

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO BO SHAFER

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize Mr. Bo Shafer, who recently became the International President of the Kiwanis Club.

He is one of the finest men I know.

All who know Bo Shafer agree that he is a compassionate leader who serves our Country well. His dedication and commitment to community service and involvement are an example to everyone.

He has served for 33 years on the Salvation Army Board, raised millions of dollars for the Center of Hope and other organizations, and served as an elder and Sunday school teacher at the Second Presbyterian Church, just to name a few.

In 1995 he was named Community Leader of the Year by the Religious Heritage of America. Bo Shafer also served as United Way chairman in 1983 and co-chairman with his wife, Mary, in 1994.

Bo's devotion to community service can only be outdone by his commitment to family. Bo and Mary have been married for 33 years. They have a beautiful family, including the recent addition of their first grandchild, Christopher.

This Country would be a better place if we had more men like Bo Shafer.

I want to say thank you to a great Tennessean, a great American, my friend, Bo Shafer. I have included a copy of an article written in Kiwanis Magazine honoring Bo Shafer that I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From Kiwanis Magazine, Oct. 2000]

AT THE HEART OF BO SHAFER

(By Chuck Jonak)

At Cain Seed Hollow, Bo and Mary Shafer's family finds a Tennessean slice of paradise. Norris Lake laps lightly at its banks some 100 feet below the cottage's second-story deck. Leaves rustle, Hummingbirds flit about in zigzag flight. Vixen lazes away her dog's life, napping between the two rocking chairs where Bo and Mary watch the sun set over the river lake's distant horizon. The quite's so loud, you can hear yourself think.

Soaking up the serenity, Bo reflects on the countless good times centered on this rustic retreat he carved into a plot of sloping woods: a fireplace crackling on a winter's night with his beloved wife snuggling close; churning up homemade ice cream while his young daughter, Heidi, stands wide-eyed by his side; the scent of the forest as he cuts fallen trees with his teenage son, Andy; the inner-tube train filled with his kids' friends bouncing and laughing behind a slow-moving speedboat's wake. Soon, a grandchild (or two or three) will create new memories, gleefully playing below on his kids' swings—now still.

Bo counts his blessings. A life rich with love and joy, he's always strived to share it

with as many people as possible, and he will be afforded a global opportunity to expand upon a lifelong devotion to community service as Kiwanis' 2000-01 International President—while spreading his homespun "Boverbs":

"JOY COMES FROM GIVING; PLEASURE COMES FROM TAKING"

"I don't think people are born with a servant heart; I think we're born selfish," Bo theorizes. "And if you don't have spiritual help, you really don't have the right heart to do things for other people and expect nothing in return. When I ask people why they help others, the answer I usually get is that it makes them feel good. That's fine, but if you do it for that reason, that's not altruistic service."

Bo knows. His civic involvement, particularly in the fund-raising arena, in which he's raised millions of dollars, is as deep as his roots to his hometown of Knoxville, Tennessee. He always has devoted about 50 percent of his waking hours to community service of some form.

Consider a sampling: 33 years on the Salvation Army Board, including \$5 million raised for the Center of Hope as campaign co-chairman (with good friend and Knoxville Rotarian Dale Keasling); United Way chairman in 1983 and co-chairman (with Mary) in 1994, including \$1.6 million raised for McNabb Children and Youth Center as campaign co-chairman (again with Keasling); Second Presbyterian Church elder and Sunday school teacher for 31 years; and 1995 Community Leader of the Year by the Religious Heritage of America.

"WE ARE BLESSED TO BE A BLESSING TO OTHERS"

"With United Way, I'd visit agencies and learn more and more about how many people need help," President Bo says. "I really learned how blessed I am, which I've talked about a thousand times. We all are, you know, because I've seen some real, real problems that just break your heart. And those types of things change your life. That's one of the reasons I love Kiwanis, because we're the people on the other end. We're so lucky to be able to help others."

Bo's servant heart was nurtured by his parents. His mother, Evelyn, age 93, with whom he lunches nearly every Wednesday, has a master's degree in child development. She taught school for a while but then stayed home to raise Bo, his twin sister, and his brother and other sister.

His father, Alex, who died in 1967, was the son of a West Virginia railroad machinist, an insurance agent, and a Knoxville Kiwanian. In 1965 alone, he was the Kentucky-Tennessee Kiwanis District governor, the Knoxville Elk Club exalted leader, and a local school board member. Still, Bo's dad—and his mother—always were involved in their children's activities.

"DON'T WORRY THAT YOUR CHILDREN AREN'T LISTENING TO YOU; WORRY THAT THEY'RE WATCHING YOU"

"I had a very supportive family. My parents were the biggest influence on me by far, and my daddy influenced me most on community service," Bo recalls. "He had a good heart; he always was helping people."

Born February 1, 1937, Bo had an active childhood, especially in sports. He was on the high school basketball and track teams,

and he excelled at football, earning all-state honors and a scholarship to the University of Tennessee (UT) in Knoxville.

Notably, he was a charter member of the West High School Key Club, and then he became a charter member of the UT Circle K club. Years later when Bo was the Circle K club's Kiwanis sponsor, he helped it form a Big Brothers chapter.

In college, football—which is taken very seriously at UT—occupied much of his time. A six-foot-two-inch, 220-pound "average" tackle who played iron-man football (offense and defense) for the Volunteers, he saw a lot of action as a junior and was a first-stringer his senior year. (The Vols went to the 1956 Sugar Bowl with tailback Johnny Majors and to the 1957 Gator Bowl.)

Bo was more than just a jock, though: His senior year, he was elected student government president. He graduated in 1959 with a bachelor's degree in business.

Then it was off to the United States Army for 18 months with his Reserve Officers' Training Corps commission. He was a first lieutenant in the military police with a logistical command unit stationed in Metz, France, for more than a year. He credits that experience (as well as seven years in the US Army Reserve) for enhancing his leadership skills.

Returning home, Bo began the pursuit of his career aspirations and soon opened the Shafer Insurance Agency with his father in 1963. (Today, the agency has 17 employees, including his son, who also is a UT business grad.)

"NOTHING WORTHWHILE IS EASY"

"I wrote a paper in the ninth grade about being an insurance agent; that's what I wanted to be," Bo says. "My daddy never came home and complained about the business; he just talked about it positively. I never had another thing that I ever wanted to do except to follow in his footsteps."

Well, almost nothing. By 1966, Bo was active in the Kiwanis Club of Knoxville (having joined in 1962 with his father's gentle persuasion) as the club's sponsor for the UT Circle K's, and, in Mary's words, was "the most eligible bachelor in town." Now, it seems that Mary, who was a UT education major, a former Miss Knoxville contestant (who won Miss Congeniality), and the Sweetheart of Circle K, had been spotted on campus by Bo.

"THE REASON GUYS DON'T ASK OUT GIRLS IS BECAUSE WE'RE HUGE CHICKENS"

In September 1966, Mary was helping to organize a benefit fashion show. Knowing that Bo was in the military, she phoned him to ask if he would model in his uniform. He declined but said, "You sure sound pretty; I'm going to come downtown and see you," which he did. (What a line!)

Though Mary had a boyfriend at the time, Bo was persistent, and they eventually began dating. She recalls that on their first date, they went to his office, and some little boys stopped by with their report cards. He had a practice of rewarding these disadvantaged kids with a dollar for good grades, which he did, and then he sent the boys on their way, reminding them to brush their teeth.

"I just thought he was the nicest, most others-centered person I had ever met," Mary recalls. "He has a real heart for other people. He never gets mad. He doesn't talk about others. He doesn't get upset with people, always giving them the benefit of the doubt. I mean, He's just a good person."

• 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.

Bo had an equally positive impression of Mary: "I had dated lots of girls, but I never had the inclination to ask one of them to marry me," he says. "I knew within three weeks that Mary was the one. She is such a good-hearted person. I was ready to marry her right away."

They waited until the following September. "We've had as near a perfect marriage as possible; never had an argument in 33 years," Bo says. "I'm a lucky man."

So are their daughter and son. Mary worked as a substitute teacher briefly, but then she stayed home, because she and Bo believe children need a devoted mother's care and comfort.

"MOTHERS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN THE WORLD, AREN'T THEY? YOU EVER SEE AN ATHLETE SAY 'HI, DADDY,' ON TELEVISION?"

"When you think about it, mothers are critical to society, because they're raising the next generation," Mary says. "We put our futures in mothers' hands."

Responsible fatherhood counts a lot too, of course, and Bo always stressed the importance of good character and trust. "It takes 20 years to build a reputation, but it only takes one minute to ruin it," he says. "I told my kids there's a difference between reputation and character: Reputation is what people think about you, and character is what you really are. Your character is determined by what you do when nobody's looking."

Mary and Bo clearly succeeded at parenting. Heidi, 29, taught third grade before giving birth to Christopher this past March and deciding to stay home with her newborn. "You hear about families whose parents never spent any time with them and never told them they love them, and that's just the opposite of ours," says Heidi, who fondly remembers her weekly before-school breakfasts with her dad. "You never doubted that they were there for you, and that they loved you."

"'I LOVE YOU' IS THE HARDEST THING IN THE WORLD TO GET OUT. HOW DUMB IS THAT?"

Andy, 27, continues in his father's footsteps in Kiwanis and other civic groups. "We always have been a family of example," he notes. "Heidi and I both saw how much our parents helped other people, so it was natural for me to become a Kiwanian."

Though it's not a "Boverb," it is true that into every life some rain must fall. The past year has rained two traumatic events on the Shafer family: Mary's recurrence of cancer (which now is in remission) and an automobile accident that killed Bo's 28-year-old nephew. Still, they keep a positive attitude.

"PROBLEMS CAN MAKE YOU BETTER OR BITTER"

"You realize how important it is to do what you need to do now, instead of waiting to get to it later, because later may not be here," Bo says. "(The cancer) really has made us a better couple, love each other better, and love life more. It can make you a better person."

Mary echoes his sentiments: "When you are threatened with a terminal illness, it makes you realize how precious life is. You look at leaves and see that they're absolutely gorgeous. And it helps you realize what's really important."

"QUIT COMPLAINING, AND START APPRECIATING LIFE"

Bo claims he altered his perspective on life and quit complaining in 1983 when he was the United Way chairman: "I held a crack baby in my arms, and I looked at this little girl and said, 'What did she do to deserve this?' The answer was 'nothing.' And I asked, 'What did I do to deserve not to be there?' And the answer was 'nothing.'"

"We're blessed beyond most of the world's wildest dreams. We don't even know what a

problem is; we have to make them up. The problems we complain about, most people would love to have: 'The transmission is out in my third car. My steak wasn't tender enough. The ride's too long in the airplane.' I tell them to look out the window and think about crossing the ocean on the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria and shut your mouth!" he concludes with a laugh.

Bo is well aware of the real problems in the world. He recounts an experience in the Philippines where he saw 4,000 families squashed together in houses the size of a car—with no water, no sewers, no electricity. "When I was leaving," he notes, "I noticed five little girls practicing Kiwanis' second Object (the Golden Rule)—picking lice out of each other's hair."

Not surprisingly, Bo has a theory about humankind's woes. He calls it "10-80-10": 10 percent of people do something about problems; 80 percent of people don't notice problems; and 10 percent of people cause problems.

"HAVE YOU GOT 'A ROUND TUIT' "

Bo recalls another apropos anecdote: "I went to a funeral years ago, and I asked a guy who was a friend of the guy who died, 'Who's going to take his place?' He looked down at the ground, kicked a rock, and said, 'He didn't leave a vacancy.' And that's what happens when somebody doesn't do anything for anybody but themselves. If you don't love other people, who's going to miss you? Most people don't ever get around to helping others. You need something that helps you get around to it, and Kiwanis is a catalyst."

It certainly has been for Bo. He is the epitome of an active Kiwanian: 38 years in the Knoxville club with 32 years of perfect attendance; 1975-76 club president; chairman of numerous club committees; 10 years as Key Club sponsor, and another five as Circle K sponsor; 1982-83 lieutenant governor; chairman of numerous district committees; 1988-89 Kentucky-Tennessee District governor (distinguished); a member of the International Board since 1994; and so on and so on.

"A FISH GETS CAUGHT BECAUSE IT DOESN'T KEEP ITS MOUTH SHUT"

By his own admission, though, Bo never had a driving ambition to reach district and International leadership positions. He had to be talked into running for district governor and International Trustee. Lexington, Kentucky, Kiwanian John Gorrell, the district's 1989-90 governor, was one of the individuals encouraging Bo, and Past International President Aubrey Irby was another.

"I was a lieutenant governor when Aubrey made his official visit to our district," Bo explains, "and he told me: 'Bo, you ought to go further, but don't run for any job. If the door opens, just go through it. If that one doesn't open, another one will.' Well, the doors opened, I went through them, and here I am."

"Now, it's an unbelievable honor and privilege to be President—to be able to say I represent Kiwanians. I'm always amazed when I visit Kiwanians at the dedication they have. There are so many people who are really dedicated Kiwanians."

Count President Bo among them, and watch for him to be a true motivator, building enthusiasm wherever he goes. And foremost among his goals is growth—but as a way to a means. "Growth isn't my real goal; helping more people is," he clarifies.

When it comes to enthusiasm about Kiwanis and the need for more service through growth—stand back and listen to Bo go:

"People aren't joining Kiwanis because we're not asking. We've talked ourselves into thinking that nobody wants to join Kiwanis,

and that is not right. Surveys show that young adults want to do more (service work), but no one asks them. That's exactly what we need to start doing. As soon as we start asking, our organization is going to grow."

"IDEAS ARE EASY; EXECUTION IS WHAT'S HARD"

"What you have to do is when you're around someone, you should be a Kiwanian and start talking about Kiwanis. And you don't say, 'Do you want to join the Kiwanis club?' What I always say is how lucky we are to be able to help other people and talk about a Kiwanis project. Tell people what Kiwanis does, and ask, 'Would you be interested in helping us help other people, especially children?'"

"I talk about what a privilege it is to be able to help others. It's not a duty; it's a privilege. I think in everybody's heart they want to help people, and we need to appeal to that side of it. Hardly anybody can say no when you talk in that context. And the people who say no, well, we don't want them in Kiwanis anyway."

"We need to show people what it's like to be a good Kiwanian. If we show them—be happy, have the right attitude, have a smile on your face—they'll be more inclined to join. It's important to be positive, not negative. People just have to look at the pluses instead of the minuses."

"In my opinion, if a club is not willing to grow, we need to form another one in the same town with young people. I was up at the lake a few years ago, and I saw this great big, strong-looking oak tree. I looked at it and said, 'Man, that thing's been there a long time.' I came back the next week, and that oak tree was down. But I looked around and noticed all these little oak saplings growing around it. And I said, 'The woods are OK,' and then I thought of Kiwanis."

"NOTHING GOOD HAPPENS UNLESS YOU MAKE IT HAPPEN"

"All we need to do is get a passion to grow. There is about one Kiwanian per 20,000 people in the world, and about 50 percent of the world needs help. We have so much to do, and that's why we need to grow. Getting other people to help us help others is an easy project, if we make that a passion."

"If we can get the leadership—starting from the very top—to start talking positively about how lucky we are and change that attitude, shoot, we can grow like gangbusters. If we talk about Kiwanis in a positive manner, then people will want to join."

"The more people we ask, the more new members we'll have and more people will stay who are going to be the right kind of members—active members."

Get the message? You will. President Bo plans on making it crystal-clear during his time in Kiwanis' highest office. And while he's at it, he'll be stressing a few other points as well.

Among them will be Kiwanis' sponsored programs—from K-Kids to Circle K. He believes Kiwanians need to pay more attention to these young volunteers.

"Our biggest problem is Kiwanians not going to their meetings and not being personally involved," Bo says. "We need to teach youngster about giving. Teaching them that is one of the most important things we can do, because they're in their formative years, and if they learn to help others, well, that changes the world."

Which leads to another focal point for Bo: the Worldwide Service Project and its successful completion. "I used to say, 'We can't change the world, but each one of us can change a life,'" he says. "But now I realize we literally are changing the world by virtually eliminating IDD (iodine deficiency disorders)."

You also can expect Bo to dig into his pockets and pass out an endless supply of his trademark Super Bubble gum. (For the record, he buys about 20,000 pieces annually from Hackney Cash and Carry on Dale Avenue in Knoxville.) He began the tradition with a United Way fund-raising campaign slogan in 1982: "Don't gum up the works by not doing your part."

When he's completed his year as Kiwanis' impassioned ambassador, Bo will return to his hometown and his home club with more stories and more sayings. If you go looking for him, though, you might need to drive over to Cain Seed Hollow, because that's where he and Mary love to be.

You'll probably find him cutting wood, building, and adding touches to the 28-foot by 70-foot "cabin" he's constructed over the past 25 years with its rough-cut-oak exterior and wall-to-wall wooden interior. ("I didn't plan for it to be this big when I first had it in mind," Bo says. "I just love to build.")

You might arrive as he's sawing two-by-fours for another new deck while listening to a UT football game on the radio ("I guarantee I won't be sitting around watching television," he says), whistling away, happy as can be.

Or maybe you'll catch Mary and Bo on those rocking chairs, waiting for another gorgeous sunset, quietly thanking God for another beautiful day.

AUTHORIZING AN INTERPRETIVE CENTER NEAR DIAMOND VALLEY LAKE, CALIFORNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. MARY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mrs. BONO. Madam Speaker, I join my colleagues, Representatives KEN CALVERT, JERRY LEWIS, DUNCAN HUNTER, GRACE NAPOLITANO, RON PACKARD, GARRY MILLER, and JOE BACA in support of H.R. 4187, which provides funding and other assistance for the creation of the Western Archeology and Paleontology Center in southern California's Riverside County, in close proximity to the Diamond Valley Lake Reservoir.

This facility will serve as both an interpretive center and museum to ensure the protection and preservation of the many prehistoric archaeological and paleontological findings uncovered during the lake's construction. These discoveries included rock paintings and carvings, bone and stone tools, pottery, a partial mammoth skeleton, mastodon tusks, and much more. A system of trails will be designed around the perimeter of the lake for use by pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles.

From the initial stages of discussion, this center has benefited from the guidance provided by the University of California at Riverside and a consortium of local individuals and organizations. The House report language directs the Secretary of the Interior to work with the University, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD), and local stakeholders in establishing and operating the center.

The State of California has already contributed \$6 million dollars to the establishment of the Western Center, and more than \$10 million dollars has been included in this year's state budget for the construction and maintenance of the center.

Diamond Valley Lake is the largest man-made lake in southern California. It was constructed at a cost of \$2.1 billion dollars, over a period of ten years. This project, located near the communities of Hemet, San Jacinto and Temecula in California's 44th congressional district, will provide an essential emergency water supply for the residents of the Los Angeles basin and the surrounding communities.

While Diamond Valley Lake will fulfill a critical water need for southern California, the unexpected benefit of this project was the discovery of a significant scientific treasure trove—the largest repository of prehistoric fossils in southern California. The establishment of a center and museum that will preserve these unique resources for future generations will benefit not only the people of California, but, the entire nation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to also extend my appreciation to Chairman YOUNG and HANSEN for their efforts on behalf of this bill, and urge my colleagues to pass this important legislation.

IN TRIBUTE TO WALTER BRENNAN AND JOEL MCCREA

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to two stars from my home in Ventura County, California, who made their mark on the world as screen legends and in Ventura County as good neighbors.

The duo will be honored this weekend with a statue in Old Town in Camarillo.

My best screen memories of Walter Brennan are probably the same as many—that of the shuffling, wizened and crotchety patriarch Grandpa Amos in *The Real McCoys*. *The Real McCoys* was "a moral show . . . about the love of a family," in the words of Kathleen "Kate McCoy" Nolan. We could use more of that fare on television today.

No brag, just fact.

Walter Brennan became Amos McCoy after a successful career on the big screen. Walter Brennan died in Oxnard, California, in 1974 at the age of 80, but his film career—which began in 1927—didn't end until a year later when his last film, *Smoke in the Wind*, was released.

In all, Walter Brennan acted in 186 films and three television series, not to count the singular TV shows in which he appeared. Mr. Brennan was the first actor to win the Best Supporting Oscar and the first to win three Oscars.

But to his neighbors in Moorpark, where he lived for some 20 years, the film and television star was just Mr. Brennan. It's fitting that a statute to Walter Brennan will grace Old Town Camarillo. Walter Brennan twice served as the city's grand marshal and his son lives in the city. A daughter still makes Moorpark her home.

Joel McCrea made his home in Moorpark Road at the foot of the Norwegian Grade, where his grandson still lives.

Joel McCrea began his career as a movie stuntman and landed his first starring role in *The Silver Horde*. He starred in dozens of more films throughout the 1930s and '40s. In

the '50s, he starred as Ranger Jase Pearson in the television series *Tales of the Texas Rangers*.

Cry Blood, Apache, which was released in 1970, was a family affair. Joel McCrea and his son, Jody, starred in the film, and Jody McCrea also produced it.

Much of the McCrea Ranch now serves the public as parkland.

Mr. Speaker, Walter Brennan and Joel McCrea enriched our lives in many ways. I know my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to their memories.

TRIBUTE TO MS. LAURA J. CLARK OF DOTHAN, AL

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

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Ms. Laura J. Clark and her mother for sharing their extraordinary talent with the Children's Advocacy Centers. These ladies have gone to great lengths to fight child abuse. They have turned the misery and shame of child abuse into a beautiful song. Through music, they are reaching out to abused children and adults who were abused as children.

Ms. Clark and her mother are donating the profits of the compact disc and tape sales to the Southeast Alabama Child Advocacy Center.

Mr. Speaker, I enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the lyrics to "For the Children" so that others might have the opportunity read these words and find comfort in the song's message.

FOR THE CHILDREN (MUSIC AND LYRICS BY JO JOHNSON, ARRANGED BY BUDDY SKIPPER)

I need a safety blanket, I need a secret place to hide
I need someone to listen to me when I tell them I hurt inside
I have nightmares in the daytime then I cry myself to sleep
Where's an angle to watch over me when I pray "my soul to keep"?
I know you can't believe it, our stories break your heart in two
I know you can never see it but it's happening yes it's happening believe us it's true
We've got to make it right for the children
Got to give them hope and heal their broken hearts
We've got to make it right for the children
Let them learn of love instead of hate and ask them to forgive us because we're so late
We've got to take despair from the children
Got to let them know how much we care
We've got to make it right for the children
And with God's help we'll do the right thing we'll open up our arms
Yes with God's help we'll do the right thing and make sure that the children will come to no more harm
We've got to make it right for the children
Got to give them hope and heal their broken hearts
We've got to make it right for the children
For the children
We will make it right.

IN HONOR OF MARCUS STEELE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the memory of Mr. Marcus Steele, a sophomore at Cleveland Central Catholic High School who died tragically on October 13, 2000 during a football game against Trinity.

It is always devastating to hear stories about the untimely deaths of young people, but it is even more difficult when the tragedy strikes close to home. There is a void in the hearts of many in the city of Cleveland today, as we say good-bye to this loved and respected young man. Marcus didn't knowingly put himself into harms way; he was simply playing the game that he loved. We cannot explain why he was taken from us at such a young age, but we must do our best to reflect upon the positive ways in which Marcus touched our lives.

Marcus was a warm, caring individual who was genuinely admired by all those around him. His classmates and teammates describe him as open, motivated, jovial and popular. Marcus will be remembered most for his catching smile and his dedication to and appreciation for his family and friends. Also, as a linebacker and running back on the football team and as a key member of the basketball team, Marcus's wealth of athletic talent will certainly be missed on the playing fields at Cleveland Central Catholic. In characterizing him as an athlete, football coach Paul Cunningham said, "Marcus never held anything back in practice, and he played the game that way too. He was a hard-nosed kid with a real future in this sport. You don't replace him. Marcus was one of a kind."

Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I ask my fellow colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in remembering Marcus Steele. He was a fine young man who will surely be missed by all who knew him. I also wish to take this opportunity to extend my sincere condolences and sympathy to his family and friends and the staff, classmates, coaches and teammates of Marcus Steele at Cleveland Central Catholic High School. May you find the faith and strength to carry you through this difficult time.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER
CONGRESSMAN ROMAN PUCINSKI

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, despite the Vice President's claim to have invented the Internet, a strong case can be made that former Congressman Roman Pucinski (D-Chicago) had a lot to do with this development. A Chicago Sun-Times article from the Casual Friday Column of Friday, October 29, 1999, referred to this interesting fact, and I am pleased to share it with my colleagues.

"POOCH" MAY BE THE FATHER OF NET

On October 20, 1969, history was made when the first e-mail was sent on ARPANET, the predecessor of today's Internet.

So if you think presidential hopeful Al Gore "invented" the Internet, you're sadly mistaken.

Another pol can lay claim to inventing the Net. None other than Chicago's own Roman C. Pucinski, 80, the retired Democratic congressman, one-time Chicago alderman and longtime Chicago Sun-Times reporter.

Roman's daughter, Aurelia, Cook County Circuit Court clerk, let us know the other day that the elder Pucinski was the real father of the Internet. She shared old press releases and speeches on the subject with Casual Friday. We even saw "Pooch's" original notes.

On Jan. 17, 1963, Pucinski proposed a national scientific computer network. He chaired the House Education and Labor Committee, which voted a sum "not to exceed \$7,000" to begin studies on the computer network. Proud daughter Aurelia suggests that Roman proposed National Information System ultimately evolved into today's Internet. Maybe it did.

In a speech in 1965, Pucinski said he foresaw scientists having pocket-size TVs that tied in with the world. Shades of Palm Pilots.

"In a matter of seconds, a scientist will be able to communicate and interrogate the world's storehouse of information and reproduce instantly any article or portion he may need," Pucinski said.

Sounds like Yahoo! And other Web directories and search engines!

Back in the days when computer punch cards were symbols of high tech, Pucinski predicted that the computer industry someday would "stand beside steel, transportation, auto production and building construction as one of this nation's basic industries—holding out great hope for employment not only among the young but also among the old." What a master of understatement.

Footnote: Chicago booster Pucinski wanted the university-based data center to be based here. If it has unfolded that way, maybe Silicon Prairie would have put the Silicon Valley in its shadow, maybe it still will. Let's win one for the Pooch.

HONORING THE 119TH AIR
CONTROL SQUADRON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, after 50 years as a mobile, tactical radar unit, the 119th Air Control Squadron, commanded by Lt. Col. John F. White at McGhee Tyson Air Base in the Second District of Tennessee, is observing its half-century of service this month.

This is also a unique and interesting time for the squadron, as it will be the oldest Air National Guard unit in East Tennessee to move to the United States Space Command.

The Space Command was looking for a unit that had a depth of experience in command and control, running an operations center for a general office, controlling forces, movement of forces, the operations of forces, and responding to other tasks. The 119th Air Control Squadron matched these qualifications and demands perfectly.

The unit was federally recognized 50 years ago on October 6, 1950, while located on Sutherland Avenue at the former site of McGhee Tyson Airport in west Knoxville. It

was called to active duty in 1952 to Otis Air Force Base in Massachusetts. It has been at its present location at McGhee Tyson Air Base since 1956.

Over the past decade, the unit has completed seven major Air Force command inspections. The last one was in 1996 at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico when the unit received the highest rating ever given an air squadron during an Operational Readiness Inspection.

The 119th Squadron has been awarded six Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards, two Joint Meritorious Service Awards, two National Guard Meritorious Service Awards, and two Air Guard Outstanding Mission Support Squadron Awards.

Mr. Speaker, I know that I join with the citizens of the 2nd District in congratulating Lt. Col. John F. White and the 119th Squadron for their service and devotion to the people of East Tennessee and the world. I want to wish them all the luck in the future on their new missions and endeavors. I ask my fellow colleagues and other readers of the RECORD to join me in thanking the 119th Squadron for their many years of service and contributions to East Tennessee and the United States. Our Nation is certainly a better place because of people like those who serve in the beloved 119th Air Control Squadron.

RECOGNIZING JOSEPH PHELPS

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Joseph Phelps for his outstanding leadership role in making health care accessible to all members of our community. Mr. Phelps will be honored by the St. Helena Hospital Foundation for being a key supporter of many important health, cultural and educational organizations in Napa Valley.

Upon graduation from college, where he studied engineering and construction management, Joseph Phelps spent three years as a naval officer in the Pacific during the Korean War. After returning from duty, he presided over the expansion of a small local firm into a nationally prominent construction organization.

In 1972, Mr. Phelps developed the Joseph Phelps Vineyards, located in Spring Valley near St. Helena, CA. The vineyards stretch across a 600-acre ranch that is characterized by rolling hills, California native oaks, and 160 acres of tended vines.

Over the years, Mr. Phelps has not only established one of the most respected benchmarks of California wine quality, but has contributed to numerous health care benefits in the community, including the establishment of the health resource library at The Women's Center of St. Helena Hospital.

Additionally, Mr. Phelps is a major supporter of the annual Napa Valley Wine Auction, which has become the nation's largest and most successful charity wine auction. The auction has raised over \$20 million for such critical programs as Napa Women's Emergency Services, Hospice of Napa Valley, Planned Parenthood, and Healthy Moms and Babies.

Mr. Phelps will be honored for these and many other contributions at the St. Helena

Hospital Foundation's annual gala in November, of which the proceeds will support seminars, support groups, community outreach and diagnostic testing at The Women's Center of St. Helena Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we acknowledge and honor Mr. Joseph Phelps for his continued support and tremendous contributions to the communities of Napa Valley.

PHYSICAL SECURITY OF
NATIONAL DEFENSE INFORMATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the following letter associated with my remarks of October 17 contained on page E1808 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FOR COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS, AND INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, September 29, 2000.

Hon. BOB RILEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE RILEY: This is in response to your letter to Secretary Cohen concerning the \$10 million that Congress appropriated in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-79) to be available only for retrofitting security containers that are under the control of, or that are accessible by, defense contractors. Secretary Cohen has asked me to respond since this is a matter under my direct purview. Thank you for your letter.

As you may be aware, the Joint Security Commission II, led by retired General Welch, addressed this issue in the Commission's report dated August 24, 1999. The Commission found that a program calling for industry to convert to the electronic lock would be potentially expensive with little commensurate benefit in terms of improved security. The Commission estimated that the cost of such a program for only 5 of the many Defense Contractors would exceed \$100 million. The Commission further recommended that these funds would be better spent to augment the Defense Security Service's National Industrial Security Program and to provide at least some of the wherewithal for expediting the personnel security process for industry. The threats we face are not from people breaking into locked containers, but rather from computer network attacks, signal intercepts, and security cleared insiders who compromise national security.

After careful consideration, Secretary Cohen earlier this year concluded that "retrofitting industry locks would impose a large expense on taxpayers without a commensurate security benefit," and so advised Congress in his letter of January 18, 2000.

We understand and share your desire to improve the physical security of national defense information and will continue to work toward that goal.

Sincerely,

(*For Arthur L. Money.*)

WEST PAPUA, INDONESIA; THE
NEXT EAST TIMOR TRAGEDY

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I come before our colleagues and our great Nation tonight to discuss a disturbing matter I have raised before—the bloody struggle for freedom and democracy that is being waged halfway around the world in the Pacific by the courageous people of West Papua, a province subjugated by Indonesia and renamed Irian Jaya.

Although many of our colleagues are familiar with Indonesia's atrocious and despicable record of human rights violations in East Timor and West Timor—the world has neglected to address the parallel tragedy that is being played out as we speak in West Papua.

Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid, to his credit, has attempted to engage the people of West Papua, in a national dialogue to defuse the incredible tensions arising from four decades of military repression and violence perpetrated against the Papuan people. As part of his peace initiative, President Wahid expressly authorized Papuans to raise their Morning Star flags, a deeply emotional symbol of the Papuan people's desire for justice and self-determination.

In recent weeks, however, armed Indonesian security forces have violated President Wahid's order, perhaps based upon a conflicting directive from Vice President Megawati Sukarnoputri, and forcibly taken down Morning Star flags in the mountainside town of Wamena. This touched off a massive riot resulting in upwards of 58 deaths and dozens of injured citizens.

On Monday (October 9, 2000), Amnesty International reported that, "Indonesian security forces opened fire during attempts to forcibly remove Papuan flags flying in several locations in Wamena town." With hundreds of people taken into custody, Amnesty International stated that, "some of those released told local human rights monitors that they witnessed other detainees being tortured by the police. The police reportedly beat, kicked and used razor blades to torture those who refused to renounce support for Papuan independence." Amnesty International, in particular, took note that 15 individuals have been denied total access to their attorneys and families, raising fears that these Papuans are being tortured or subject to extrajudicial execution.

Mr. Speaker, these recent developments in Indonesia's campaign of violence against the Papuan people are shocking and reprehensible. However, I am not surprised by this ugly show of brutality, for it is nothing new. It is part and parcel of a long history of Jakarta's oppression of the native people of West Papua.

