain Quijada has remained steadfast in his commitment to public service. He has served both on the Board of Directors and as President of Career Opportunities for Youth, an organization which provides scholarships to deserving students. Captain Quijada is currently the Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of Tresieras Supermarkets.

It is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Captain Edward J. Quijada for his outstanding 30 years of service to this country, and to congratulate him on his retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF EDMONDS SCHOOL DISTRICT AS ONE OF THE BEST 100 COMMUNITIES FOR MUSIC EDUCATION IN AMERICA

**HON. JAY INSLEE**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I commend the Edmonds School District for being named one of the Best 100 Communities for Music Education in America.

This phenomenal program begins with a strong commitment to music education. Music is not perceived as an extra or optional subject, but as a core piece of a child's education that develops creativity, teaches self-discipline, enhances abstract thought and adds to a well-rounded education. They embrace a philosophy that music education is a valued aspect of the school curriculum. As with any other discipline, music courses are taught during the day and have State Essential Academic Learning requirements. This district offers opportunities to all students in kindergarten through 12h grade.

Edmonds School District offers a wide range of music programs. Outside of general music education classes and choir, students have the opportunity to learn instruments, join the Concert Choir, Orchestra, Concert Band, Vocal Jazz and Instrumental Jazz Ensemble in middle school. High school students have an even greater breadth of opportunities in Concert Band, Orchestra, Choir, Vocal and Instrumental Jazz, Marching Band, Pep Band and special programs such as Theory, History of Rock and Roll, Guitar, Percussion Ensemble, Steel Drum Ensemble and even African Drumming. Edmonds School District had the largest number of participants in band, orchestra and choir of any local school district involved in the 1999-2000 High School All-State Events.

Not only do many students get the chance to participate, but are they are recognized at state and national levels for their superior talents. Mountlake Terrace High School was one of 15 bands across the nation invited to play at the Essentially Ellington Festival at New York City's Lincoln Center. They have received top awards at the Reno Jazz Festival and Clark College Vocal and Instrumental Jazz Festivals. The combined district high school concert choirs recently performed at Seattle's new performance center, Benaroya Hall, and will entertain crowds this year at Carnegie Hall in New York. Lastly, Edmonds orchestra programs have won top honors at the Mercer Island Orchestra Festival and at the University of Idaho Festival in Moscow.

These expansive opportunities in music education and superior achievements are well deserving of this award. I commend the Edmonds music education staff for their contributions. They have been recognized as leaders in the field by frequent invitations to present at state level conferences. Mr. Speaker, I ask that this House please join me in recognizing, honoring and commending the students and staff of the Edmonds School District for being one of the Best 100 Communities for Music Education in America.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

**HON. DEBBIE STABENOW**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, on April 12, I led an hour of debate on the topic of prescription drug coverage for senior citizens. I read three letters from around the state from seniors who shared their personal stories. On the 12th, I made a commitment to continue to read a different letter every week until the House enacts reform. That was five months ago. Although the House passed a prescription drug bill this summer, I believe it will not help most seniors. So, I will continue to read letters until Congress enacts a real Medicare prescription drug benefit. This week, I will read a letter from Shirley Radcliff of Gladstone, Michigan.

Together, Shirley and her husband spend \$1,042.36 for their prescription drugs. With the Democratic prescription drug plan, they would save \$286.32. Under the Republican plan, their costs would remain the same. In other words, the Republican plan would not help them.

Before I read Shirley's letter, let me share some information with my colleagues. In July, the Kaiser Family Foundation released a Prescription Drug Trends Chart Book that contains important findings.

In 1996, a third of the Medicare population had no drug coverage. This means that one third of those beneficiaries had there access to the prescription drugs they needed limited by their income.

Prices are rising and it is becoming increasingly more difficult for senior to pay for their medications out of their own pockets. In the past 5 years, the increase in prescription drug expenditures have been 2 to 4 times the percent changes in expenditure for most other health care services.

National spending for prescription drugs totaled \$91 billion in 1998, more than double the amount spent in 1990. Prescription drug utilization is the fastest growing component of health care, increasing at double digit rates nearly every year since 1985.

It is critical that Medicare be modernized to include coverage for this important component. I strongly support the Democratic proposal that creates a voluntary, defined benefit.

Text of letter: "Enclosed is a copy of the drugs taken and their prices that my husband and I have taken in 1999 (and are still taking in 2000).

"We are a couple on a fixed income and cannot afford these drugs that continue to escalate. Our income cannot keep up with it.

"Take note: the middle of the first page: 15 pills of Paxil are \$41.99. I cannot afford that and discontinued taking them because of it.

"And, at the top of page three, a two-month supply of Daypro is \$82.53. I no longer take these either, because I cannot afford them.

"Something has to be done! At your level! Someday you will be in my shoes. Pray that you are well and do not need prescription drugs. Sincerely, Shirley M. Radcliff."

HONORING ANN BROWN AS THE  
LONGEST SERVING CHAIRMAN  
OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT  
SAFETY COMMISSION

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Ann Brown, the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. She has served as Chairman for more than six and a half years, since March 10, 1994. She is by far the longest serving Chairman of the CPSC. The previous record was four years and three months.

Chairman Brown has compiled an outstanding record at the CPSC. When she came to the Agency, she found it virtually moribund, the staff dispirited, and its vital safety mission fallen far from public view. Ann Brown has revitalized the Commission by inspiring its staff and gaining wide public recognition for its safety message through the publicity she has generated for the Agency in the national media.

Chairman Brown has made the safety of children a personal priority. Through effective regulatory action, encouraging voluntary steps by companies, and creating unique public-private partnerships with industry and other governmental agencies, she has enhanced the safety of every child in America.

Shortly after becoming Chairman, she learned that the strings and cords on children's jackets were becoming caught on playground slides and school bus doors and strangling children. She promptly convened a meeting of representatives of the clothing industry and persuaded them to replace the hazardous strings and cords with snaps and Velcro. When a Commission employee developed the idea of a baby safety shower to provide gifts that would make a child's first years of life safer, Chairman Brown created a partnership with the Gerber Corporation to promote these safety showers across the nation. Working with states and local governments, she launched an annual "recall round-up" to get dangerous consumer products out of consumers' homes. She developed a partnership with the US Postal Service to get posters of the "most wanted" dangerous recalled products displayed in post offices across the nation.

In keeping with her commitment to the safety of children, Chairman Brown has given special emphasis to the prevention of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. On her initiative, the Commission issued warnings to parents to remove soft bedding from the cribs of infants under 12 months to avoid the risk of suffocation. This year, the Commission developed a program with seven major retailers of baby bedding products to inform parents on how to keep their babies safe in their beds.

Under Ann Brown's leadership, the CPSC has been recognized for its innovative and effective programs. In 1998, CPSC won the prestigious Innovations in American Government Award for its Fast-track recall program. The award is given by the Ford Foundation, in cooperation with Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and the Council for Excellence in Government. Under Fast-track, CPSC gets defective products off store shelves more quickly,

thereby reducing dangers to American consumers.

Chairman Brown has also been personally recognized for her efforts in support of consumer safety. The National Safe Kids Campaign designated her a "Champion of Safe Kids." The National Association of Government Communicators has given her its award as "Government Communicator of the Year" and on September 20 the American Academy of Pediatrics will present her with its prestigious Excellence in Public Service Award for her contributions to children's safety.

Mr. Speaker, the nation is fortunate to have such outstanding public servants as Ann Brown. She has made the CPSC a model of effectiveness for other agencies to emulate. Accordingly, it is appropriate today that we recognize and highly commend Ann Brown as the longest serving Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW REPUBLIC NEWSPAPER OF MEYERSDALE, PA

**HON. RON KLINK**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize The New Republic newspaper on its 100th anniversary. I am especially proud to pay this tribute, because The New Republic is the newspaper of my hometown, Meyersdale, Pennsylvania.

In 1900, The Meyersdale Republican was founded by Samuel A. Kendall as a contribution to the local community. The newspaper was headed by several capable editors in its early years who focused coverage on local concerns like safe sidewalks. As The New Republic grew, the business was incorporated as the Meyersdale Printing and Publishing Company. Throughout its long history, has consistently provided its loyal subscribers with the local news and events that unite communities.

Growing up in the close-knit town of Meyersdale helped make me the person I am today. I am truly thankful to have grown up in an area that emphasizes the importance of families and of community spirit. It is always heartwarming to return to Meyersdale to visit with good friends and to meet new ones. I am proud to call Meyersdale my home.

Once again, I urge my colleagues to rise and recognize The New Republic and the citizens of Meyersdale on this truly momentous occasion. Their commitment to family and community spirit represent the finest qualities of Pennsylvania.

RESEARCH FOR CHILDHOOD  
CANCER

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to emphasize the importance of research and outreach in our nation's fight against childhood cancer. Childhood cancer is the No. 1 cause

of death by disease among children and adolescents; striking more children than asthma, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, and AIDS combined. Each year more than 12,000 children and teens are diagnosed with cancer and 3,000 die from the disease.

These statistics are disheartening. What is even more frightening though, is how high these statistics would be without the medical advances made in the last few years. Research plays a vital role in the fight against cancer; without it, childhood cancer would be a virtual death sentence. We can proudly say that because of medical breakthroughs, 70 percent or more of the children diagnosed today will be alive and well 5 years later.

I believe we need to continue to support cancer research so children will no longer suffer needlessly.

LITERACY INVOLVES FAMILIES  
TOGETHER ACT

**HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the House passed H.R. 3222, the Literacy Involves Families Together Act, otherwise known as the LIFT bill. Passage of this bill not only lifts our spirits, but it will help lift the level of excellence in our teachers, which will benefit our children.

The LIFT program makes improvements to the Even Start Program. Even Start programs work with adults without GED or high school diploma and their children to break cycles of illiteracy. It also provides parents with the skills they need to be their child's teachers and most important advocate. Simply put, the LIFT bill stresses the need for teacher professional development, the use of scientific research, and expands the program so that faith-based programs may partner with the federal government to improve literacy skills throughout our communities.