The first chapter in this tragic story began in 1961, when the people of West Papua, with the assistance of the Netherlands and Australia, prepared to declare independence from the Dutch, their former colonial master. This enraged Indonesia, which invaded West Papua and urged war against Holland. Skillfully playing the Communist card against the United States, Indonesia simultaneously threatened to become a Soviet ally, prompting

the United States to take Jakarta's side in the West Papua issue. Once the Dutch were advised by President Kennedy's administration that they could not count on United States backing in a conflict with Indonesia, the Netherlands ceased support for West Papua's independence and deserted the Papuan people. Indonesia was thus given a green light to ravage West Papua in 1963, destroying the Papuan people's dreams of freedom and self-determination.

In 1969, the second chapter unfolded, when the United Nations supervised a fraudulent referendum called the "Act of Free Choice", which, upon review, was clearly designed to give cover and official sanctioning of Indonesia's forced occupation of West Papua. West Papuans derisively refer to it as the "Act of No Choice", since only 1,025 delegates hand-picked by Jakarta were allowed to vote, with bribery and death threats used to coerce them. The rest of the 800,000 citizens of West Papua had absolutely no say in the rigged plebiscite. Despite calling for a "one person-one vote" referendum, the United Nations shamefully acquiesced and recognized the defective vote—a vote which, not surprisingly, was unanimous for West Papua to remain with Indonesia.

Since Indonesia and its military subjugated West Papua, the Papuan people have suffered under one of the most repressive and violent systems of colonial occupation in the twentieth century. Incredible as it may seem, Mr. Speaker, as the world witnessed in East Timor, the estimate of West Papuans who have been killed or who have simply vanished from the fact of the earth during the Indonesian occupation numbers in the hundreds of thousands. Papuans project that between 200,000 to 300,000 of their people have disappeared at the hands of the Indonesians.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years our Nation has rightfully intervened to stop ethnic cleansing and genocide, such as in Kosovo, yet for decades in West Papua the Indonesians have been allowed to commit outrageous human rights abuses of the highest magnitude.

Mr. Speaker, the depth and intensity of this conflict spanning four decades underscores the fact that the people of West Papua do not desire and will never accept being part of Indonesia. In all ways, manner and fashion, they are a people and culture dramatically distinct and apart from the rest of Indonesia.

In an attempt to overwhelm the Papuan people, the Indonesian Government has chosen a policy of mass transmigration, not unlike what China is doing in Tibet. The West Papuan people have been inundated with an annual influx of over 10,000 families from the rest of Indonesia. Already, the migrants threaten to outnumber the West Papuans, reducing the indigenous natives to a minority in their own homeland.

Mr. Speaker, the tragic situation in West Papua greatly concerns me. With Jakarta's renewed thirst for blood, I would ask that all of our colleagues join in urging the Indonesian Government to exercise restraint and immediately stop the killings and human rights violations in West Papua.

To that effect, Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, our colleagues—Representatives JOHN LEWIS, CYNTHIA MCKINNEY, LANE EVANS, DONALD PAYNE, ROBERT WEXLER, ALCEE HASTINGS and GREGORY MEEKS—joined me in a letter to President Clinton strongly expressing our deep

concerns with Indonesia's repression in West Papua and requesting that the "U.S. ensure that the Indonesian military and police refrain from any violent response" to the Papuan people's advocacy for independence. Our letter further requested the Administration to work with United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan in undertaking a thorough and complete review of the 1969 U.N. "Act of Free Choice".

I commend President Clinton for his forthright response and gracious letter, in which the President stated, "The U.S. response to events in West Papua is aimed at minimizing the likelihood of violence and promoting reconciliation between Papua and the Indonesian government." The President further stated " * * * we have strongly urged Indonesia to uphold justice, human rights, and the rule of law in Papua and to refrain from using tactics of repression similar to those that were condemned by the world community in East Timor. We will continue to impress on Indonesia's leaders the high costs associated with any attempt to use military-backed militias to incite violence or to intimidate the people of Papua."

I thank the President for his stated commitment to stop Indonesia's practices of brutality in West Papua and look forward to concrete, timely action from the Administration in response to the recent troubling developments in West Papua.

Mr. Speaker, as the leader of the free world and protector of the oppressed, our great Nation cannot in good conscience continue to look away as another nightmare like East Timor raises its ugly head. I ask our colleagues to hear the urgent pleas for help of the people of West Papua and take steps now with the Administration to prevent another East Timor massacre from taking place.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I submit the aforementioned letters regarding West Papua from our colleagues and President Clinton for the RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2000.

Hon. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,

President, *The White House, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are deeply concerned with recent developments in Papua, also known as West Papua or Irian Jaya, the eastern-most part of Indonesia. The Second Papuan People's Congress ended the first week of June with a declaration of independence from Indonesia, to which the Indonesian government responded by declaring it would take all action necessary to maintain the state's territorial integrity.

This independence declaration—dated retroactively to December 1, 1961, when Papuan leaders first declared Papua a sovereign nation separate from its Dutch colonial rulers—follows years of economic exploitation and human rights violations by the Indonesian government and military regime. The decisions of the Papuan Congress, attended by five hundred delegated representatives, more than two thousand others inside the hall and some twenty thousand supporters outside, reflect views held widely throughout the territory. While it is premature for the U.S. government to take a stand in favor or against the declaration adopted by the Papuan Congress, we feel that the State Department should at least demonstrate an understanding of the underlying reasons for the decision taken by the Papuan representatives.

The independence declaration of the Second Papuan People's Conference reflects over

thirty years of grievance resulting from a fraudulent Act of Free Choice held in 1969. A brutally repressive military regime organized the Act, refusing universal suffrage and convening an assembly of only 1,025 hand-picked men. They met under extreme duress and at gunpoint, resulting in an "unanimous" decision to remain with Indonesia. To its detriment, the United Nations, which was supposed to supervise the Act but was marginalized throughout the process, endorsed the results and has done virtually nothing to protect the rights and freedoms of the Papuan people since then.

The U.S. government must take responsibility for the diplomatic moves leading to the U.N.'s betrayal of the Papuans. U.S. administrations were instrumental in negotiating talks between Indonesia and the Netherlands about Papua, resulting in the New York Agreement in 1962 and the eventual Act of Free Choice. The talks, over which a U.S. diplomat preside, took place without any Papuan representation and were followed by six years of extreme repression capped by the denial of the right to a genuine act of self-determination. Having brokered an agreement providing for the Act of Free Choice, the U.S. government had a responsibility to ensure its fair implementation. Yet despite egregious human rights violations perpetrated against the Papuan people, the U.S. voted in favor of U.N. General Assembly Resolution 2504 of December 19 in 1969, recognizing the official inclusion of Papua in the Indonesian state.

Given the involvement of the U.S. in the aforementioned agreements, we request that the Administration call upon the U.N. Secretary General to undertake a thorough review of the 1969 Act of Free Choice. We remain deeply concerned about escalating activities in Papua of pro-Indonesia militia groups, similar to those that operated in East Timor, many of whom are linked to the Indonesian Armed Forces. We further request that the U.S. ensure that the Indonesian military and police refrain from any violent response to the declaration of independence, as has already been suggested by some in the Indonesian security forces and government. We will continue to diligently monitor the situation in Papua, particularly in the context of severe military repression throughout the Indonesian archipelago.

We thank you for your serious consideration of our requests and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, Donald M. Payne, Robert Wexler, Alcee L. Hastings, Cynthia A. McKinney, Lane Evans, John Lewis, Gregory W. Meeks.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, July 9, 2000.

Hon. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR ENI: Thank you for your letter regarding recent developments in West Papua, Indonesia.

The U.S. response to events in West Papua is aimed at minimizing the likelihood of violence and promoting reconciliation between Papua and the Indonesian government. Our policy is based on three principles.

First, we have reiterated our support for the territorial integrity of Indonesia. We continue to believe that a stable, democratic and united Indonesia is the key to continued stability in the region.

Second, we have publicly called for the Government of Indonesia to address the legitimate concerns of the residents of Papua within the context of a unified Indonesia. We strongly support a meaningful dialogue between the Government of Indonesia and Pap-

uan political representatives as the best and most appropriate means to address the underlying problems that have led to calls for independence. Such a dialogue is the appropriate form to discuss any potential review of the UN-sanctioned process that resulted in West Papua's inclusion into Indonesia.

Third, we have strongly urged Indonesia to uphold justice, human rights, and the rule of law in Papua and to refrain from using tactics of repression similar to those that were condemned by the world community in East Timor. We will continue to impress on Indonesia's leaders the high costs associated with any attempt to use military-backed militias to incite violence or to intimidate the people of Papua.

I appreciate your interest in Papua and look forward to continuing to work with you to ensure the peaceful resolution of the situation.

Sincerely,

BILL.

AIR FORCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Air Force Science and Technology for the 21st Century Act, a bill to strengthen the Science and Technology (S&T) program of the U.S. Air Force.

Today, the Air Force S&T program is a shadow of what it once was. Spending has been slashed from its high water mark a decade ago. Research focus has shifted from long-term topics with the potential for revolutionary advances to projects that have only short-term, incremental payoff. Morale among scientists in the Air Force Research Laboratory is down as a result of layoffs, budget cuts, and an uncertain future for the S&T program. In recent years, we've seen a pattern where research programs are funded, then cut by the Air Force, then restored by Congress. This roller coaster trend results in inefficiency and loss of continuity.

The decline has begun to set off alarm bells outside the Air Force. Earlier this year, the Air Force Association—one of the Air Force's strongest allies—issued a blistering report, concluding that by not treating research and development as a high priority, the Air Force has "shortchanged the nation's future military-technological edge" which "could cost the nation dearly on future battlefields." Last month, a coalition representing one million scientists and engineers warned that the "chronic decline in Federal funding going to aeronautics research," including Pentagon spending, could result in a "catastrophic loss."

Prodding by Congress apparently has failed to move scientific research to a higher Air Force priority. In 1998, Congress passed a resolution urging an increase in the science and technology budget of the Defense Department by 2 percent (adjusted for inflation). When the Air Force refused to comply, I offered legislation the following year repeating the request, singling out the Air Force for jeopardizing the stability of the defense science and technology base. Though the legislation was enacted into law, the Air Force still failed

to meet the standard in this year's budget request (using last year's appropriated level for S&T funding as the baseline).

Even guidance within the Defense Department hasn't shaken the Air Force's determination to siphon off scientific research funds for other purposes. The Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E) issued guidelines for supporting S&T funding which the Air Force did not follow. The Air Force also ignored Defense Science Board recommendations to maintain a viable science and technology program by halting cuts and stabilizing the annual budgets.

What this means is that in a world of increasingly uncertain threats, the Air Force weapons systems of the future may not give us the technological edge that the tomorrow's warfighter will need. Many of the Air Force technologies that have played starring roles in recent conflicts are the result of science and technology investments made 20 or more years ago. A few of these technologies include stealth aircraft, the Global Positioning System (GPS), night vision devices, and guided munitions (smart bombs). If the Air Force of the 1960s and 1970s had followed the same direction as today's Air Force, some of these technologies would not be available today.

The Air Force was established by leaders who recognized that a long-term commitment to science and technology was the key to maintaining air supremacy in warfare. While technology is important to all the services, it is uniquely critical to the Air Force's mission. The Army and the Navy strategies for winning a war rely on mass and troop numbers. The Air Force strategy, as shown in recent conflicts, relies on massing warfighting effects by exploiting technological advantage. However, beginning in the late 1980s, organizational changes within the Department of Defense and the Air Force had the inadvertent effect of reducing the influence of scientists and their advocates in shaping Air Force policy.

In 1986, Congress passed the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act, which mandated sweeping and impressive improvements in the planning, organization and responsiveness of the military services. In response to the requirements of the Act, the Air Force—unlike the other services—relegated key science positions to lower levels within the organization.

Prior to Goldwater-Nichols, the top advocate for science under the Secretary of the Air Force was the Assistant Secretary for Research, Development, and Logistics. Subsequently, the equivalent slot became the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science, Technology, and Engineering, buried deeper in the bureaucracy. Prior to Goldwater-Nichols, a Deputy Chief of Staff for Development, Research, and Acquisition—with the rank of Lieutenant General (3-star)—reported to the Chief of Staff. That position was eliminated after Goldwater-Nichols.

Another major organizational change occurred when Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) was abolished in 1992 and its functions were merged with Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC). AFSC, headed by a general officer (4-star), had been responsible for supporting science, technology, research, and development. The new merged organization, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), had far more duties. Since then, the AFMC commanders have not been as forceful advocates

for science and acquisition issues as the AFSC commanders had been.

As a result of these changes, when high level Air Force decisions are made there is no one at the table who has an intimate knowledge of scientific research and whose principal mission includes defending science and technology. As the Air Force Association reported, "The focus of the major commands, and that of Air Force headquarters, is apparently now on near-term payoff and relevance to the existing mission. There is no countervailing Air Force entity arguing for long-term investment and long-term payoff."

The most observable consequence of these organizational changes is plummeting science and technology funding as the advocates of other Air Force needs divide up the budget pie first. In 1989, the Air Force spent almost \$2.7 billion on science and technology (in fiscal year 2000 constant dollars). In fiscal year 2001, the Air Force proposed spending under \$1.3 billion, a drop of 55 percent. Though some decline in science and technology might be expected due to the defense draw down of recent years, this does not justify the dramatic drop in Air force S&T funding. During that same period, the Army cut its science and technology budget by only 20 percent, and the Navy actually made a substantial increase.

These numbers do not tell the full story of the Air Force's efforts to divert S&T dollars for higher priorities. In the late 1990s, internal Air Force budget planning documents proposed much deeper reductions. However, DDR&E forced the Air Force to submit higher numbers and Congress increased the funding levels even more.

There are other more subtle effects of a reduced Air Force priority on science and technology that do not show up in the S&T budget figures. More and more, the Air Force Research Laboratory devotes resources to short-term engineering projects tied to enhancing current weapons systems instead of long-term science topics with the potential for dramatic results. For example, last year the Air Force tried to eliminate the hypersonics (high-speed aircraft) program because it had no direct weapon system application even though it had significant military application in the future. Congress overruled the Air Force and restored the funding.

Other signs of a lower priority for science and technology include fewer advanced technical degrees among officers and civilians, layoffs in the Air Force Research Laboratory, and reduced support for the Air Force's graduate school of engineering, the Air Force Institute of Technology (which the Air Force tried to abolish a few years ago). A 1999 Air Force report titled "Science and Technology Workforce for the 21st Century" noted, "There is a problem with the [Air Force Research Laboratory] being underappreciated in what it accomplishes and has provided to the force" and that this is "particularly true at the highest levels of Air Force leadership."

The consequence of a lower priority on science and technology will not show up for many years, but it will certainly have a devastating effect on the future capabilities of the Air Force. With an ever smaller force and a desire by Americans to keep their military personnel out of direct danger, a reliance on technological superiority is a requirement that will only grow in importance.

Merely restoring a robust funding level to science and technology is not enough without

a commitment by the Air Force to maintain stable support for the programs. In the last two years, Congress restored many of the Air Force's S&T cuts. However, the action was completed late in the budget process after already disrupting programs, delaying contracts, and reducing morale. Also, by that time, the Air Force was well into the process for the following budget year with new damaging cuts, and the cycle was repeated.

Further, accounting gimmicks can be used to mask real cuts while maintaining the fiction of stable funding. For example, in the fiscal year 2000 budget request, the Air Force cut about \$90 million in applied research. Because of a controversial budget scoring decision the overall top line of the S&T account showed only a slight decline.

Institutional support for S&T is required to deal with the hiring and retention issues that are particularly challenging to the technical workforce within the laboratory. An understanding of the need for long-term science is critical to targeting research areas that will ultimately result in the strongest national defense. For all of these reasons, maintaining or even increasing the S&T top line without increasing the commitment to the S&T program from the Air Force leadership would be a hollow victory.

As a result of outside pressure, the Air Force submitted an S&T budget for fiscal year 2001 that reflected a modest gain over the slim proposal it submitted the year before (though significantly below the level appropriated by Congress the year before). Still, the projected budget for the next five years shows a continued downward drift in funding levels (adjusted for inflation).

Congress, unfortunately, cannot mandate a change in the corporate culture of the Air Force. As I have explained, we cannot fix the basic problem through the annual funding process. Since the problem has its roots in legislative and administrative organizational action, I am proposing a series of organizational changes to correct it.

The bill I am introducing, the Air Force Science and Technology for the 21st Century Act, establishes an Office of Air Force Research within the office of the Secretary of the Air Force. This will give a clear line of responsibility for the development and implementation of Air Force science policy and ensure that the S&T program has visibility at the level of the Secretary of the Air Force. Also, it requires that the program be managed by a major general (2-star). The current head of the Air Force Research Laboratory is a brigadier general (1-star).

The bill also establishes the Air Force Science and Technology Policy Council chaired by the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force. The purpose of the Council is to aid the Air Force in prioritizing research needs against operational and acquisition needs and provide the senior level endorsement of the Science and Technology program that is so desperately needed to maintain the program as an Air Force priority. By adding scientific duties to the job of the Vice Chief of Staff, who is a general officer (4-star), the Air Force will be guaranteed a powerful science and technology advocate.

Finally, the bill provides statutory authority to the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, a panel of 15 civilians. This provision is intended to strengthen the board's independence and tie it directly to the Air Force Secretary and the Director of Air Force Research.

My proposal is intended to create an organizational structure that will permit excellence and not stifle it. The legislation is based on the best ideas and thoughtful recommendations of current and former Air Force and Department of Defense military and civilian technologies and industry specialists. All three of the recommended changes are similar to the successful model instituted by the Navy for science and technology.

We cannot go back to the days before the Goldwater-Nichols Act and the era of AFSC. However, the modest changes I am proposing might re-create some of the earlier features of Air Force organization that made the Air Force the technological powerhouse that it once was.

Near the close of World War II, General Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, the "father" of the Air Force, remarked, "For twenty years the Air Force was built around pilots and more pilots. The next Air Force will be built around scientists." The vision of General Arnold and the founders of the modern Air Force has been proven in battle time and time again. Unless we can restore that vision to the Air Force of the future, we will lose the technological magic that so much sets our fighting forces above all others. That is a vision we cannot afford to lose.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Air Force Science and Technology for the 21st Century Act".

SEC. 2. OFFICE OF AIR FORCE RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Chapter 803 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

"§ 8023. Office of Air Force Research

"(a)(1) There is in the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force an Office of Air Force Research, at the head of which is a Director of Air Force Research.

"(2) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Director of Air Force Research serves as—

"(A) the principal advisor to the Secretary of the Air Force on all research matters;

"(B) the principal advisor to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force on all research matters; and

"(C) the principal Air Force representative on research matters to other Government, academic, scientific, and corporate agencies.

"(3) Unless appointed to higher grade under another provision of law, an officer, while serving as Director of Air Force Research, has the grade of major general.

"(b)(1) There is a Deputy Director of Air Force Research, who shall be an employee in the Senior Executive Service and shall be located at and assigned to a major laboratory or field installation.

"(2) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Director of Air Force Research, the Deputy Director of Air Force Research is—

"(A) responsible for the execution of the Air Force Research Laboratory technical program; and

"(B) responsible for operational aspects of the Air Force Research Laboratory.

"(c) The Office of Air Force Research shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Air Force prescribes relating to—

"(1) the encouragement, promotion, planning, initiation, and coordination of Air Force research;

"(2) the conduct of Air Force research in augmentation of and in conjunction with the research and development conducted by the bureaus and other agencies and offices of the Department of the Air Force; and

"(3) the supervision, administration, and control of activities within or for the Department relating to patents, inventions, trademarks, copyrights, and royalty payments, and matters connected therewith.

"(d) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Director of Air Force Research shall ensure that the management and conduct of the science and technology programs of the Air force are carried out in a manner that will foster the transition of science and technology to higher levels of research, development, test, and evaluation.

"(e) Sufficient information relative to estimates of appropriations for research by the several bureaus and offices shall be furnished to the Office of Air Force Research to assist it in coordinating Air Force research and carrying out its other duties.

"(f) The Office of Air Force Research shall perform its duties under the authority of the Secretary, and its orders are considered as coming from the Secretary.

"§ 8024. Air Force Science and Technology Policy Council

"(a) There is in the Department of the Air Force a Science and Technology Policy Council consisting of—

"(1) the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, as chairman, with the power of decision;

"(2) the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force with responsibilities for acquisition;

"(3) the Director of Air Force Research;

"(4) the commander of the Air Force Materiel Command; and

"(5) The Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force with responsibilities for installations.

"(b) The responsibilities of the Council include the following:

"(1) To advise the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force on matters of broad policy and budget relating to the Air Force science and technology program.

"(2) To identify, set priorities among, and endorse future Air Force technological capabilities.

"(3) To oversee and review major science and technology programs as they relate to meeting capabilities identified pursuant to paragraph (2).

"(4) To determine the appropriate balance between programs for the purpose of meeting requirements and programs for the purpose of pursuing long-term technologies.

"(5) To identify, set priorities among, and endorse planning and budgeting for the transition of science and technology to higher levels of research, development, test, and evaluation.

"(c) Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Council shall appoint, from among personnel of the Department of the Air Force, a staff to assist the Council in carrying out its responsibilities.

"§ 8025. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board

"(a) The Secretary of the Air Force may appoint an Air Force Scientific Advisory Board consisting of not more than 15 civilians preeminent in the fields of science, research, and development work. Each member serves for such term as the Secretary specifies.

"(b) The Board shall meet at such times as the Secretary specifies to consult with and advise the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Director of Air Force Research.

"(c) No law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of

services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States applies to members of the Board solely by reason of their membership on the Board."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new items:

"8023. Office of Air Force Research.

"8024. Air Force Science and Technology Policy Council.

"8025. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8014(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) The Director of Air Force Research."

CONTINUED PARTICIPATION OF RUSSIA IN THE GROUP OF EIGHT (G 8) MUST BE CONDITIONED ON RUSSIA'S ADHERENCE TO THE NORMS AND STANDARDS OF DEMOCRACY—H. CON. RES. 425

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday with some of our distinguished Republican and Democratic colleagues, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 425 which expresses the sense of the Congress that continued participation by the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight (G 8) must be conditioned on Russia's own voluntary acceptance of and adherence to the norms and standards of democracy. Let me give some background on this resolution, indicate the need for it, and discuss our hope about what it will achieve.

In 1991, Mr. Speaker, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Group of Seven (G 7)—the key democratic industrialized nations of this world, which are the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan—invited the president of the new Russia, Boris Yeltsin, to attend meetings with the leaders of the G 7, the President of the United States and his counterparts. This invitation for President Yeltsin to meet with the G 7 following the formal conclusion of the meeting, was a down payment on our expectation that Russia would develop in a democratic way.

After several years of informal Russian participation at meetings following the formal meetings of the G 7, in 1998 Russia was officially invited to become a member of the expanded G 7, which was renamed the G 8. So for the last few years, the seven leading industrial democracies of the world opened up their very exclusive club to Russia in anticipation that democratic tendencies and developments will grow in Russia, and that Russia will take what we hope will be its rightful place as one of the great industrial democracies of the world.

We realized, of course Mr. Speaker, that economically it will take a long time for Russia to become a significant power. At present Russian gross domestic product (GDP) is about the same as that of Belgium. It certainly cannot be argued that the economic state of

Russia qualifies it for membership in the G 8, but our hope for democratic developments in Russia gave us the justification for continued membership by Russia in the G 8.

Mr. Speaker, recent very disturbing trends in Russia with respect to press freedom and a number of other issues, such as the war in Chechnya, have raised very severe doubts concerning democratic development in that country. The handling of the submarine tragedy, where the Russian Government reverted to the worst practices of the former Soviet Union, and the handling of the fire at the television tower, where, incredibly, it took President Putin's approval to cut power to the television tower as the fire was raging, raised some very serious questions with respect to the democratic direction that the new Russian Government is taking.

Our resolution—which is cosponsored by the Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, our Republican colleague Mr. CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey; the Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, Mr. GILMAN of New York; a senior Democratic member of the International Relations Committee, Mr. BERMAN of California—is designed to hoist the flag of caution to Mr. Putin's government. Our resolution indicates that while we are anxious and eager to build good and cooperative relations with Russia along the full spectrum of issues, we simply cannot countenance continued Russian participation as a member of the G 8 as long as there are blatant attacks on press freedom and other actions that undermine democracy.

Mr. Speaker, it will take a long time to build democracy in Russia, but one of the very few encouraging signs of the last decade in Russia was the presence of a free press. Political leaders clearly do not like to be criticized and Mr. Putin does not like to be criticized, but if the Russian President wishes to be the head of a democratic country, not a newly totalitarian Russia, he will have to get accustomed to the fact that criticism is part and parcel of political leadership in democratic societies.

Mr. Speaker, we are hoping that Mr. Putin's regime will put an end to the persecution and harassment of whatever is left of the free media in Russia. If that happens, we will be pleased to see continued Russian participation in the G 8. But if the Russian government's onslaught on the free media continues, I am certain that the vast majority of my colleagues, will join us in saying that Russia should no longer belong to the G 8.

It is my understanding that some of the leaders on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are contemplating the introduction of parallel legislation. We are very pleased to see this because the Congress of the United States will speak with a unified voice on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of House Concurrent Resolution 425 be placed in The RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors of this legislation.

H. Con. Res. 425

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the continued participation of the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight must be conditioned on Russia's own voluntary acceptance of and adherence to the norms and standards of democracy.

Whereas in 1991 and subsequent years the leaders of the Group of Seven ("G 7"), the

forum of the heads of state or heads of government of the major free-market economies of the world which meet annually in a summit meeting, invited Russia to a post-summit dialogue, and in 1998 the leaders of the Group of Seven formally invited Russia to participate in an annual gathering that thereafter became known as the Group of Eight ("G 8"), although the Group of Seven have continued to hold informal summit meetings and ministerial meetings that do not include Russia;

Whereas the invitation to President Yeltsin of Russia to participate in these annual summits was in recognition of his commitment to democratization and economic liberalization, despite the fact that the Russian economy has been weak and its commitment to democratic principles has been uncertain;

Whereas those countries which are members of the Group of Seven are pluralistic democratic societies with democratic political institutions and practices, and they have committed themselves to the observance of universally recognized standards of human rights, respect for individual liberties and democratic political practices;

Whereas a free news media and freedom of speech are fundamental to the functioning of a democratic society and essential for the protection of individual liberties, and such freedoms can exist only in an environment that is free of state control of the news media, that is free of any form of state censorship or official coercion of any kind, and that is protected and guaranteed by the rule of law;

Whereas the Russian Federation has engaged in a series of government actions that are hostile and threatening to privately-owned, independently operated media enterprises, particularly those new outlets that have been critical of government policies and government actions; and

Whereas the continued participation of the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight must be conditioned on Russia's own voluntary acceptance of and adherence to the norms and standards of democracy;

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the participation of the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight must be linked to the Russian Federation's adherence to the norms and standards of democracy, including:

(1) the existence of a free, unfettered press that fosters the development of an independent media and the free exchange of ideas and views, including opportunities for private ownership of media enterprises, the right of people to receive news without government interference and harassment, and the freedom of journalists to publish opinions and news reports without fear of censorship or punishment;

(2) the freedom of all religious groups freely to practice their faith in Russia, without undue government interference on the rights and the peaceful activities of such religious organizations;

(3) equal treatment and respect for the human rights and the right to own private property of all citizens of the Russian Federation;

(4) initiation of genuine negotiations for a just and peaceful resolution of the conflict in Chechnya, including a full investigation of the conflict and bringing to justice those individuals, civilian or military, who in a court of law

are found to be guilty of violating human rights;

(5) respect for the rule of law and improvement of civil and legal institutions to implement and defend these rights; and

(6) reform of the judicial system to prevent the arbitrary detention of citizens and provide for a speedy trial and equal access to the judicial system.

The President and the Secretary of State are requested to convey to appropriate officials of the Government of the Russian Federation, including the President, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this expression of the views of the Congress.

HONORING BROWARD COUNTY
FIRE RESCUE

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of Broward County Fire Rescue, of Broward County, Florida. The State of Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) recently selected Broward County Fire Rescue as the 2000 State of Florida EMS Injury Prevention Agency of the Year. Indeed, Broward County Fire Rescue exemplifies the Emergency Medical Service's injury prevention efforts throughout the State of Florida.

Each year, the State of Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Emergency Medical Services names one of the state's 250 EMS providers as the best injury prevention unit in the state. The award encourages EMS providers throughout the state to become more active in injury prevention efforts.

Broward County fire rescue had many great accomplishments this year. It was the first agency in the county to give a heart attack clotting drug, Retavase, to patients en route to the hospital. The agency received a \$100,000 grant to enhance their heart attack prevention plan by placing automatic external defibrillators in public buildings. These defibrillators have proved life-saving in cases of dire heart attack emergencies. Prioritizing quality of care for patients, Broward County Fire Rescuers make an extra effort to transport heart attack victims to the county hospitals best equipped to care for victims rather than the nearest hospital. Also, the agency has increased fire prevention awareness by airing fire-safety announcements before films at local movie theaters.

Mr. Speaker, I extend a hearty congratulations to Broward County Fire Rescue for their leadership in medical and rescue excellence. They go above and beyond what is demanded of them and perform their heroic services with professionalism and success.

HONORING GARY MCPHERSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with immense sadness that I take this moment to celebrate the life of Colorado State Representative Gary McPherson. Gary tragically passed

away at age 37. For the past six years, Gary served the State of Colorado with great distinction as a Member of the Colorado State House of Representatives. As family, friends, and colleagues mourn this sudden and terrible loss, I would like to pay tribute to this statesman and friend.

Gary was born in Auburn, Washington, but attended school at Platte Valley Academy in Nebraska, graduating in 1981. He went on to Union College where his thirst for knowledge earned him a degree in business administration, as well as minors in history, psychology, social science and sociology. Gary then went on to earn his law degree at the University of Nebraska in 1988.

After law school, Gary moved on to what would become a highly successful career. His time as a lawyer saw him practicing for a number of different law firms, including Hall & Evans, Elrod, Katz, Preco & Look P.C., Fortune & Lawritson P.C., and most recently Kissinger & Fellman P.C.

In addition to his many accomplishments as a lawyer, Gary also served in the Colorado Legislature with great distinction. As a legislator, Representative McPherson fought hard on a range of issues important to Colorado's future. During his tenure in the legislature, Gary served as member of the Appropriations and Judicial committees as well as Chairman of the House Finance Committee.

Before serving in the Colorado State Legislature, Representative McPherson was a member of numerous organizations promoting the health and vitality of his community and all of Colorado. He served as president and board member of Jackson Farms Homeowners Association, director of the Attorney/Physician Suspension Alternative Project, chairman of the ABA Prelaw Counseling Committee, board member and legislative liaison for the Colorado Bar Association Military Law Commission, and vice chairman and board member of Arapahoe County Park and Recreation District.

Giving back to his community was a priority for Representative McPherson and his hard work and determination earned him a number of awards. His honors include Colorado Bar Association's Outstanding Young Lawyer, Aurora Public Schools Superintendent's Award, International Academy of Trial Lawyer's Award, and CACI Legislator of the Year 1995.

Gary was an incredible human being, a loving and devoted father, husband, and friend. His compassion for others and commitment to his community will not soon be forgotten. Gary served his community, State, and Nation admirably. This statesman, family man, and friend will be greatly missed.

PUTIN'S POTEKIN DEMOCRACY
IN RUSSIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, recent very disturbing trends in Russia with respect to press freedom have raised serious doubts about democratic development in that country. The

current effort by Russian President Vladimir Putin to eliminate the independent news media in Russia is a serious threat to Russia's democratic future.

It will take a long time to build democracy in Russia, Mr. Speaker, but one of the very few encouraging signs of the last decade in Russia was the presence of a free press. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I am using the past tense—it was an encouraging sign.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Putin's administration puts an end to the persecution and harassment of whatever is left of the free media in Russia. But the attack against the independent media is serious and systematic, and it is deadly earnest.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post (October 2, 2000) published an excellent editorial expressing serious concern about freedom of the press in Russia. I ask that the text of this editorial be placed in the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to read this important editorial.

IMAGE AND REALITY IN RUSSIA

[The Washington Post, Oct. 2, 2000]

Russian President Vladimir Putin tends to his international image with skill. He dines with American media heavyweights in New York City and professes his commitment to a free press. He lunches with former dissident Nathan Sharansky in the Kremlin and insists on his love of human rights. For a pathetically small price—a bit of attention—he co-opts Mikhail Gorbachev, who in turn says nice things about the young Russian president to foreign media. All this impresses Western leaders. Meanwhile, Mr. Putin is in the process of destroying the independent media in Russia. If he succeeds, democratization will be severely set back.

On a small scale, you can see Mr. Putin at work in the case of Andrei Babitsky, who is scheduled to go on trial in southern Russia today. Mr. Babitsky is a reporter for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty who reported honestly on brutal Russian behavior in Chechnya. Russian security forces arrested him for this affront and then arranged for him to be kidnapped by Chechen criminals. President Putin pretended to know nothing about this until international pressure became a liability, at which point Mr. Babitsky was freed. But the bullying did not stop. Mr. Putin's administration is prosecuting the reporter for carrying false documents—documents forced on him by his kidnapers.

Mr. Putin's assault on Media-Most is potentially more serious. The company owns NTV, the only Russian television network not controlled by the government. It also owns a radio station and publishes a daily newspaper and, in partnership with The Washington Post Co.'s Newsweek, a weekly magazine. Its survival now is threatened by a commercial dispute with the giant natural gas company, Gazprom, that lent it money.

As in the Babitsky case, Mr. Putin pretends not to be involved in this dispute. But the Kremlin owns a large piece of Gazprom and effectively controls the firm. Mr. Putin's administration set the stage for the dispute by throwing Media-Most's owner into prison for three days. After this KGB-style intimidation, the owner, Vladimir Gusinsky, was pressured—by a member of Mr. Putin's cabinet acting in close consultation with the Kremlin—to sign an unfavorable contract. Mr. Gusinsky was promised in return his freedom, which President Putin apparently feels is a commodity to be bargained, not a fundamental right. Now, despite Mr. Putin's

protest of noninvolvement in a commercial dispute, his prosecutor-general has opened a criminal fraud case against Mr. Gusinsky.

The West has little leverage over Russia. Oil prices are high, meaning that Russia, an oil-producing country, no longer needs Western loans. But as his image campaign suggests, Mr. Putin does crave acceptance in the West. Western leaders should welcome him as long as he respects democracy at home. If he does not—if he persists in undermining Russia's independent media—the G-8 group of leading industrialized nations should return to being a G-7. A Potemkin democrat does not belong in the club of democracies.

RESOLUTION HONORING NOBEL
LAUREATES DR. ERIC R.
KANDEL AND DR. PAUL
GREENGARD

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution to honor the American winners of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for 2000, Drs. Eric R. Kandel and Paul Greengard. These two distinguished scientists will share this year's award with a third winner, Dr. Arvid Carlsson of Sweden.

The scientists were recognized by the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institute for their important contributions to understanding how brain cells interact with each other at the molecular level to create moods and memories in individuals. Their separate but related pursuits, which began in the 1950s, have provided the basis for today's understanding of mental illness and neurological disorders, including schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorder, Alzheimer's disease, and Parkinson's disease. This understanding has been essential for the drugs and treatments that have been already developed for these afflictions and provide the foundation for even more promising research in these areas.

Last year, the Office of the Surgeon General published *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, which noted that although the United States leads the world in understanding the importance of mental health to the overall health of its people, the nation still has many challenges to meet. Today, one in five people in the United States are afflicted with some form of mental disorder. Furthermore, mental disorder is one of the key contributors to a leading cause of preventable deaths—suicide. The federal government, particularly the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has provided strong support toward research efforts in the mental health area. Indeed, NIH contributed to the discoveries made by Drs. Kandel and Greengard through grants and research support for over 30 years. As we celebrate the honor bestowed by the Nobel Assembly upon Drs. Kandel and Greengard, we should also look forward to the challenges ahead, which include not only continued scientific research but also improving the delivery of mental health services and helping society to overcome ingrained fears and misconceptions concerning mental illness.

GEORGE E. BROWN, JR. UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to add a few words to those of my colleagues in support of this bill to designate the U.S. Courthouse on 12th Street in Riverside, California, as the "George E. Brown, Jr., United States Courthouse." I think this is a worthy honor for a man who brought so much to his constituents in California, to colleagues in Congress, and to the citizens of this country.

The death of George Brown, Jr. last year deprived this Congress and this country of a great champion of science and technology. While I worked with him for only a brief time, I felt as though I had known him for years because he had been a colleague and friend of my father and because his reputation was so well known.

George Brown was a man of courage and vision and ideological consistency. In his 34 years of distinguished service in the House, he worked to advance energy and resource conservation, sustainable agriculture, advanced technology development, space exploration, international scientific cooperation, and the integration of technology in education.

With or without a Courthouse in his name, George Brown will be remembered. But I'm sure if he were with us here today, George would appreciate this gesture on the part of his colleagues and the country to ensure his legacy lasts beyond our own lifetimes.

HONORING ABDUL CONTEH

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday Major League Soccer honored Abdul Conteh, a star of the San Jose Earthquakes, by presenting the inaugural New York Life Humanitarian of the Year Award to him.

I want to add my voice to those honoring Mr. Conteh, and I want to commend Major League Soccer and New York Life for drawing attention to the world's humanitarian crises and to those working to do something to ease suffering.

Abdul Conteh was born in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone. His family moved to the United States when he was a teenager, but he has not forgotten his people and his country and he is using his hard-won fame to champion their needs. In conjunction with the Santa Clara Valley chapter of the American Red Cross, Mr. Conteh recently launched an initiative to raise funds to alleviate the suffering of a people who have experienced gruesome atrocities, death, and destruction during nine years of war.

His hope is to fund a school and other projects that can help his people reclaim their

lives. As he works toward this goal he is doing something else too: he is raising the awareness of soccer fans and others who otherwise wouldn't think about Sierra Leone—Americans who can do something to help the people of a nation founded by former slaves, people who have been trapped by fighting over the lucrative diamond trade for nine long years.

Rebel forces—funded by stealing Sierra Leone's diamonds and assisted by Liberia's president, Charles Taylor—have brutalized innocent men, women and children throughout Sierra Leone. They have driven hundreds of thousands from their homes and killed tens of thousands more. Some 20,000 of these suffered forced amputations of their hands, ears, or legs by machete; most of these victims died. Untold numbers of girls and women have been raped, many of them left infected with AIDS as a result. The country, which should be one of the richest in Africa, consistently ranks as the poorest in the world and the most miserable by every measure.

I have been to Sierra Leone and I have seen first-hand the results of these rebels. Last December, Congressman FRANK WOLF and I visited camps for the survivors of the rebels' attacks. We met thousands of people who are lucky to be alive, who did not bleed to death as they struggled to flee the rebels who had just cut off their arms, legs, or ears. Few were spared rebels' grotesque and evil acts. Infants' arms and legs were cut off. Young men in the prime of their life suddenly had half of a leg, or no hands. Women were raped by rebels and then had their arms amputated—only to give birth several months later as a result of the rape they suffered.

Mr. Conteh knows first-hand what I have just described; more than 20 of his family members have been killed in the bloodshed. The horrible images we all have seen and the stories we have heard about the atrocities in Sierra Leone touch Mr. Conteh and others personally. It is the survivors who are left with the empty beds, the missing generations, and the questions from the children as to why their friends, uncles, cousins, siblings, or parents are no longer here.

Through his initiative, Mr. Conteh will make a difference in people's lives in Sierra Leone. I commend Mr. Conteh for his efforts on behalf of the people of Sierra Leone, I congratulate him for receiving this prestigious humanitarian award, and I wish him and others doing lifesaving work in Sierra Leone all the best.

BLASTING STERLING PRIVATE FEE-FOR-SERVICE M+C PLAN FOR RISK AVOIDANCE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am outraged that the Sterling Life Insurance Company, which operates the only approved private fee-for-service Medicare+Choice (M+C) plan, has established a benefit package for 2001 that is designed to enroll healthier patients and avoid sicker patients. For 2001, Sterling will require 50 percent copayments for home health services and durable medical equipment.

What Sterling is doing is an unconscionable rip-off of sicker beneficiaries and the Medicare program itself. Home health and DME are services that are associated with sicker patients, who are also more costly, so Sterling is deliberately avoiding sicker, more costly patients.

Under the Medicare law, M+C plans must provide all standard Medicare benefits, but are permitted to modify the cost sharing amounts for those services as long as the total actuarial value of the cost sharing does not exceed the total actuarial amount of the cost sharing in the traditional Medicare program. The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) must approve the actuarial value of the cost sharing, but has no authority under the statute to prevent M+C plans from tailoring their cost sharing amounts as they choose.

I will introduce legislation to require HCFA to approve all cost sharing amounts of M+C plans and prohibit M+C plans from manipulating cost sharing amounts to avoid sicker patients. Sterling is saying that they are trying to avoid fraud, but clearly, they are deliberately seeking to enroll only healthier, more profitable patients, while avoiding sicker, more costly patients. Since the Republicans have slowed the implementation of risk-adjustment of payments to M+C plans, Sterling will be overpaid for the patients that it enrolls. This practice is an obscene rip off of Medicare and the taxpayers, and I will try to stop it. When the new Congress convenes in January, I will introduce legislation to give HCFA authority to approve all cost sharing amounts to prevent such blatant risk avoidance.

REGARDING H.R. 4838

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to commend the House of Representatives for the successful passage of H.R. 4838, which waives the oath of allegiance requirement for people with disabilities that seek citizenship in our great nation.

The need for such a bill is best exemplified in the case of Vijai Rajan of Anaheim, California. Twenty-five-year-old Vijai was born in India and has been residing in the U.S. since she was four months old. Ms. Rajan has several disabilities including cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, and Crohn's disease which prevents her from raising her hand or memorizing and understanding the oath. Doctors say her comprehension is that of a baby or toddler.

This piece of legislation is significant in expressing our nation's view of acceptance and welcoming of new citizens. These people cannot be denied citizenship when they have played by all the rules and have waited for so long.

Her parents' four year battle with the INS is nearly over and Vijai as well as the other 1,100 disabilities waiver applicants are closer to becoming citizens of the United States. I am certain that these family members enjoy peace of mind and inner satisfaction knowing that their loved ones are part of America.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR ILLINOIS/MICHIGAN CANAL COMMISSION

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 3926, bipartisan legislation I introduced with Representatives LIPINSKI, BIGGERT, and GUTIERREZ. H.R. 3926 will increase the authorization cap of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor was the first park of its kind, established by Congress in 1984. Created for the historical and cultural importance of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, it was a "partnership park" which involved local decision making and input combined with federal designation and support. The corridor is special for many reasons; it includes valuable natural resources, state and local parks, transportation networks, cities and towns, rural and industrial uses, wildlife preserves and nature activities such as hiking, fishing, canoeing and camping. The heritage corridor has been critical to preserving historic sites that played a critical role in the history of Illinois and the nation.

The I&M Canal was the first of the man-made waterways that established the corridor as a nationally significant transportation network. Much of the canal still exists along with the towns and cities and farms surrounding it. In fact, the canal encompasses five counties stretching from Chicago to LaSalle-Peru.

Among the first visionaries of the Canal was Louis Joliet who conceptualized a system for bringing together the Great Lakes and the Mississippi as early as 1673. Plans and funding were developed in 1827 and the route of the canal was settled upon. Twenty-one years later, the canal was opened for traffic for the first time—but this was only a beginning. The canal would grow substantially over the coming decades as it was influenced by enormous economic growth. In turn, the canal spurred its own economic growth and became the economic center of the region. The 97-mile canal was dug by hand, largely from immigrant Irish labor out of rock and was a minimum of 6 feet deep and 60 feet wide.

The Canal helped to build Chicago and was the center of not only industrial growth but also agricultural growth. Mining industries grew along the canal and plants to process farm products were built. The canal also fostered the growth of the wallpaper and watch industry. Towns developed around the rapidly growing canal area and tolls on products shipped on the canal generated \$1 million for the state.

Shipping on the Canal peaked in 1882 then began a gradual decline due to rail and other forms of traffic. The I&M Canal closed in 1933 after the development of the Illinois Waterway, but in that same year the Civilian Conservation Corps began work that created many of the parks and trails that line the canal today. In 1974, the 60 mile section from Joliet to LaSalle was designated the Illinois & Michigan

Canal State Trial under the stewardship of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Now as the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, the canal continues to provide unparalleled cultural and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. A partnership exists between The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission, the Canal Corridor Association, the Heritage Corridor Convention and Visitors Bureau and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources which ensures the continuing development of the canal and its resources.

The I&M Canal needs to be able to access additional funds for many worthwhile projects including heritage tourism projects, heritage education, and preservation and conservation. An increase in the authorization cap will allow the possibility of increased funding, providing the development and improvement of parks and museums across the canal. Teachers will be able to be trained and student resources will be developed and enhanced. Vital historic resources such as the I&M Canal, architecture, landscapes and Native American archaeological sites will be preserved and revitalized.

Mr. Speaker, 16 heritage corridors have been created since the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor, and all but three have received \$1,000,000 authorization caps. It is time to bring the Illinois and Michigan Canal in line with these other heritage areas and provide it the opportunity for additional funding. I thank Chairmen YOUNG and HANSEN for allowing this bill to come to the floor today and I thank all cosponsors of this legislation and urge its passage.

LAKE BARCROFT: PAYING TRIBUTE TO A COMMUNITY CELEBRATING 50 YEARS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay honor to the community of Lake Barcroft, in Falls Church, Virginia, which will be celebrating its 50th anniversary this coming Wednesday, October 18, 2000. Driving or walking through the community, the natural beauty of Lake Barcroft may be taken for granted. It is easy to overlook the obvious and never think to question why or how the present evolved. Trees and bushes planted 35 years ago turned mud flats into gardens. Street signs unique to Lake Barcroft grace the landscape. Curbs and gutters prevent flooding and erosion, and the lake itself is a glittering gem.

The Barcroft community was named in memory of Dr. John Barcroft, who built both a home and a mill on a tract of land that came to be known as Barcroft Hill. The surrounding land, known as Munson Hill Farm, was a large tract of land between what is now Bailey's Crossroads and Seven Corners. During the Civil War, both Munson Hill Farm and Bailey's Crossroads were scenes of military action. Dr. Barcroft's home and mill were overrun by the retreating Union Army after the Battle of Bull Run. Bailey's Crossroads became a Union encampment while the Confederates occupied

positions in both Annandale and Fairfax County. Later, the Federals constructed Fort Buffalo at the present site of Seven Corners. Fort Buffalo become one of the ring of forts protecting the District of Columbia during the war.

Almost 90 years later, on February 23, 1954, the residents of Lake Barcroft officially launched the Lake Barcroft Community Association (LABARCA). The residents had come together informally over the prior 18 months to build a new life in a new community and, most importantly, to save the lake. Like most Washingtonians, they came from other places. This created a common bond and a reliance on each other. Their varied backgrounds and individual talents resolved numerous problems from water sedimentation to litigation. Much was accomplished by the few people who first formed the community association.

In the summer of 1952, almost two years after the start of development, 15 families had completed homes in Lake Barcroft. Of these, eleven families present at the first meeting of the homeowners association formed the Executive Committee. The Committee took a strong stand against mass, speculative housing development in the area. Other civic actions provided voter information concerning registration and local elections. The association coordinated mail delivery to roadside mailboxes with the U.S. Post Office. Unique, wooden road signs were designed and installed. Landscaping and a sign with lighting enhanced "Entrance One." Beautification and the installation of storm drains at the beach commenced.

Lake Barcroft achieved up-scale status at the beginning of the sixties. Over just a few years, the number of families living at Lake Barcroft increased substantially: from 368 in 1956, to 650 in 1958, 783 in 1960. By mid-1960, Lake Barcroft Community Association membership reached a record high; of the 783 families in Lake Barcroft, 78 percent were members.

The first competitive race for president in LABARCA history took place in late 1959. The election featured two candidates, each highly qualified and dedicated to the community. Ralph Spencer, an official at the Department of Agriculture, had been asked to run in recognition of his work as Chairman of the Planning Committee. Ralph promoted the community center despite pessimistic arguments against a "dance hall" on the lake.

A faction in favor of dredging the lake convinced Stuart Finley to enter the election based on his knowledge of sediment and erosion; he had produced a fifty-part television series, *Our Beautiful Potomac*. Funding for slit removal had been approved by Fairfax County, so association pressure mounted to resolve a festering sore, the gradual decay of the lake. Stuart won the low-key and friendly election. Ralph Spencer pitched right in and volunteered to take on the task of procuring and maintaining street signs, a responsibility he has held to this day.

Mr. Speaker, today Lake Barcroft is a thriving community of approximately 1,025 homes. The families of Lake Barcroft have formed a tight-knit community featuring annual civic affairs meetings, beach parties, Easter egg hunts, annual Labor Day games, and golf outings. I am proud to represent this tremendous group of citizens, and I am honored today to recognize their rich and storied history.

IN HONOR OF KENNETH DEACON
JONES

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I celebrate and honor the life of Mr. Kenneth "Deacon" Jones of Smithfield, NC. Mr. Jones is a talented business leader, a respected community figure, and a dedicated family man. As a member of the Johnston County Board of Education, Mr. Jones is known for placing a strong emphasis on the value of education and for his extensive service and leadership in the community. Through his commitment to goodness and generosity, Mr. Jones is truly a driving force for excellence in education in the Johnston County School System.

Bobby Kenneth Jones was born to the late Reverend Clyde W. Jones and Mrs. Mary Brooks Jones. He graduated from Princeton High School in 1958, after having played on the baseball and basketball teams, including the basketball team that achieved a 32-1 record and was runner up in the Eastern North Carolina Championship in 1958. It was during his high school years that "Deacon" became his nickname. The other kids, in fun, called him "Deacon" because his father was a minister. The name has remained with him to this day.

Mr. Jones married Faye Woodall in 1961, and today they are the proud parents of three children and three grandchildren. In 1970, Mr. Jones ventured out into the business world and became co-owner of D&D Motor Company, selling used cars. Only 3 years later, he established Princeton Auto Sales, and today he owns several dealerships, employing more than 150 people. A fair and compassionate employer, his favorite slogan for business, as well as for life is, "Treat people the way you want to be treated."

Mr. Jones' generosity and fairness may also be seen through his unfaltering dedication to service and leadership throughout the community. He has served as a member on countless boards, including the Board of Directors at Lee and Mount Olive Colleges, the North Carolina Economic Development Board, and the Johnston County Board of Education. He is a member and past president of the Princeton Lions Club, the Princeton PTO, and the Princeton Boosters Club. He has financially sponsored many school projects, including the Academic Super Bowl, the Battle of the Books, the Special Olympics, and more. His Alma Mater, Princeton High, has greatly benefited from his support of the Future Farmers of America, the Band and Chorus, athletic groups, and other school organizations.

Mr. Kenneth "Deacon" Jones has served as a role model and an inspiration for all those around him. He has exemplified the principles of service and generosity through his numerous contributions and strong commitment to the community. Deacon Jones embodies the North Carolina values my constituents hold dear, and I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the outstanding contributions of this fine American.

DEDICATION OF NEW SANCTUARY
FOR THE POTTER'S HOUSE

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Bishop and Mrs. Thomas D. Jakes, Sr., and the 26,000 registered members of the Potter's House in Dallas. Already one of the largest churches in the United States, the parishioners are preparing to officially dedicate their new sanctuary on October 22, 2000. More than 8,000 church leaders and pastors from all over the world are expected to attend this momentous event.

The Potter's House is now officially Texas' largest church and has over 48 separate programs focused on service to the community and the congregation. With outreach efforts all over the globe, the church is an incubator for ideas and activities that have changed countless lives for the better. I am proud of the significant impact the church and its multi-cultural membership continue to make in Dallas-Fort Worth and around the world.

Bishop T.D. Jakes and his wife Serita Ann lead the Potter's House. Bishop Jakes was named as "one of the five most often mentioned successors to Rev. Billy Graham's position as national evangelist" by The New York Times and was declared by The Economist to have the "potential impact of a Martin Luther King." With a studied message, an acute business acumen, and tireless devotion, he has helped focus his followers on personal responsibility and community cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of this milestone for the Potter's House, I am proud to recognize this congregation as a national testament to the power of empowerment.

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
COMMERCIALIZATION ACT**

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 209, the Technology Transfer Commercialization Act conference report. This report is the product of over 2 years of hard work on the part of the Committee on Science, the Senate Commerce Committee, the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the Administration.

Developing a version of the legislation that is acceptable to all these parties has been no small feat in the realm of patent policy, and I want to thank Chairman SENSENBRENNER, Ranking Democratic Member GEORGE BROWN, Subcommittee Chairwoman MORELLA, and Subcommittee Ranking Democrat BARCIA for their hard work.

H.R. 209 is the result of the first comprehensive review of federal patent policy in 15 years. The 1980 Bayh-Dole Act, which it amends, has made a major difference in the commercialization of federal inventions. Before Bayh-Dole passed, it was relatively rare for inventions resulting from federal research to

reach their market potential. As many as 20,000 federal inventions were patented but not licensed. Only two or three inventions at that point had achieved royalties as high as \$1,000,000, and the total royalty stream for the entire Federal Government at that time was less than the royalties received by a midsized research university today.

Bayh-Dole has opened major opportunities to research universities like the University of Colorado. It has been a major contributor to the outreach activities of contractor-operated laboratories like the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. It has led to benefits for federally employed inventors and their laboratories at the Department of Commerce and throughout the government.

Over the nearly 20 years since enactment of the Bayh-Dole Act, we've learned of the need for some improvements. The bill before us takes advantage of the lessons learned and is intended to make the law more user-friendly. It also updates the act to reflect the new ways that industry now gets and shares information.

I am also pleased that the bill includes an amendment promoted by some of my Democratic colleagues on the Science Committee that requires each DOE laboratory to have an ombudsman and to report quarterly on its operations to DOE. This provision addresses problems that citizens around the country have experienced in getting their issues with DOE weapons laboratories addressed in a timely fashion. Small businesses now will have a place to turn within the laboratories to have their concerns addressed, and there will be quarterly reporting of the progress being made by the ombudsmen to all of the pertinent officials within the Department of Energy.

I urge passage of the bill.

RANGEMASTER JOSEPH BOYD

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Ms. SANCHEZ. Ms. Speaker, today I have the opportunity to remember and pay tribute to a great man from my community. Joseph Samuel Boyd, the Santa Ana Police Department's Rangemaster, played an integral role in helping to make the streets of Santa Ana safer for all its citizens.

Rangemaster Boyd was dedicated to a life of public service. After serving 24 years in the Marine Corps, including time in Vietnam, and rising in rank from boot recruit to the Officer rank of "Major", Rangemaster Boyd entered a life of law enforcement. After his retirement from the Marine Corps, Rangemaster Boyd became the firearms instructor for the Orange County Sheriff's Department until he was hired by the Santa Ana Police Department in 1993.

During his tenure with the Santa Ana Police Department, Rangemaster Boyd developed a comprehensive training curriculum in firearm proficiency and safety for the Department's 400 officers. The system he developed, "Advanced Firearms Simulator Training" is a state-of-the-art system which simulates real life situations police officers encounter daily. It puts them in real-life situations and requires them to rapidly evaluate and assess a "shoot/don't shoot" scenario. This is now a widely-used training method at law enforcement agencies throughout the country.

In 1995, Rangemaster Boyd played a pivotal role in obtaining a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant for the Santa Ana Police Department's Firearms Trafficking Program. This program allies the Department's Weapons Interdiction Team with the FBI and ATF in combating illegal firearms trafficking.

The program proved to be an unqualified success and Rangemaster Boyd was an integral part of the team effectiveness, as he examined and tested firearms for ballistics evidence.

It was, however, in this capacity that Rangemaster Boyd lost his life. On January 28, 1998, Officer Boyd was testing an outlawed, nine millimeter "MAC 11" machine pistol for ballistics evidence. During the testing, the gun jammed. In an attempt to un-jam the gun, it tragically misfired, killing Rangemaster Boyd.

A devoted family man, Rangemaster Boyd is survived by his wife of 34 years, Marion, two adult children, and two grandchildren.

The loss of Rangemaster Boyd left a void that still resonates today. Unfortunately, this is just the beginning of this tragic story.

Since Rangemaster Boyd was not a "sworn" law enforcement officer, his family was not entitled to the Department of Justice's Public Safety Officers Benefits. Rangemaster Boyd was a "civilian" working in a law enforcement capacity.

These Department of Justice's Public Safety Officers Benefits provide financial relief to family members of law enforcement officers who've lost their lives in the line of duty. Rangemaster Boyd gave his life in the line of duty, in a law enforcement capacity, and his family deserved these benefits.

For the past three years, I have worked to correct this wrong. I introduced legislation, H.R. 513 in the House of Representatives which would have clarified that Rangemaster Boyd was a public safety officer who died as a direct result of an injury sustained in the line of duty. I worked with the Department of Justice to clarify this situation, and get Rangemaster Boyd's widow and family the benefits they deserved.

I am pleased that on July 21, 2000 the work of myself, and so many others in the community, paid off when the Department of Justice decided to release the funding to Rangemaster Boyd's family.

The benefit package is just a small expense to the Justice Department, only \$100,000, but it has been a large relief to the Boyd family. I am glad the Federal Government looked beyond this "technicality" and realized what impact these benefits would make.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE FEATURES IMPROVEMENT BILL

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, Congress created the national defense features program in response to a report by the Department of Defense describing a shortage of sealift capacity during military contingencies. This shortage of shipping space for heavy military vehicles and

other cargo was best cured by a program such as the NDF program that would be the most cost-effective way to augment the substantial investment that was being made in new sealift ships by the Navy.

Within the last several years, Congress has authorized and appropriated funds to install special defense features in new commercial vessels to be built in the shipyards of the United States. Most recently, at my request and as a result of the leadership of our colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. WELDON, Congress included in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2001 a provision that would expand the Secretary of Defense's ability to fund militarily useful projects under the NDF program.

Since the NDF program was launched, Congress expected that our allies, particularly Japan, would find mutual defense benefits in promoting the program on their trade routes with the United States. Under one project that has received attention, ten commercial vessels would be built in the United States based on a design funded and approved by DARPA's Maritime Technology Program. These vessels would normally operate in the Japan-United States vehicle trade, which is at present entirely dominated by Japanese carriers.

Notwithstanding expressions of support by very senior officials in our government, this expectation has not been realized. The Government of Japan continues to take the position that the decision to employ NDF ships is strictly a matter for the commercial judgment of Japanese vehicle manufacturing and shipping companies. The vehicle manufacturers, which operate under closely inter-locking relationships with the Japanese vehicle carriers, continue to insist that the NDF program is a matter between the two respective governments since it addresses defense.

In view of the US role in providing security for our Far East allies, it hardly seems appropriate that defense concerns expressed by our government should not have been met with a more positive response. Our government's repeated representations to the Japanese government have fallen on deaf ears as if the NDF program was without military value, a position that is contradicted by two US Navy reports on the NDF program. Taking note of the extensive military collaboration of our two governments, which it is safe to say has conferred material benefits on Japan, this is not the position that Congress should have expected.

The position that this matter is purely commercial in nature rather than governmental in character is not defensible. Japan, like other nations, supports its merchant marine with financial assistance, including direct construction loans at artificially low rates of interest. This is not the mark of a purely private industry operating under purely commercial conditions.

The real reason our carriers are effectively being excluded from this market is the Japanese *keiretsu* system of doing business. It is not price, but rather the interwoven industrial and financial structure that closes this market like so many other sectors of the Japanese economy against international competition. The situation, then, is that a fleet of US built and operated ships, commercially competitive and having significant defense value to both nations, has apparently no chance to break through the economic fence encircling the Japanese vehicle trade.

Notwithstanding this state of affairs, I continue to hope that the Government of Japan and the vehicle manufacturers will ultimately see the merit of supporting the NDF program, especially given the longstanding support of the Department of Defense. Recently, the Secretary of Defense and the Director General of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency agreed to establish a regular consultative mechanism to ensure closer cooperation in improving our mutual defense capabilities. I understand the Secretary of Defense suggested that this might be an appropriate mechanism to move the NDF program forward. I agree.

Given past experience, however, we may nonetheless not see the type of action that is by now long overdue. Therefore, along with my colleague from Pennsylvania, I am introducing a bill today that we intend to push later next year if we do not see any movement on the part of the Government of Japan. The bill is very straightforward. It says: If the Federal Maritime Commission finds that vessels built under the NDF program are unable to obtain employment in a particular trade route in the foreign commerce of the United States for which they are designed to operate, and if that sector of the trade route has been dominated historically by citizens of an allied nation, then the Commission shall take action to counteract the restrictive trade practices that have led to this situation.

I trust it will not be necessary to enact legislation to encourage support for a program so self-evidently in the mutual security interests of our two nations and that as a result of the new consultative mechanism the NDF program can begin the much needed recapitalization of our aging Ready Reserve Force.

ATROCITIES IN SIERRA LEONE

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join many of my colleagues in expressing our outrage with the continuing atrocities in Sierra Leone.

Two weeks ago, seven Sierra Leoneans testified before the House International Relations Committee's Subcommittee on Africa. They told chilling and horrifying tales that I will not soon forget.

Thousands of Sierra Leoneans—men, women, children, and even infants—have had their limbs amputated as part of a campaign of terror by rebels. As the democratically elected government and the rebels battle over control of the nation's lucrative diamond mines, the citizens of Sierra Leone live lives of fear and tragedy. Meanwhile, the international diamond industry continues to purchase enormous quantities of diamonds from Sierra Leone. It does not matter who controls the mines, the rebels or the government, as long as the industry continues to receive its precious commodity.

I want to commend brave Sierra Leoneans who have risked their lives to tell the world about the atrocities in their country. I also want to commend organizations such as the Friends of Sierra Leone. The Friends of Sierra Leone is a non-profit organization made up of Sierra Leone emigres, former Peace Corps

volunteers, and other human rights activists. Without the hard work of the Friends of Sierra Leone and similar organizations, these atrocities would not be receiving the attention of the media and Congress.

One volunteer in particular who educated me on this issue is Massachusetts State Senator David Magnani of Framingham. Senator Magnani spent two years in Sierra Leone and another year in Kenya as a Peace Corps volunteer in the late 1960's. Since then, he has closely followed events both in Sierra Leone and throughout Africa. I appreciate his efforts on this important issue.

Consequently, I am a cosponsor of H.R. 5147, The Carat Act, introduced by Representative TONY HALL. This bill imposes an embargo on diamonds from Sierra Leone and Angola that have not been certified by their governments. Furthermore, it prohibits the shipment of diamonds from known smuggling centers. This legislation would assure that diamonds imported from unknown sources, like those that come from the mines controlled by Sierra Leone's rebels, would be embargoed from importation into the United States.

Legislation like this lets the diamond industry and Sierra Leone's rebels know that we are very serious about not importing diamonds that have come at the cost of innocent lives. It is the responsibility of Congress to take this stand, and I urge your support for this bill.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. NORINE S.
GILSTRAP

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary woman and a dear friend—The Honorable Norine S. Gilstrap, Tax Collector from Citrus County, Florida. Mrs. Gilstrap is a very revered and respected tax collector who I'm sorry to say is retiring this year after 26 years of dedicated service to the people of Citrus County.

Mrs. Gilstrap is well known for being a compassionate and dynamic leader.

Even while growing up in Dunnellon during her high school years, Mrs. Gilstrap was an athlete, an artist, an enthusiast and a devoted church goer. She was active in such activities as the girls' basketball team, the theater department, in the girls' cheerleading team and in the Methodist Church Community in Dunnellon.

Ms. Gilstrap maintained high grades while holding a part time job throughout high school. She valued a college degree so much that she worked every day after school and on Saturdays as a cashier at a local food store in order to save for her education. Her work and determination to get an education certainly shows a tremendous commitment and determination.

On October 8, 1950, Norine married Robert N. Gilstrap. It wasn't long before the couple decided to start a family. As a devoted wife and mother of three children, she chose in the early years to focus much of her time to raising her family and community service. But she still longed to further her education by attending college. In 1964, she pursued her goal and enrolled at Central Florida Community College

where she studied business. There she received the training that would soon prove extremely valuable to the people of Citrus County.

On December 11, 1974, her beloved husband who was then the Citrus County Tax Collector passed away. Governor Ruben Askew appointed Mrs. Gilstrap to fulfill the final two years of her husband's term. Since then, the people of Citrus County have elected her to serve more than 25 years of service as tax collector of Citrus County.

Mrs. Gilstrap has always worked toward the betterment of our community. Throughout her life, she has participated in and held leadership roles in Altrusa, Beta Sigma Phi, Citrus County Chamber of Commerce, Leadership Citrus and the Heart Ball Committee.

Her service has been rewarded with such prestigious honors as the First Annual Ten Most Admired Women in Citrus County. She was also one of the first five women inducted into Rotary. Her commitment to our community is well illustrated by her impressive list of prestigious accomplishments.

Sharon Tenbroeck, Mrs. Gilstrap's assistant of 23 years at the Citrus County Tax Collector's office noted Ms. Gilstrap's perseverance and willingness to go the extra mile. "Her high ethics and morals will be hard to replace. Because of her compassion to serving the public in the many capacities which she does, she is considered a treasure to all that are fortunate enough to meet her," Ms. Tenbroeck said. "Her kindness and compassion have caused all of her employees to consider her family and she will be missed terribly."

Mrs. Gilstrap has touched so many lives during her lifetime of service. One such person is Alida Langley, who views Mrs. Gilstrap as a role model. "From the time the Governor appointed Ms. Gilstrap to office, she has been professional, respected and appreciated by all," Mrs. Langley said. "She is the ideal woman." Norine Gilstrap is the epitome of grace and goodness.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in paying tribute to Norine S. Gilstrap, a woman who stands for excellence, integrity and honor. We are all so grateful for her devoted service to Citrus County.