Earlier this year, Sharon Darling from the National Center for Family Literacy testified before the appropriations subcommittee about the disconnect between what we know from science about how children learn to read and what teachers practice. Many teachers have admitted their frustration about not being equipped with the latest information—they want training and additional professional development. That is why LIFT is so important. It allows states to use federal money to provide training and technical assistance to instructors in Even Start and other programs with a focus on family literacy. In addition to providing instruction, LIFT requires the use of instructional reading programs which are based on scientifically-based research. Thanks to our investments in the National Institutes of Health, we know how we can best teach children to read. This is especially important for children with learning disabilities.

Understanding that children are not the only ones with learning difficulties, the LIFT bill funds research to find the most effective ways to improve literacy among adults with reading difficulties. We know that family literacy is a key component to our children being successful. The Even Start program has helped parents obtain their high school equivalency certificate. By understanding the importance of

furthering their own education, parents are more inclined to become more involved in their child's education. The LIFT bill builds on the success of the Even Start program, improves the quality of the program, and holds states accountable for the progress of local literacy programs.

This Congress is fortunate to have members like Congressman BILL GOODLING to shepherd this bill to the floor. Bill has worked diligently to improve the quality of education programs, whether it is improving elementary school programs, helping disabled children, or working on adult education programs. Since my time in Congress, BILL and I have worked closely together to stress the importance of scientifically based reading research and to get that information in the hands of teachers and parents. He is a fine leader on education and we will miss him when he retires after this year. With the LIFT bill, our families can lift themselves up and achieve their dreams.

ENSURE EQUAL WAGES AND DUE  
PROCESS FOR DAY LABORERS

**HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2000

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Day Laborer Fairness and Protection Act," a bill to ensure equal wages and due process for day laborers. Twenty-five representatives have joined me as original co-sponsors of this important legislation.

Day laborers are individuals who are hired by agencies to work on a day-to-day basis for employers who pay for the services of temporary laborers. Day labor is not of a clerical or professional nature. Most day laborers perform construction, warehouse, restaurant, janitorial, landscaping or light industrial work—usually for the minimum wage.

In the absence of federal guidelines, day laborers are often subjected to long, unpaid wait-periods before being assigned to a job. Commonly, these workers also face dangerous working conditions and are paid lower wages than full-time workers performing the same or similar jobs. Further, day laborers are frequently charged high (often undisclosed) fees for on-the-job meals, transportation to and from job sites and special attire and safety equipment necessary for jobs.

Partially due to these unfair labor conditions, many day laborers are caught in a cycle of poverty. A recent study by the University of Illinois Center for Urban Economic Development found that 65 percent of 510 surveyed day laborers receive \$5.15 per hour. Taking into consideration the number of hours spent waiting to be assigned to work (of-ten between 1.5 and three hours), the real value per hour of work is reduced to less than about four dollars per hour. This low figure does not reflect transportation and food and equipment fees, which are often deducted from day laborers' wages.

To address these problems, this Act includes the following definitions and requirements:

Day laborer is defined as an individual who contracts for employment with a day labor service agency.

Day labor service agency is defined as any person or entity engaged in the business of

employing day laborers to provide services for any third party employer.

Day laborer wages that are equal to those paid to permanent employees who are performing substantially equivalent work, with consideration given to seniority, experience, skills & qualifications.

Wages for job assignment wait-times lasting more than thirty minutes. Such wages shall be at a rate that is not less than federal or state minimum wages.

Itemized statements showing deductions made from day laborers' wages.

When a day laborer is hurt on the job, coverage of health care costs by the employer who has requested the services of the day laborer.

Enforcement of the "Day Laborer Fairness and Protection Act" by the U.S. Department of Labor.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO BOY  
SCOUT TROOP 224 OF OTTAWA,  
OHIO ON THE DEDICATION OF  
ITS NEW BOY SCOUT HOUSE

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2000

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pleasure today to pay special tribute to a truly outstanding organization from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. This Sunday, September 17, Boy Scout Troop 224 of Ottawa, Ohio will celebrate an historic and remarkable event. They dedicate the new Boy Scout House, which will serve as the new headquarters for Troop 224.

Boy Scouting in Ottawa, Ohio has a long and rich tradition. Sponsored by the Ottawa Kiwanis Club for some sixty-eight years, Boy Scout Troop 224 and Cub Scout Pack 224 have become staples of the community and have served the area with great pride and distinction. Currently, there are 89 Boy Scouts in Troop 224 and 150 Cub Scouts. These fine young men are part of the family of more than 900 boys who have participated in Scouting in Ottawa.

Known not only as the largest Boy Scout Troop in the Black Swamp area, Troop 224 has turned out 109 Eagle Scouts over the years. In fact, three Boy Scouts from Troop 224 have achieved the National Court of Honor Award for Lifesaving. Troop 224 undertakes a myriad community service projects including the Scouting for Food campaign, landscaping projects for the village of Ottawa and local churches and schools, safety programs, and nature activities.

Now, Boy Scout Troop 224 prepares for one of its biggest celebrations—the opening of its new Boy Scout House. The new facility will replace the current home, which was built in the mid 1930's and has served Troop 224, for decades. The old facility, once shared by the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, will give way to the new 2,400 square foot facility. The new home for Troop 224 includes several separate rooms, storage space for supplies and equipments, and space for Troop and Pack meetings, Blue and Gold banquets, and Courts of Honor.

Mr. Speaker, Boy Scouting is truly one of America's longest-standing traditions. It instills

in our young people the values of hard work, honesty, discipline, safety, honor, and much more. Clearly, Boy Scout Troop 224 has worked diligently toward the new Boy Scout House and each member should be very proud of the facility and all that they have achieved. I congratulate Troop 224 on the occasion of their new home and challenge the Troop to continue to strive for excellence in Scouting and in the community. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to stand and join me in celebrating the dedication of the new Boy Scout Home for Boy Scout Troop 224 of Ottawa. We wish them the very best now and in the future.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE  
HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE  
HONORABLE HERBERT H. BATE-  
MAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS  
FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
VIRGINIA

SPEECH OF

**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, Evelyn and I wish to offer our condolences to Mrs. Laura Bateman and the entire Bateman family on the passing of our colleague and friend, Congressman Herbert Bateman.

It is appropriate that Congressman Bateman represented the historical First District, because he was not only an exemplary representative on behalf of his constituents, but a leader who has served both his colleagues in the Congress and the American people with great distinction. Herb and I were freshmen congressmen in the class of 1983. It is a testament to Congressman Bateman's longevity, and the bipartisan respect he was able to garner, that he served so effectively in this body for eighteen years.

Herb Bateman was an integral part of the restoration of America's armed forces after years of decline. His commitment to the military began with his service in the United States Air Force during the Korean War. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, and later, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Military readiness, his efforts were key to restoring the ability of our men and women in uniform to perform their duty and reestablish their position as the pre-eminent military force in the world today. I was able to see Herb's commitment to the military first hand as we traveled together to meet with our men and women in uniform serving with NATO as they defended freedom and democracy in Europe. His commitment and concern for the young people in the armed forces was unparalleled, and it was clearly visible to anyone who spoke with him.

His distinguished record was not limited to a focus on the military. Congressman Bateman's support of NASA and the United States' commitment to space helped advance and ensure our leadership in science and technology. His commitment to the environment led to the cleanup of the Chesapeake Bay, allowing its beauty to be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations. And these are but a few of his legislative achievements.

On a personal note, I had the pleasure of spending time with Herb and his wife Laura

during the Republican Convention in August. Evelyn and I enjoyed the time we spent with them, and as grandparents ourselves, we could tell that they were looking forward to his impending retirement in order to spend more time with their two children, Laura Margaret and Herbert Jr., Herbert Jr.'s wife Mary, and their three grandchildren Emmy, Hank, and Sam.

The American people were the beneficiaries of Congressman Bateman's lifetime of public service, a commitment that spanned five decades. He was a great statesman, and I will miss him personally, this nation will miss his leadership. However, his legacy lives on in everything from the U.S. space program to our military, as well as many other achievements too numerous to name. The fruits of his labor will continue to benefit generations of Americans to come, and they will honor his memory.

## CALIFORNIA'S SESQUICENTENNIAL

SPEECH OF

### HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2000*

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the State of California on the occasion of California's Sesquicentennial—the 150th Anniversary of California's Statehood. California is home to a diverse and resourceful people with a rich and colorful history. I represent the 35th District of California, a district which includes residents of African-American, Latino, Asian, Native American and European descent. My district is as rich in diversity and resourcefulness as the great State of California itself.

The 35th District of California includes several communities in South Central Los Angeles as well as the cities of Inglewood, Gardena and Hawthorne. South Central Los Angeles is a community of resourceful people and small businesses. Gardena is a racially diverse and economically vibrant city. Hawthorne is a center of technology and a home to the aerospace industry. Inglewood is at the center of a growing Los Angeles region close to Los Angeles International Airport. Its predominantly black and Latino students are known for educational achievement and academic excellence. It is also home to the Los Angeles Forum sports arena. All the cities in the 35th district are home to hard-working, creative, energetic and resourceful people and numerous successful small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, the people of 35th District of California are dedicated to economic and educational development, and they are proud of their history and their heritage. I look forward to continuing to represent them as they look forward to the next 150 years of history as residents of the great State of California.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT L.  
DOYLE

### HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to remember and honor one of the pioneers of

the City of Roseville, in my district in California, Mr. Robert L. Doyle. After a lifetime of dedication and service, my good friend Bob Doyle passed away on August 21 at 8:47 p.m. He was 81 years old.

From the time he was born in his family's home in 1919 until his death, Bob was a fixture in Roseville. After graduating from Roseville High School in 1937, he went to work on the family farm where he expected to remain for the rest of his life. However, in 1953, he reached a turning point in his career. His father, who along with a group of other local farmers had formed the Roseville Telephone Company 26 years earlier, asked him to take over the struggling business.