REMEMBERING BROTHER JAMES
L. ROMOND

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to remember Brother James L. Romond, who passed away at the age of 56 on October 9, 2000. Brother James dedicated his entire life to educating and guiding America's youth. He served as Principal at La Salle Institute in Upstate New York since 1982.

Brother James was born on September 9, 1944 in Queens, New York and graduated from St. Joseph's Juniorate High School in Barytown, New York in 1962. He entered the Brothers of the Christian Schools in 1963 and began a life long career of helping others. Brother James earned a bachelors degree in education from Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. in 1967. He received his

masters degree from Manhattan College in Riverdale, New York in 1971 and Certification in School Administration and Supervision from Fordham University in 1973.

Brother James believed that every child could achieve and provided the spark required to ignite their creativity, imagination and interest. He was known for teaching his students the value of community service, especially for the poor and needy. Annually from 1991-98, under the leadership of Brother James, La Salle's students contributed more food to an Upstate New York food drive than any other local school. Additionally, he brought the La Salle students together during Christmas for the annual Toy Drive in which they donated over 500 toys each year for the past 15 years. Brother James cared deeply for the disadvantaged and took steps to help them whenever he could.

Brother James was a friend and role model to thousands of youngsters. His presence will be missed in the halls, at the bus stop, and at the school's sporting events. You see, Mr. Speaker, Brother James made it a point to go out to the buses at the end of each school day to give students a few encouraging words and ensure they were safely on their way home. He cheered his students' accomplishments at every sporting event held at the campus. He arrived in his office by 6:00 am each day—ready to guide students through the days activities. Most importantly, he always made himself available to his students—twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. He created a friendly, kind, and compassionate atmosphere in which students could learn and grow.

La Salle Institute in Troy, New York was twice selected as a National School of Excellence by the United States Department of Education during his tenure as principal for grades 6 through 12. Brother James previously served in several capacities at the Good Shepherd School in New York City. He taught grades 6 through 8, served as assistant principal, and fulfilled the role of principal for grades 5 through 8. He was an extraordinary educator who touched his student's hearts and minds and allowed them to believe in themselves.

Brother James was also a major force in the planning and development of several major construction projects at La Salle. His innovative planning made it possible for the school to add on a new wing of classrooms, a state-of-the-art library and fully equipped computer room. He also laid the groundwork for construction of a new gymnasium, cafeteria, and modern kitchen facility. Brother James was particularly excited about the plans for the kitchen. He enjoyed cooking very much, and prepared meals at all the senior picnics and faculty and staff occasions. I am sure his students will fondly remember his skills in the kitchen whenever they dine in the new facility.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in remembering the significant contributions of Brother James L. Romond. Brother James' dedication to religion and education were admirable, as was his desire to see his students succeed. He was a confidante to many young people and will be remembered as an educational icon whose life mission was to instill moral values and a sense of faith in students.

HONORING THE LATE DR. ALICE
SMOTHERS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a daughter of Texas, Dr. Alice Smothers. She passed away on Saturday, October 14, 2000, at the age of 104.

The state of Texas, the nation and the world have lost not only a good friend for those in need, but also an outstanding educator and leader. Dr. Smothers, a well-known pioneer to many, provided a place in this world for orphaned Black children. Alongside her husband, the late J.W. Smothers, she founded St. Paul Industrial Training School. Like Dr. Smothers, the school served countless young Texans in providing training in the agricultural, industrial and technical arts for over 60 years throughout the Henderson County community. Dr. Smothers' vision and leadership allowed the St. Paul Industrial Training School to become an entity that awarded educational scholarships to needy college-bound students. To this day, the scholarship program of the St. Paul Industrial Training School has assisted over 530 students to help them realize their dreams of pursuing a college education.

I am deeply saddened that Texas, the nation and the world have lost such an exceptional and tireless trailblazer of the educational community like Dr. Smothers. I ask the House to join me in remembrance of Dr. Alice Smothers—a true champion for men, women and children everywhere.

FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAMS
IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL
WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM CEN-
TENNIAL ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I supported this bill when the House first considered it, but I did have some concerns about it.

Now, as it comes back to us from the Senate, it is considerably improved and I will support it without the same reservations.

The bill was prompted by the Resources Committee's oversight of the implementation of several important programs under which the federal government assists the state wildlife agencies.

As a result of our committee's review, it became clear that we should revisit the underlying statutes. At the same time, though, it's clear that some of the charges about the actions of the current Administration were exaggerated and that some of the people making those charges failed to point out similar actions that occurred during prior Administrations.

The programs of assistance to state wildlife agencies addressed by this bill are very valuable for Colorado and many other states. And I certainly agree with the bill's sponsors that it would be good to tighten the current law that

allows the Interior Department an unusually large degree of discretion in the administration of these programs. However, as originally passed by the House, I was concerned that the bill went overboard in responding to the ways the Interior Department has used that discretion.

I certainly understand the purpose of limiting the amount of money that can be spent on administration, because obviously what's spent that way won't be available for the substantive purposes of the programs. But we need to recognize that administration is necessary, and adequate administration is essential to avoid the risk of misuse of taxpayer funds, either by the Department of the Interior or by other parties.

The Senate amendments would authorize more realistic funding levels for administration, and would allow some additional flexibility for unexpected administrative costs. I think those are definite improvements, and so are some other changes that reduce the extent to which the bill imposes micro-management requirements. Accountability is essential, but excessive paperwork for its own sake can eat up resources that could be put to more productive purposes.

Also, as it comes before us today the bill includes a reauthorization for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, so that it can continue its very important work in support of conservation and sound management. And it also includes legislation to commemorate the centennial of the National Wildlife Refuge System that is similar to H.R. 4442, a bill that I co-sponsored and that the House passed earlier this year.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to concur in the Senate amendments and send the bill to the President for signing into law.

SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NEED
FOR WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL
ON THE MALL

SPEECH OF

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for this legislation, S. Con. Res. 145, that expresses the sense of Congress that the construction of the National World War II Memorial should be constructed expeditiously and that the appropriate site for the Memorial is on our National Mall at the Rainbow Pool. I want to thank Senator WARNER, Chairman STUMP, and all the other Members of Congress who worked to bring this legislation before us today.

As we enter the new century, it is appropriate that we reflect on the turning point of the past century. The World War II Memorial will commemorate that period between 1939 and 1945 that so profoundly reconfigured the modern world. So long as there is an America, this hallowed ground will pay homage to the superlative devotion that elevated duty, honor, and country to sacred proportion.

The location of the World War II memorial between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial is not only appropriate, but also historically coherent. Those two memorials commemorate the defining national

events of the 18th and 19th centuries: our Nation's founding in the Revolutionary War and our unification during the Civil War. It is only fitting that the event that reshaped the modern world in the 20th century and marked our Nation's emergence from the chrysalis of isolationism as the leader of the free world be commemorated on this site.

As we all know, the site and the form of the memorial have been the subject of ongoing qualification and even some controversy. This is how public dialogue should ensue in our country. I believe that the site and respectful style of the memorial are most appropriate. The refined design is a beautiful tribute to a generation of Americans who sacrificed their lives in service to our country with unparalleled valor and distinction. This design enhances the Mall's representation of American history. It retains open vistas—north and south as well as east and west. And it adds trees, plantings, and waterfalls while also capturing for visitors and all Americans the significance of this most historic event of the 20th Century.

More importantly, we must acknowledge that the open, expansive process by which decisions have been made about this site and this design. The democratic process these brave Americans fought to defend has been pursued. The congressional deliberations—extensive hearings, floor action, and two separate bills—that led to the authorization of the memorial were long, frustratingly long, but they were thorough. As one sage commented, "It has taken longer to build the memorial than it did to fight the war." I can now say it has taken us twice as long to build the Memorial as to fight the war—over 13 years.

Our first bill authorizing the memorial was filed in 1987, and the final bill was passed in 1993. The Administrations of two presidents, five Congresses, and a decade of administrative reviews have elapsed.

After authorization, the procedures of the American Battle Monuments Commission and the other bodies responsible for approving the memorial have been open and fair. There have been 17 open, public meetings held on the proposed Memorial since 1993. Questions have been raised and suggestions offered by Members of Congress, the general public, and interest groups about the site and style of the memorial. With that deliberative process, the concept has been refined and become more elegant and appropriate for this hallowed site.

The concept of a World War II Memorial in Washington sprang from a dogged Army veteran, my constituent, Roger Durbin of Berkey, Ohio, who fought with the 101st Armored Division in the Battle of the Bulge. It was Roger's question to me about why there was no memorial to World War II in Washington to which he could take his grandchildren that inspired the historic project that is before us today.

The thought of Roger reminds me of that auspicious day, Veterans Day, 1995, when the memorial site was consecrated with soil from American battlefield cemeteries around the world. Roger Durbin participated in that dedication, accompanied by his wife Marian. He wrote about it as follows:

I stood on the site of the Memorial, November 10, 1995, watching the activity thereon. Touch football, stickball, Frisbee, picnicking, etc. as people enjoyed a sunny day as they would have in an ordinary public park. The next day I stood with President Clinton at the end of the glorious site dedication ceremony and scattered sacred soil

gathered from 16 military cemeteries from around the world and Arlington upon the sparse and worn grass. That is when it became the most sacred, revered, beautiful spot in America.

Sadly, Roger passed away earlier this year. Roger was deeply wounded that he would not be able to see his idea come to fruition. The architectural rendition of the Memorial was framed above his fireplace, and he has assembled a copious note and scrapbook about the legislation and administrative proceedings for the record.

For thousands of other veterans, the same is true. Since the site dedication in 1995, perhaps a third of the World War II veterans then living have left us. There are fewer than 6 million World War II veterans living today, and we are losing them at a rate of 1,000 a day! I feel a great urgency to complete this project on schedule. As many as possible of the brave Americans who served during that conflict, abroad and on the home front, should bear witness to this memorial in its final form. Is this too much to ask?

Of course, all veterans' organizations and students of history recognize what this generation achieved in the triumph of freedom over tyranny. As Americans in future generations visit our Nation's Capital, they will have an opportunity to stop along the Mall to reflect on a time when America went to war to defend our fundamental political values. Millions of visitors every year traverse this site already as they wind their way between the various memorials, parks, roads, and special events that give our National Mall its public character. They will be able to reflect on the level of commitment that engaged millions of Americans and our allies in combat during World War II.

The World War II memorial will thus serve as a symbol of our legacy to the future centuries: a determination to defend democracy at any cost. The world's political landscape was reshaped for all time as a result of the Allied victory. I urge the Commission to approve the architectural and landscape design as presented today. Let us move expeditiously toward the groundbreaking this coming Veterans Day in the first year of a new century and the advent of the new millennium.

Again, Madam Speaker, I fully support S. Con. Res. 145 and urge its passage.

IN RECOGNITION OF PALADIN
DATA SYSTEMS

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to publicly praise a tremendous high-tech company in my district, Paladin Data Systems. Paladin, based in Poulsbo, Washington, was recently ranked number 59 among the 500 fastest growing private companies in the nation by Inc. Magazine.

Paladin specializes in implementing both Oracle and Microsoft based solutions, Oracle database development, consulting and remote administration, technology training. Founded in 1994, Paladin was voted one of the "Best Places to Work" by Washington CEO Magazine in 1998, 1999, and 2000. The Puget

Sound Business Journal placed Paladin at number 69 on their list of the 100 fastest growing private companies in Washington. It is clear that Paladin, now with over 70 employees, is indeed fueling the engine of our new economy.

Paladin also recognizes that the students of today must receive a comprehensive high-tech education so that they are able to secure jobs in the high-tech corridors of Puget Sound. To that end, Paladin has partnered with the Bremerton, Central Kitsap, North Kitsap, South Kitsap, North Mason, and Peninsula School Districts to form the West Sound School-to-Career consortium to train faculty members to teach the most recent information technology to our young people. Moreover, Paladin received a \$100,000 Information Technology Education Grant from Washington State and contributed \$50,000 of its own funds for this exciting partnership.

Paladin is just one of the many high-tech, bio-tech, and information technology businesses that are stimulating economic growth and creating new jobs in our country. Like many other Members of Congress, I value the contributions of our dynamic high-tech industry and want to make sure that the government continues to take appropriate action to help stimulate and develop this industry. I invite other Members of Congress to join me in congratulating Paladin Data Systems for their amazing success and wishing them nothing but the best in years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. SWEENEY

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a patriotic American and a distinguished leader in the labor movement, Thomas J. Sweeney.

A native and lifelong resident of Oakland, California, Tom Sweeney was the devoted husband of Ann-Marie Sweeney for 51 years, the father of Susan Eldridge and the proud grandfather of four, including Teo and Michelle Eldridge. He served ably as Local 595's Business Manager, as an officer of IBEW's International Executive Council, as a Commissioner of the Port of Oakland and as President of the Building Trades Council.

When Tom Sweeney's life ended on August 11, 2000, at the age of 78, he had raised his family, served his community, succeeded at providing countless opportunities for generations of working Americans and made his beloved nation a much better place.

It is an honor for me to pay tribute to this good man and I ask Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues join me in offering our condolences to the family of Tom Sweeney and pay tribute to a life lived so well.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE DEDICATION OF THE RONALD V. DELLUMS FEDERAL BUILDING, OAKLAND, CA

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that my colleague, Ms. LEE and I rise in recognition of one of our greatest statesmen, Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, and in celebration of the dedication of the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building in Oakland, California.

The Dellums Federal Building is considered the "Gateway to the East Bay" and has enhanced the Oakland city skyline. The distinct twin towers of this \$200 million project has played a pivotal role in the revitalization of the downtown area. Additionally, this building was built by a local and diverse workforce.

Mr. Dellums was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1970, serving until his retirement in 1998. Mr. Dellums was a distinguished and respected leader in the Congress and throughout the world and remains a tireless leader on behalf of peace and justice.

His diverse accomplishments include his leadership and vision as the Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, Chair of the House Armed Services and District of Columbia Committees; his challenge against the Vietnam War; his belief and advocacy of "Coalition Politics" as a way to truly evoke change in the political arena; his leadership and vision laid to the foundation for base conversion and ultimately the job creation and business development of these former military installations; his legislation to expand the Port of Oakland and estuary dredging; his tireless commitment to youth; and his National Health Service Act, which has long been considered the most comprehensive and progressive health care proposal since it was first introduced in 1977.

The true leadership of Mr. Dellums, and quite possibly the most rewarding moment in his career, was his vision to have the U.S. end its support of the racist apartheid regime of South Africa. Mr. Dellums was among the first in Congress to lead the international Anti-Apartheid movement. For years, until Nelson Mandela was released from prison, he faithfully introduced a bill and lobbied his colleagues for support of having Congress impose sanctions against the South African government.

Since his retirement from Congress, Mr. Dellums has served as the President of Healthcare International Management Company focusing on global health issues, most notably the AIDS pandemic. He serves as the Chair of President Clinton's Advisory Committee on HIV/AIDS. He has also recently written his memoirs, "Lying Down with the Lions: A Public Life from the Streets of Oakland to the Halls of Power."

It is with great pride that we offer recognition of some of the monumental contributions made by Ron Dellums to better our community, country and world. There is no other leader more deserving of having a Federal building named in his or her honor. Thank you Ron.

RECOGNIZING THAT GREATER
SPENDING DOES NOT GUAR-
ANTEE QUALITY HEALTH CARE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in these waning days of the 106th Congress, we are considering a bill that will give back nearly \$30 billion to managed care organizations, hospitals, and health care providers. These groups argue that without spending increases, quality of health care will suffer. The assumption: more money means better care. Of course adequate funding is necessary to effectively run hospitals, health plans, and clinics—but is that all it takes to ensure quality?

In fact, greater spending does not always guarantee better quality.

I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a recent report published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* entitled, "Quality of Medical Care Delivered to Medicare Beneficiaries: A Profile at State and National Levels." This report, compiled by researchers at the Health Care Financing Administration, ranks states according to percentage of Medicare Free-for-Service beneficiaries receiving appropriate care. The researchers looked at a range of health problems, including strokes, heart failure, diabetes, pneumonia, heart attacks, and breast cancer. There is remarkable consensus in the medical community about what constitute appropriate care for these conditions. For example, health professionals agree that conducting mammograms at least every 2 years can save countless lives in the fight against breast cancer. They also agree that heart attack victims should be given aspirin within 24 hours of being admitted to a hospital.

If the claims of the managed care, hospital, and provider groups are accurate, states receiving the most Medicare spending should implement more of these scientifically validated practices. So I compared state performance rankings with Medicare payment estimates (per beneficiary). The results do not support this view. In fact, the 10 best performing states received 17 percent less in Medicare payments per enrollee than the 10 worst performers. Clearly, more money does not automatically translate into better health care nor does less money mean poor health care.

Furthermore, according to this JAMA report, all states could do a better job of implementing quality care. On average, only 69 percent of patients received appropriate care in the typical state. This figure dropped as low as 11 percent for certain practices, such as immunization screenings for pneumonia patients prior to discharge. A clear trend also emerged—less populous states and those in the Northeast performed better than more populous states and those in the Southeast.

What accounts for these differences in performance? JAMA authors suggested that, "system changes are more effective than either provider or patient education in improving provision of services." Perhaps this is why states that have instituted health care reform, such as Vermont and Oregon, demonstrated relatively high levels of performance at lower cost.

Authors of the JAMA article further suggested that it is necessary to hold all stakeholders accountable, not just health care providers and health plans. This includes, "purchasers, whether Medicare or Medicaid, . . . because they are making continual and important decisions that potentially balance quality against expenditures."

I call upon my colleagues to recognize that we too are accountable. Medical experts agree on best practices. So we must do more than just authorize spending, we must recognize what constitutes quality care and expect providers, hospitals, and health plans to deliver. Medicare beneficiaries across the United States deserve the best care available and this cannot be achieved through greater spending alone. We are fooling ourselves if we believe that more money will automatically translate to better care.

COMMENDING WOODROW WILSON
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today I highlight the Woodrow Wilson Elementary School, in my hometown of Corona, as a model of co-operation between local governments and private home builders—a partnership which will become more important as California will need more than 2,000 new schools in the next 20 years.

As a former active realtor, I was pleased to dedicate, on September 29, this first permanent, developer-built school in California. Thanks go to: Lt. Governor Cruz Bustamante; President Jose Lakas and the Corona-Norco School Board Members; Mayor Jeff Bennett and the City Council; and, finally, my good friend, Jim Previt for helping to make this school possible.

The Census Bureau reports that state and local governments spent \$40 billion in 1999 on construction, modernization, and renovation of public education facilities in the United States—up 54 percent from 1995. In addition, elementary schools typically take 30 to 48 months to complete. However, Turn Key Schools of America and Forecast Homes, who designed and constructed this school, along with the Corona-Norco Unified School District, raised the bar. They were able to complete this school in just 13 months and well below the average construction cost of an elementary school thereby saving taxpayers millions of dollars. This partnership demonstrates what local communities and private businesses can accomplish when they work together.

Our 28th President, Woodrow Wilson was a lawyer, author, educator, administrator, Governor, and President. Education played an important role in his life. Prior to the Presidency, Woodrow Wilson's progressive programs and innovations were fostered as President of Princeton University. Finding new and better ways to meet the educational needs of our children, which is what was accomplished with the construction of this school, is an idea that would have fit nicely with Woodrow Wilson's school of thought.

Mr. Speaker, I am committed to making sure that every education dollar is well spent.

This means allowing local school districts, principals and teachers to decide where and how education dollars can best be used, which includes ensuring that schools are built in a timely and cost-effective manner. I am also committed to allowing greater flexibility for the states and local governments to enter into such partnerships which allow the design of child-centered facilities and programs run by caring teachers and principals who know the names of each child.

I want every child to have the opportunity to fulfill their dreams—that could mean becoming a nurse, a teacher, an Olympic athlete, or becoming the President of the United States. All of those dreams can start becoming a reality sooner at Woodrow Wilson Elementary School because of the innovative thinking behind its construction.

Woodrow Wilson once stated, "This is the country which has lifted, to the admiration of the world, its ideals of absolutely free opportunity—where no man is supposed to be under any limitation except the limitations of his character and of his mind; where there is supposed to be no distinction of class, no distinction of blood, no distinction of social status, but where men win or lose on their merits." Our goal is to ensure that all schools afford all children the opportunity to pursue their dreams. For the students at Woodrow Wilson Elementary School, those dreams take shape in the halls and classroom.

The partnership which made this school a reality is a win-win situation for everybody—it cuts the bureaucratic redtape for the local school district, it relieves the over-crowded schools in the area, and it saves taxpayers million of dollars. However, the most important winners at Woodrow Wilson Elementary are the students who now have a brandnew, state-of-the-art school where they can begin their educational journey and realize their hopes and dreams.

I applaud all of those who had a hand in this innovation. Our community is proud of you and grateful for your vision.

DIGITAL POSTPRODUCTION TAX
CREDIT

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation, along with my colleagues Representatives FOLEY, BECERRA, MATSUI, RAMSTAD, ROGAN, SENSENBRENNER, ENGLISH, JOHN LEWIS, COYNE, CONDIT, BERMAN, WAXMAN, SESSIONS, MALONEY, and TUBBS-JONES, to provide for a small business tax credit for digital postproduction. These small businesses standardize film, television, music and technology products for mass consumption by electronically enhancing the master copy. Postproduction companies need help dealing with a government mandate which, without our assistance, may put many of these small, technology related businesses out of business.

On December 24, 1996, the FCC mandated a new terrestrial Digital Television standard, replacing the one that existed for 50 years. While adopting an Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC) standard, the FCC did not designate a single transmission format.

As a result, the postproduction industry has already invested in millions of dollars worth of equipment to be used in creating High Definition (HD) Broadcasting. Without HD broadcasting, the U.S. will be surrendering the advanced research and technological position which has sustained the preeminence of the American entertainment and information industry.

The FCC specifically chose not to mandate a single digital display format. I agree that diversity in formats is a logical way to proceed by allowing the marketplace to decide on the best format(s). However, for the postproduction process the complexities created by the requirement to support these new standards has exponentially increased the cost and complexity of their transition to digital television in the short run.

The legislation will help to keep the domestic digital postproduction industry strong. The proposed tax credit would provide for a 20 percent credit for current capital expenses incurred for digital postproduction machinery and equipment less a floor equal to their average annual gross receipts from digital postproduction services for the prior four years. The taxpayer would reduce the depreciable basis of the equipment by the credit claimed. Additionally, the credit would sunset at the effective date of the FCC mandate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to commend and congratulate the Porter family from my district for preserving the California heritage that is threatened daily by the pressures of urban sprawl.

According to the California Department of Conservation nearly 70,000 acres of open space was devoured by development in my state between 1996 and 1998.

Soaring land values and the incessant demand for new homes and stores often make it hard for rural families to say no when developers want to buy their land.

But the Porters already have their minds made up. Bernice H. Porter's estate recently bequeathed the family's 684-acre Circle P Ranch in the Pajaro Valley to the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County. The family's perpetual agricultural conservation easement is a major coup for the land trust, a small local non-profit group. It is the land trust's largest easement of this kind, ever.

Under the terms of the easement, the ranch can only be used for grazing and irrigated agriculture. It cannot be subdivided or developed now or by any future owner.

The parcel stretches for miles east of the city of Watsonville, with farming and ranching operations side by side. The rolling hills at the base of the Santa Cruz Mountains are green or gold depending on the season.

Bernice's daughter Diane Porter Cooley said recently that the hills help to define the local climate and "form the scenic and historic backdrop for the valley." They should be preserved, she added, not only for the sake of

agriculture, not only for the rare habitats they contain, but also because they are simply beautiful to behold.

There are deer, coyotes, bobcats and a wide variety of birds. For decades, the Porter family has invited school and church groups, history buffs and birding enthusiasts to tour the ranch.

The Porters and others who bequeath their land in a conservation easement often receive some tax incentives. With today's soaring land values in California, estate taxes can often be a real burden, and conservation easements can provide some relief.

But the Porters' decision went far beyond good business sense. Increasingly in California, we are dependent upon farmers and ranchers to act as stewards for our rapidly vanishing farm land and open space.

And the Porters have clearly risen to the occasion. This family embodies what is best about our California heritage—deep reverence for our shared past and great concern for our destiny.

These actions should serve as a model for land owners in California. Land assets should be used to preserve the heritage of our great state and our families, for the benefit of all who ever live among us. I encourage others to follow the Porters' example.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. PAUL H. KRALMAN

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize one of my district's leaders in veterans affairs, Mr. Paul H. Kralman. A lifelong resident of Effingham, IL, Mr. Kralman first served his country in World War II. Since that time he has been a member of the Effingham American Legion Post No. 120, and he has held many offices within the post including Department Vice-Commander of the Fifth Division of Illinois. Mr. Kralman also served as the Veterans Service Officer with the state of Illinois for many years. His most recent efforts have been with the Effingham County Veterans Assistance Commission where he resides as superintendent. At the end of this year Mr. Kralman will retire at the age of 82.

Mr. Kralman has helped numerous veterans in my district receive their benefits. He was awarded the site for a Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic which has helped numerous veterans receive medical help close to home. Through his dedication and hard work, the Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic is a great success.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say congratulations to Mr. Paul Kralman on his excellent accomplishment. Due to his dedication to his fellow veterans, it is clear that Mr. Kralman is an asset to our country and the people who fought for it.

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH
ACHIEVES NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARK STATUS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I inform my colleagues that Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh, PA, was recently designated a National Historic Landmark.

In order to be designated at National Historic Landmark, a structure must be determined to be "historically, architecturally, or technologically important to the nation as a whole." Emmanuel Episcopal Church certainly meets this standard.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church is the last church designated by the famous American architect, Richard Henry Hobson Richardson. It is an enduring example of his widely acclaimed "Richardson Romanesque" style. Emmanuel Episcopal Church is the only Richardson-designed church in Pennsylvania, and it is one of three striking buildings in Pittsburgh that Mr. Richardson designed. Emmanuel Episcopal Church is often referred to as Richardson's "small masterpiece" because it was built on a lot measuring only 50 feet by 100 feet in size. Since Emmanuel Episcopal Church was the last church that Mr. Richardson designed, it can legitimately claim to be one of the most advanced examples of this distinguished architect's singular vision. Mr. Richardson himself claimed that his Pittsburgh buildings—Emmanuel Episcopal Church, the Allegheny Courthouse, and the Allegheny County Jail—were his best work.

The church was dedicated in 1886 and cost only \$12,000 to build, but it is characterized by intricate brickwork, a steep slate roof, well-proportioned windows and doors, and a plain rounded apse. All of the buildings' original features—with the exception of its wrought iron gas chandeliers, which have been replaced with electric lights—have been faithfully preserved.

I should note that this important accomplishment was primarily the result of the efforts of one long-term Pittsburgh resident, Mary Ellen Leigh, with the support of Emmanuel's Vicar, the Reverend Don C. Youse, Jr., and the church's congregation. I commend her for all of her hard work and her dedication to this important project.

I am pleased that Emmanuel Episcopal Church has been designated a National Historic Landmark. It is my hope that this designation will help in efforts to preserve this important architectural treasure and help to promote the cause of historic preservation in Allegheny County and across the country.

HONORING THE ATHLETES OF
SANTA CLARITA VALLEY AND
THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the athletes from the Santa Clarita Valley and the greater San Fernando Valley for

their outstanding performance in the games of the XXVIIth Olympiad, which began on September 15, 2000 in Sydney Australia. The majority of the San Fernando Valley lies within the 25th Congressional District. If the Greater San Fernando Valley was its own country, it would rank 14th in the gold medal count, just behind Hungary.

The Olympians exemplify all that is right with America. To become a member of the United States Olympic Team, the athletes needed tremendous discipline to maintain grueling training schedules. They made personal sacrifices in order to reach their goals and have continually displayed outstanding sportsmanship. They are truly a credit to our country.

Olympians who call the 25th Congressional District home include Adam Setliff, who placed fifth in the men's discus throw; Crystl Bustos, member of the women's softball team which won the gold medal; Anthony Ervin, winner of a gold medal in the men's 50-meter freestyle and a silver medalist in the men's freestyle relay; Mark Crear, winner of a bronze medal in the men's 110-meter hurdles; and Maurice Greene, who won a gold medal in the men's 100-meter race as well as a gold medal in the men's 100-meter relay.

The efforts of these athletes are reflected not only in their collective medals but in the respect of every American. I would like to thank the Olympians for their tireless effort, dedication and contribution to America.

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE MICHAEL A. GRANT BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB IN AUSTELL, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the Boys and Girls Club of Cobb County, Georgia for its hard work, and congratulate this organization, and the many men and women who constitute its work force, on the grand opening of the Michael A. Grant Boys and Girls Club located in Austell, Georgia.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America is an outstanding organization which provides children, particularly disadvantaged children, with programs and services that promote and enhance the development of boys and girls by installing a sense of competence, usefulness, belonging and influence.

In 1956, the Boys Clubs of America celebrated its 50th anniversary and received a U.S. Congressional Charter. In 1990, the national organization's name was changed to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Accordingly, Congress amended and renewed the charter.

I commend the Boys and Girls Club for its dedication and commitment too positively influencing the lives of boys and girls every day, and for its outstanding leadership throughout our community and the country.

NATIONAL CHEMISTRY WEEK

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the week of November 5th to November 11th in Pennsylvania as "National Chemistry Week". During this week the American Chemical Society volunteers should be commemorated for their efforts to increase public awareness about the crucial role chemistry plays in everyday life. It is vital to recognize that this science gives us the power to understand and to use the elemental building blocks of all material things.

The American Chemical Society is the largest organization of its type in the United States. The Philadelphia branch of the organization is not only the largest section in Pennsylvania, but also one of the most active in the entire nation. This is quite an accomplishment for our state, as there are nearly 200 sections across the United States.

During National Chemistry Week, many local companies and universities in the Philadelphia area will be involved and volunteer their time to celebrate and make an impact among the community about the benefits and necessity of chemistry. Their commitment to spreading the values of chemistry is of great importance, as the science of chemistry provides the fundamental understanding required to deal with many of society's needs, including several that determine our quality of life and economic strength.

People involved in the chemistry field use the science and their knowledge to help feed the world's population, tap new energy sources, clothe and house humanity, provide renewable substitutes for dwindling or scarce materials, improve health, conquer disease, strengthen our national security, and monitor and protect our environment.

Mr. Speaker, National Chemistry Week should be honored for directing our attention to the myriad contributions of their science to the service of all humanity. I congratulate all who participate in this field and who dedicate themselves to creating a week for the entire nation to learn from and enjoy.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES THE NEW JERSEY SHADE TREE FEDERATION FOR 75 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the New Jersey Shade-Tree Federation and its on-going dedication to preserving our communities. I applaud the work of the Federation in striving towards a delicate balance between our community's desires to expand, and our environment's need for smart, sustainable growth.

The roots of the Shade Tree Federation can be traced back to September 27, 1910. For it was on this date that the State Forester, with the approval of the Forest Commission, called on the executives of 124 municipalities. Some

30 delegates from 24 cities, towns and boroughs gathered to discuss ways to advance and protect the interests of shade trees throughout New Jersey. At the conclusion of this conference, the attendees unanimously voted to form a permanent association to protect and foster the interests of Shade Trees.

In 1924 the State promoted future growth of the Federation by passing the County Shade-Tree Act. Then, in 1925, the Department initiated the movement for closer collaboration among the shade-tree commissions in the State and organized the "New Jersey Federation of Shade-Tree Commissions."

Since its inception, the Federation has gathered to discuss the important issues of the times, ranging from the advent of chainsaws and bucket trucks to the devastation of Dutch Elm disease and Gypsy Moth outbreaks. One common thread has remained evident throughout the Federation's existence: trees are an important part of people's lives.

Once again, I applaud the efforts of the New Jersey Shade-Tree Federation and ask all my colleagues to join me in recognizing their steadfast commitment to preserving true assets of our communities for future generations.

TRIBUTE TO MARY RAINWATER

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it's a great pleasure for me to pay tribute to Mary Rainwater, the executive director of the Los Angeles Free Clinic, for her tireless service to the Los Angeles community. Mary oversees the delivery of vital health services, including free medical and dental care, HIV education, counseling and testing, and prenatal care to tens of thousands of people each year. Her agency also provides job placement and training, low-cost legal assistance, and psychological counseling to support some of the most vulnerable members of our community.

Before coming to the LA Free Clinic, Mary served as an adult literacy tutor, a guidance counselor for inner city youth, and a psychiatric social worker for homeless mentally ill individuals.

In nearly eleven years as executive director, Mary's guidance has helped the LA Free Clinic double its budget and increase fourfold the number of patient visits its professionals provide. Without the LA Free Clinic, many of these patients would not have access to the cancer screening, family planning, and mental health services they need. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has recognized the Hollywood Center, which opened under Mary's watch, as a "Model That Works" to provide comprehensive services to at-risk youth.

In addition to her work with the LA Free Clinic, Mary serves the community through her memberships of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of the Community Clinic Association of Los Angeles County, Free Clinics of the Western Region, and the California Primary Care Association's Executive Committee.

The people of Los Angeles and our entire nation owe Mary a debt of gratitude for her tireless work and tremendous record of achievement.

RECOGNIZING INTERCONTINENTAL TERMINALS COMPANY AS THE DEER PARK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 2000 INDUSTRY OF THE YEAR

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate International Terminals Company for being honored as the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce 2000 Industry of the Year. The Intercontinental Terminals Company's commitment to building a better future for the Deer Park community has made it an example that all industry can follow.

Since 1974, the Intercontinental Terminals Company (ITC) and its employees have been responsible members of the Deer Park area, in my district. Originally formed as a grass-roots chemical and petrochemical storage and distribution terminal, ITC has grown to a capacity of over 7 million barrels. Today, ITC owns and operates on a world-scale, for-hire bulk liquid terminal. The company will store and distribute approximately seventy different chemicals, petrochemical, and petroleum products for over 100 customers including Deer Park manufacturers such as Rohm and Haas, Dow, Shell, all connected to the ITC via pipeline.

ITC is responsible for transporting over 2 billion gallons of various products safely, efficiency, and in an environmentally sound manner. Last year, they successfully loaded and unloaded over 600 deep water tankers, 2900 barge tows, 8900 rail cars, and 14,000 tank trucks.

Employing over 140 people, ITC is dedicated to worker safety and environmental performance. As a member of the East Harris County Manufacturers Association, ITC supports its initiatives to foster and maintain a productive relationship between industry and the community. They participate in the Responsible Care Programs and the Local Emergency Planning Committee, and the Deer Park Fire Department annual Toys for Tots campaign. In addition, ITC actively participates in the Deer Park Independent School District Annual Industry Awards Banquet and has financially supported several Deer Park baseball and soccer leagues.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Intercontinental Terminals Company, on being named the Deer Park 2000 Industry of the Year. This is a well-deserved honor for their hard work and dedication in expanding business, instituting initiatives to protect the environment, and a commitment to strengthening the community.

STATEMENT OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE JERRY COSTELLO HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CARPENTERS LOCAL 480

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of Carpenters Local 480.

Carpenters Local 480 had its charter issued to them on February 13, 1900. That year they listed John Dippel, John Hexter, Joseph Hester, Harry Merrick, Carl Ross, William Schaefer, Jacob Scheid, Louis Scheid, William Scheid, Edward Schiek, Henry Schiek and Henry Wilhelm as their first charter officers. The first elected officer of Local No. 480 was H. Geiger who was elected the Financial Secretary and was charged with the responsibility of collecting dues and assessments.

By 1907, Local 480's rolls increased to 16 members, which held until 1940. At that time, Local 480-Freeburg merged with Local 1559-New Athens, bringing the membership an additional 25 members. Dues at that time were set at \$1.25 a month for all inactive and pensioned members. Arthur Och was named the Business Representative for Freeburg, Illinois and Ed Knopp was named the Representative for New Athens.

In 1947, membership increased to 35 members. In 1966, with membership hovering around 38 members, the International Union had pressed all locals to hire full-time representatives to ensure jurisdictional issues were considered. Louis Geiger was named as the first full-time Business Representative. At that time, there were only 14 local unions in the Tri-Counties Illinois District Council of Carpenters, with only two that were large enough to hire full-time representatives. Remaining smaller locals were then merged into four. Local 480-Freeburg, Local 1361-Chester, Local 1997-Columbia and Local 1675-Breese.

Further consolidations of the locals occurred in the 70's. Many changes occurred after the consolidations, bringing with it new challenges and new opportunities. A full-time Financial Secretary position was created at this time to handle the growth in the membership and to handle the responsibilities of caring for the members well-being. Further growth in membership and an expansion of Local 480's area, necessitated the need for the creation of Field Stewart positions in each of the communities in the local.

With the phenomenal growth of the local and the expansion of their responsibilities, in 1975 the local opened their headquarters building in Freeburg. Since then, the members of Local 480 have contributed to the growth and development of the metro-east. Evidence of their handiwork is everywhere, from new schools, shopping and commercial centers, public buildings and fine residential homes.

I am proud of the history and accomplishments of Local 480 and I look forward to the future with the confidence that the facilities we work, visit and live in are the direct results of hard work of the members of Local 480.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Carpenters Local 480 on the 100th anniversary of their founding and to recognize the members of the local, both past and present, for the quality service that they have been providing to the people of our area for the past 100 years.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for the families, friends and loved ones of the many, many children who pass away every year. Regardless of the cause of death, regardless of the location, regardless of the age, a horrendous void is created in the lives of those left behind. When a child dies, the effect is simply devastating to the family. For those of us who have not suffered this pain, it is incomprehensible and different for each person—a pain that may dampen in time, but which never fully goes away.

However, there is one thing that the families and loved one of the departed have to help them in their time of need—the support of others who have suffered a similar loss. Those in the healing process report that one of the most effective measures is simply to have a strong network of support and encouragement. And this is why I have sponsored, along with Mr. OSE of California and Mr. MCINTOSH of Indiana, this resolution recognizing the purposes and goals of a National Children's Memorial Day.

Such is the goal of the Compassionate Friends Organization—a national non-profit group that offers friendship and understanding to families grieving the death of a child at any stage of development and from any cause. As one example, Compassionate Friends offers comfort and assistance to families who suffer from the tragedy of stillbirth, miscarriage, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (S.I.D.S.). Their web site identifies symptoms of grief, notes impacts on marriage, discusses subsequent pregnancy, and has remarks about coping with family and friends and lays out some helpful suggestions.

Compassionate Friends originated in England in 1969. Their first U.S. chapter was founded in 1972. They now have chapters in 24 countries and in every state in the nation—nearly 600 altogether. Their mission is simply to provide a supportive environment with no religious affiliation, no membership dues or fees, and services open to all bereaved family members. Compassionate Friends is the impetus for this resolution.

I would like to salute in particular their Executive Director, Mrs. Pat Loder, a resident of Michigan's Eleventh Congressional District, my district. She has been a driving force behind National Children's Memorial Day, this year and in years past. I encourage you to visit the Compassionate Friends website at www.compassionatefriends.org and learn more about their organization.

On December 10, Compassionate Friends will hold their fourth annual worldwide candle lighting event. Starting in New Zealand, candles will be lit for one hour beginning at 7 pm local time, creating a 24-hour observance around the globe. This simple act goes a long way to offer peace of mind and soul and goes a long way to help those who have lost a child, a grandchild, a sibling or a friend, particularly during the December holiday season, when the loss is often the most difficult to bear.

For the past two years, the Senate has recognized the second Sunday in December as National Children's Memorial Day. And last year the House passed a resolution similar to what we are considering here today. This concurrent resolution expresses the sense of Congress that a National Children's Memorial Day should be established and asks the President to issue a proclamation calling on Americans everywhere to observe ceremonies and activities which serve to remember these dearly departed souls and the grieving families and friends.

I can assure you, to those families who have lost loved ones, the support that we show here, this simple and easy resolution will go a long way in helping them cope with their loss. It is important for families who have suffered such a loss to know that they are not alone. Please help me in passing this joint resolution and express your support for this worthy and noble cause.

We carry the responsibility to honor and remember those who have died before their time. And as compassionate, concerned citizens, one of the best actions we can take is to honor the souls of the dearly departed and to support those who are left behind.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in passing this measure. Please show your support to bereaved parents across America.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO LTC
THOMAS J. LEE, ARMY NA-
TIONAL GUARD, FOR HIS DEDI-
CATED SERVICE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding officer in the Army National Guard. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Lee recently transferred from his position as the Plans and Action Support Officer in the National Guard Bureau's Counterdrug Program.

Tom Lee began his service to country when he enlisted in the United States Air Force in 1968 as a weather observer. After tours at Anderson Air Force Base, Guam, and Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, he entered Officer Candidate School in the New York Army National Guard as a field artillery officer in 1982.

Tom Lee first became active in the counterdrug effort when he left his assignment as Chief of the National Guard Protocol Branch to become the National Guard Counter Narcotics Liaison with the Headquarters of the Sixth Army at the Presidio in San Francisco, California in May, 1994. He then served as the Operations Officer for the Southwest Region, and as Chief of the Southeast Region Branch in the National Guard Bureau's Counterdrug Program before assuming his position as Plans, Action Officer in October, 1997.

Mr. Speaker, in each of these counterdrug positions, Lieutenant Colonel Lee has made a personal impact in an ongoing struggle that, as a nation, we have yet to win. He has labored passionately to educate Members of Congress and their staff members on the unique abilities of the Army and Air National Guard in stemming the plague of illegal drugs from our neighborhoods. Our nation is strong-

er today because his sound counsel, his practical knowledge and his tireless pursuit of the possible.

Lieutenant Colonel Lee has received numerous, well-deserved, military awards and decorations for his service to the nation. No award is more appropriate, nor more fulfilling for him, than the knowledge that his efforts give America's youth a better chance at a drug-free future.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Lee will demonstrate the same dedication and high competence in his new instructional position at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas that has been his trademark with the National Guard Bureau. I would ask my colleagues of the 106th Congress to join me in paying special tribute to this citizen-soldier and patriot. We thank him, and wish him the very best in his continued service as an officer in the Army National Guard.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL
DEFENSE FEATURES PROGRAM
ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from New Jersey, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in introducing the National Defense Features Program Enhancement Act of 2000, a bill we intend to push to enactment next year if the Government of Japan, the Japanese vehicle manufacturers, and the Japanese carriers continue to undermine our efforts to breathe life into the National Defense Features program.

We created the NDF program because we believed it would be the most cost-effective way to augment the substantial investment that is being made in new ships by the Navy. Having seen one very attractive proposal by which vessels would be built to carry cars from Japan to the United States and refrigerated products on the return leg, we authorized and appropriated funds in the mid-1990s to jump start the program. Since then, we have continued to look for ways to make the program as attractive as possible to companies to build ships in the United States for operation in the United States-Japan and other trades. In just the past week, for example, Congress approved as part of the National Defense Authorization Bill for FY 2001 a provision that would expand the Secretary of Defense's authority to finance appropriate projects under the NDF program.

In authorizing this program, we had hoped that the Government of Japan in particular would find mutual defense benefits in promoting it. We have written the Prime Minister, we have met with the Ambassador, we have received expressions of support from the Vice President of the United States and our Secretary of Defense, and yet nothing seems to have come of our efforts so far.

Unfortunately, we have regularly heard the same response. The Government of Japan insists that the decision to employ NDF tonnage is strictly a matter for the vehicle manufacturers and shipping companies to make since it involves a commercial matter. They in turn have argued that, since the program focuses

on mutual defense, the Government should take the lead. As so often happens, no one has been willing to step forward to take the initiative.

As our colleagues can no doubt appreciate, our patience is beginning to wear thin. I understand our able Secretary of Defense has recently indicated the importance of the NDF program in discussions with his Japanese counterpart. Perhaps we will finally see some movement. If not, the time to legislate will have arrived.

Our bill is designed to create the necessary incentives for the Government of Japan and the vehicle and shipping interests to promote the NDF program. If the Federal Maritime Commission finds that vessels that would be built in the United States under the NDF program are not employed in the particular sector of a trade route in the foreign commerce of the United States for which they are designed to operate and if that sector of the trade route has been dominated historically by citizens of an allied nation, then the Commission shall take action to counteract the restrictive trade practices that have led to this situation.

We trust all concerned appreciate our determination to bring the NDF program to life.

COMMENDING THE RIVERSIDE NA-
TIONAL CEMETERY SUPPORT
COMMITTEE

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today I commend the "all volunteer" Riverside National Cemetery Support Committee. President Dwight D. Eisenhower once remarked that, "Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America." The volunteerism shown by the Cemetery Support Committee, for the past 22 years, is a prime model of President Eisenhower's belief.

The Cemetery Support Committee was established in 1978 with a simple mission, but one with heart behind it, to preserve and enhance the Riverside National Cemetery as a National Shrine. What has come to pass is no less than amazing.

The Riverside National Cemetery is currently the second largest resting place in our national cemetery system, with 125,000 men and women of our armed forces standing silent vigil with us today. Ten short years into the new millennium, it is expected to be the largest cemetery in the national system. And in six decades it will have more than 1.4 million honored veterans. That will make Riverside National Cemetery larger than the Arlington National Cemetery—the most widely recognized, which is already at capacity with a quarter of a million veterans.

The Cemetery Support Committee's work has made Riverside National Cemetery much more than the facts stated above—they have created a solemn historical place where Americans today and tomorrow can go to reflect upon the memory and sacrifices of past and present generations who fought for America, democracy and freedom. Four to five thousand people each Memorial Day and Veterans Day attend ceremonies organized by the Committee and held at the Riverside National

Cemetery. They have raised private funds to purchase numerous items for the beautification of the cemetery, such as flower cones used at the Veterans' grave-sites by family and loved ones. Fund-raising has also been undertaken for the procurement and site construction of memorials to be placed in the cemetery—the most recent being the Veterans Memorial dedicated on May 27, 2000; and future ones being POW/MIA, Chaplaincy Corp. and Medics & Corpsmen memorials.

Those who have worked so selflessly to create a place that is, as the Cemetery Support Committee likes to say, "inspiring and stimulating our youth to become worthy citizens of this great country," have devoted their hearts to making the Riverside National Cemetery the National Shrine that it is today and well into tomorrow. I would like to take a moment to specifically recognize the current Board Members of the Cemetery Support Committee. They are: Jewel Beck, 1995; Paul Adkins, Chairman, 1998; Tom Hohmann, Secretary, 1992; Alta Marlin, Vice Chairwoman, 1989; Gery Porter, Treasurer, 1995; Walt Schiller, 1978; Judith Stemberg, 1989; Mike Warren, 1992; John Campbell, 1982; Guenther Griebau, 1999; Carolyn Jaeggli, 1986; Audrey Peterson, 1994; Elsie Porter, 1985; Pat Smith, 1998; and James Valdez, 1978.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I will close by asking that each American awake each day dedicated to giving back to our families, friends, communities and nation as the Riverside National Cemetery Support Committee has done. As a people we must "never forget" those who have died and fought to make America great. God bless you and God bless America.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
CONFIDENTIALITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to support HR 3218, the Social Security Number Confidentiality Act. This bill takes a step toward protecting the integrity and security of the Social Security number by ensuring that window envelopes used by the Federal Government do not display an individual's Social Security number. HR 3218 will help protect millions of Americans from the devastating crime of identity theft, which is a growing problem in my district and throughout the country.

This bill will be partially helpful to senior citizens who rely on Social Security. These seniors could lose a lifetime's worth of savings if a criminal obtained their Social Security number. We owe it to America's senior citizens to make sure that they are not exposed to the risk of identity theft as a price of receiving their Social Security benefits.

While this bill does represent a good step toward protecting privacy, I would remind my colleagues that much more needs to be done to ensure the Social Security number is not used as means of facilitating identity crimes. The increasing prevalence of identity theft is directly related to the use of the Social Security number as a uniform identifier.

For all intents and purposes, the Social Security number is already a national identifica-

tion number. Today, in the majority of states, no American can get a job, open a bank account, get a drivers' license, or receive a birth certificate for one's child without presenting their Social Security number. So widespread has the use of the Social Security number become that a member of my staff had to produce a Social Security number in order to get a fishing license!

Unscrupulous people have found ways to exploit this system and steal another's identity—the ubiquity of the Social Security number paved the way for these very predictable abuses and crimes. Congress must undo the tremendous injury done to the people's privacy and security by the federal government's various mandates which transformed the Social Security number into a universal identifier.

In order to stop the disturbing trend toward the use of the Social Security number as a uniform ID I have introduced the Freedom and Privacy Restoration Act (HR 220), which forbids the use of the Social Security number for purposes not related to Social Security. The Freedom and Privacy Restoration Act also contains a blanket prohibition on the use of identifiers to "investigate, monitor, oversee, or otherwise regulate" American citizens. Mr. Speaker, prohibiting the Federal Government from using standard identifiers will help protect Americans from both private and public sector criminals.

While much of the discussion of identity theft and related threats to privacy has concerned private sector criminals, the major threat to privacy lies in the power uniform identifiers give to government officials. I am sure I need not remind my colleagues of the sad history of government officials of both parties using personal information contained in IRS or FBI files against their political enemies, or of the cases of government officials rummaging through the confidential files of celebrities and/or their personal acquaintances, or of the Medicare clerk who sold confidential data about Medicare patients to a Health Maintenance Organization. After considering these cases, one cannot help but shudder at the potential for abuse if an unscrupulous government official is able to access one's complete medical, credit, and employment history by simply typing the citizens' "uniform identifier" into a database.

In conclusion, Madam Speaker, I enthusiastically join in supporting HR 3218 which will help protect millions of senior citizens and other Americans from identity theft by strengthening the confidentiality of the Social Security number. I also urge my colleagues to protect all Americans from the threat of national identifiers by supporting my Freedom and Privacy Restoration Act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote earlier this evening on measures before the House because I was in transit to Washington from Wisconsin. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 531, concerning a resolution (H. Res. 631) honoring the members of the crew

of the guided missile destroyer U.S.S. *Cole*. I would have voted "aye" on Rollcall No. 532, concerning a resolution (H. Con. Res. 415) expressing the sense of the Congress that there should be established a National Children's Memorial Day. I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 533, concerning the Social Security Number Confidentiality Act (H.R. 3218).

HONORING MS. RHONDA GERSON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF AID
TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC
ABUSE

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize and pay tribute to Rhonda Gerson, Executive Director of Aid to Victims of Domestic Abuse, for her service on behalf of domestic violence victims.

A 1998 report by the U.S. Department of Justice indicates that the rate of domestic violence in many categories has been declining over the past decade. I believe the downward trend is directly attributable to the outreach efforts by such individuals as Rhonda Gerson.

Ms. Gerson has been the Executive Director of Aid to Victims of Domestic Abuse since 1981. For the first five years, she served in this capacity without ever receiving a paycheck. During her time with the agency, Ms. Gerson has advocated for the safety of battered women on a local, state and national level.

In the early 1980s, Ms. Gerson served on a Houston Police Department (HPD) task force to review its domestic violence policy, and, in the late 1980s, she served on a second task force, which resulted in the creation of the HPD Family Violence Unit. In 1984, Ms. Gerson co-chaired a pilot project at the Harris County District Attorney's Office that ultimately developed into the Family Criminal Law Division. In 1987, the National Council of Jewish Women—Greater Houston Section awarded her the Hannah G. Solomon Award as a result of her leadership and action for social change in the area of domestic violence victims/survivors.

Ms. Gerson was actively involved with the Texas Council on Family Violence (TCFV), and from 1989 to 1994, she was the chair of the Board of Directors. Under her leadership, TCFV grew to be the largest state coalition in the country due to it stepping up to the plate and re-opening the National Domestic Violence Hotline when its closure stunned the domestic violence community.

According to Deborah Tucker, current Executive Director of the National Training Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence and former Executive Director of TCFV, Ms. Gerson was an integral part of the Public Policy Committee for TCFV and made an incredible contribution to the laws and policies designed to better protect battered women and to hold offenders accountable. When asked to describe Ms. Gerson's accomplishments, Ms. Tucker said, "I think she is a person who is capable of both seeing the big picture and of noticing the impact that public policy initiatives and programs might have on one individual. Her sensitivity and native intelligence are among the most

developed of any persons I have known. She stands out in a quiet and deliberate way, through hard work and thoughtful consideration of the complexities involved in human behavior."

In 1993, Ms. Gerson was appointed by Supreme Court Justice Tom Phillips as a member of the Texas team to attend the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges Conference on confronting violence in the family. She was a leader in the effort to create the Harris County Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, for which she has served as Treasurer of the Board since 1997.

In 1998, Ms. Gerson helped found the National Training Center on Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence, and she currently serves as the Chair of the Board of Directors. In only two years, she has helped the agency to grow to six staff members and an operating budget of over \$600,000.

Mr. Speaker, many victims of domestic violence have been touched by Rhonda Gerson's compassionate spirit. I ask my colleagues to join with me in commending Ms. Gerson for a lifetime of dedication and commitment to the Houston community and to all victims of domestic violence.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER CONFIDENTIALITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I submit the following exchange of letters between myself and Chairman ARCHER regarding H.R. 3218:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, October 17, 2000.

Hon. DAN BURTON,
*Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that you have requested that H.R. 3218, the "Social Security Number Confidentiality Act of 1999," be scheduled for consideration on the House floor under suspension of the Rules. H.R. 3218 would ensure that Social Security numbers (SSNs) do not appear on or through the unopened mailings of Treasury checks. The bill as introduced was referred to the Committee on Government Reform.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over "National Social Security." The use of the SSN within the government sector falls within that subject matter jurisdiction, and the Committee has legislated in the past on the issue of the use of the SSN and its display. In fact a provision related to H.R. 3218 is found in section 101 of H.R. 4857, the Social Security Privacy and Identity Protection Act of 2000, which was ordered favorably reported by the Committee on Ways and Means on September 29, 2000. Accordingly, I have confirmed the Committee on Ways and Means has a valid claim on H.R. 3218.

Notwithstanding this determination, and in order to expedite consideration of this important time-sensitive legislation, I have no objection to its consideration by the House at this time. This is being done with the understanding that the Committee on Ways and Means will be treated without prejudice with respect to its jurisdictional rights dur-

ing future consideration of this or similar legislation in the future.

I would further request that you include a copy of this letter in the RECORD, as well as your written response. With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

BILL ARCHER,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, October 17, 2000.

Hon. BILL ARCHER,
*Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of October 17, in which you stated that your Committee would not be asserting jurisdiction over H.R. 3218, the Social Security Number Confidentiality Act.

As you know, your decision not to assert jurisdiction over this matter will help expedite consideration of this important legislation. I look forward to working with you on this and other issues throughout the remainder of the 106th Congress.

Sincerely,

DAN BURTON,
CHAIRMAN.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD STOP ITS STATE TERRORISM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on September 27, a letter from the Council of Khalistan was published in the Washington Times. It details the propaganda spread by the Indian government to discredit its opponents.

That propaganda is necessary for the Indian government to cover up the atrocities and state terrorism against Christians, Sikhs, and other minorities. Former Indian cabinet minister R.L. Bhatia admitted in 1995 that the Indian government is spending "large sums of money" to spread this propaganda and influence affairs in the United States.

Earlier this month, militant Hindu fundamentalists attacked the home of a priest. They beat him and his neighbor. The neighbor was beaten so badly that he died. Unfortunately, this kind of thing is not unusual. It is just the latest in a series of atrocities carried out by organizations under the umbrella of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), the parent organization of the ruling BJP. While Prime Minister Vajpayee was in New York during his recent visit to the U.S., he said, "I will always be a Swayamsewak."

Last week, former Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar said that there is no difference between the ruling BJP and the supposedly secular Congress Party. Unfortunately, from the point of view of the minorities in India, it is true. There is no difference. Whoever is in power, the repression continues. India has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 70,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Dalit "untouchables" and other minorities. Thousands of Sikhs and other minorities are in illegal detention without charge or trial simply because they are opposed to the government, or because they are members of a minority.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for India to stop its state terrorism against the minorities within its borders. We must stop American aid to India and declare our support for self-determination for the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagalim, and the other nations seeking their freedom, in the form of a free and fair democratic plebiscite. These measures are the only ones we can take that will help to bring real freedom and democracy to the people of South Asia.

I would like to submit the Council of Khalistan's letter into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

[From The Washington Times, Wed. Sept. 27, 2000]

NO MILITANTS IN THE COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN

Manpreet Singh Nibber's Sept. 16 letter, "India human rights criticism from unreliable source?" is so full of disinformation that he must be fronting for the Indian Embassy in its effort to confuse the American people.

Mr. Nibber, who is a member of the Punjab Welfare Council of the USA, does not address any of the facts we brought up in our last letter. Instead, he spreads Indian disinformation about the Council of Khalistan and its origins. He knows there are no "militants" involved in the council. We consistently support the liberation of Khalistan, the Sikh homeland that declared its independence from India on Oct. 7, 1987, by democratic, nonviolent means through the Sikh tradition of "Shantmai morcha," or peaceful agitation.

The Indian Embassy has interfered in American elections, calling for the re-election of former Sen. Larry Pressler and attempting to damage the re-election campaign of Sen. Robert Torricelli. A few years ago, the Indian Embassy was caught giving illegal campaign donations to members of Congress through an immigration lawyer named Lalit Gadhia, who pleaded guilty to the scheme in federal court.

There are many other Gadhias throughout this country. Former Indian cabinet minister R.L. Bhatia admitted in a 1995 news conference that the Indian government is spending "large sums of money" through the embassy to influence American politics. But what is that money defending?

On Sept. 8, militant Hindus attacked the home of a priest and beat the priest and his servant. The servant was so severely beaten that he died of the injuries. On Aug. 25, news stories reported that militant Hindu nationalists kidnapped and tortured a priest in Gujarat, then paraded him naked through town. This attack was part of a wave of terror against Christians since Christmas 1998.

Incidents have included the murder of priests, the rape of nuns and the burning to death of a missionary and his two sons in their van by members of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), the parent organization of the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party. Schools and prayer halls have been attacked and destroyed. The individuals who raped the nuns were described by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, a militant organization within the RSS, as "patriotic youth." The RSS was founded in support of fascism.

In March, 35 Sikhs were murdered in the village of Chithi Singhpora in Kashmir. Two extensive independent investigations, one conducted by the Movement Against State Repression and the Punjab Human Rights Organization and another conducted by the Ludhiana-based International Human Rights Organization, proved that the Indian government was responsible for this massacre.

The Indian government has murdered more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to figures published in Inderjit Singh Jaijee's

"The Politics of Genocide." India also has killed more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 70,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988 and tens of thousands of other minorities. Amnesty International reports that thousands of political prisoners are being held without charge or trial in "the world's largest democracy."

India is hostile to the United States. It votes against America at the United Nations more often than any country except Cuba.

In May 1999, the Indian Express reported that Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes led a meeting with Cuba, China, Iraq, Serbia, Russia and Libya to construct a security alliance "to stop the U.S."

India openly supported the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. Its nuclear weapons test started the nuclear arms race in South Asia. It refuses to allow the Sikhs, Kashmiris, Christians and other minority nations seeking their freedom to decide their political future in a free and fair vote, the democratic way.

America must not accept this kind of brutality and tyranny from a government that claims to be democratic. We must cut off aid and trade to India and support a free and fair plebiscite to ensure human rights and self-determination for Khalistan, Christian Nagalim, Kashmir and all the minority nations and peoples living under Indian rule.

TRIBUTE TO DOCTOR JACK KILBY

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a distinguished American and someone who I am proud to say resides in the 26th District of the great state of Texas, Dr. Jack Kilby. Just a few days ago Dr. Kilby was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for his part in the invention and development of the integrated circuit.

Dr. Kilby's invention of the monolithic integrated circuit—the microchip—some 30 years ago laid the conceptual and technical foundation for the entire field of modern microelectronics. It was this breakthrough that made possible the sophisticated high-speed computers and large-capacity semiconductor memories of today's information age.

Dr. Kilby grew up in Great Bend, Kansas. In 1958, he joined Texas Instruments in Dallas. During the summer of that year working with borrowed and improvised equipment, he conceived and built the first electronic circuit in which all of the components were fabricated in a single piece of semiconductor material half the size of a paper clip. The successful laboratory demonstration of that first simple microchip on September 12, 1958, made history.

Jack Kilby went on to pioneer military, industrial, and commercial applications of microchip technology. He is the recipient of two of the nation's most prestigious honors in science and engineering; in 1970 he received the National Medal of Science, and in 1982 he was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame, taking his place alongside Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, and the Wright Brothers in the annals of American innovation.

Mr. Speaker, the microchip is one of the most important inventions of the Information Age—indeed, it's one of the most important in-

ventions in mankind's long history. Jack Kilby deserves our recognition and our thanks.

WINGS OF KINDNESS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have waited almost a year to place this story in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Let's call it an early Christmas story—about the simple but powerful gift of kindness, in this case bestowed by two pilots on a young boy on Christmas Eve. Art Hendon of Terrell, TX, shared this with me in December of last year, and I am honored to share it with my colleagues today.

Sometimes the most important gifts are given unwittingly. I set about checking the instruments in preparation for my last flight of the day, a short hop from Atlanta to Macon, GA. It was 7:30 P.M. Christmas Eve, but instead of forking into Mom's turkey dinner, I was busy getting other people home to their families.

Above the low buzz of talking passengers, I heard a rustle behind me. I looked over my shoulder. Just outside the cockpit doorway was a fresh-faced boy of about nine gazing intently at the flight deck. At my glance he started to turn away.

"Hold up," I called. "Come on in here." I had been about his age when I first saw a flight panel lit up like a Christmas tree and I could hardly wait to get my pilot's wings. But now that I was 24 and first officer at a commuter airline, I wondered if I'd made the right choice. Here I was spending my first Christmas Eve away from home, and what was I accomplishing? How was I making my mark in the world, let alone doing God's work, just hauling people from city to city?

The boy stepped cautiously into the cockpit. "My name's Chad," I said, sticking out my hand. With a shy smile he put his hand in mine. "I'm Sam." He turned to the empty seat beside me. "Is that for the captain?"

"It sure is and that's where Captain Jim sits." I patted the worn fabric. "Would you like to try it out?"

Sam blinked at me from under this ball cap. "I don't know . . . I mean . . . well, sure if it's okay." I lowered the seat so he could slide into it.

The captain loved to give demonstrations of the plane's gadgets to kids, but what would he think about one sitting in his seat? Well, it's Christmas, I thought.

I glanced out at the luggage carts being wheeled toward the plane, thinking of the gifts I wouldn't be able to give in person to my parents and friends the next day. Sam told me he and his family had flown in from Memphis.

I checked my watch. The captain would be in any minute, but Sam looked so thrilled, I didn't want to cut short his fun. I gave the instrument panel another once-over, telling Sam what each button and lever did.

Finally Captain Jim clambered aboard, "Howdy, partner." He gave Sam a broad grin. "You know, son," he drawled, "I don't mind you staying with us for a while if you'll switch with me." Sam let the captain take his place and I made introductions.

We began previewing the startup checklist. I kept thinking the captain would send Sam away, but the boy was still peering over my shoulder when the ramp agent radioed to ask if we were ready to turn on the first engine in start sequence, number four. I relayed the question to the captain, who was studying the weather reports.

"I'm still going over these," he said. "You guys go ahead and start it."

"Okay, starting . . ." I said, positioning the switches. Then I did a double take. "Did you say you guys?"

"Yeah, go ahead."

I looked over at the captain, and back at the flight panel. "Right." I flicked on the plane's flashing red beacon to signal the start. Then I turned to my new assistant.

"You ever start an airplane before, Sam?"

Eyes wide, he shook his head. Following my instructions, Sam carefully turned a knob on the overhead console that switched on the igniters. then he pressed a button as big as his hand to start the engine. Finally, with both hands he slid forward a lever to introduce the fuel. The engine hummed to life.

Sam slowly let go of the lever and stepped back, awestruck. He'd gotten to start an airplane, an honest-to-goodness airliner. I'm not sure if I'd have believed it myself at his age. I thanked Sam for helping us out.

"No, thank you, sir," Sam said. "This was really great!"

As he backed out of the doorway into the cabin, the plane resonated with the sound of the engine he'd started. "You have a merry Christmas, son, you hear?" the captain said.

Sam looked like he was about to cry with happiness. "I will, sir, I will. Thank you!" With one last look at the flight deck he turned and walked down the aisle. We started up the other engines, took off, and arrived in Macon about 40 minutes later. Early Christmas morning, as we settled into the cockpit for the trip back to Atlanta, one of the gate agents ducked in. "Hey, guys, some kid's mother came by this morning. She wanted to make sure I thanked you for showing her son around last night. Said he couldn't stop talking about the cockpit. She left this for you."

The gate agent set a red tin on the center console.

"Well, I'll be," the captain said. He bit into one of the chocolate chip cookies from the tin. Then he unfolded the note taped to its cover and read it silently. He sighed deeply and turned to me, "Boy's got cancer," he said, and read the note aloud:

Dear Sirs, Thank you for allowing Sam to watch you work on Christmas Eve night. Sam has cancer and has been undergoing chemotherapy in Memphis. This is the first time he has been home since the treatment began. We drove Sam up to the hospital, but since he loves airplanes, we decided to fly him back home. I am not sure if he will ever get to fly again. His doctor has said that Sam may have only a few months left. Sam has always dreamed of becoming an airline pilot. The flight we took from Memphis to Atlanta was exhilarating for him. He wasn't sure flying on one of your "little" airplanes would be as much fun, but you two gentlemen gave him the greatest Christmas gift imaginable. For a few short minutes his dream came true, thanks to you.

I looked out at the runway gleaming before us in the sun. When I turned back to Jim, he was still staring at the note. A flight attendant came in and said the passengers were ready for departure. She stowed the cookies away and we went through the checklist. Then Captain Jim cleared his throat and called out, "Starting number four."