What started out as a temporary stint to set Roseville Telephone on the right course turned into a lifetime of building both the company and the community. In 1953, Roseville Telephone was a company serving 3,777 customers, employing 47 workers, with revenues of \$210,000. It is now a highly successful, expanding business with annual revenue above \$140 million and more than 700 employees. In 1995, the Roseville Communications Company was formed, becoming the parent company of Roseville Telephone and other subsidiaries. Bob Doyle acted as president of the Roseville Telephone Company until retiring from that post in 1993. He did, however, remain as Roseville Communications' chairman of the board of directors until retiring just one day before his death.

Besides his own hard work and determination, Bob Doyle's management success was due in part to his talent for hiring good people and allowing them to do their job. He made his employees and shareholders feel like they had a personal stake in Roseville Telephone. He also made people feel that way about the Roseville community at large. In addition to his leadership at the company, Bob Doyle was involved in numerous civic and professional organizations. Among the local clubs he belonged to were the Roseville Masonic Lodge No. 222, Scottish Rite Bodies of Sacramento, Shriners, Loyal Order of the Moose Lodge, and the Elks Lodge. He also served as president of the Roseville Chamber of Commerce.

Outside of Roseville, Bob Doyle was also recognized for his leadership in the telecommunications industry. He was involved with the Independent Telephone Pioneers Association and served as president of the California Telephone Association of Sacramento.

It is also important for me to recognize that Bob's career of service included time in the U.S. Army Medical Division during World War II.

On a personal note, I had the opportunity to work with him closely to address two of the Sacramento region's most vital needs—improved flood control and an increased water supply. Over the years, as we worked to advocate the construction of the Auburn Dam, I developed an even greater admiration and respect for Bob. Robert Doyle was not only a community leader, but he was also a great friend.

He is survived by his wife, Carmen, three children and five grandchildren. While we join his family and friends in mourning his passing, we also celebrate his life and cherish our associations with him. He clearly left his mark on all of us. Roseville, which was once a sleepy railroad town, is now a vibrant, well-planned community with award-winning parks, law en-

forcement, and city management. Its railroad past blends with its newer high-tech industry and thriving retail centers. Its residential areas include dynamic new developments as well as historic neighborhoods. In short, Roseville has experienced many great changes and Robert Doyle seemed to be at the heart of them all. He will be sorely missed.

May you rest in peace, Bob.

## INTRODUCING THE SMALL BUSINESS LIABILITY RELIEF ACT

### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with a bipartisan group of original cosponsors, the Small Business Liability Relief Act to provide long overdue liability protection to individuals, families and small business owners who are innocent parties that have been wrongly and unfairly trapped in the litigation nightmare of the Superfund program for two decades. Superfund badly needs to be reformed to provide liability relief for innocent parties.

Today, I am saying enough is enough. It is time to provide relief to Barbara Williams, the former owner of Sunny Ray Restaurant in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and to Greg Shierling, the owner of two McDonald's Restaurants in Quincy, Illinois, as well as thousands of others just like them whose only "crime" as small business owners was sending ordinary garbage to the local dump.

This bill only provides relief to innocent small businesses who never should have been brought into Superfund in the first place. First, it provides liability protection to small businesses who disposed of very small amounts of (110 gallons or 200 pounds) of waste. Second, it provides relief for small businesses who dispose of ordinary garbage. Third, it provides shelter from costly litigation for small businesses who dispose of de minimis amounts of waste and who otherwise face serious financial hardship.

It is my strong belief that we can pass this bill with overwhelming bipartisan support so that countless others can be spared the litigation nightmare that has already hit so many of America's small businesses.

## CONCERNING THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SPEECH OF

### HON. MARSHALL "MARK" SANFORD

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2000*

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, I voted against H.R. 4892, the bill to repeal the Boy Scouts of America Charter. I have a personal stake in this debate. As a boy, I benefited from everything the Scouts had to offer. While I worked my way towards earning the rank of Eagle, I learned the lessons of leadership, trustworthiness, loyalty, and more. Additionally, the memories I have, of sharing my interest in the outdoors with other boys my age will be with me for the rest of my life.

I opposed this bill for two reasons. Number one, I do not believe it is right to single out an individual group in legislative remedies. If change in any area of law occurs it should apply to all affected, not as, in this case, with only the Boy Scouts. It does not make sense to repeal the Scouts' charter and leave in place charters for groups such as the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, National Ski Patrol System, Aviation Hall of Fame, or any of the roughly 90 other groups who hold charters.

If Ms. WOOLSEY'S bill repealed all federal charters, it might represent a legitimate debate, unfortunately, this bill has a more narrow scope. According to a report published by the Library of Congress, the chartering by Congress, of organizations is essentially a 20th century practice and does not assign the group any governmental attributes. The report continues by stating, that the attraction of charter status for national organizations is that it tends to provide an "official" imprimatur to their activities. With these facts in mind, in 1989, the House Judiciary Committee decided to impose a moratorium on granting new charters.

However, the bill does not address this point, instead it focuses solely on the Boy Scouts. The intent of the bill is to pressure the Boy Scouts to change their practices, which brings me to my second point.

The First Amendment provides all American's the right of association. Whether a group preaches race-based hatred or the teachings of Christianity, their right to gather together has continually been protected by our nation's courts. In fact the courts have already ruled on the practices of the Boy Scouts. State courts in California, Connecticut, Oregon, Kansas, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit have ruled in the Boy Scouts favor.

On June 28, 2000, the Supreme Court affirmed the Constitutionally protected right of the Boy Scouts to set its own standards for membership and leadership. In his ruling Chief Justice Rehnquist stated, though alternative lifestyles are becoming more socially acceptable, "this is scarcely an argument for denying First Amendment protection to those who refuse to accept these views," he continued. "The First Amendment protects expression, be it of the popular variety or not." This decision, once again, reaffirms the Boy Scout's First Amendment rights.

This bill attempts to circumvent the courts ruling by forcing the Boy Scouts to change their practices or else lose their charter. Upon reflection, I have come to agree with Chief Justice Rehnquist and the Supreme Court's, ruling, it should not be the federal government's role to alter the Boy Scout's values. More significantly, the, Boy Scout case is ultimately about something much bigger than scouting, it was a decision of whether or not our Constitutional right of association should remain intact. Passing this bill would have had just the opposite effect and for this reason, I voted against the bill.

## ESTUARY RESTORATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2000*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1775, the Estuary Restoration Act. This important piece of legislation provides a strong framework and strategy for protecting, maintaining and strengthening the nation's estuaries.

Estuaries are essential and fragile ecosystems that deserve a comprehensive plan to ensure their long-term viability. They are home to thousands of species of aquatic plant and animal life. They are also some of the most productive commercial fisheries in the world. And, millions of Americans flock to estuarine areas for vacations and recreation.

The legislation we are considering today gives us another tool to use for estuary preservation and restoration. This bill streamlines financing for estuary projects and integrates existing federal and non-federal programs. The bill also gives priority to those estuaries currently part of a management plan or pollution mitigation plan. This is so important that my colleague, ROSA DELAURO, and I introduced H.R. 1096, to provide special funding to States for implementation of national estuary conservation and management plans. I hope that with the passage of this legislation we can continue to provide the funding necessary to truly safeguard these essential natural resources.

Unfortunately, I can also tell you, from recent experience, about the tenuous nature of estuaries. Many of my constituents live near and fish from Long Island Sound. The Sound, until recently, was the third largest lobster fishery in the United States, behind Maine and Massachusetts. But the last two seasons have been a disaster for the Long Island Sound fishery. All of the lobsters in Long Island Sound have died. Lobster harvesters are finding their traps empty and their lives thrown into turmoil. The cause of this die-off is being studied and investigated, and it reinforces the need for greater protection of the nation's estuary habitats.

I am a proud cosponsor of this legislation and I urge my colleagues to support it.

## BILL TO COMPENSATE POISONED NUCLEAR WORKERS

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing another bill dealing with the pressing matter of providing compensation and care for current and former nuclear-weapon workers made sick as a result of their on-job exposure to radiation, beryllium, and other dangers. Let me explain why I am doing so at this time.

Earlier this year, I joined in supporting the Whitfield amendment to the Defense Authorization bill for fiscal year 2001. That amendment, which was adopted by the House, clear-

ly stated that Congress needs to act this year to make good on the promise of a fairer deal for these people who helped America win the Cold War.

This is a very important matter for our country. It's particularly important for many Coloradans because our state is home to the Rocky Flats site, which for decades was a key part of the nuclear weapons complex. Now the site's old military mission has ended, and we are working hard to have Rocky Flats cleaned up and closed. But while we work to take care of the site, we need to work just as hard to take care of the people who worked there.

The people who worked at Rocky Flats and the other nuclear weapons sites were part of our country's defense just as much as those who wore the uniform of an armed service. They may not have been exposed to hostile fire, but they were exposed to radiation and beryllium and other very hazardous substances—and because of that some have developed serious illnesses while others will develop such illnesses in the future. Unfortunately, they haven't been eligible for veterans' benefits and have been excluded from other federal programs because they technically worked for DOE's contractors—and for far too long the government was not on their side. That has changed, I'm glad to say—the Department of Energy has reversed its decades-old policy of opposing workers claims.

I strongly supported that amendment because, as Len Ackland, writing in the Denver Post, has correctly said, "The shape of such legislation will determine whether or not this nation, through its political leadership, will finally accept responsibility for the physical harm to thousands of the 600,000 workers recruited to fight the cold war by producing nuclear weapons."

So I was encouraged when the House adopted that amendment and went on record as saying that now is the time for the Congress to accept that responsibility. Adoption of the amendment signaled that the House recognized this to be a matter of high priority and that it was important for Congress to pass legislation this year to create an efficient, uniform, and adequate system of compensation for these civilian veterans of the cold war.

But that amendment was only a very modest first step. Since its adoption, both the House and Senate have completed initial action on the defense authorization bill—and the bill as passed by the Senate includes a separate title, Title 35, that would set up a compensation system for these workers who played such a vital role in winning the Cold War. That title, and the other differences between the House and Senate versions of the defense authorization bill, are now being considered by a conference committee.

I am sure that this Senate-passed legislation could be further refined. But we are rapidly nearing the end of this Congress, and time is of the essence. That is why, along with more than 100 of our colleagues, I have strongly urged the House's conferees to agree to this part of the Senate bill. I remain convinced that having the Senate-passed legislation included in the conference report on the defense authorization bill would be the very best way to take the essential first step toward the vital goal of doing justice to these workers.

However, some questions have been raised about the details of that Senate-passed legislation—and, next week, there will be a Subcommittee hearing in the Judiciary Committee

to examine the pending House legislation dealing with this subject. There already are a number of pending House bills. Most notably, there is H.R. 4398, introduced by our colleague from Kentucky, Mr. Whitfield. I am a cosponsor of that bill and I think it would be highly desirable for that bill to be signed into law.

However, until now the Senate-passed legislation technically has not been pending before the Judiciary Committee because it was passed as an amendment to the defense authorization bill rather than as a free-standing measure.

So, along with a number of other Members who are joining as cosponsors, I today am introducing a bill that combines elements of the Whitfield amendment to the defense authorization bill—namely, the findings spelling out the background and the need for legislation—and the substantive provisions of Title 35 of the Senate amendment to that same defense authorization bill.

I am doing this so that the Judiciary Committee will have the fullest possible opportunity to consider these provisions at next week's hearing. My hope is that as a result the Judiciary Committee members who are also conferees on the defense authorization bill will join the other House conferees in agreeing to inclusion of these provisions in the conference report. I think that will provide the best opportunity to achieve enactment this year of an essential first step toward providing a long-overdue measure of justice. I know that more will remain to be done, but it will lay a good foundation on which to build in the near future—something that I hope to be able to do beginning next year.

#### DIGEST OF PROVISIONS OF BILL

Title: Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Act of 2000 (based on Title 35, Senate Defense Authorization Act, FY 2001).

Background: After decades of denials, the Administration has conceded that workers who helped make nuclear weapons were exposed to radiation and chemicals that caused cancer and early death. Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson is leading the Administration's efforts to pass as comprehensive a bill as possible in this Congress. The Administration offered a preliminary bill in November 1999 (HR 3418) through Representative Paul Kanjorski. After releasing a National Economic Council Report in April 2000 which outlined the science and policy reasons for implementing a federal workers comp system for nuclear weapons workers, Representative Whitfield, and many cosponsors, introduced HR 4398, a comprehensive bill which covers radiation, beryllium silica, hazardous chemicals and heavy metals.

New Bill/Senate Amendment: The Udall of Colorado bill incorporates the provisions of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Act of 2000, which was adopted on the Senate floor as an amendment to the Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2001. It provides for payment by the Federal government of lost wages and/or medical costs for employees who died or whose health was damaged by exposure to beryllium, radiation or silica while working for the defense of the United States through defense nuclear programs of the Department of Energy (DOE) and its predecessor agencies. These health hazards were special to DOE and to nuclear weapons, which require both beryllium-containing components and radioactive materials and drilling of tunnels under the Nevada Test Site.

The compensation in this bill is modeled on the coverage federal employees can receive in the Federal Employees Compensation Act. Compensation decisions are to be based on science and expert judgment, and dose information is to be used where it is known or can be estimated. As with FECA, compensation under this bill would be mandatory spending and benefits are tax exempt. CBO has scored Title 35 of the Senate's Defense Authorization bill at \$2.3 billion over 5 years and \$3.7 billion over 10 years.

Three federal agencies would be involved in the program. The Department of Labor, which already administers FECA, would handle the administrative processing of claims, appeals, and payments. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which currently oversees radiation and beryllium health effects research at DOE sites, would oversee the scientific decisions that must be made. The DOE, which has the detailed information on and access to workers, is to play an advocacy role in informing workers of the programs and facilitating information flow to the Department of Labor.

Hazards and Coverage: *Beryllium*: Beryllium is a non-radioactive metal that can cause an allergic reaction that severely scars the lungs. Beryllium lung damage has unique characteristics and can be traced specifically to beryllium exposure. The first sign of the allergic reaction is beryllium sensitivity, which sometimes progresses to chronic beryllium disease. Beryllium sensitivity must be medically monitored, but is not disabling. Chronic beryllium disease can disable or kill. Under Title 35 and this bill:

Workers who can show beryllium sensitivity (or who have chronic beryllium disease but are not disabled) would be eligible to have the medical costs of monitoring their condition paid by the Federal government.

Workers who contract chronic beryllium disease and who die or are disabled could also receive lost wage benefits, in addition to medical costs.

*Radiation*: Radiation in high doses has been linked to elevated rates of some types of cancer. Unlike beryllium illness, it is not possible to look at a tumor and know for sure that radiation in the workplace caused it. Scientists have determined the doses at which certain cancers in workers in certain age groups can be confidently be said to be radiation caused. These data on radiation dose and cancer form the basis in the bill for compensating workers who have adequate dose records, as follows.

Workers who have a specified radiogenic cancer that is determined to be work-related under HHS guidelines, but who are not disabled, could have their medical costs of their cancer treatment paid by the Federal government.

Workers who have a work related cancer, as established under the HHS guidelines, and who are disabled or dead, could also receive lost wage benefits, in addition to medical costs.

*Silicosis*: Miners at the Nevada Test site drilled underground tunnels through hard rock for the placement of nuclear weapons devices that were subsequently tested. DOE failed to adequately control exposure to silica dust and 20 percent of the workers screened by a DOE medical screening program at the Nevada Test Site have found silicosis, a disease that causes irreparable scarring of the lungs.

*Workers with Non-Existent Radiation Records*. Many worker dose records in DOE are flawed, but this amendment requires HHS to estimate dose, where records exist and it is feasible to do so. In some cases, though, it is not feasible to reconstruct what radiation dose a group of workers received,

even though it is clear from their job types that their health may have been endangered by radiation. For these special exposure situations, the bill provides that workers can be placed by the HHS into a "special exposure cohort" that can be compensated for certain types of cancer enumerated in the amendment. Members of the "special exposure cohort" are eligible for the same compensation as workers in the previous section. Because of the unmeasured, probably large, internal radiation doses which they received, and the lack of monitoring, protection, or even warning given by DOE to them, certain employees at the DOE gaseous diffusion plants are placed in the "special exposure cohort" by law under the bill. It was the public outcry over the deliberate deception of these employees by the DOE and its contractors concerning workplace radiation risks that led the Administration to propose the bill on which Title 35 and this bill are patterned.

*Lump Sum Payment Option*. All of the above classes of workers, if they are disabled, and their survivors, if the workers die before being compensated, would be able to choose a one-time \$200,000 lump plus medical benefits in lieu of lost wages and ongoing medical benefits described above. This option is intended mostly for elderly, retired workers, or for survivors of deceased workers.

*Administrative Provisions*. There are provisions in the bill against receiving lost wages or lump sum payments for more than one disability or cause of death. Benefits under other Federal or state worker compensation statutes for the same disability or death would be deducted from any benefits under the bill. Title 35 and the bill also contain language making payment under the amendment the exclusive remedy for all liability by DOE and its contractors. For vendors, acceptance of payment under this program would waive the right to sue, but employees who seek court relief would have to file within 180 days of the onset of a beryllium or radiation related disease.

Other Toxic Substances: The bill does not provide federal compensation for health effects from exposure to other toxic substances in the DOE workplace, but does authorize DOE to work with States to get workers with these health effects into State worker compensation programs. DOE will maintain an office to review claims and advise contractors not challenge claims deemed meritorious by DOE.

### THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CREATE AN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to establish the Administrative Law Conference of the United States.

America's administrative law judges occupy an important place in American government, adjudicating federal agency decisions that affect nearly every American. Administrative Law judges conduct formal proceedings, interpret federal and state law, apply agency regulations, and ensure the fair implementation of a broad range of federal agency policies. Since passage of the Administrative Procedure Act, the importance of administrative law judges and their impact on everyday life has

steadily grown in conjunction with the increased scope and significance of modern regulation.

Today, administrative law judges annually handle thousands of cases with economy, dispatch and uncommon professionalism. The creation of an Administrative Law Judge Conference will bring further economy and efficiency to the administrative legal process. It will do so by enhancing the judicial performance, status and legal training of administrative law judges by establishing recurrent education programs that will sharpen the legal focus of administrative law judges while enhancing understanding of broader administrative adjudicatory trends. The Conference will not be the sole repository of this knowledge, however. Rather, the bill requires the Conference to annually submit its findings to Congress, where representatives of the American people can review the findings of the Conference and formulate policy to ensure the optimal function of the administrative legal process.

The creation of an Administrative Law Judge Conference will bring an increased measure of uniformity and efficiency to federal agency adjudication, enhance the status and performance of administrative law judges, and promote public confidence in the administrative legal process.

I urge your support of the bill.

#### 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago today President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed legislation into law that established real estate investment trusts, also known as REITs.

A REIT is a company dedicated to owning and, typically, operating income-producing real estate such as apartments, shopping centers, offices and warehouses. The key feature of a REIT is the requirement that it pass 95 percent of its taxable income to its shareholders every year, which also means that it needs to grow primarily by raising investment funds in the capital markets.

Congress established REITs in 1960 to make it easier for small investors to invest in commercial properties, much like mutual funds allow small investors to pool funds. And as hoped, REITs have every reason to be proud of their record of professional management, and their history of bringing liquidity, security, and performance to average investors in commercial real estate. REITs currently hold about \$325 billion of assets, and this year have averaged a total return of 22.5 percent and averaged a dividend yield of 7.3 percent.

While REITs have played an important role in American economic life since 1960, they have truly come into their own since passage of the 1986 Tax Reform Act which removed most of the tax-sheltering capability of real estate and emphasized income producing transactions, and allowed REITs to operate and manage real estate as well as own it. This merged owner interests with the interests of other significant parties, leading to greater

confidence in this form of investment. The adoption of the REIT Modernization Act by this Congress, a bill I cosponsored and worked for, will continue the trend toward allowing REITs to remain competitive and flexible in today's marketplace.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the REIT industry on their 40 years of leadership in the economic marketplace, and their national association for their effective leadership on federal and state issues important to the industry. I look forward to continuing to work with them on issues of importance to REIT investors.