I'd wanted to be home with my loved ones, exchanging gifts for the holidays. But that little boy showed me that sometimes the most important gifts we give are given unwittingly and the most precious ones we get come from strangers. I can serve God's purpose no matter where I am, as long as I let the spirit that moved me that night guide me always.

MIAMI RACES FOR THE CURE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, members of the South Florida community came together in an effort to eradicate breast cancer. Nearly 5,000 people participated in the Komen Miami/Ft. Lauderdale Race for the Cure.

Before the race, Nancy Brinker, founder of the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, delighted the crowd with her compassionate words and Soraya, the well-known Latin American singer, who underwent a mastectomy several weeks ago, translated Nancy's message of hope and inspiration into Spanish before walking the course. This year's race was dedicated to Patti Walsh, a Race for the Cure volunteer who lost her battle with breast cancer in August. Today I salute the family and friends who supported her. Twenty-five percent of the dollars raised at last Saturday's event will benefit the National Grants Program for breast cancer research. And, 70% will be used to award grants within the South Florida community by promoting breast cancer research, education, screening and treatment.

I would especially like to congratulate Helen Duncan, my congressional constituent, and Race for the Cure volunteer who organized this magnificent South Florida event.

I commend Jane Torres, President of the Breast Cancer Coalition and a yearly participant in this event who devotes herself daily to eradicating breast cancer.

And I thank the hundreds of South Florida families whose lives may have been touched by breast cancer, and who helped make this event possible.

IN HONOR OF TIM GAUNA

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise in sadness today to honor the memory of Information Systems Technician Seaman Timothy Gauna, a constituent of mine from Rice, Texas, who is among the missing sailors from the attack on the U.S.S. *Cole*.

Tim Gauna was 21 years old and a 1997 graduate of Ennis High School. He was one of five children in a close family. Teachers said he was a quiet student who excelled in baseball and art. He joined the Navy 18 months ago with a dream shared by many recruits, to earn financial assistance to attend college. He wanted to learn about computers, then use the knowledge while attending the University of Texas at Austin. He would have been the first in his family to go to college.

Before sailing into harm's way, Tim let his mom know that he was headed into dangerous waters, but that he would be okay. Like all the sailors aboard the U.S.S. *Cole*, Tim Gauna was serving his country bravely and honorably when this vicious attack took place. I join the Gauna family, and all the families of the missing sailors, in hoping that they will soon be accounted for.

After the attack, I flew down to North Texas to visit Seaman Gauna's family. There, I spoke with a mother who is proud of her son's courage and patriotism. She described her son as having an open and friendly nature, and sharing the family's strong belief in their faith. And I talked to various family members who admire Tim's dedication to America.

I do not know all the sailors on the U.S.S. *Cole*, Mr. Speaker, but I know the family of Seaman Gauna. They—like all of the U.S.S. *Cole*'s sailors and their families—have America's gratitude, and our prayers.

IN TRIBUTE TO ELIE DULAY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Elie Dulay, who will retire next week after 28 years of service to the City of Simi Valley, California, my hometown.

Elie was a clerk with the city when I was elected to the City Council. I can think of few people who were more helpful, energetic or pleasurable to work with than Elie during my entire tenure as a Councilman and Mayor.

It is of no surprise to me that Elie rose through ranks and will retire as an administrative secretary. Aside from being an exceptionally competent employee, she is the personification of a people person. Elie approaches life and her work with a smile. Problems disappear in her capable hands, and her positive attitude is contagious among her coworkers.

Elie's husband, Art, is also retiring, but they will remain busy. The two are accomplished dancers. Elie is also a wonderful cook, with a specialty in Asian food. They have three grown children, two of which work for the Simi Valley Police Department—one as an officer and one as a records technician. Elie and Art also have six grandchildren, ranging in age from 1 year to 16 years old, and look forward to spending even more time as doting grandparents.

Mr. Speaker, if there is an ideal government employee, Elie is it. I know my colleagues will join me in thanking her for her years of service and wish her all the best in her retirement.

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced legislation in Congress amending the Whistleblower Protection Act (WPA) to restore protections for federal employees who risk their jobs by disclosing waste, fraud, abuse or violations of law they witness on the job. This legislation is critical to restore the flow of information to Congress and the public about wrongdoing within the government. It is necessary because the original congressional intent has been partially nullified by certain judicial decisions.

In 1989, Congress unanimously passed the Whistleblower Protection Act (WPA) and strengthened it in 1994. The new bill closes ju-

dicially created loopholes that have made the law useless in most circumstances. Recent decisions by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit have denied protection for disclosures made as part of an employee's job duties or within the chain of command. The bill restores coverage in over 90 percent of the situations where it counts most for federal workers to have free speech rights—when they defend the public on the job.

The bill also makes permanent a free speech shield known as the "anti-gag statute" that Congress has passed annually for the last 13 years. It outlaws nondisclosure rules, agreements and other forms of gag orders that would cancel rights in the Whistleblower Protection Act and other good government statutes. In particular, it upholds the supremacy of a long-established law that workers have a right to notice that information is classified as secret for national security interests, before they can be held liable for releasing it. The necessity for the bill was increased last week by passage of a little noticed provision in the Intelligence Authorization Act for 2001. That provision functionally could make whistleblowers liable for criminal prosecution, based on speculation that unmarked information were classified.

We must reaffirm our support for whistleblowers. We made a serious commitment to federal workers in 1989 and Congress must ensure those protections stay in place. Congress must demonstrate once again its support for federal workers who risk everything to defend the public against fraud, waste, and abuse.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN E. PETERSEN

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Stephen E. Petersen, founder of the Annual Petersen Invitational Golf Tournament. The tournaments have been held on some of the finest and challenging golf courses along the Atlantic Coast from Myrtle Beach to Charleston, South Carolina.

The purpose of the tournaments are to promote comradery, good food, fellowship, and hospitality among friends. The tournaments also provide an opportunity for participants to engage in the finer points of competitive golf. Throughout the years, more than six hundred friends and colleagues have participated in this event.

Stephen has unselfishly invested his inspiration, time, sweat, and funds in order to make these events successful. His love for people and passion for the game of golf together, distinguish him. They explain his sense of kinship with all those who know him. Stephen's efforts have been highly successful in enriching lives and providing enjoyment to all who have participated in his tournaments.

Many have fond memories which will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Many more gained insight and appreciation for what great golf tournaments are really all about.

I, and the many friends, colleagues, and participants of these golfing events wish to extend our sincere appreciation, admiration, and

due recognition to Stephen E. Petersen, in honor of the Petersen Invitational Golf Tournament's 25th anniversary, held September 10–14, 2000, in North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, we seldom meet people who give so tirelessly of their time and resources as Stephen E. Petersen. Please join me in paying tribute to this outstanding South Carolinian, military veteran, devoted Christian, and friend.

IN MEMORY OF DR. GROFF

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of the Fourth District of Texas, the late Mayor Marion Allen Groff III of Pilot Point, who died on August 22. Dr. Groff was an active and beloved member of his community—and he will be dearly missed.

At the time of his death, Dr. Groff was serving as mayor of Pilot Point, president of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Kiwanis. He was a board member and president of DENCO 911 for 8 years. In all these civic endeavors, he gave his time and energy to helping make Pilot Point a better place in which to live.

Allen was devoted to his family, his profession, and to his community, and he leaves a legacy of service that will be remembered by his many friends in Pilot Point. His legacy not only covers his medical service—though it was above and beyond—it goes to the throngs of friends and to many people that he never met. Allen reached out to anyone in need, gave advice, service, and warm friendship. He was a lobby for those who had no lobby. And he was capable of friendship to those in all walks of life—with equal love and dignity for all.

He was born in Shattuck, OK, on August 27, 1949. He served in the U.S. Army from June 1971 to June 1974. He was a graduate of Southeastern Oklahoma University, the University of North Texas and the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine. He leaves behind his wife, Karen; has parents, Dr. M.A. and Betty Groff; a daughter, Kristen Groff; four sons, Marion Allen Groff IV, Bryant Adam Groff, John Robert Groff and Cole Kelly Schmitz; and a sister, Janet Sims.

Allen was devoted to his family. Kristen will miss him every day of her life—as will his four sons. Karen was the love of his life, and I had the pleasure of visiting with Karen and Allen during the last days at the hospital. She waited, she served, she encouraged, and she loved and lived within his reach day and night for many desperate days at Zale Lipsey Hospital. She held her head up—and was reassuring to family and a throng of friends who came to Midway Baptist Church to say goodbye to Allen.

Mr. Speaker, Allen was one of a kind—and we will miss him. As we adjourn today, let us do so in memory of Mayor Marian Allen Groff.

HONORING RUBY S. SWEZY OF
MIAMI, FLORIDA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize a wonderful woman and a dear friend, Ruby S. Swezy of Miami, Florida, who will be celebrating her 77th birthday on October 21, 2000.

Ruby was born on October 18, 1923 in Miami-Dade County. She is a descendant of Mr. Charles Lee Greene, of Georgia, and the daughter of John and Estelle Stripling, her loving parents. Her father died when she was a teenager but her mother was blessed to live to the age of 97. Ruby remembers with pride many important life lessons imparted by her mother, who was a strong willed, determined, caring and compassionate woman, traits that she now demonstrates.

Living most of her life in Miami-Dade County, where she grew up and was educated, she married the late Lewis Swezy, Sr. and raised her two beloved children, Laura and Lewis, with unwavering faith and love. The pride and joy of Ruby's life is her family. She beams and her eyes sparkle when she shares stories of their lives.

Abandoning the security of the education arena in the prime of her teaching career, she decided to break into real estate, which proved to be the business that was meant for Ruby. It was a bold and courageous step for a young mother. Over the past 50 years, Ruby has become a respected force having made noticeable contributions to the housing industry around our area.

In addition to real estate and political circles, today Ruby is a giant in local, national, and international housing. She was successful in her first political bid, diligently serving as a Councilwoman on the Hialeah City Council. She also has met with and served as an advisor to various administrations and other heads of government.

Ruby maintains a human and in-touch demeanor with all the people of her community. She is admired and respected not only for her compassion and generosity to anyone who is fortunate to meet her, but for her noteworthy contributions. It is my sincere pleasure and great honor to join Ruby's family and friends in wishing her a wonderful celebration and many more happy and healthy birthdays.

IN HONOR OF THE MASJID HASSAN OF AL-ISLAM FORT WORTH, TEXAS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in Fort Worth, Texas, it will be my honor and privilege to attend and participate in events which promote racial and religious unity and peace. On October 21, 2000, the Masjid Hassan of Al-Islam in Fort Worth, under the leadership of Imam Nasir Ahmed, will host a Southwest Regional Pioneer Banquet honoring those it considers to be pioneers in the causes

of diversity, religious interaction, Islam, economic development, political awareness and education.

I am humbled to be among a group of honorees which includes religious radio broadcaster and journalist, Robert Ashley; American Jewish Congress Southwest Region executive director, Joel Brooks; community relations consultant, writer and member of the Thanksgiving Square Interfaith Council, Rose Marie Stromberg; 97-year old founder of the Tarrant County Black Historical and Genealogical Society, Lenora Rolla; long-time Muslim, 95 year old Dave Hassan; and the organizer of Brooks of Baaziga, a Muslim girls' group, Ruby b. Muhammad.

The work of the Masjid Hassan of Al-Islam is, by itself, noteworthy. Yet, the Masjid's efforts are heightened and broadened by the fact that this celebration will include the personage and the teachings of The Honorable Imam Warith Deen Mohammed, leader of the Muslim American Society. Throughout this country and around the world Imam Mohammed is known, respected and admired for his work towards peace, religious freedom and diversity, and liberty for all people. On October 22, 2000, the Fort Worth-Dallas area will have the pleasure of receiving his message on "Dealing With Racism From Religion". It is my great pleasure, therefore, to join with the Masjid Hassan of Al-Islam, my longtime friend Marzuq Jaami and his brothers and sisters in the Dallas Masjid of Al-Islam, and the larger Fort Worth-Dallas community in heartily welcoming Imam Mohammed to our community.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. JORDAN D. SMITH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Dr. Jordan D. Smith on the upcoming thirtieth anniversary of his pastorship at Clement Road Church of God in Columbia, South Carolina.

Rev. Smith was born in Orville, Alabama on April 15, 1939 to the late Fred and Clara Hamer Smith. He was the fourth of six children. In 1961, he was married to Eunice D. Pickett. To this union were born three lovely children—Veronica, Matthew and Donna.

Rev. Smith has been serving his church both locally and nationally since 1967. For three years he served the Tompkins Avenue Church of God in Brooklyn, New York as associate pastor and was ordained into the ministry there by the late Rev. John Cordes. In 1970 he became pastor of his current church.

Pursuant to his commitment to service, Rev. Smith has, in addition to his pastoral and state duties, served his National Church as a member of various committees, commissions and boards. For ten years he served as the elected State Chairman of the South Carolina Presbytery. In 1991, for his faith and commitment to his calling, he was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Divinity degree.

Rev. Smith is a faithful husband, loving father, admired grandfather, and caring father-in-law. As a spiritual leader, he personified faith, love, service and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in paying tribute to Rev. Dr. Jordan D. Smith, a devoted

Christian and a wonderful South Carolinian, on the thirtieth anniversary of his pastorship.

HONORING A FIGHTING FOURTH
MARINE

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor today to recognize a life member of the Fourth Marine Division and the Marine Corps League, Milton Saxon, a resident of Longview, Texas, in the Fourth Congressional District. Milton was a member of K Company, 3rd Battalion, 25th Regiment, Fourth Marine Division from March 1944–May 1946 and fought on Iwo Jima.

Milton has put into writing many of his thoughts and memories about his service in World War II, and I am pleased to share some of those with my colleagues today. Milton recalls joining the Marines in March of 1944, at the age of 18, and being trained in San Diego before being shipped out to the Marine Transit Center at Oahu. Here he was attached to the Fourth Marine Division on Maui, where he boarded the L.S.T. #684 to begin their trip toward Japan. Private Saxon and the Fourth Division landed on Iwo Jima on February 19, 1945. Milton was part of the fifth wave of Marines that hit the beach, where “hell was breaking loose.” “Without exception, every friend that was within touching distance of me was either killed or wounded,” he writes.

Milton’s vivid descriptions of what happened that day and during the ensuing days reveal the confusion, the terror, the courage and the heroism among those young soldiers and officers. On Iwo Jima they encountered situations that they could never have been adequately trained for—yet situations where time and again they rose to the challenge and prevailed in the line of fire. By nightfall of that first day, K Company was down to 150 men. “It is impossible to describe the exact emotions, smells and sounds of this battle,” Milton said. “I don’t have nightmares any more, but my memory will never die. I will always honor those less fortunate than I was.”

Milton describes the ensuing battle over the next 27 days that led to victory at Iwo Jima. Private First Class Milton Saxon was a survivor. The friends he made in the Marines who also survived have remained life-long friends. “There are not many advantages of war, but one advantage is finding someone that is closer than most brothers can ever be,” he writes.

Milton now belongs to a Marine Corps Detachment composed of Marines from Desert Storm, Korea, Vietnam and World War II—and even some who are presently serving in the Marines. “Nothing has been lost between the generations of service . . . All of the history, the lore and the tradition of the Marine Corps lives on through each member.”

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, I want to thank Milton Saxon for taking the time to record his memories of his war experiences and to tell his story with honesty, conviction—and even some humor where appropriate. His first-person account will be handed down through his family for many generations and will provide a powerful legacy of that most important time in world history—and one of the defining times in American history.

He is retired now, having served his country for 37 years in Texas public education as a school administrator, teacher and coach. Milton Saxon is one of those from “the Greatest Generation”—a selfless young man who heeded the call of duty, risked his life for his country, and forever will be an American hero. As we adjourn today, let us do so in honor of my friend and an outstanding American—Milton Saxon.

IN TRIBUTE TO HOMEGROWN
VALUES

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 27 years of homegrown values and community service by people who grew a local financial institution into a success enterprise and shepherded its continued investment in Ventura County, California.

When American Commercial Bank opened its doors on September 18, 1973, its founders pledged not only to provide top-quality banking services, but also to use the bank’s assets and standing to provide community support to Ventura County’s citizens.

It was well-suited to follow through on that promise. Its first chairman, Emilio Lagomarsino, was born in Ventura County around the turn of the century. Emilio Lagomarsino was successful in a variety of pursuits, including farming, wholesale beverage distribution and oil.

Edward T. Martin followed Mr. Lagomarsino to the chairman’s chair. He was active in Ojai civic, church and community affairs and founder of a successful outdoor advertising company. His son Tom currently serves on the board.

Allen W. Jue, who succeeded Martin as chairman, also is a native of Ventura County. His father, Walton Jue, opened National Market across from the San Buenaventura Mission in 1928.

Earlier this year, Mr. Jue turned the chairmanship over to Emilio’s son, Robert J. Lagomarsino, who many in this chamber remember as a valued colleague. Community service is in his blood. He served in the U.S. Navy, was an Ojai city councilman and mayor, a California state senator, and a congressman from 1974 to 1993.

Chief Executive Officer Gerald J. Lukiewski is not a native California, but he has sunk his roots deep here. He graduated from California Lutheran University in Thousand Oaks and married a California girl, Nancy. He has been lured by major financial corporations, but prefers community banking so he can spend as much time as possible with Nancy and their eight children.

The sense of family and community to which these men aspire is reflected in the bank’s community record. The bank has been actively involved in and contributed to: Community Memorial Hospital; Ventura Chamber Music Festival; Ventura Rotary International; Oxnard Downtowners; Ventura County Museum of History & Art; Casa Latina; Ventura Country Community Foundation; Multiple Sclerosis; United Cerebral Palsy; Working To Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect; Ventura

County Fair; National Park Trust; the Oxnard, Ventura and Camarillo Boyes & Girls Clubs; and the Chamber of Commerce of Ventura, Oxnard and Camarillo. Educational support has also been provided to Oxnard College, Saint Thomas Aquinas College and to the CSU-Northridge Channel Island University Advisory Board.

Only a successful enterprise could provide such strong community support. The bank has completed its most successful year with record growth in capital, loans, deposits and net profit and has paid 67 consecutive quarterly cash dividends to its shareholders. The bank operates six Ventura County offices and, as of June 30, 2000, assets exceeded one-quarter billion dollars.

American Commercial Bank has received numerous national and community recognitions for its accomplishments. The American Bankers Association awarded a community service award to the bank and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation categorized the bank as “well-capitalized,” its highest rating of capital adequacy. The prestigious Bauer Financial Group has awarded its highest star rating of “Superior” and “five stars” to the bank for its outstanding financial performance.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in recognizing the people who led American Commercial Bank through 27 years of accomplishment and service and wish them and the community they serve continued success.

CELEBRATING A DECADE OF A
COMMUNITY APPROACH TO ELDERLY CARE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese American Retirement Enterprises (CAREN). This Saturday, more than a thousand CAREN members will celebrate this milestone occasion with its founders and friends at the CAREN Co-op House in Adelphi, Maryland, near the College Park campus of the University of Maryland.

It is hard to believe that it was just a decade ago that a group of concerned and committed citizens from the Washington, DC area founded CAREN to aid senior and disabled Chinese Americans by providing programs and opportunities for affordable housing and elder care. CAREN is dedicated to five service goals: (1) housing and transportation, (2) learning and recreational activities, (3) assisted living and bilingual care, (4) security and a sense of belonging, and (5) happiness through voluntary contribution and labor. Additionally, CAREN promotes lifelong learning and the preservation of Chinese culture to be passed on to future generations.

As a strong supporter of CAREN’s mission, I am very pleased to have been involved with the organization since its inception. Since its founding 10 years ago, CAREN has founded six outstanding services and facilities. In 1992, the CAREN Senior Self-Help Center was created to sponsor a Saturday activity program for more than a hundred seniors and volunteers. Realizing the vital need for better elderly

housing, the CAREN Development Company was developed in 1994. This company provides housing specifically designed to fit the needs of elderly and disabled persons.

Its first project, the CAREN Co-op House, was completed in 1997 and holds 89 apartment units designed for independent living. In 1998, in order to increase opportunities for lifelong learning the Charles B. Wang Senior Center, established through a \$3 million grant from the Charles B. Wang Foundation, was added to the facilities at the Co-op House. As a part of the senior center, CAREN College was created to provide daily activities and learning. The latest project for this motivated group is the CAREN Bilingual Care Home. This project, begun in 1999, will turn four floors of the Co-op House into an assisted living facility with bilingual staff to allow its residents to "age-in-place."

Since having hatched from merely just an idea to its present reality, CAREN has attracted more than three hundred volunteers from the community who have contributed to this unique project. It continues to enlist new volunteers under the leadership of Dr. Jeffrey T. Fong, Founding Chairman and Chairman of the CAREN Development Co., Mr. David J. Lee, CAREN Chairman, Dr. Ho-I Wu, CAREN Vice-Chairman, Mr. James Wang, CAREN President, Mr. Wayne Chang, CAREN Co-op Chairman and President, and Mr. Han H. Tuan, CAREN Co-op Vice Chairman. I would also like to recognize the recipients of the CAREN 10th Anniversary Awards who will be honored on Saturday. They include: Mr. Charles B. Wang, Mr. Ching-Ho Fung, Ms. Pauline W. Tsui, Ms. Rosa Hum, Dr. Guan-Hong Zhou, Ms. Charlotte Shen, Ms. Elizabeth Fong, Mr. Jack K.C. Chiang, Ms. Jean P. Li, Ms. Lee N.K. Mark, Mr. Ku-Hua Shih, Rev. Elen Mu-The Sun, Dr. Joseph Yu-Hsu Wang, Ms. Yi-Hwa Shieh Lu, Mr. Shao-Sun Lu, and Mr. Chia-Ming Phua.

Mr. Speaker, CAREN is a true model for community participation and involvement that has enhanced the quality of life of the senior members of our Asian American community. I applaud CAREN for its dedication, its commitment, and its prosperity since 1990. Each day, CAREN's success is reflected in the happy smiles of each of its residents. I congratulate CAREN on a job well done in the past decade and I wish the organization continued success in the years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, October 18th, I was unavoidably detained in my congressional district and was not able to vote on H. Res. 631, H. Con. Res. 415, and H.R. 3218. Had I been present for rollcall No. 531, rollcall No. 532, and rollcall No. 533, I would have voted "yea" on all of these.

HONORING RETIRED WARRANT OFFICER JAMES BLACKSTONE

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, next month we will again pay tribute to our nation's veterans, and today I have the privilege of honoring one in particular—James Blackstone of Terrell, TX, a retired Warrant Officer of the United States Navy. James enlisted in the Navy in June, 1934, and retired in 1954. His experiences span the globe—and form part of the fabric of our nation's history.

James volunteered for service in China in 1934 and was granted assignment to the USS *Sacramento*, a seagoing gunboat. His boat rotated coastal patrol duty along the China coast from the Gulf of Chihli to the South China Sea. In 1938 he was assigned duty on the USS *Jacob Jones*, stationed in Villa Franc, France, and in 1939 he was assigned to a new class Destroyer, which was ordered to search and destroy German submarines and their bases on our side of the Atlantic. The next two years his ship was assigned convoy duty, where James served until shortly before the declaration of war in 1941.

In 1942 James was chosen to spend four months in diesel engine school—to train for a new class of diesel-powered ships that represented a great departure from traditional steam propulsion. James graduated at the top of his class and emerged as a leader. He was assigned to the Navy Yard in Vallejo, CA, where a new ship, the USS *Clamp* ARS-33 was under construction. It was a diesel-electric powered Auxiliary Rescue and Salvage Vessel. As Chief Motor Machinist Mate, Warrant Officer, James sketched in detail every part of the ship's engineering plant and oversaw its construction.

The *Clamp* at long last went to sea, its destination the Ellice Islands. The ship was the flagship of the salvage fleet. James participated in the invasion of Tarawa. He remembers being at Midway, Kwajalein, Eniwetock, Majuro, Ulithi and the Philippines. His ship arrived at Saipan on July 4, 1943, where James and the crew inspected and cleared a number of Japanese ships that were sunk during the invasion.

On February 19, 1945, the *Clamp* was part of the fleet that invaded Iwo Jima. "Even for the battle hardened veterans that thought they had seen it all, the battle for the island of Iwo Jima was the most gut wrenching of all that had gone before," James recalls. "The sight of our flag being raised on that mountain top was the most overwhelming, emotional feeling that I have ever experienced in my lifetime."

The *Clamp* departed Iwo Jima some days after the flag raising and arrived at Kerama Retto, about 15 miles from Okinawa in preparation for the invasion. The following days and nights were the longest in his memory, he recalls. Attacks from suicide bombers and suicide boats were a constant threat. The memories of specific episodes James would rather not dwell on.

Okinawa and the Atolls of Kerama Retto were virtually secure when the *Clamp* received

orders to return to Pearl Harbor in preparation for the invasion of Japan. On arrival, they were directed to proceed to a shipyard in Portland, Oregon—where James would meet up again with the "love of his life," Virginia, who was working in a defense plant in Seattle.

James and Virginia quickly married and enjoyed a "fifty-year love life, short of 3 months," James says. Virginia died in 1995, and it is evident that James misses her greatly. James resigned his commission for two months following the War—but was not happy. He reenlisted as a chief petty officer and handled responsibilities of an officer until his retirement in 1954. In 1956 he applied for work with the General Services Administration, Design and Construction Division, Public Buildings Service. He started work as a mechanical-electrical engineer and retired in 1973.

James is now in his 80's and has taken the time to record his enlisted experiences and to share those with me. He has lived a life of integrity and has fought the good fight. He is a man of honor who was devoted to his country, to his fellow citizens, and to his wife. In short, Mr. Speaker, James Blackstone is a great American and a real American hero—and I am proud to call him my friend and to honor him today.

HONORING JAMES RIZZUTO

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to pay tribute to a remarkable public servant, the Honorable James T. Rizzuto. Jim is stepping down as the Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, a position he was appointed to in January of 1999. He has served the State of Colorado well and I would at this time like to honor his service.

Jim began his career in public service by first serving as a First Lieutenant Infantry Commander from 1969 to 1971. His experience in the military as well as his educational background helped to prepare him for the leadership responsibilities he would later take on in public office. After graduating with a degree in economics from the University of Colorado at Boulder, Jim went on to the American Graduate School of International Management, where he received his MBA in economics and finance.

In 1982, Jim ran and was elected to the Colorado State Senate where he served for 18 years. During his tenure in the State Senate, he served as a member of the Joint Budget Committee for 12 years. His work in the Colorado legislature earned him the LaJunta Community Service Award in 1994 and Colorado Business Journal also named him one of the top 10 effective legislators.

Jim has served his community, State, and Nation admirably. On behalf of the State of Colorado and the U.S. Congress, I would like to thank Jim for his outstanding commitment to public service and wish him the very best in all of his future endeavors.

CELEBRATING "A WEEKEND OF GIVING CARE, A LIFETIME OF COMMITMENT"

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate "A Weekend of Giving Care, A Lifetime of Commitment," which will take place around our great nation on December 2-3, 2000. I would also like to recognize one of my constituents, Mr. Martin K. Bayne, of Clinton Park, in Upstate New York, who first advocated establishment of this wonderful celebration. Martin is a 50 year old publisher and long-time advocate for our nation's elders. Mr. Bayne has worked closely on long term care issues with several of my House colleagues in the recent past. His work has been instrumental in beginning the slow, long process of re-establishing our ties with the generation who brought us up, fed us and protected us.

A century ago, the average life expectancy was 46 years. Today, improvements in diet and medical practices are keeping us alive to average age of 78. Death, however, is often slow and preceded by years of chronic pain and disability. In 1900, we were usually surrounded by family when we died. Today, we often die alone, surrounded only by the sounds of compressors, ventilators, and electronic displays.

In 1900, aging was a normal part of our life, and an important intergenerational bond within the family. It signaled the natural cycle of birth and death, like the changing of the seasons. Today, aging is an aberration in a culture that is fixated—some say obsessed—on eternal youthfulness. Unfortunately, the old are sometimes even shunned, ignored, abused, and neglected.

As a show of commitment to our elder citizens, Martin Bayne proposed setting aside the first week in December as "A Weekend of Giving Care, A Lifetime of Commitment." On that weekend, Mr. Bayne, who himself lives with the daily challenges of advanced Parkinson's Disease, will join other members of his community to volunteer in an elder care facility as a demonstration of their genuine commitment to the nation's oldest citizens—a generation too often forgotten and too seldom embraced.

"A Weekend of Giving Care, A Lifetime of Commitment" will be an opportunity for many elder Americans to see beyond the health challenges of aging. This event also honors a sacred covenant and repays a debt. Our elders were responsible for our care and safety as infants. Now, the wheel of life comes full circle, and we must be mindful and ever vigilant of the well-being of our parents' generation.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating "A Weekend of Giving Care, A Lifetime of Commitment." This celebration is an important step in showing our care and concern for elders in this nation. I salute Mr. Martin K. Bayne's efforts to establish this vital celebration, as well as all those volunteers who will participate in the event. I hope our nation pays close attention to the celebration on December 2-3, 2000 and carries the "Lifetime of Commitment" message forward in an attempt to provide respectable treatment and care to all our aging Americans.

PROPOSED SEC RULE COMMENT PERIOD

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address a rule proposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC, that would affect the consulting affiliates of auditing firms.

In response to concerns voiced by some of my constituents, I joined many of my Small Business Committee colleagues in writing to SEC Chairman Arthur Levitt. We asked that the comment period on the proposed rule be extended past its September 25 deadline and that the rule be modified to address the concerns raised by members of the accounting industry.

It was not my intention to delay the final decision to next year. I strongly oppose any attempts to delay the final rulemaking process through legislative means.

As the SEC moves forward with this rule, it is my hope that all interested parties will have adequate time to voice their concerns. That being said, I have no doubt that SEC Chairman Levitt will conduct a thoughtful, inclusive comment period.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency, I was not able to vote during consideration of rollcall votes 500-530.

Had I been present, I would have voted: "yea" on rollcall numbers 500-505, 507-518, 520-523, 525-528, and 530; "no" on rollcall numbers 506, 519, 524, 529.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER CONFIDENTIALITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, as the information age continues forward, crimes resulting from the use of stolen personal information have occurred with greater frequency. Time and time again, a person's identity is taken from them unknowingly and used to someone else's advantage. Information such as Social Security Numbers, financial records, or medical documents are often easily found and easily abused.

The problem is wide spread. Unfortunately, our own Federal Government, in the form of the Social Security Administration, helps to allow for identity theft to more easily occur. In an alarming practice, the Social Security Administration has the Department of Treasury print a Social Security recipient's name, address, and Social Security Number on their benefits check. This information is then openly displayed in the window of the envelope.

These envelopes are placed in the public mail system when any individual could potentially, and relatively easily, gain access to this information. This practice is irresponsible and must be changed. We cannot allow senior citizens to be the victims of government irresponsibility.

H.R. 3218, "The Social Security Number Confidentiality Act," addresses the practice of printing Social Security Numbers in a place where the number can easily be seen or accessed. This forward thinking legislation directs the Treasury Secretary to take the necessary steps to end the practice of printing a recipient's Social Security Number in an open and visible location.

Current law ensures that information obtained by the Social Security Administration is confidential. This legislation will make sure that the Federal Government obeys the law, and that it does not act irresponsibly in its job of keeping personal information confidential.

I urge further action by the Congress to explore where further privacy protection is needed and where the Federal Government is not protecting that privacy. In the same way, it is important that citizens take steps to protect themselves. One should always be careful to guard personal information.

This legislation is a positive step in protecting the privacy of our Nation's senior citizens. I urge my colleagues to help pass this legislation and help keep our nation's citizens' private lives just that—private.

HONORING MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER U.S.S. "COLE"

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the valiant sailors of the U.S.S. *Cole* and to express my deepest condolences to the families and loved ones who suffered losses due to an act of terrorism.

On October 12, 2000, the Navy family suffered a tremendous loss, when the U.S.S. *Cole* fell victim to terrorism while attempting to refuel at the Port of Aden in Yemen. My heart continues to go out to the families and friends of the American sailors who were killed, injured or are still missing. I commend our valiant sailors who responded quickly to this tragedy, minimizing casualties and damage to their ship.

It was a honor to assist three families from my District as they waited to hear news on their loved ones. Fortunately, the families and friends of Petty Officer Kevin Benoit of Cairo, NY, Ensign & Deck Division Commander Gregory McDearmon of Ballston Lake, NY, and Chief Petty Officer Charles Sweet of Broadalbin, NY, after hours of waiting, received word that their loved ones were safe.

It is important that we always remember that these brave men and women are serving our Nation and we should pay tribute to them. These sailors have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their country. This is a loss felt by the entire nation.

This tragedy highlights the constant dangers faced by our armed forces around the world.

Our country must remain vigilant in protecting them from future terrorist or other attacks. Our government must work diligently to protect and provide aid to those who are injured and work with the families who are going through a period of grieving.