#### CONGRATULATING THE WATKINS MILL HIGH SCHOOL BOOSTER CLUB

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I honor and congratulate the students, parents, and faculty of Watkins Mill High School. I would like to especially acknowledge The Watkins Mill Booster Club, a group of devoted parents and community members who have formed a partnership to support and enrich all extracurricular activities at the school. Their generous efforts benefit the school's athletics, academic programs, performing arts, and other activities.

The teachers and students at Watkins Mill are dedicated to excellence and committed to success. As Chair of the House Technology Subcommittee, I am especially proud of the medical careers magnet program at Watkins Mill High School. This education program has been recognized nationally for its integration of high technology in the classroom. In addition, the athletics programs at Watkins Mill benefit from the work of the Booster Club, including the division champion girls soccer team, the unbeaten girls volleyball team, and the Maryland State 4A Champion baseball team.

This weekend, the Watkins Mill Booster Club is sponsoring a fundraiser which features the hilarious entertainment of The Capitol Steps, the nationally recognized musical political satire troupe. As the performers say, they are the "only group in America that attempts to be funnier than Congress." This Watkins Mill High School fundraising performance will be the only appearance by the Capitol Steps in Montgomery County, Maryland this year. I congratulate Booster Club member Heath Suddleson for arranging this event.

As a former educator, I am proud to recognize Watkins Mill High School for its extraordinary educational and extracurricular programs. I congratulate the school's students, faculty, supportive parents, dedicated administrators, and the Booster Club. In addition, I thank Principal MaryAnn Jobe, Booster Club President Paul Chewing, and Vice President Marge Goergen for their commitment. I wish Watkins Mill High School continued success in achieving excellence in education.

CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON THEIR NATIONAL DAY, OCTOBER 10, 2000

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as we may recall, the island of Taiwan was hit by a devastating earthquake last year on September 21. Thousands lost their lives and damage costs ran into the hundreds of millions. In what was already becoming troubling economic times, that prospering island nation was nearly brought to its knees. We who are Taiwan's regional neighbors know that, prior to the earthquake, the people of Taiwan were getting ready to celebrate their most important public holiday on October 10th affectionately known as "10-10," Taiwan's National Day is celebrated with the same sense of loyalty and patriotism, the same sense of pride, and with the same gusto as we celebrate our most important public holiday, the Fourth of July. Imagine then how pained, how joyless and how sad the people of Taiwan must have been to find themselves in the midst of overwhelming tragedy instead of joyous celebration.

A year has passed, and like the rest of the world, the Republic of China has stepped into the 21st century. Their recovery from the earthquake has been slow and steady, and some signs of the devastation still remain. Reconstruction and rebuilding of their economy is progressing so that now they can mark the anniversary of earthquake with solemnity and yet prepare to celebrate "10-10" with renewed hope and with renewed confidence in themselves.

We in Guam know all too well how important "10-10" is to the people of Taiwan, because the Taiwan Chinese community of Guam has always been generous in their celebrations, inviting our participation and sharing all the good things that make us brothers, sisters and cousins of the Pacific. Their contributions to Guam are immense, yet they remain humble and hardworking, and they go about their lives quietly helping to build our economy, enhancing our pool of professional skill and talent, and enriching our island community. We, who are no strangers to natural disasters, mourned with the people of Taiwan last year. This year, we, who know what it is like to reject defeat and to work hard toward full recovery, look forward with them to a joyful celebration.

Mr. Speaker, this October 10th the Republic of China will celebrate its 89th anniversary as a free and prosperous democracy. I think the earthquake in Taiwan pointed out the real success story that is Taiwan—that their relationships with people throughout the world are so good that so many came to their aid. Nothing is as serious a sign of our common humanity than when we are most vulnerable, and certainly times of natural disaster point that out. And I think it is very important that we continue to express our support for Taiwan.

At its essence, "10-10" is a celebration of the amazing successes people can achieve when they are free to exercise their rights, when they can aspire to greater things, when they can pursue what they desire for themselves, their families and their nation, when

they refuse to be defeated. The Republic of China's continuing triumph is an inspiration to all freedom-loving people around the world. For this, we thank them. On this year's commemoration of "10-10," we congratulate them.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, during the week of July 24th, due to hospitalization, I was unable to vote on Roll Call Number 429 through and including Roll Call number 450. If I had been present I would have voted AYE on all, except on Roll Call Number 449, on which I would have voted NAY. Accordingly, I ask unanimous consent to have my statement placed in the RECORD at the appropriate point.

#### RECOGNIZING EDWARD J. BRISCOE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

### HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize and commend Edward J. Briscoe Elementary School of Fort Worth, Texas, for being designated by the Texas Education Agency as a State of Texas Recognized School. This tremendous achievement is a testament to the leadership of Briscoe Elementary's principal, Dr. Jennifer Giddings Brooks, and to the hard work of the school's teachers, staff, and students.

The students attending Briscoe Elementary come from diverse ethnic backgrounds. The school is located in a neighborhood with challenging social conditions, where 97% students are on free and reduced lunch programs. With the guidance of dedicated teachers, students at Briscoe have overcome these disadvantages and become an example of academic achievement for all of America's schools.

Over the last several years, test scores have drastically risen at Briscoe Elementary. More than 80% of the school's 410 students passed each section of the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS) test. What is even more impressive is Briscoe's attendance rate of 96.5%. This success is a result of the incredible devotion to students by the school's teachers and staff. They set high standards for their students, but they also invest real time in their students' lives. Fourthgrade teacher Shaneeka Shannon says that her work at Briscoe Elementary is "Not just a job. It's a calling." Shaneeka's attitude is at the core of the school's success. By believing in and setting high expectations for its students, Briscoe has beaten the odds and become a place where academic excellence is the rule not the exception.

As a former public school teacher, I am very concerned about the condition of America's classrooms; however, the success of schools like Briscoe Elementary give me hope and should give our nation hope. Together we can reach our vision of an America where our children are not only well-educated; but, more im-

portantly, an America where our children believe in themselves and their country.

We can reach this goal one school and one child at a time. Briscoe Elementary School's success will serve as an excellent example of what can be accomplished.

#### VETERINARY HEALTH ENHANCEMENT ACT FOR UNDER-SERVED AREAS

### HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, many rural and inner city areas of the United States lack proper veterinary care in their communities. As a result, the health of both animals and humans in these areas is at risk. In many cases, veterinarians, upon graduating from a school of veterinary medicine, opt to practice in a prosperous urban setting which provides the highest opportunity for income. This leaves many rural and inner-city regions lacking proper veterinary care.

Rural areas in the United States are going through a unique transformation. These smalltown, agrarian communities are literally drying up. These areas can't afford to provide veterinarians the same levels of income as a more prosperous urban area. Therefore, these areas are forced to go without a practicing veterinarian in the area. Not only do families need pet health care in these areas, but farmers and ranchers are forced to conduct their operations without an agricultural veterinarian in the area resulting in the poor health of livestock and humans as well as loss of income to the farmer or rancher. In the same respect, poor, inner-city areas need additional veterinarians as well. These areas are hotbeds for dangerous diseases carried by animals which can then be spread to susceptible children.

In response to this disparity, I am introducing the Veterinary Health Enhancement Act for Under-served Areas. Under this proposal, veterinary students will be provided debt relief for their veterinary school loans which often run higher than \$120,000. This is a voluntary federal program in which the state school of veterinary medicine may choose to participate. Students may receive this assistance only if they agree to practice in an under-served area as mentioned above. The result of having veterinarians practicing in under-served rural and inner-city areas will help improve animal health, will ensure that the risk of disease transfer from animals to humans is minimal, and will lower the health risks especially to children who are more susceptible to these animal health risks.

This is a non-controversial bill which will provide welcome veterinary care to inner city and rural areas. I urge all my colleagues to support this bill on behalf of their communities.

#### OLYMPIC AMBUSH ADVERTISING

### HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to address a problem that impacts not only the

United States Olympic Committee, which is located in my district of Colorado Springs, but also millions of Americans who are involved in the Olympic movement.

The problem is known as "ambush marketing," a deceptive practice in which companies deliberately and falsely suggest that they support or are affiliated with an event or organization. This enables companies to steal the benefits of sponsorship of events such as the Olympics without paying the associated sponsorship fee.

Numerous American companies such as Coca-Cola, McDonald's and Visa have spent millions of dollars for the privilege of being official sponsors of the Olympic Games. Competing companies, through deceptive advertising, have attempted to capitalize on the goodwill and favorable publicity of an Olympic sponsorship without paying the appropriate licensing fee. You may ask, "So what?". The "so what" is that official sponsors have invested time, creativity and money into helping our nation's Olympic effort, while the ambush advertisers have invested nothing in the Olympic movement, yet hope to profit from an association.

Ambush marketing has the direct and immediate result of depriving officially licensed sponsors of the Olympic Games of the exclusive rights in their product category to advertise their financial support for the Olympic Movement and associate with the Olympic Games. What will happen in the future if Congress does not put an end to ambush marketing in the context of the Olympic Movement? Advertisers and marketers will, quite likely, be less inclined to buy the requisite sponsorship packages for the privilege of being an "official Olympic sponsor." Indeed, some may think about becoming ambush marketers themselves and enjoy the fruits of an Olympic sponsorship without any of the corresponding obligations.

Such a result will most certainly have a devastating effect on the United States Olympic Committee which receives no federal funding. The current system of private funding has worked marvelously in providing the money and support that pays for the training, transportation and facilities of our great Olympic athletes. However, the system is being threatened. Ambush marketers are diluting the value and prestige an Olympic sponsorship. The more they erode the value of sponsorship, the less incentive others will have to contribute the millions of dollars required to enjoy the distinction of being an official Olympic sponsor and support our Olympic athletes.

I first addressed this issue in a floor statement in 1993, but in the ensuing years the practice has become more widespread. While the USOC has worked tirelessly to combat ambush marketing, it apparently needs better tools to put an end to the practice. Only Congress can provide these tools, and it is becoming apparent that it is time for us to step in. I look forward to working with my colleagues next year to craft targeted legislation to give the USOC the proper tools necessary to combat ambush marketing.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS TAX  
RELIEF ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 27, 2000*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the Social Security Tax Relief Act (H.R. 4865). By repealing the 1993 tax increase on Social Security benefits, Congress will take a good first step toward eliminating one of the most unfair taxes imposed on seniors: the tax on Social Security benefits.

Eliminating the 1993 tax on Social Security benefits has long been one of my goals in Congress. In fact, I introduced legislation to repeal this tax increase in 1997, and I am pleased to see Congress acting on this issue. I would remind my colleagues that the justification for increasing this tax in 1993 was to reduce the budget deficit. Now, President Clinton, who first proposed the tax increase, and most members of Congress say the deficit is gone. So, by the President's own reasoning, there is no need to keep this tax hike in place.

Because Social Security benefits are financed with tax dollars, taxing these benefits is yet another incidence of "double taxation." Furthermore, "taxing" benefits paid by the government is merely an accounting trick, a "shell game" which allows members of Congress to reduce benefits by subterfuge. This allows Congress to continue using the Social Security trust fund as a means of financing other government programs and mask the true size of the federal deficit.

Mr. Speaker, the Social Security Tax Relief Act, combined with our action earlier this year to repeal the earnings limitation, goes a long way toward reducing the burden imposed by the Federal Government on senior citizens. However, I hope my colleagues will not stop at repealing the 1993 tax increase, but will work to repeal all taxes on Social Security benefits. I am cosponsoring legislation to achieve this goal, H.R. 761.

Congress should also act on my Social Security Preservation Act (H.R. 219), which ensures that all money in the Social Security Trust Fund is spent solely on Social Security. When the government takes money for the Social Security Trust Fund, it promises the American people that the money will be there for them when they retire. Congress has a moral obligation to keep that promise.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to help free senior citizens from oppressive taxation by supporting the Social Security Benefits Tax Relief Act (H.R. 4865). I also urge my colleagues to join me in working to repeal all taxes on Social Security benefits and ensuring that moneys from the Social Security trust fund are used solely for Social Security and not wasted on frivolous government programs.

SAN BERNARDINO'S ROUTE 66  
RENDEZVOUS CELEBRATES THE  
OPEN ROAD**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is accurate to say that for Americans headed West to Southern California, all roads pass through San Bernardino County. And for one weekend this month, a half-million people from across the United States will head straight to San Bernardino to celebrate the most storied road of all: Route 66.

In its 11th year, the Route 66 Rendezvous in downtown San Bernardino has grown from 300 cars and 4,000 people to 2,448 vehicles viewed by 600,000 visitors last year, making it one of the nation's largest free-admission events. Through the strong support of local businesses—led by chief sponsor Stater Bros. Markets—and thousands of volunteers, the city of San Bernardino has created one of the top family-oriented events in California, according to the state's Division of Tourism.

Celebrating the car culture that has been such a part of modern American history, the Rendezvous invites the thousands of visitors to watch the classic vehicles parade, race their engines in a decibel-measured contest and burn out their tires at an abandoned raceway. Kids are given a chance to build and keep their own toys.

It is no surprise that renewed interest in the fabled Route 66 has led America to San Bernardino County. Over 200 miles of the Mother Road carry travelers from the forbidding Mojave Desert to the doorstep of Southern California's cities. Those who are rediscovering the first cross-country highway have a tremendous resource in Barstow, where the newest and most exciting Route 66 museum has opened in the historic Harvey House railroad depot. Further along the highway West is another fine museum in Victorville.

Children who grew up in San Bernardino knew Route 66 as the home of the Wigwam Motel—and eventually as the home of the nation's first McDonalds restaurant. It was the road that brought the nation to California, and helped create the most populous and vibrant state in the country.

This year's celebration will be highlighted by the induction of four new members of the Cruisin' Hall of Fame, which enshrines the people, machines and institutions that have contributed the most to our nation of car lovers. The inductees this year are the toy-maker Mattel, for the ubiquitous miniature Hot Wheels cars; the Beach Boys musical group; J.C. Agajanian, a legendary owner of the Ascot Speedway; and the Woody, the hand-built station wagon that was the sports utility vehicle of its day.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing these new members of the Cruisin' Hall of Fame for their contributions to our nation's popular history and culture. And please join me in congratulating San Bernardino for hosting the Route 66 Rendezvous, a celebration of America's romance with the automobile.

SIXTH DISTRICT ESSAY CONTEST  
WINNERS**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, please permit me to share with my colleagues the tremendous work of a half-dozen young men and women who live in my District.

Each year, my office in cooperation with numerous junior and senior high schools in Northern Illinois sponsor an essay writing contest. A board, chaired by Vivian Turner, a former principal of Blackhawk Junior High School in Bensenville, IL, chooses a topic, and evaluates results of the submitted essays. Winners share more than \$1,000 in scholarship funds.

This year, Robert Arroyo, a student at Immanuel Lutheran School in Elmhurst, placed first in the Junior High Division with an essay entitled Just as American as Apple Pie, a text of which I include in the RECORD. Placing second in the Junior High Division is Bethany Bredehoft, a student at Immanuel Lutheran School in Elmhurst; and Liz Juranek, a student at Algonquin Middle School in Des Plaines, placed third.

In the Senior High Division, Kate Brenan, a student at Driscoll Catholic High School in Addison, placed first with her essay entitled Rule of Law, a text of which I include in the RECORD. Steven Pyter, a student at Lake Park High School in Roselle, placed second; and John Fennell, a student at Driscoll Catholic High School in Addison, placed third.

(By Robert Arroyo)

## JUST AS AMERICAN AS APPLE PIE

Being a responsible citizen is just as American as apple pie. A good apple pie has a firm, moist, brown, crust surrounding a sweet filling of sliced apples with cinnamon, topped with a cool scoop of ice cream. A good citizen is surrounded by important freedoms called civil rights. They include freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, and trial by jury. An American citizen has the right to vote for the President and members of Congress and to run for government office himself. A U.S. citizen has the right to own things, live where he wants, go to a good school, and travel throughout the United States.

Our government protects and supports its citizens like an apple pie is protected and supported by its crust. In return, we must be responsible citizens just as the apple pie has a sweet, spicy fruit inside it for us to enjoy.

A responsible citizen knows what his government is doing. He tries to find out what is happening. He reads newspapers. He watches and listens to the news on television and radio.

A responsible citizen knows the names of the president and vice president of the United States and their duties as well as the governor of his state and his duties. A responsible citizen also knows the head of the government for his city, town and county along with their duties. A responsible citizen must keep informed on what is going on around him. Then he must exercise his right to vote by making responsible choices when he elects government officials.

Every responsible citizen knows "The Star-Spangled Banner," our national anthem, as well as "The Pledge of Allegiance" to the flag. When a citizen pledges allegiance to his flag, he promises loyalty and devotion

to his nation. Each word has a deep meaning. If the United States is called to war, a responsible citizen may be called to serve in the armed forces or help out to the best of his ability on the home front.

A responsible citizen must obey the laws of the land as well as the laws of the state, city and county. Every responsible citizen must drive safely and never drive drunk. He respects the rights of others and the property of others. He does not do drugs, and he helps the police by reporting any suspicious persons hanging around the neighborhood. The police and other law enforcement agencies need help. They cannot fight crime unless everyone works together to help them.

Another way to be a responsible citizen is by paying one's taxes. Our tax money provides us with teachers, firemen, policemen, and the armed forces. Better roads, schools, libraries, and parks are built from tax money. Some of our tax money also goes to help those less fortunate than we are. That is why a responsible citizen must always pay his fair share of taxes.

Being a responsible citizen means other things, too. A responsible citizen helps to conserve America's natural resources and to keep America beautiful. Every citizen can take part in cleaning up the community, planting trees, and saving water and energy at home.

Now we are ready for that cool scoop of ice cream on our apple pie. Being kind and understanding toward our fellow citizens is just like the topping on an apple pie because it adds that final caring touch. Therefore, a responsible citizen will volunteer to help other people whenever possible in his family, school, and community.

RULE OF LAW  
(By Kate Brennan)

The rule of law is the basis of the American government, it is embedded in the structure of our constitution. It inspired our founding fathers and all subsequent government leaders; it is the foundation of our democracy and it allows judicial decisions to be as important as legislation. The rule of law is a philosophical concept that promotes a government of laws—not a government of men. By human nature, humans can be fickle or subjective despite the need for objectivity in important decisions. Laws, however, are unchanging, theoretically unbiased and provide a foundation for further development of government regulations and policies. Therefore, laws also provide a solid point of reference for making important government decisions. The rule of law also states that government and court decisions are based on previously passed laws or court decisions. This prevents arbitrary rulings of judges due to personal biases and ensures a consistency within the law.

The rule of law emphasizes the permanent influence of judicial decisions on future rulings. The innate power of a government based on rule of law therefore lies in the court system. Monumental judicial decisions have influenced countless other similar cases. Cases regarding the desegregation of American schools, for example, greatly influenced the public's overall acceptance of racial harmony.

The rule of law is vital to democracy because of its authority in regard to continuous government decisions. Applications of known laws or previous court decisions allow for more objective reasoning in future decisions. It therefore allows for a fluid and changing model of standard American law, which encourages the changing face of America to challenge court decisions, legislation and leaders. This results in a more involved community and a more true democracy.

Judges are able to correct previous decisions by ruling them unconstitutional. These decisions subsequently influence countless other court cases across the nation. Our democracy is based on equal representation and voting rights. If we had a rule of man, our inalienable rights might be manipulated on a case by case situation. The rule of law makes judges and legislators realize the reverence of their decisions, ensuring more just and responsible decisions.