Again, Mr. Speaker, our prayers go out to the sailors, their families and friends.

IN MEMORY OF BETTY BANKS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of a beloved citizen of the Fourth Congressional District and a dear friend, the late Betty Jean Henderson Banks of Ivanhoe, Texas, who passed away earlier this year. Betty was a wonderful woman whose kindness and dedication to her family, friends, and community will be long remembered.

Born in Louisiana to the late Lafayette Victor Henderson and Ida Butler Starke Henderson, Betty married James Walter Banks in 1938 in Bonham, Texas. Throughout her years in Bonham, Betty raised a family and worked tirelessly on behalf of her community. Betty was known by many for her work at the Sam Rayburn Memorial Veterans Center in Bonham, where she worked in food service. She also was known throughout Bonham for her volunteer efforts on numerous causes, from making uniforms for the Missionettes (Girls Club) to helping find and fight for a liver transplant for a baby in need. Betty was an integral part of a women's prayer group that met monthly for a prayer breakfast at the First National Bank in Bonham, and she was a member of the First Pentecostal Church of God in Bonham.

In the local paper, this was written about Betty by Mrs. Paul Keahey: "Over the years she stood up for truth and honesty at all levels of society and government and what she believed to be right." These sentiments were echoed by her many friends and fellow citizens who knew her and loved her.

Betty is survived by her son and daughter-in-law, James V. "Butch" Banks and Carol of Baytown; two daughters and sons-in-law, Kathy and Mike Stockton of Ravenna and Becky and Victor Santiago of West Haven, Conn.; and a brother, Robert H. Henderson of Colville, Wash. She is also survived by seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by her loving husband, James Walter Banks, who passed away in 1996; a granddaughter, Amanda Stockton; brother, L. Victor Henderson, and a sister, Yvonne Henderson.

Betty was an honest and loyal friend to many and a role model in her community. We will miss her—but her legacy will live on in the lives of all those whom she touched with her generosity and kindness. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, may we do so in memory of this beloved citizen of Fannin County, Betty Banks.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HUNTINGDON VALLEY

HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the First Baptist Church of Huntingdon Valley in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

The First Baptist Church of Huntingdon Valley was established in 1900. The first two decades of the century were years of intense recruitment as new Christians were being sought, baptized, and organized into a church body. The founder and first pastor, the Reverend Price David Chandler, united two small groups, a home-based weekly prayer meeting and a home-based Sunday School class, to form the nucleus of the church.

Through World War I, the church remained intact and served as a place of worship for the community suffering from national unrest and disrupted family lives. During this time, the building experienced a series of remodelings and renovations including the installation of electric lighting, stained glass windows, a metal ceiling, pews to replace chairs, and central heating.

The 1930s brought the Great Depression and First Baptist established a system of dues whereby members were considered in good standing if they paid 25 cents each month on Communion Sunday. In 1937 after 37 years of faithful service, Reverend Chandler passed away.

The spirit of First Baptist Church was tested in the 1940s as a result of World War II. Attendance was unstable because young men were drafted into the military and other members, both men and women, worked in defense plants with irregular and demanding hours. Despite the hard times, First Baptist remained in business.

The 1960s were a time of renewal for the church. A Vacation Bible School was initiated and the First Baptist Church installed its fourth pastor, the Reverend Howard Cartwright, Jr., whose intense interest was missionary work. The congregation became acquainted with missionaries from far and near, serving in both foreign and domestic areas.

In 1997, the First Baptist Church of Huntingdon Valley installed its current pastor, the Reverend Bruce Wayne Petty, Sr., whose very vigorous, enthusiastic teaching and preaching ministry increase spiritual insights necessary to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

As one of the oldest churches in Montgomery County, First Baptist demonstrates how commitment and dedication can lead to a prosperous and successful church. The history that surrounds the First Baptist Church of Huntingdon Valley is unparalleled and it is a privilege to recognize this extraordinary parish on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF OUR
CHILDREN IN THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I have the opportunity to voice my strong concern over the lack of legislation being passed to improve the deterioration of our nation's schools.

During the 106th Congress, I authored H.R. 415 and I co-sponsored H.R. 1660, H.R. 1960, H.R. 3874, and H.R. 4094. Each of these bills, if the majority party permitted them to be considered, would have facilitated school construction—an issue that can no longer be overlooked by the federal government.

H.R. 415, my Expand and Rebuild America's Schools Act, will encourage new school and classroom construction through the creation of a new class of tax-exempt bonds. These bonds are similar to the Qualified Zone Academy bonds created in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 for the purpose of school renovation. My bill focuses on using these new bonds specifically for the construction of new classrooms and schools, and to assist overcrowded, high growth rate schools that are struggling to adequately house their students.

H.R. 415 will assist Local Education Agencies (LEAs) with limited financial resources to combat major overcrowding problems due to increasing enrollment. The program provides interest-free capital to LEAs by giving a tax credit to the financial institution in the amount equal to the interest that would otherwise be paid. The local school district is then required to repay only the principal amount borrowed. The Secretary of Education will be responsible for direct distribution of the bond program to the LEAs, avoiding any state bureaucracy in funding decisions or program administration.

Let's examine the facts about the conditions of our schools. Between 2000 and 2010, the average national increase of public high school students is 10%, with an expected increase of 15% in my home state of California. This year, 53 million children will enter public and private elementary and secondary schools in the United States. By 2020, the Department of Education estimates that about 55 million children will be enrolled in our nation's schools, with this number increasing to 60 million by 2030.

In California alone, the Department of Education projects that elementary and secondary school enrollment will increase by 4.6% over the next 10 years. This ranks 12th among states with the largest expected increases. On a more local level, Orange County has already experienced a 30.9% increase in the enrollment of elementary and secondary school students from 1990–1998.

The bottom line here is that we have a growing population of students, and we do not have the infrastructure in place to properly accommodate all of them. These are frightening statistics for the future of our nation. It is our responsibility to our children to take action on this matter immediately. We wouldn't think of sending our men and women in the armed services into a battle without the best training they can be supplied. Why are we sending our children into this global economy and competitive world with less than the best preparation? This is indeed an issue of national security for the United States.

Let's forget about the future for a moment and focus on where we are putting our children now. In a study issued by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) on the conditions of public schools, three-quarters of all schools reported the need to spend money on repairs, renovations, and modernization to bring their school buildings into good overall condition. Approximately one-fifth of schools indicated less than adequate conditions for life safety features, roofs, and electric power. They also reported that 43% of the schools reported that at least one of six environmental factors was in unsatisfactory condition. Moreover, about 36% of schools indicated that they used portable classrooms.

But wait, it gets worse. NCES also reports that 78% of all schools in rural America need to be repaired and modernized. Nearly one-half (47%) of all schools in rural America have unsatisfactory environmental conditions. Over 30% report inadequate heating, ventilation, and air conditioning.

How do we expect our students to improve their performance if we are not meeting their basic needs? The National Education Association estimates that the total funding need for public school modernization is \$321.9 billion. Of that total, \$268.2 billion is needed for school infrastructures and \$53.7 billion is needed for education technologies.

We must take action now to enable us to provide the best education possible for our current and future students. We must pass legislation that will facilitate the construction and repair of our nations public schools. We must strongly consider passing legislation like H.R. 415. The majority party in the Congress should make this a priority—not put it on a back burner.

We can't afford to waste any more time. While we fight about the cost and the most effective ways to improve our schools, there is a student in California who can't go out to play because her playground is now filled with portable classrooms. While we struggle to realize that this is an issue of the highest priority, a student in New York is walking around a trash can in the middle of the hall that is catching the rain water falling from a leaky roof. Let's not wait any longer.

My fellow colleagues, let's pass legislation that will allow our students to learn and our teachers to teach in a safe, clean, uncrowded environment. I truly believe that the future economic health and security of our nation depends upon it.

TRIBUTE TO J.R. CURTIS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of an exceptional man, an outstanding community leader and beloved citizen of Longview, Texas, the late J.R. Curtis, whose life was cut short at the age of 55 following a motorcycle accident on September 2 in Durango, Colorado. J.R. lived life with enthusiasm—and with a tremendous devotion to his family, his community, his friends and his faith. He leaves a remarkable legacy of professional and civic accomplishments—as well as a legacy of loving relationships with his family and many friends.

J.R. was born on August 18, 1945, to James R. Curtis, Sr., and Sarah DeRue Armstrong Curtis of Longview. He graduated from Longview High School in 1963 and graduated from Texas Christian University in Fort Worth in 1967. He also attended the American Institute of Foreign Trade in Glendale, Ariz., from 1967–68.

J.R. was a successful and popular radio broadcaster in Longview. He purchased KFRO AM/FM radio station from his father in 1986 and was the owner and manager until 1998. He also became owner of KLSQ–FM and operated KNYN in Santa Fe, N.M. He began his broadcasting career in high school, working for his father's station as sportscaster for KFRO's Wednesday night Teen Time Program. He learned all aspects of the radio business, from engineering to news and sales, at an early age.

J.R. was active in the Texas Association of Broadcasters, serving as a medium market director for TAB and as president of TAB. He was named Texas Broadcaster of the Year in 1990. He also was active at the national level, serving as a member of the National Association of Broadcasters Blitz Committee and as a director of NAB in Washington, DC, from 1996–99.

In addition to broadcasting, J.R. served as president of the Curtis Foundation, president of Workmans Oil Co., and a director of First Federal Savings Bank of Longview from 1982–1997. At the time of his death, he was employed as a consultant with Longview Economic Development Corp.

J.R. served nine years on the Longview City Council, from 1975–1984. In 1977 he became the youngest mayor in Texas when he was appointed by the council at age 33 to the city's top job. His recent community involvement included serving as president and vice president of Longview 20/20 Forum; finance chairman of Longview Museum of Fine Arts, 1997; director of Longview Partnership, 1995–98; and a member of the administrative board of First United Methodist Church, 1996–98. He had a 19-year perfect attendance record in the Longview Rotary Club, where for many years he kept the membership informed of local and national news.

Other involvements included serving as president of Gregg County Housing Finance Corp., executive committee member for the East Texas Council of Governments, director of Little Cypress Utility District, director of the Longview Chamber of Commerce, foundation board member of Good Shepherd Medical Center, foundation board member of LeTourneau University, board member of Crisman Preparatory School and a volunteer for many other organizations. He was a member of the Collier Sunday School Class at First United Methodist Church and an usher at the church.

J.R. is survived by his loving wife of 33 years, Sue Skaggs Curtis; his son and daughter-in-law, Jason Skaggs Curtis and Janey of Fort Worth; his daughter, Elizabeth Ann Curtis of Longview; granddaughter, Margaret Lynn of Fort Worth; his aunt, Ruth Elizabeth Curtis Gray of Longview; mother-in-law, Fredna Skaggs of Longview; brother-in-law Bill Hodges of Longview and brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Lucas of Longview; two nephews and a niece, and other relatives. He was preceded in death by his parents and one sister, Elizabeth DeRue Curtis Hodges.

J.R. had biked to Durango with five friends for an annual getaway vacation. He died as he had lived—with enthusiasm for life and for friendship. He will long be remembered for the significant contributions he made to his beloved city of Longview. As his wife and high school sweetheart, Sue Curtis, noted, "He loved Longview. He believed in Longview. He was born here and went to school here and wanted to make it a better place."

And he did. J.R.'s influence can be found everywhere in Longview—and will be felt for years to come. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in celebration of the life of this wonderful man and citizen of Longview, Texas—J.R. Curtis, whose memory will be cherished in the hearts and minds of those who knew him and loved him.

RECOGNIZING MS. KARIN M. ORBON PARTICIPANT IN THE 2000 AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING EXCHANGE PROGRAM

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the efforts of Ms. Karin M. Orbon. Ms. Orbon has been selected to participate in the 2000 Awards for Excellence in Teaching exchange program between the United States and six countries in the former Soviet Union. Ms. Orbon will be visiting Russia as a member of the 23 teacher U.S. delegation.

The teachers chosen for this assignment were selected from a pool of educators who had previously been honored for their excellence in teaching through such programs as the annual U.S. Teacher of the Year Award and the Milken Educator Awards. Ms. Orbon, a computer, business and accounting teacher at North Brookfield High School is a recipient of the Milken award.

The Milken Family Foundation was established in 1982 to support education and health care nationwide. The Milken Educator Awards were established in 1985 to celebrate and reward educators who are making great strides in improving the nation's education system. The Milken national conference annually recognizes outstanding national educators who receive the Milken Family Foundation National Educator Awards, carrying with it a \$25,000 check to each educator.

The 70 teachers from the former Soviet Union participating in this exchange have already visited the United States as part of their program. Ms. Orbon will participate in the reciprocal portion of the program through discussions on English and American studies programs and what effect the introduction of American studies into the foreign language curricula has on teaching in Russia. She may even be invited to teach a class.

The American Councils for International Education, the group sponsoring this teacher exchange, has made a great choice in the selection of Ms. Orbon for their program. She is a leader among the educators of Massachusetts and an invaluable emissary for the United States. The school system of North Brookfield, Massachusetts is blessed to have Ms. Orbon in their classroom, and I am honored to count her among my constituents.

THE FIRST ANNUAL PARKER-
O'QUINN TROPHY

HON. JAY DICKEY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 13, 2000, I had the honor of participating in the presentation of the first annual "Parker-O'Quinn Trophy" to the Fordyce Redbug Football Team. Today, I want to honor the great football rivalry between two great South Arkansas communities, Fordyce and Warren.

Out of this rivalry has come people such as Paul "Bear" Bryant, Larry Lacewell, and other notable leaders and football stars. Out of this came the rivalry between two great coaches, Coach Mickey O'Quinn and Coach Jimmy "Red" Parker.

The Fordyce/Warren football rivalry has always been a major event in South Arkansas. It was never more heated and fierce than during the O'Quinn and Parker era. These two coaches were known for their competitive and innovative approaches to the great game of football.

Both Coach Parker and Coach O'Quinn went on to become legends in their own fields and in their own time. I can attest personally to the feelings of love and affection from those students that played for and learned with them. The lessons learned playing for these two great coaches last a lifetime: determination, dedication, a willingness to work, a strong desire to win, and a spirit of sportsmanship in defeat. All of these lessons make for better citizens and better communities. South Arkansas is blessed to have had two coaches of this caliber pass our way in our time.

There is an uncommon bond of friendship and respect among the players, fans and coaches from the O'Quinn and Parker time; one that goes beyond mere competition. Instead it is a bond that symbolizes the spirit of the people of South Arkansas.

Warren and Fordyce are natural rivals but also natural friends. Never was this more apparent than in the relationship between two coaches that are the most spirited of rivals and the greatest of friends.

Now, we come to a new era and a renewal of the competitive spirit between the two rivals, symbolized by the "Parker-O'Quinn Trophy".

HONORING PASTOR CHARLES
SIMS, JR.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and admiration that I congratulate Pastor Charles Sims, Jr. for his ten years of dedicated service to Saint Philip Lutheran Church in Gary, Indiana. One of the longest tenured Lutheran pastors to serve in the city of Gary, the members of St. Philip deeply appreciate Pastor Sims' unflinching dedication to strengthening the parish community. To recognize his commitment to St. Philip Church, his parishioners are hosting a celebration dinner in his honor, entitled "Staying the Course, Answering the Call," on November 11, 2000.

From modest beginnings, St. Philip has grown into an integral part of the area and neighborhood. The community activism and social awareness displayed by the congregation has made a lasting difference to the citizens of Gary. The parishioners' outreach and concern for their fellow man can be attributed in large part to the efforts of Pastor Sims. He has consistently shown the courage and leadership necessary to effect change in his community.

Originally named Tarrytown Lutheran Church, St. Philip was constructed in 1956 to serve the spiritual needs of African-American Lutherans living on the far west side of Gary. During its dedication service on January 20, 1957, the congregation renamed the Church. On October 22, 1967 the members of the parish dedicated a new educational wing to the church. Located at 3545 West 20th Place in Gary, the church has been a foundation of the community for many years.

Many ministers sustained St. Philip during its first 34 years of existence. Some of the preachers held permanent assignments, while others worked on a part-time basis. On October 21, 1990 the loyal congregation of St. Philip was blessed to have Pastor Sims, a graduate of Chicago University's Lutheran Seminary, accepted the call to lead the St. Philip parish.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Pastor Charles Sims, Jr. for his decade of tireless service to the members of St. Philip Lutheran Church and the Gary community. We are fortunate to have such an outstanding leader in our community, and I hope the people of St. Philip enjoy many more decades under Pastor Sims' spiritual guidance. His vision and spiritual mission have made Northwest Indiana a better place to live and work.

RETIRED MARINE COLONEL BRIAN
QUIRK SEEKS PROPER BURIAL
FOR WWII WAR HERO REMAINS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a dear friend of mine, retired Marine Colonel Brian Quirk, on his endless desire to preserve the lives of our fallen war heroes.

At the annual convention of the Marine Corps League in New Orleans, Louisiana, Colonel Quirk proposed a resolution that the United States Congress demands an apology from the Japanese government. This proposal arose because of unanswered questions regarding incidents on the small Pacific island called Makin Island between August and October of 1942.

In August of 1942, Colonel Quirk was on the submarine with Donnie Robertson of Franklin, Louisiana, a Marine who is thought to have been beheaded by the Japanese on Makin Island. Colonel Quirk and Private Robertson were comrades during WWII en route to Makin Island. They were both privates and members of the Carlson's Raiders, a group of 220 Marines headed by a celebrated fighter who had done a tour with the Chinese Army against the Japanese in the 1930s. They were under the command of James Roosevelt, the son of

President Franklin Roosevelt. The mission of the Carlson's Raiders in August of 1942 was to attack the Japanese on Makin Island. It was believed that there were only 100 Japanese on the island. The battle lasted one morning and all the Japanese were believed to be dead.

About 140 wounded American Marines left the island by boat, which left behind about 60 Marines on Makin Island. Private Robertson and four other Marines volunteered to leave the submarine to rescue the remaining men on the island. The five men journeyed in a rubber boat back to the island, but were spotted by Japanese aircraft and bombed in the water. The five men were presumed dead.

From this point on in the story little more is known. However, there is record that nine or ten Marines had surrendered to the Japanese on Makin Island at the end of September. There is also record that nine Marines were beheaded in October of 1942. This leaves many unanswered questions for the family and friends of our fallen war heroes who may have been involved in this attack.

Colonel Quirk is now actively seeking answers, more importantly, an apology from the Japanese government for their inhumane treatment of our Marines. This is a 58-year-old mystery that Colonel Quirk is determined to discover the truth. I commend Colonel Quirk on his quest for the truth.

WELCOMING AANA "FALL ASSEMBLY OF STATES" TO SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the largest city in my Texas congressional district, I want to welcome the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists Fall Assembly of States to the City of San Antonio, for their November 9-12, 2000 meeting.

The 28,000 member AANA will bring to downtown San Antonio Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs) from every State and the District of Columbia to review issues in anesthesia and health care. These include improving patient safety, expanding educational opportunities to meet workforce shortages, and examining health care policy in Washington, DC, and the States. As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS and Education, I know that the taxpayers are making major investments in health research, in health professions education, and in providing quality health care to seniors and to people who are disadvantaged. The value of each of these depends on individual health professionals like CRNAs to carry out this important work through continuing professional development.

In addition, this meeting will mark the final association gathering for AANA's longtime executive director, John Garde, and the debut of the association's new executive director, Jeff Beutler. Mr. Garde, of Park Ridge, Illinois, has enjoyed a distinguished career as a CRNA, an educator, an officer and past president of the AANA, and for the past 17 years he has served as the association's executive director. His successor, Mr. Beutler, is a past AANA

Deputy Executive Director, a distinguished leader in health care and anesthesia care in his own right, and for the past decade has run a successful anesthesia care practice in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, the people of San Antonio are happy to welcome the AANA Fall Assembly of States during this time of change and growth in this important health professionals' association. I congratulate Mr. Garde on his life's work, and Mr. Beutler on his task ahead, and wish them and their fellow CRNAs from around the country a successful and enjoyable assembly in the shadow of our historic Alamo.

INTRODUCTION OF THE
CONSERVATION SECURITY ACT

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, today, I along with twenty four House Members, introduced the Conservation Security Act. We believe now is the time for Congress to make conservation a cornerstone of the next Farm Bill. And promoting fiscally sound, environmentally friendly conservation farm policy will result in win-win situations for farmers, for the environment and for the American taxpayer.

This legislation will allow for conservation to become an integral part of agriculture by providing opportunities for all interested farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural producers to participate in a voluntary, incentive-based federal conservation program. Landowners and operators would enter into Conservation Security Contracts and Plans and receive payments based on the type of conservation practices they are willing to undertake, plan, implement and maintain. For instance, conservation practices can, range from soil and residue management, contour farming, and cover cropping to comprehensive farm plans that take into account all the resource concerns of the agricultural operation.

The Conservation Security Act will establish three tiers of voluntary conservation practices, plans and payment levels while allowing for continued participation in other agriculture conservation programs. A participant may also receive payments based on established practices and for adopting innovative practices and systems, pilot testing, new technologies, and new conservation techniques. Participation would be voluntary and would enable farmers to implement plans they believe in without sacrificing income that they might go broke, while helping to preserve diversified, low-input, family size farming and ranching operations.

The Conservation Security Act will benefit the environment and augment on-farm income. And I think a majority would agree that the issues of conservation, land stewardship and farm and ranch income are highly important to the public.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. BARRY
HARDING

HON. MIKE McINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Superintendent Barry Harding of Robeson County in the great state of North Carolina. Dr. Harding was recently named National Indian Educator of the Year by the National Indian Education Association. Dr. Harding, a former teacher, coach, principal, associate superintendent, and special assistant to the superintendent, is the second Lumbee Indian in the association's history to receive this award. This high honor was bestowed upon him in recognition of his major contributions to improving educational opportunity and quality for the children of Robeson County.

When I think of Dr. Harding's commitment to education, the words "spirit, sacrifice, and service" come to mind. Dr. Harding's positive spirit has always been to do the task at hand—a spirit that inspires students to achieve. His sacrifice in time and commitment has been to make Robeson County a better place for children to learn and live.

Pearl S. Buck once said, "To serve is beautiful, but only if it is done with joy and a whole heart and free mind." There is no question that Dr. Harding's twenty-six years of service have been the epitome of this statement. Service to our children, the citizens of tomorrow, has been the embodiment of his life.

Nearly half of the 24,000 students in the Robeson County school district are American Indian, and Dr. Harding represents one of the voices that have spoken out to help improve the education of Native Americans—an education that recognizes, not denies, heritage and culture. Like Dr. Dean Chavers, the Lumbee educator born and reared in Pembroke, North Carolina, who went on to receive his Ph.D. from Stanford University and raise money for Native American scholarship funds, Dr. Harding has fought to make Indian education part of the national education agenda.

John F. Kennedy once said, "Let us think of education as the means of developing our greatest abilities, because in each of us there is a private hope and dream which, fulfilled, can be translated into benefit for everyone and greater strength for our nation."

Dr. Harding has chosen to dedicate his life to inspiring and educating America's children. He has helped our children and our youth develop their greatest abilities, and in doing so, he serves as a reservoir of strength for our community, state, and nation. Dr. Harding, may God's strength, joy, and peace be with you and your family as you continue your service and commitment to our children.

IN RECOGNITION OF RALPH
RAYMOND

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ralph Raymond, the coach of the gold-winning U.S. Women's softball team.

Coach Raymond is from my hometown of Worcester, Massachusetts, and I know that our entire community is proud of his wonderful accomplishments.

All of us watched with pride last month as our softball team overcame tremendous odds in Sydney to take the gold medal. And they didn't just win—they won with class, style and pure enjoyment of the game. They showed great team spirit and a commendable commitment to hard work. All of those attributes speak volumes about Coach Raymond.

As Coach Raymond has noted, nearly 1 million women are playing fast-pitch softball in high schools and colleges across the country. Softball has provided great opportunities for girls to stay physically fit and enjoy the benefits of sports at an early age—benefits like teamwork, camaraderie, and accepting both victory and defeat with humility and grace.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Coach Ralph Raymond for a job very well done, and I hope we can convince him to coach our softball team in Athens in 2004. I hope all my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to one of Worcester's finest sportsmen.

REVEREND CHARLES J. BEIRNE,
S.J., APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF
LE MOYNE COLLEGE

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, 2000, the Reverend Charles J. Beirne was named the 11th President of Le Moyne College in Syracuse, New York. Le Moyne College, a private four-year Jesuit college, has an enrollment of approximately 2,000 full-time undergraduate students in programs of liberal arts, the sciences and pre-professional studies. Le Moyne also offers a physician assistant program and graduate programs in education and business administration. Founded in 1946, Le Moyne is the second youngest of the 28 Jesuit colleges in the nation.

Today I would like to recognize Fr. Beirne as his first academic year as President of Le Moyne College commences. Fr. Beirne brings impeccable academic credentials, remarkable life experiences and an enthusiastic attitude to an institution just reaching its stride of academic excellence.

Previously, Fr. Beirne served in San Salvador as the academic Vice President at the Universidad Centroamericana. There he bravely replaced his comrade, Rev. Ignacio Martin Baro, S.J., who was murdered by the Salvadoran government forces. In addition, Fr. Beirne was academic Vice President at Santa Clara University, an Associate Dean at Georgetown University Business School in Washington, DC, and Principal at Regis High School in New York City and Colegio San Ignacio in Puerto Rico.

Most recently, Le Moyne College has experienced great strides in its pursuit of academic excellence, receiving national recognition. This past year the US World and News Report ranked Le Moyne College sixth among all liberal arts colleges and universities in the North.

I am pleased to commend Rev. Charles J. Beirne for his years of service to all people and to congratulate him on his appointment as President of Le Moyne College.

KEEP DEMOCRATIC REFORMS IN
SRPSKA ON TRACK**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, elections in the Serbian majority entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Srpska, next month will put to the test the efforts of the international community and the people of Bosnia to create lasting and stable reforms and democratic institutions. Prime Minister Milorad Dodik, leader of the Party of Independent Social Democrats will stand for reelection. Dodik has demonstrated a willingness to work for responsible change in Srpska and throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Dodik's main opponent, Mirko Sarovic is a member of the party that led the brutal war against the people of Bosnia in the earlier part of this decade. Victory for the nationalist forces in next month's election would be a stark reversal of the changes we have seen throughout the former Yugoslavia. Dodik has strongly endorsed the new President of Serbia, Vojislav Kostunica, while his opponent, has decried the free expression of his fellow Serbs.

Dodik has worked in cooperation with the international community to foster economic reforms, and to instill a new spirit of tolerance in Srpska that has led to an unprecedented number of minority refugee returns to the Republic during the past year. Our U.S. Ambassador, Tom Miller, has made it clear that if the opposition to Dodik wins, further cooperation by our government will be impossible.

The people of Srpska have a clear choice as they cast their ballots next month: to continue the progress they have made to date through their hard work and diligence, or to return to the past with its legacy of hardship, repression, and impoverishment. I hope that they consider their choices carefully, and make the decision to continue progress and hope for a better life for them and their children.

HONORING MICHAEL F. RODGERS
FOR HIS SERVICE TO OLDER
AMERICANS**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize to a constituent of mine, Michael F. Rodgers, for his many years of service to older Americans, particularly those in need of housing or various forms of long-term care. For the last fourteen years, Mr. Rodgers has served as the Senior Vice President of the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging (AAHSA). AAHSA is a national nonprofit organization representing 6,000 nursing homes, continuing care retirement communities, senior housing, assisted living facilities, and community service organizations for seniors. AAHSA is a leader in the development of an integrated continuum of care for frail elderly people and individuals with disabilities. I am familiar with

AAHSA through the membership of three excellent retirement communities within my district, Goodwin House West in Falls Church, The Virginian in Fairfax, and Westminster at Lake Ridge.

Throughout his tenure at AAHSA, Mr. Rodgers has devoted talent, skill, dedication and commitment to advocating for mission-driven, non-profit senior services across the spectrum of need. He has developed and implemented a public policy and advocacy program whose goal is a more rational and integrated system of long-term care that will serve seniors in the most appropriate and least restrictive environment possible. He has fought for effective solutions to issues raised by increasing longevity and the emergence of a growing "old old" population whose needs no longer can be met by the informal care network of the past.

In addition to his work at AAHSA, Mr. Rodgers is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society on Aging and also belongs to the Gerontological Society of America. He teaches at John Hopkins University as a member of the adjunct faculty in the Center on Aging Programs and Studies. Mr. Rodgers was chosen as a delegate to the most recent White House Conference on Aging in 1995.

Prior to joining AAHSA, Mr. Rodgers worked on Capitol Hill for several years. For two years, he was the staff director of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. Previously, he spent six years on the senior professional staff of the Senate Special Committee on Aging under the chairmanship of the late Pennsylvania Senator John Heinz. His work with these committees focused on health, long-term care, assisted housing and other aging-related legislation. Before coming to the Hill, Mr. Rodgers was the Director of the Bureau of Policy, Planning and Evaluation at the Pennsylvania Department of Aging. Previously, he served as the Executive Director of the Lackawanna County Area on Aging in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rodgers received a master's degree in rehabilitation counseling and psychology from the University of Scranton, where he subsequently was on the adjunct faculty as a professional lecturer.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to wish Mr. Rodgers the very best as he prepares to depart from the AAHSA to join the Catholic Health Association, where he will become the new Director of Government Relations. In this capacity, he will have the opportunity to continue to work on behalf of faith-based, mission driven providers of high-quality health and long-term care. I know his colleagues join me in recognizing his many years of service to America's seniors and in wishing him continued success in his new role.

IN HONOR OF DR. CLAUDE W.
CUMMINGS' 39 YEARS OF PAS-
TORAL SERVICE TO THE EBE-
NEZER ASSEMBLY OF CHRIST IN
CLEVELAND, OHIO**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I honor of the pastor of Ebenezer Assembly of Christ, Dr. Claude Cummings. A man who has de-

voted his adult life as an ordained minister of God, Dr. Cummings is an example of selfless leadership and service to those who share his spiritual faith.

Dr. Claude Cummings, son of the late Bishop Claude and Mattie Cummings, knew he was called into ministerial service when he began preaching at the age of 18. He was ordained at the age of 26, and has since worked tirelessly as a servant of God. Dr. Cummings made his first move to Cleveland, Ohio in 1956, only to leave two years later due to the call of the Army. He went on to serve in Texas, both in San Antonio and then as a pastor of a small church in Sequin, until allowed to return home to Cleveland in 1961. There, he was sent to minister to a small group of Saints in Miles Heights, Ohio, who were attempting to build a church. As an example of the dedication and devotion Dr. Claude Cummings has shown throughout his years of service, he and first wife, Faith Cummings, shared their resources to complete the church-building project which had since halted progress. They worked untiringly to get the edifice completed, only to see it destroyed in a tornado shortly after its dedication. Despite the disaster, Dr. Cummings assumed the role of general contractor, and worked even harder to build the edifice which now stands.

Dr. Cummings has always endeavored to further his education, particularly within his own faith. Because of this love of the Word, he attended many colleges, including Aeon Bible College, Fenn (Cleveland State), and Grace Bible College. An obvious advocate of life-long learning, he currently continues his studies at Ashland Bible College and the Moody Bible Institute. Dr. Cummings is known not only for his breadth and depth of knowledge of the scriptures, but also for his gift of sharing the Bible through his commanding preaching and his extraordinary way of bringing the Bible to life during Bible Classes.

Dr. Claude Cummings is affiliated with the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, an organization in which he holds several offices; and the Apostolic Fellowship Conference. He was also one of the originators of the Cleveland Apostolic Ministerial Fellowship known as CAMF. A man of faith, Dr. Cummings is also a man of family. A loving father of five and grandfather to eight, he takes pride in both his personal and spiritual families.

Let us honor Dr. Claude Cummings for his tremendous dedication to the many people he has led, and let us recognize his tireless service to faith.

HONORING THE AMERICAN DEN-
TAL HYGIENISTS ASSOCIATION
OF ILLINOIS**HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, as another session of Congress comes to a conclusion, we are reminded of the many important and difficult issues which are dealt with on a daily basis in the Congress of the United States.

As we consider the responsibility with which we are entrusted to represent the people who

send us here, it is important that we recognize the essential role of citizen participation in our form of government. Just one example of the practical application of this concept which I am honored to bring to the attention of my colleagues is the work done by the American Dental Hygienists' Association, the members of that organization from across Illinois and especially those in the 5th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent.

I want to recognize the tremendous work performed by these dedicated professionals who promote total health through quality oral care. Every year, they take time from their busy schedules to come to Washington and make sure that their voice is heard in the national debate over health care and other important issues of the day. In addition to taking continuing education courses, these leaders of the profession set policy for the association and strategize as to how to best fulfill the association's mission to improve the oral health of the public.

In 1923, the American Dental Hygienists' Association was established to enhance communication and mutual cooperation among dental hygienists. Today, ADHA is the largest national organization representing the professional interests of the more than 100,000 registered dental hygienists (RDHs) in the United States.