These decisions that enforce the power of the law in the United States are not found everywhere. Other countries have suffered from malicious dictators in the past, Hitler being the most notorious in recent history. Some democratic governments place too much executive power in the hands of too few people. The United States' revolutionary and progressive history has been an example to many countries, however, and our success with the rule of law is being emulated across the globe. The way in which our government is set up with three branches, supported by the rule of law and a strong republic, ensures a balance so the people's concerns are addressed and their opinions are taken to heart at all times. Ideally this results in a more true democracy, where the public's sentiments are revered. Since previous court cases are applicable to each following case, the public can keep the government in check.

The rule of law not only sets precedence in regard to government decisions, but affects society as well. We are more likely to recall past decisions of bosses, teachers or other authority figures and apply them to decisions concerning our own future, reflecting the emphasis of rule of law in our lives. Without the protection and assurance that laws will be the basis for decisions and arbitrary rulings are unconstitutional, our government loses its power. Laws are meaningless without structure and people to enforce them and that structure is fallible without the protection of an absolute rule of law.

SEPTEMBER SCHOOL OF THE  
MONTH

**HON. CAROLYN McCARTHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Ms. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have named H. Frank Carey High School in Franklin Square School of the Month in the Fourth Congressional District for September 2000. Recently, Carey High received the prestigious Blue Ribbon School Award for 1999–2000 from the U.S. Department of Education.

In addition, Carey High School is one of five high schools in the Sewanhaka Central High School District which was one of only three school districts to win the prestigious New York State Excelsior Award.

I want to congratulate Carey High School not only on the Blue Ribbon Award, but also for the personal educational approach provided to Long Island's young adults.

Thomas Dolan is the Principal of Carey, and Dr. George Goldstein is the Superintendent of Schools for the Sewanhaka Central School District. The school has 1,528 students, 137 staff members.

The Blue Ribbon Award is bestowed on schools that excel in all areas of academic leadership, teaching and teacher development and school curriculum. In addition, schools must exhibit exceptional levels of community

and parental involvement, high student achievement levels and rigorous safety and discipline programs. Schools selected for recognition have conducted a thorough self-evaluation, involving administrators, teachers, students, parents and community representatives, including developing a strategic plan for the future.

Carey teaches students to learn, and also instills a sense of community responsibility. As a result, students excel academically and fully participate in the school community, whether in the fine arts or athletics.

Carey High School approaches education as a never-ending way of life. Carey has an exemplary academic record, a dedicated staff, and is a great asset to Long Island education.

IN MEMORY OF ALFRED HENSON  
WARD

**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding citizen of the Eleventh District of Virginia, a patriotic and loyal staff member of both the House and the Senate, a devoted father, and my loyal friend, Fred Ward, who passed away Tuesday, September 12th at the age of 59.

Fred served his community in many ways, most recently as an elected member of the Fairfax County School Board. His interest in education and in children was reflected in his devotion to his own children, Jesse Lee and Emily Lou, his stepson Joe McAlear and the hundreds of other kids he helped and mentored as a volunteer Little League, soccer and swimming coach.

He had a long and distinguished professional career here in the House and the Senate, where he was the court reporter for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. In fact he was the first court reporter for both the House and the Senate Intelligence Committees when they were established in 1976. In that capacity, Fred held the highest security clearance a member or a staffer can have, and he was a key participant in our great nation's struggle with and victory over communism. Prior to his career in the Congress, Fred served in the Army and remained a true friend to those who served in the military all of his life.

But it was in his own home and his community that Fred really devoted his talents and energies, and that is where I had the privilege of getting to know and to work with him long before I came to serve in the Congress. He loved deeply and was very proud of his two children, Jesse and Emily. He was a full participant in their school and extracurricular activities, and his face would light up at the mere mention of their names and accomplishments. He was a friend and mentor to his stepson Joe. Even though they were divorced, he and his wife Sandra remained friends, and it was together that they managed his healthcare and comfort.

In memorials to Fred Ward, history will record November 20, 1940–September 12, 2000. Those almost 60 years were filled with many great moments and spawned many great memories, and I join all of his friends in

extending my deepest sympathy to his family on his passing.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL  
BUSINESS HEALTH INSURANCE  
EXPANSION ACT

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will help uninsured Americans get the health insurance coverage they want and need. It has been endorsed by the Blue Dog Coalition, whose members support this fiscally responsible, targeted solution that will help uninsured Americans and the small businesses where many of them work.

Like a majority of my colleagues, I support the Patients' Bill of Rights that will give patients and their doctors power over health care decisions. I have been frustrated by the slow work of the conference committee in coming to a compromise on this legislation.

I want a Patients' Bill of Rights to pass before Congress adjourns for the year. I want to go home and tell my constituents that I have done what I promised to do. I hope that the bill I am introducing today will provide a middle ground for the conference negotiations. A majority of this House supports the Patients' Bill of Rights, and both Republicans and Democrats can agree that the problem of the uninsured is one of our most pressing public health concerns.

The bill would provide immediate 100 percent deductibility of health insurance premiums for self-employed individuals. My bill also would create a temporary tax credit for small employers who have not offered health insurance in the past two years. The credit will reimburse 20 percent of health insurance costs, up to \$400 per year for individuals and \$1000 for family coverage. Businesses can get an additional 10 percent tax credit (up to 30 percent total) if they join in a Health Benefit Purchasing Coalition, which provides small employers a way to pool resources, negotiate collectively with insurers, and administer health plans for small employer groups. In order to foster innovation on the state level, the bill creates a state grant program for initiatives that expand health insurance to the uninsured through market innovations.

I have attached the letter sent to Senator NICKLES from the Blue Dog Coalition asking him to consider our bill as a reasonable compromise to the \$48 billion access bill that passed the House with no offsets. This bill is targeted, fiscally responsible, and could become law.

Small employers are struggling to provide health insurance coverage for their employees, and Congress should do something to help them. It's the right thing to do for business, and it's the right thing to do for millions of Americans who want and need health insurance.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR  
MORIHITO SAITO

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Professor Morihito Saito, a professor of Aikido, who has offered his services to my constituents in the 6th Congressional District of California during his many visits to the North Bay over the last 25 years. During that time, Professor Saito has brought the message of peace, harmony and intelligent reconciliation of conflicts to the people of California.

On September 22, 2000, a seminar will be held in San Rafael, California, to promote the art of Aikido. More than 300 people are expected to attend from around the world. I am proud to again welcome Professor Morihito Saito to our area. I would like to welcome our world guests to this seminar.

I, along with the Aikidoists in California, would like to express my appreciation and gratitude for Professor Morihito Saito's years of service and dedication to teaching and instructing. It is truly remarkable that in such a short period of time a handful of Aikidoists has grown into tens of thousands of practitioners, from around the world, promoting Aikido's message of peace, harmony and nonviolent conflict resolution.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to welcome Professor Morihito Saito to California's Sixth Congressional District.

CATHERINE E. INGRAM AND NIGEL  
L. GRAHAM

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to two former House Pages, Catherine Elizabeth Ingram and Nigel Leonard Graham on the occasion of their recent marriage.

Catherine and Nigel met when they came to Washington to serve as Congressional Pages during the summer of 1988. Catherine served as a Page under my sponsorship while Nigel was sponsored by the Honorable HENRY WAXMAN of California. Nigel was extremely interested in the political process and his enthusiasm inspired Catherine's interest. They did not experience love at first sight; however, as the summer progressed they began to spend most of their days together at the Capitol and to enjoy their evenings together in D.C. A friendship developed over the summer and they agreed to keep in touch. After that summer, Nigel wrote the first letter and they have kept in touch ever since. Their friendship soon grew into a relationship and they have been a couple since 1990. When Nigel and Catherine became engaged in December 1999, they returned to the restaurant they frequented in the summer of 1988. It was a special moment as they recalled the place where their relationship began.

Mr. Speaker. It is heartwarming to know that Nigel and Catherine met and found personal

happiness through their service as Congressional Pages. I wish this fine young couple every happiness and good fortune in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO JOE ANDERSON

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable South Carolinian on the occasion of his retirement. Mr. Joe M. Anderson, Jr. has contributed much to his state in the way of service and expertise, and he will be missed in the business community of South Carolina.

Joe was born and raised in Anderson, South Carolina. He received his B.A. from the University of Georgia in 1965 and his MBA from the University of South Carolina in 1967.

To Joe, community service is a top priority. Currently, he is the President of South Carolina Operations for Bell South. He is the founding chairman of the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce's Excellence in Education Council, on which he still serves as a board member. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He was recently appointed by the Governor of South Carolina to be the Chair of the advisory council for the "First Steps" program, a new educational initiative in South Carolina. His passion for education, cultural awareness, and community service has led him to serve as president and chair of various other organizations in the state. But, regardless of his title or position, he maintains that helping others takes precedence over pride and formality.

In the midst of all of his service to his community, Joe always finds time for his family. He is married to the former Carol Gerrod of Anderson, and has three sons.

It is citizens like Mr. Joe Anderson, Jr. that make South Carolina such a great state. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in paying tribute to this fine South Carolinian who has set an example of community service, selflessness, and hard work for others, and wish him the very best in his retirement years.

IN MEMORY OF MICHAEL F.  
PILTMAN

**HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, a light is gone from the world with the loss of Michael F. Piltman, 46, of Rotterdam, New York.

His friends and colleagues who worked with him for many years in New York State government will always cherish Michael's special personal qualities and his dedication to public service.

He was humane, just and ethical. He lived, ". . . to make gentle the life of this world." To these ends he directed his many talents: a creative and facile mind, a sparkling wit, a joy in people, a zest for the political arena, tolerance for all and a passion for human rights and progressive causes.

Michael loved others, not only in the abstract but also in countless interactions, large and small, with real people, marking his every day with acts of kindness and compassion.

An incomparable and loyal friend, he was giving, nurturing and empathetic, always putting others above himself. He lived with genuine humility and not a trace of egotism.

His irrepressible spirit will ever be a presence, and an inspiration, in the many lives fortunate enough to have been touched by his.

I join with Gail Shaffer, Jim Baldwin, Tom Matthews, Bill Brown, Barbara Chocky, Teresa Davenport Carter, Cheryl Parsons Reul, Maggie Quinn, Barbara Kozack, Sue DiDonato, Gene Labocetta, Ginny Kintz, Sam Messina and Michael's many other friends and colleagues in mourning his loss.

"Faith, hope and love, and the greatest of these is love." Michael, all who knew you loved you. Our lasting tribute to you is to carry on your goodness in our own lives and to others.

IN HONOR OF FATHER WILLIAM F.  
TEZIE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Father William F. Tezie, a caring and devoted man who has served as a pastor for more than 44 years. This is a particularly special time for Father Tezie as he celebrates his retirement, his 25th anniversary as pastor of St. John Nepomucene's Church, and his 70th birthday.

Father Tezie was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but shortly thereafter his family moved to Lakewood, Ohio and eventually to Rocky River. He attended St. Christopher Grade School and graduated from Rocky River High School. In 1948, Father Tezie entered Gregory Minor Seminary in Cincinnati and later graduated from St. Mary Major Seminary in Cleveland.

Since his ordination on May 19, 1956, Father Tezie has shared his commitment and faith with six different parishes throughout Ohio. Before he began his remarkable 25-year reign as pastor at St. John Nepomucene's Church in 1975, he provided nearly 20 wonderful years of dedicated service to the parishes at St. Richard's Church in North Olmsted, St. John's Church in Akron, St. Cyril and Methodius's Church in Lakewood, St. Mary's of the Falls Church in Olmsted Falls, and St. Francis Xavier's Church in Medina. In 1991, the Diocese of Cleveland presented the Award of Excellence as outstanding pastor to Father Tezie for his exemplary service to Catholic education.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Father William J. Tezie on his retirement, his anniversary and his birthday. I, along with the St. John Nepomucene Parish, wish to thank this incredible man for the lifetime of faithful and loving service he has given.

ST. ANN OF THE DUNES ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate St. Ann of the Dunes Roman Catholic Church, in Beverly Shores, Indiana, as it celebrated its 50th anniversary as a parish this past Sunday, September 10, 2000. I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate Father John B. Barasinski, pastor, on this joyous occasion.

Adjacent to the scenic Indiana Dunes National Park, St. Ann of the Dunes celebrated its half-century of history during a special mass last Sunday with Bishop Dale Melczek and the Reverend Charles Doyle, who presided over the church as its pastor for 30 of its 50 years.

From humble beginnings, St. Ann of the Dunes began as a nomadic church, taking up weekly residence wherever it could find space. Parishioners held services in houses, restaurants, and even a fire station, until 1954, when Helen Wood donated five acres that were once home to the Beverly Shores Golf Course. On this donated land, parishioners built a simple, rectangular church which served them well until 1971, when this building underwent extensive renovations and additions. St. Ann of the Dunes parish continues to be home to a close-knit congregation.

With many of its members descended from Lithuanians and Poles, evidence of Central European ethnic pride can be seen throughout the interior of the church. Numerous parishioners have used their artistic talents to beautify the facility. The altar and stained glass windows were hand-crafted and donated by church members. Parishioner and local artisan, Richard Kiebdaj, carved the candlesticks and baptismal font. He also created the main crucifix in the church, which is made from amber donated by various members of the parish.

Sharing its geography with the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, St. Ann of the Dunes' peaceful setting is inviting not only to the people of Beverly Shores and surrounding communities, but also to the visitors from the nearby state and national park campgrounds. During the summer months, parishioners and travelers come to celebrate mass outdoors in the beautiful and natural setting of the neighboring park amphitheater.

The generosity of the parishioners is typical of the care and dedication they show for the church and each other. The parishioners are committed to a tithing program, dedicating 10 percent of the weekly parish collection for local, national and international causes to assist people in need.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the parish family of St. Ann of the Dunes, under the current guidance of Father John B. Barasinski, as they celebrate their 50th anniversary. All past and present parishioners and pastors should be proud of the numerous contributions they have made out of the love for their church and devotion to their community throughout the past 50 years.

HONORING PRIME MINISTER ATAL  
BIHARI VAJPAYEE OF INDIA

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee of India. As you know, the Prime Minister will be addressing a joint session of Congress to provide us with his personal perspective on the role India plays and will play in our new world order and economy.

U.S. foreign policy is increasingly focusing on the importance of India, and appropriately so. India is slated to out-populate China by 2035. It is an important strategic democracy in a volatile and strategically important geographic region—a region for which there are hopes of permanent peace.

Since India's inception 53 years ago as an independent country, it has maintained a constitution based on the same democratic principles that our Founding Fathers valued. The Indian Constitution safeguards all its people from all forms of discrimination on grounds of race, religion, creed or sex. It guarantees freedom of speech, expression and belief, assembly and association, migration, and acquisition of property. It maintains a government where five national parties and 14 prominent state parties can co-exist in a coalition government.

Furthermore, India reaffirmed its commitment to human rights when it signed the Warsaw Declaration in June of this year. This declaration emphasized the interdependence between peace, development, human rights and democracy. Signatories agreed on the right of every person to have equal protection under the law; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of thought; equal access to education; freedom of peaceful assembly; access to a competent, independent and impartial judiciary and that all human rights—whether civil, cultural, economic political or social be promoted and protected.

Moreover, India is also making its mark as an economic entity. For the past 10 years, the U.S. information technology (IT) industry has made increasing investments in India. They have recognized that India is capable of providing an educated, ambitious workforce that can meet the needs of the world's technology-driven economy. This has allowed India to help cultivate the growth of its IT sector. India has successfully educated its workforce with IT skills and established successful partnerships with industry leaders. India is second only to the United States in the number of Microsoft-certified professionals.

India recognizes the important link between political freedom and economic development. As India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru said "We talk of freedom, but today political freedom does not take us very far unless there is economic freedom. Indeed, there is no such thing as freedom for a man who is starving or for a country that is poor." This symbiotic relationship between economic success and personal freedom is the foundation for a just, stable world order.

The prioritization of economic success and personal freedom is also reflected in our Indian-American population. There are over 1.5 million Indian-Americans, and their contributions to engineering and technology, art and

literature, and education and culture are prominent across the nation. They work in our hospitals as doctors, they start local businesses as entrepreneurs, and they serve in our government as public servants. They fill our temples, teach our children and participate in our civic processes, and so embody and exemplify the ideals of the American Dream.

As a member of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, I recognize that it is time for the United States to further its relationship with India. Our economic and political relationships with India and Prime Minister Vajpayee have accelerated greatly in recent years. President Clinton urged us further along this path with his visit this past March to India. The President met with government officials, traveled in India with Indian-Americans as his foot soldiers, addressed their parliament, and met with India's citizens. Through these exchanges, the United States strengthens and prioritizes its relationship with India. I am especially proud of the fact that in my district, some of the finest citizens of Indian heritage have been contributors to our economic and social fabric. We complement our relationship with India by recognizing the importance of our Indian-American community. We validate it through continued dialogue and discourse.

---

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION  
CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNI-  
VERSARY OF THE UNITED NA-  
TIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR  
REFUGEES

---

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today, I am proud to introduce a resolution which honors and recognizes the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the occasion of its 50th anniversary for its contributions on behalf of the world's refugees. On Decem-

ber 14, 2000, UNHCR will mark a half-century of helping millions of the world's most vulnerable people. I am pleased that Representatives BENJAMIN GILMAN, SAM GEJDENSON, CHRISTOPHER SMITH, and TOM LANTOS have joined me as original cosponsors on this legislation.

UNHCR has been mandated by the United Nations to lead and coordinate international action for the world-wide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. It is one of the world's principal humanitarian organizations helping 23 million people in more than 140 countries.

Mrs. Sadako Ogata has served as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees now for nearly 10 years. It is one of the toughest jobs and Mrs. Ogata has done a superb job of bringing both professionalism and compassion to the organization over her decade of service.

This resolution also calls on the international community to work together with UNHCR in efforts to ensure that host countries uphold humanitarian and human rights principles for refugees, to lessen the impact of refugees on host countries, and to promote the safe voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement of refugees.

I would urge my colleagues to adopt this legislation.

---

TRIBUTE TO NORM SILLS

---

**HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Norm Sills of Salisbury, Connecticut, for being named to the Appalachian Trail Conference's (ATC) Honor Roll of Volunteers. In this 75th anniversary year of the Appalachian Trail, the ATC is recognizing 75 individuals for their commitment to the trail. The honor roll seeks to recognize people for their dedication to the trail based

upon the number of hours each has worked, their willingness to mentor new volunteers and their overall leadership skills.

Over the last 34 years, Mr. Sills, has clearly exhibited all of these qualities. A retired farmer, Mr. Sills has contributed over 2,500 hours of his time to help maintain the Appalachian Trail. In addition to his work on the trail itself, Mr. Sills is co-editor of the Massachusetts-Connecticut Appalachian Trail Guide and a 34-year member of the Appalachian Mountain Club. The Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC) is one of many organizations that helps to coordinate maintenance of the trail, largely by volunteers. Founded in 1876 as a hiking and climbing club, the AMC is now responsible for maintaining 122 miles of the Trail in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. AMC has created a 4,200 person nationwide volunteer network that spent 181,500 hours in 1999 alone managing this national treasure.

First established in 1925, the Appalachian Trail Conference linked several northern hiking groups, such as the AMC, regional planning groups and the then young national forest system to coordinate creation, and later maintenance, of the trail. In 1984, the National Park Service delegated day to day upkeep of the trail and the accompanying Forest Service lands to the ATC. The trail now runs 2,167 miles from Maine to Georgia, through 14 states, and through my district, the northwest corner of Connecticut. The 14 states have collectively contributed over 180,000 acres through which the trail passes to the ATC.

No other nonprofit organization is responsible for the daily oversight of such a large tract of land or one with such a rich history. Volunteers, such as Mr. Sills, are crucial in ensuring the continuing use of the trail. Given Mr. Sills' longstanding dedication, there can be no doubt that Mr. Sills has been instrumental in maintaining the trail and he is truly deserving of this award. I congratulate Mr. Sills on this honor.