ADHA members work to improve the public's total health and to advance the art and science of their profession. In doing so, they play a critical role in meeting the needs of so many people in this country.

I appreciate their commitment and commend to my colleagues their example of civic participation and professional dedication.

HONORING BARBARA CASEY OF
WASHINGTON STATE

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I honor Ms. Barbara Casey for a long and dedicated career in improving the educational system in Washington State.

Ms. Casey, in her professional career and voluntary activities, has shown a commitment to improving the lives of students at home and in school. She began her work in education as a technical operator for a weekly public radio talk show on education issues. Then she moved her volunteer work into the school. She has served as a health room volunteer, classroom volunteer, library aide, reading aide, phoneathon volunteer, C2B2 Committee member and lobbyist. Barbara has also been the Legislation Chair for the Issaquah PTSA Council and Sunset PTA Board of Directors.

Her presence in the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) is especially notable. She has served as the Sunset PTA Board President and received the Golden Acorn Award twice from the Sunset PTA and Issaquah PTSA Council. In addition, Barbara has volunteered on an impressive list of education organizations. Her work is well known on the Sunset Elementary Shared Management Team, Big Idea Grant Committee, State PTA Legislation Committee and Issaquah Family Service Net-

work Task Force. Her outstanding contributions to the Community Health and Safety Network brought gubernatorial recognition.

Since 1994, Barbara has served as the first Government Relations Director of the Washington State PTA. Though an unusual position on a state PTA, it reflects the progressive nature of her work for education. Instead of merely reacting to the decisions of other education administrators, she has been proactive in her advocacy of children's education needs. Barbara has been a model of the PTA mission to speak on behalf of children in schools and the community, assist parents in developing skills to raise their children and encouraging parent and public involvement in public schools.

Mr. Speaker, I want to voice my appreciation and commendation for Barbara Casey. She reflects the best of what parents and other education advocates bring to our schools.

IN MEMORY OF MISSOURI
GOVERNOR MEL CARNAHAN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of my good friend Governor Mel Carnahan, of Rolla, Missouri.

Governor Carnahan, 66, the fifty-first Governor of the State of Missouri, his son Roger Andrew "Randy" Carnahan, and a long-time advisor, Chris Sifford, died in an airplane crash on October 16, 2000, in rural Jefferson County.

Born in the small Ozark town of Birch Tree, Missouri, in 1934, Governor Carnahan lived his early years in Shannon and Carter Counties. He was the son of rural schoolteachers, and he carried on a longstanding family commitment to education during his distinguished career of public service. His father, the late A.S.J. Carnahan, a contemporary of President Harry Truman, served in the United States Congress for 14 years before being named by President Kennedy as the first U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone. His mother, the late Mary Carnahan, was an inspiration to hundreds of school children during her many years as a high school English teacher.

Governor Carnahan began his lifelong commitment to public service at the young age of 26, when he was elected municipal judge in his hometown of Rolla in 1961. Two years later, he won a seat in the Missouri House of Representatives and was elected Majority Floor Leader in his second term. Following his four years in the Missouri House, he returned to his hometown of Rolla where he built a successful law practice. In 1980, he was overwhelmingly elected State Treasurer and served in this position for four years. The Governor returned to public office in 1988, becoming Missouri's 42nd Lieutenant Governor. In a landslide victory in 1992, he won the Governor's office and Missouri voters returned him to office for a second term in 1996.

Governor Carnahan was running for the United States Senate, after two remarkably successful four-year terms as Governor. Among the major accomplishments of his ad-

ministration were the Outstanding Schools Act, a comprehensive package of reforms, new resources and accountability measures to improve Missouri's public schools; major tax relief for working families; welfare reform; some of the toughest anti-crime laws in the nation; and primary health care services for thousands of previously uninsured Missouri children. Governor Carnahan will forever be remembered as an advocate for children and working families.

Governor Carnahan held a Bachelor's Degree in business administration from George Washington University and graduated from the University of Missouri-Columbia Law School in 1959 with the highest scholastic honors—Law Review and Order of the Coif. He was a United States Air Force veteran, a 33rd degree Mason, and a longtime member of the First Baptist Church in Rolla. He served as Chairman of both the Southern and Democratic Governors' Association.

Mr. Speaker, Mel Carnahan was a good friend and a truly great American. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife of 46 years, Jean Carnahan; two sons, Russ and Tom Carnahan; one daughter, Robin Carnahan, of St. Louis; one daughter-in-law, Debra Carnahan; one brother and sister-in-law, Bob and Oma Carnahan, and two grandsons, Austin and Andrew.

AMENDING PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, Thank you, Speaker HASTERT and Mr. GEPHARDT for scheduling this bill on today's suspension calendar and bringing this important matter to the floor.

The Hunt's Point incident represents a serious threat to the entire produce industry. The acceptance of bribes by USDA inspectors erodes public trust in an inspection system meant to provide security and consistency to the produce industry as well as consumers. This legislation is the fruit of a continuous and effective dialog between the USDA and Congress to address the serious problems raised by this scandal.

On October 27, 1999, eight USDA fruit and vegetable inspectors were convicted of accepting bribes for downgrading loads of produce so that receivers could negotiate lower prices with shippers. Inspection certificates originally issued by USDA were held by the U.S. Attorney General and USDA OIG as key evidence in the criminal investigation. These same certificates are also necessary to establishing a PACA claim. As a result of the investigation, some growers and shippers did not recover those vital inspection certificates until as recently as June 23. Since the deadline for filing claims was July 27, this did not allow for sufficient time to review and process those claims.

For these reasons, I introduce along with Chairman POMBO this legislation to extend the filing deadline for PACA claims related to Hunt's Point to January 1, 2001.

This legislation will enable those growers and shippers to establish their losses, file a claim and recover.

TRIBUTE TO GENE MARTIN

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Eugene Eaves Martin was born and raised in Rockwall, TX, my hometown in the Fourth District, and died on August 17 at the age of 78. He was a journeyman printer and production manager and a lifelong member of the International Typographical Union. Gene was also my best friend in high school.

Gene was everybody's favorite. He was on our track team and a great football player. His family was affluent—and Gene had access to cars and other advantages that many of us didn't have in those years of the great Depression. He shared everything he had with other students—including me and my family. He was by far the most popular and best-liked guy in school.

Gene maintained many of his boyhood friendships throughout his life. He never forget Rockwall High School—and returned to lead each high school reunion. Following high school graduation, Gene attended Texas Christian University in Forth Worth, then served in the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II. He served in the Philippines and in the horse patrol along Florida's eastern coast.

Gene worked as journeyman printer, foreman and production manager for several major newspapers, including the Houston Chronicle, Chicago Tribune, San Francisco Chronicle and Dallas Morning News until his retirement in 1986. He and his wife, Lucille, moved to Llano Grande Lake Park in 1994, where he made many new friends.

He is survived by his wife, Lucille; sons, Eugene, Jr., Mark, Larry and Todd; daughter, Len Lea Noack; step-daughter, Denise Kaplan; nine grandchildren; and several nieces, nephews and cousins. Gene was devoted to his profession, to his family, and to his friends—and I join all those who knew and loved him in remembering this wonderful man and outstanding citizen—Gene Martin.

RETIREMENT TRIBUTE TO DANIEL
A. FRANK

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Daniel Frank on the occasion of his retirement after twenty years of service to the Kessler Institute of Rehabilitation, and recognizing him for his many years of dedicated public service.

Through his work as a Physical Therapist Assistant at Kessler Institute, Daniel Frank has inspired countless numbers of people to work through their physical challenges and to reclaim hope and promise for a fulfilling life. His efforts to empower people are legendary. He encourages his patients to take the next step,

to not give up, to value themselves as productive citizens. Both his former patients and his colleagues sing his praises for his unrelenting persistent good cheer.

Daniel Frank is also very active in his church, Calvary Roseville United Methodist Church in East Orange, New Jersey. He wears several hats in the church and can be called on at any time by clergy, members and persons from the community for help. He is a true humanitarian. He delivers food share not only to needy members of his church family but to persons in need in the community. Over the years, he has worked hard and diligently on the following committees of his church: Usher Board; Administrative Board; Visitation; Council on Ministries; Finance; Evangelism; Fund Raising; Church & Society; Stewardship; Greeter.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Daniel Frank for his more than 20 years of exemplary service. His life of leadership and community involvement is instructive to us all. His dedication to the ideals of public service stand tall and it is fitting that he be honored on the occasion of his retirement. Therefore, I ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in honoring a great man for all of his achievements and contribution to our community.

HONORING POLICE CHIEF ROBERT
F. NOLAN FOR OUTSTANDING
SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join Notre Dame High School Alumni in paying tribute to an outstanding member of the Hamden, Connecticut community, Police Chief Robert Nolan. In a career that has spanned three decades, Bob has served the Hamden Police Department with dignity and integrity—exemplifying the qualities we expect of law enforcement officials. His unparalleled level of commitment and dedication to the Hamden community throughout his career has been incredible. He has been a driving force in community awareness and public safety, striving to give our families better neighborhoods in which to raise our children. His work has had an invaluable impact on our community and we are all grateful.

Rising through the ranks of the Hamden Police Department, Bob has served the community in several different capacities—the myriad of awards and citations that adorn his walls are testimony to his unwavering dedication. I have had the distinct pleasure of working with him on several projects throughout his tenure. Nearly five years ago, as an Inspector in the Department's Youth Division, Bob participated in one of the first Law Enforcement Forums sponsored by the Anti-Crime Youth Council, a program which I created to help high school students address the increasing occurrence of youth crime and violence. He was an integral part of re-opening the doors of communication between law enforcement officials and teenagers in Hamden. With so many serious challenges facing our young people, his efforts on this issue have been inspiring. I am also proud of the work we have done to bring necessary

funding to the Hamden Police Department. As the grants administrator for the Department, Bob has been responsible for ensuring that the Department has access to available state and federal funding—providing the Department with the ability to continue improving in its mission to serve and protect the residents of Hamden.

In addition to his professional contributions, Bob made time to volunteer for a variety of service and civic organizations. Honored by the Knights of Saint Patrick, the Civitan Club, the Marine Cadets of America and the Notre Dame Scholarship Fund, Bob has demonstrated an incredible and unique dedication to the community on a personal level as well. His volunteer efforts to raise funds on behalf of these organizations have been invaluable. With his outstanding record of good work, he has demonstrated a unique commitment to public service, leaving an indelible mark on the Hamden community.

Bob's dedication and generosity has truly enriched the Hamden community. His diligence and extraordinary hard work have gone a long way to improving the neighborhoods of Hamden and fostering a strong relationship between the community and the Department. I would like to extend my personal thanks to him for all the assistance he has given to myself and my staff. For his many contributions, professional and volunteer, I stand today to join his wife, Shirley, daughters, Dawn and Robyn, family friends and colleagues in congratulating Chief Robert Nolan for his innumerable efforts on behalf of our community and extend my best wishes for continued success.

ONE DAY IN PEACE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning in solidarity with the world, and call on all other Members of the House to stand as well, and join over 100 nations, 25 United States governors, hundreds of mayors and over 1,000 organizations in nearly 140 countries in supporting One Day in Peace. The bill, House Concurrent Resolution 363, which I cosponsored with Representative DENNIS KUCINICH and many other Representatives, calls for January 1, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly, to be a 24-hour period designated as One Day in Peace when the people of this Nation and the world act for the most part with unprecedented cooperation and good will. The Chairman and the Ranking Member of the House International Relations Committee have indicated that they will not oppose this resolution being brought to the floor now, and I urge all my fellow Congressmen to support this effort. Let us fulfill the dream by marking 01/01/01 as the first One Day in Peace worldwide. The bill urges people around the world to gather with family, friends, neighbors, and members of their community to pledge nonviolence in the new year and to share in a celebratory New Year meal. It also encourages Americans who are able to match their new year meal with a timely gift to the hungry at home or abroad. This Resolution is important because it acknowledges, the need to work for those goals

that appeal to the greatest positive attributes of our humanity. My friends no better time exists to lift up a new standard of peace and goodwill in this world. Can you imagine, Mr. Speaker, if at the beginning of every year, all of America, and indeed all of the world proclaim aloud and at once, in unison and strength, that these are our goals: brotherhood, charity, understanding, and peace. Such a declaration has never before been made, but it can. I urge support of H. Con. Res. 363 and support its overwhelming passage.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SEAFOOD SAFETY AND MERCURY SCREENING ACT OF 2000

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year the Mercury Policy Project and the California Communities Against Toxics found the Food and Drug Administration was not testing enough seafood for toxic mercury. Their findings were published in a report that was also cosponsored by the Sierra Club and Clean Water Action. In addition to contending the FDA's recommended level for methyl mercury exposure was inadequate, the report noted that the FDA does not check any domestic tuna, shark or swordfish for toxic mercury even though they tend to have the highest levels of the toxin.

The lack of a system to screen seafood for mercury is a serious gap in the nation's food safety system. Individuals who consume too much mercury can suffer serious health problems. That is why today I am introducing the Seafood Safety and Mercury Screening Act of 2000. This legislation will require the FDA to develop a system for testing seafood for methyl mercury. It will also require the FDA to develop a statutory threshold level for methyl mercury content in seafood and consider the findings of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), which published a report on mercury exposure in July, when developing that threshold. The NAS report found that the Environmental Protection Agency's recommended level for methyl mercury exposure, which is stronger than the FDA's, is the more appropriate standard.

We know that if people ingest too much mercury they will get sick and we know exactly where to look for it. Domestic tuna, shark, and swordfish have very high levels of toxic mercury. If we have the means to detect this poison and know exactly where it comes from, common sense suggests that we take the time to look for it and take the necessary steps to inform the public. Typically we do not know about the source of an outbreak of food poisoning until the FDA or other government agencies works backwards to find its origin after people have already gotten sick. When it comes to mercury, we have the opportunity to be proactive and prevent illness instead of being reactive after its too late.

The establishment of a strong, enforceable standard that prohibits seafood that contains mercury above the recommended level from reaching the consumer will stop episodes of food poisoning before they have a chance to occur. Another important component of pro-

tecting the public from the contaminated seafood is by providing citizens with the information they need to make informed decisions about what they are eating. To that end, the Seafood Safety and Mercury Screening Act of 2000 will also establish a nation wide education program to educate consumers about the dangers of mercury contamination, with a particular emphasis on protecting the most vulnerable populations, pregnant women and children.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in the effort to strengthen our nation's food safety system by lending their full support to the Seafood Safety and Mercury Screening Act of 2000.

A BUSY MAN: REVEREND DR. WILLIE A. SIMMONS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, August 31, 2000 marked the retirement of Rev. Dr. Willie A. Simmons. Rev. Simmons is known for his leadership in the community and social services.

Rev. Dr. Simmons was ordained in 1960 in Birmingham, AL. He received his Doctor of Divinity degree in 1992 and his Doctor of Letter in 1997. He has served as Assistant Pastor of the First Corinthian Baptist Church of Newark, NJ, for over 20 years.

While he served the spiritual needs of his community, he also served the physical needs of his fellow man. He has served the Essex County Division of Welfare as a Family Service Social Worker for more than 28 years.

Mr. Speaker, when we hear the adage, "When you want something done, ask a busy person," people like Rev. Simmons come to mind. Throughout his years he is a former Executive Vice President of the Communication Workers of America Local 1081 which represents all case workers, clerks and investigators of the Essex County division of Welfare. Rev. Simmons is the District Director of Frontiers International, 1st District, which gives him responsibility over all New England states; and a member of the National Board of Directors. In addition, he is a past Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Frontiers International Foundation. He is a Chairman of the Political Action and Homeless Committees of the Newark-North Jersey Committee of Black Churchmen and an Executive Board member. He is a member of the Baptist Ministries Conference of Newark and the Vicinity. He also serves as Treasurer and Chairman of the Budget & Finance Committee of Essex-Newark Legal Services. He is a Co-Chairman of the Black and Latino Coalition, Inc. Rev. Simmons presently serves as President of the United Community Corporation Board of Directors, having been elected and serving as president three (3) times in the past. He is also affiliated with more than 15 other organizations.

Rev. Dr. Simmons has received more than 100 awards in recognition of his support, participation, achievements and accomplishments in various community and social services.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues would have joined me as I congratulated him.

HONORING YALE UNIVERSITY ON THEIR 300TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to one of the finest institutions for higher education in our nation. It is an honor and privilege to join with the New Haven Colony Historical Society in congratulating Yale University on its 300th anniversary.

On October 24, faculty, students, alumni and community members will gather as Yale University is honored with the 2000 Seal of the City Award. For the past eight years, the New Haven Colony Historical Society has bestowed this honor on an individual or institution whose activities or ideas have significantly added to the quality of life, the prosperity, or the general improvement of greater New Haven. For three centuries, Yale University has been a cornerstone of support for the New Haven community and has made significant contributions in all of these areas.

Nearly three centuries ago, a group of Congregational ministers created a "Collegiate School" where youths could be instructed in the arts and sciences and prepared for public service in both the Church and the Civil State. That commitment has been reflected in Yale's mission and role as an educator of leaders and a center for scholarship and research. Over the past several years, Yale University has played an instrumental role in the city of New Haven's efforts to revitalize Greater New Haven. Yale has forged a strong relationship with the city of New Haven, working with city administrators to ensure that the needs of our children and families are given every opportunity to build strong communities of which we can all be proud.

Yale University has had a profound impact on our community and our nation, not only as a leading academic institution, but as a center for public policy, the arts and sciences, and medicine. Since its inception in 1701, Yale has been home to some of our country's most infamous characters who have helped to shape the course of our society and our nation. Yale's alumni have been government leaders—Presidents Taft, Ford, Bush, and Clinton; they have made major advances in medicine and science—Eli Whitney, Samuel Morse, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Murray Gell-Mann; and they have contributed to the arts—Sinclair Lewis, Charles Ives, Cole Porter, Paul Newman, and Meryl Streep. Over the last three hundred years, Yale University has educated many of our most invigorating leaders and inspiring figureheads, bringing our nation ever forward into the future.

As we look ahead into the new millennium, we can be assured that Yale University, its administrators, faculty, and alumni will be there to help greater New Haven and our country continue to grow and flourish. It is an honor for me to stand today to congratulate Yale on its tercentennial and to extend my deepest thanks and appreciation for their innumerable efforts on behalf of our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on October 18, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and therefore unable to cast my vote on rollcall No. 531, H.J. Res. 631, on Agreeing to the Resolution Honoring the Members of the Crew of the Guided Missile Destroyer U.S.S. *Cole* Who Were Killed or Wounded in the Terrorist Attack on that Vessel in Aden, Yemen, on October 12, 2000. Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in honoring the members of the crew of the U.S.S. *Cole* who died on October 12th as a result of a cowardly act of terrorism, and I send my heartfelt condolences to their families, friends, and loved ones. I also rise to honor those serving on the U.S.S. *Cole* who were wounded in the attack, and wish them a speedy recovery. Finally, I salute those members of the crew who fought valiantly to save their ship and rescue their wounded shipmates. Indeed, I wish to express my deep gratitude to all of the men and women of our Armed Forces who routinely put their lives on the line.

ACTION TO PROMOTE GREATER RETIREMENT SECURITY SHOULD BE A PRIORITY

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, we are nearing the end of this 106th Congress—but we have not finished all the work that needs to be done. When the new Congress meets next year, it will find a long list of unfinished business. An important thing on that list will be action to support and improve the ability of all Americans to look forward to fiscal security in their years of retirement. I want to take this opportunity to outline my thinking about the steps that Congress should take toward that goal, in several areas.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Security is our most important and most successful program dealing with retirement security. Today its guaranteed benefits provide the primary source of income for 66 percent of Americans over age 65, and are especially important for the 42 percent of the elderly for whom Social Security is all that keeps them above the poverty line. It is also an important compact between generations and across divisions based on income levels.

I strongly support maintaining adequate and appropriate guaranteed defined benefits for current Social Security recipients, and for people who will retire in the future—but that does not mean that I oppose any changes in Social Security.

Earlier this year, I supported the successful effort to remove the earnings limit that could reduce Social Security payments to people retiring at age 65. And there are some other additional steps to revise Social Security that we should take right away. For example, we should limit the so-called "windfall elimination"

offset so that it will not apply to individuals whose combined monthly income is under \$2,000. And we should again allow blind individuals to earn up to the social security excess earnings threshold without losing benefits.

Further, as we look ahead, we must recognize that Social Security faces future demographic problems because retirement of the "baby boom" generation will greatly increase the number of beneficiaries in comparison with the number of people paying into the system.

Congress will have to address this problem, and should do so sooner rather than later—but, obviously, that will take time. In the meantime, our first priority should be to avoid making the problem harder. That means—Social Security's current surplus revenues should not be spent for any other purpose. That way, the Treasury Department will use these revenues to reduce the publicly-held debt. By paying down the debt, we will reduce the amount of interest the government otherwise would have to pay, freeing valuable resources and increasing our options to bolster Social Security for the future.

Congress also must avoid excessive and ill-targeted tax cuts that would endanger our ability to protect Social Security and Medicare and strengthen them for the future.

SAVING FOR RETIREMENT

Social Security is indispensable, but people will be better off if they can also have other sources of retirement income. So, we should make it easier for them to save and invest and accumulate assets. Previous action has led the way in several areas, and we can build on those foundations in some important ways, including—Increasing the amount that individuals can put into Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and benefit from favorable treatment under the tax laws.

Enabling people to make additional contributions to 401(k) or similar retirement accounts, and making it easier to take full advantage of such retirement plans.

Making it easier for people to maintain their retirement accounts when they change jobs.

Making it more feasible for employers—especially small businesses—to establish and maintain retirement plans for their employees.

OTHER PROPOSALS

As we all know, both Vice President GORE and Governor George W. Bush, have proposed additional new initiatives. Under each, the federal government would assist people to set up, maintain, and benefit from individual investment accounts. But there is a big difference.

Under Governor Bush's plan, the federal assistance would come from allowing people to decide to divert part of their Social Security taxes into these accounts. In contrast, under the Vice President's plan general federal revenues—not Social Security revenues—would be used to add to the money people choose to put into tax-free individual savings accounts.

I am concerned about the effects of the Bush proposal on Social Security. Diverting revenues out of Social Security now will make it harder to maintain adequate guaranteed benefits in the future. And that effect is compounded because the diverted amounts cannot be used to pay down the debt, so it will be necessary to pay hundreds of billions of dollars in additional interest.

Those who support privatizing a portion of Social Security (the plan proposed by Gov-

ernor Bush and by my Republican opponent, Ms. Carolyn Cox) claim that differences in benefits will be made up from the higher returns that can be earned by investing a portion of individual account balances in stocks and equities. But many economic forecasters have suggested that for this claim to be true, stock returns for the next 75 years will have to equal those of the last 75 years—a rate that seems unlikely to be sustained. It seems to me that to rely on that scenario would require a dramatic leap in faith that our national economic growth will continue the record pace of the last decade.

Moreover, the costs of administering individual retirement accounts have to be taken into account, and even conservative estimates suggest that these costs would be high enough to cut accumulations in individual retirement accounts by 20 percent over a worker's lifetime.

Diverting funds away from the Social Security Trust Fund strikes me as an unnecessary and potentially dangerous step in "reforming" Social Security. It has an element of risk in some ways similar to those involved in having the government invest the Trust Fund directly in the securities markets—which was one of the reasons I declined to support President Clinton's earlier proposal for such investments, even though the President at least tried to address the questions of stock market volatility.

In short, both the Bush plan and a similar one supported by my opponent, Ms. Cox, strike me as not the right way to proceed as we work for the long-term stability of Social Security.

I also have some questions about the Vice President's plan, but the fact it would not mean that kind of diversion—it is "Social Security plus," not "Social Security minus"—means that it would not start out by making it harder to assure that Social Security will continue to remain as the indispensable safety net for future retirees.

MACON IRON AND PAPER STOCK, INC.

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Macon Iron and Paper Stock, Inc. today for their recent recognition by the Department of Labor. Macon Iron recently won the prestigious Director's Award for Safety at the annual Georgia Department of Labor's Health Safety and Environmental Conference.

State Labor Commissioner Michael Thurmond bestowed this award upon Macon Iron at the seventh annual meeting in Atlanta along with its sister companies General Steel, Industrial Alloy Supply, and Commercial Doors and Accessories.

This award is presented to companies for criteria involving safety performance, contributions to the community, the sharing of safety information, and civic responsibility. Macon Iron was chosen from almost 100 companies in the state of Georgia who participate in the labor department's safety awards program, and was selected for their exceptional safety programs.

I congratulate the employees of Macon Iron and its sister companies for their hard work

and participation in making safety a top priority at work. The company is also to be commended for its endeavors to create a safe working environment for its staff. Macon Iron has exhibited great care for its people and should be an inspiration among the industry. In fact, the company has already taken steps to educate other businesses in the local area by holding safety seminars.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this accolade is well deserved. It is my hope that by honoring Macon Iron in this way and in recognizing the company's many accomplishments, we can make an example of them that other companies in the State of Georgia and throughout our great nation will strive to follow.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO MARK
HALLER

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to Mr. Mark Haller, an outstanding individual who passed away on October 10, 2000 at the age of 87.

Mr. Haller was born on June 27, 1913, of a Serbo-croatian immigrant mother newly arrived in Steelton, Pennsylvania. Orphaned at the age of five when his mother passed away, Mr. Haller found himself surrounded with politically aware immigrant men from Central Europe while being raised by a foster mother in a boarding house. Mr. Haller left his foster home as a teenager and hitch-hiked to Seattle, Washington, where he became active in grassroots politics.

Mr. Haller was an active participant in the union movement, and the peace, civil rights and feminist movements of the 1960's. In 1961, Mr. Haller and his wife, Frankie, a very dear friend of mine, co-founded the Midway Democratic Club to function as an issues oriented Democratic Party Club. Since that time, the Midway Club has met every month, and until recently, the Midway Newsletter has featured Mr. Haller's monthly columns. For the last six years of his working life, he was union representative for the members of the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers at the Longview Fibre Company in Bell, California.

In addition to his passion for political activism, Mr. Haller was also well known for his dedication to his family. He is survived by Frankie, his wife of 52 years, his sons, Michael and Marko, granddaughter, Regina Allen, grandsons Michael and Kenneth, his dog, Buddha and cat, Snoopy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues today to join me and Mark Haller's family and friends in paying tribute to an outstanding American whose lifelong dedication and zeal exemplified the highest ideals of citizenship.

SCIENTIFIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR
YOUNG WOMEN

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the need to attract young women to-

wards scientific studies and to honor a program which encourages girls to pursue careers in this area.

Science and technology have taken on a large role in our society. The need for people skilled in these fields is critical to our future success, yet there is a disturbing trend— young women are shying away from science studies. Just 29 percent of high school girls say that they wish to become a scientist, half of the percentage of boys.

This dichotomy is what makes programs such as the IBM Technology Camp for Young Women so critical. Designed to show the importance of math, science and technology, the camps provide a positive image of these careers. There are currently five camps in three states encouraging the scientific talents of young women.

Schools now report that more girls are signing up for math and science courses. Parents and educators have noticed increased self-esteem among female students. Finally, this bond between employees and students continues through an e-mentoring program, allowing the interest to grow.

As a time when science plays an important role in our lives, I urge parents, teachers and businesses to help us foster the role of young women in science and commend IBM for its novel and innovative idea.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OLYMPIC
ATHLETES OF SOUTH ORANGE/
MAPLEWOOD

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a group of hometown heroes as they are honored at a ceremony on October 20, 2000. We in New Jersey are so proud of the outstanding athletes in the South Orange/Maplewood community who competed in the Olympics in Australia. The OlympicFest 2000 Committee, an organization formed by members of the local community, are celebrating the unique contributions of the athletes of South Orange and Maplewood to the 2000 U.S. Olympic Team.

History was made in Australia when three members of a family presented the United States at the Olympics. South Orange/maplewood is home to Joetta Clark Diggs, Jearl Miles-Clark and Hazel Clark, who all competed in the 800-meter run. Jearle Miles-Clark won a gold medal in the 4 by 400 relay. Coaching the girls was J.J. Clark, brother of Hazel and Joetta, and husband of Jearles Miles Clark.

Also being honored at the ceremony is an outstanding athlete, Tom Auth of Maplewood who competed in lightweight 4 man sculls. Coach John Moon of Seton Hall whose team won 5 gold medals, 1 silver and 1 bronze, will be recognized for his achievements. Shana Williams of Seton Hall will be honored as the winner of a bronze medal in 1996 and a participant in the 2000 Olympics.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in sending our congratulations and best wishes to all of these fine athletes who exemplify the positive spirit of competition and striving

for excellence in behalf of our country. As residents gather to honor them at "Olympic Square South Orange," we wish them continued success.

RECOGNIZING ROBERTA ROWE FOR
A LIFETIME OF COMMUNITY
SERVICE

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my constituents who passed away several years ago after a long, rich life. The community is still impacted by her wonderful example of patience and kindness. I salute Mrs. Roberta Rowe who, 26 years after her passing, will have a park in Sikeston, MO, rededicated to her for her inspirational life.

Originally from Georgia, Mrs. Roberta Rowe came to Southeast Missouri with her five children, Mable, Alma, Eloise, Kathryn, and Carlton.

She soon became involved in her community as the leader of the Rainbow 4-H Club where she held meetings, arranged educational projects for the members and accompanied the club to Lincoln University every year for the annual state conference.

Mrs. Rowe was also an active member in Smith Chapel United Methodist Church throughout her life. She was a kindergarten teacher for the church, and often worked with the children in various activities. You could always find her cheerful spirit at a church function.

Always involved with the Bootheel community, Mrs. Rowe traveled with the Community Choir for monthly choir concerts in the African American Churches of the region. Monthly she would go to Benton along with her Smith Chapel friends, Mrs. Rosie Johnson, Mrs. Flora Holt, and Ms. Edna to learn about effective homemaking techniques through the University of Missouri Extension Club. She served as a teen supervisor during the summer, teaching them about lawncare and lawnscapeing.

Although she did not complete high school herself, she pushed her children to pursue a strong education. Her twins, Carlton and Kathryn, completed college at Lincoln University, and the rest of her children spent time in college as well.

Mrs. Rowe's dedication to her family, her church, her community and education should be an inspiration to us all. Those who followed her example learned that "greatness comes from service." It is her greatness that is remembered in Sikeston, and by her family.

RABBI ISRAEL ZOBERMAN

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Israel Zoberman, spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim located in my congressional district in Virginia Beach, made the following

statement upon the occasion of the historic visit by Cardinal William Keeler, Archbishop of Baltimore, to the congregation on October 8, 2000. His words, at this time of upheaval in the Middle East, are an important call for rapprochement and reconciliation between the religions and peoples of the world.

What a job and what a blessing to welcome into our grateful midst His Eminence Cardinal William Keeler, Archbishop of Baltimore, accompanied by our long-time friend, Bishop Walter Sullivan of Richmond. Particularly significant is the Cardinal's gracious presence on the eve of Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, the holiest day on the Jewish calendar, when we view our historical experience through a veil of tears, and our vulnerability and loneliness are so poignantly evident.

The Cardinal's heartfelt acceptance to join us, at a time of mounting tension in the Middle East and his prayer for the peace of Jerusalem, are testimony to the great vision of the Roman Catholic Church which he so eminently represents, to offer God's essential gifts of healing and reconciliation to two world faith groups so intimately linked, yet so painfully separated for so long, too long. His friendly, thoughtful and reassuring words will long echo.

We recall with reverence the revolutionary strides made by the remarkable Pope John XXIII and the Second Vatican Council, along with the historic acts of the much beloved Pope John Paul II. New hope has been breathed among those holding Abraham to be their common father, respecting the Jewish covenant with the Divine while honoring its adherents whose suffering on its behalf extended for two millennia, culminating in the Shoah's immense tragedy. The Pope's recent visit to Jerusalem's Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial and his profound message of compassion and consolation, along with the Holy Father's prayer at the Western Wall, the holiest Jewish shrine, are powerful symbols deeply appreciated and never to be forgotten, following upon the Vatican establishing diplomatic relations with the state of Israel in 1994.

Even as we pray for the well being of the aging and ailing Pope, loving and courageous witness to Poland's vineyard of the Jewish people turned into its graveyard during the Nazi onslaught, so do we appeal for fortifying and safeguarding his vast legacy of embrace with its boundless promise to finally transform the human family. Too much is at stake.

All religions have a golden opportunity to join forces for infusing a secular world and a materialistic environment, through moral persuasion, and never again through physical coercion, with an aspiring sacred call of the indivisible dignity of all God's children; affirming that indeed each one of us has been created in the Divine's own sacred image, which is the greatest human rights statement we share through the Hebrew Scriptures' eternal gift. Let us faithfully assert together that true freedom is born of spiritual responsibility.

TRIBUTE TO THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING PROGRAM

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, last weekend more than 450 alumni of the Experiment in International Living, a global student exchange

program, gathered for their first-ever annual reunion in Brattleboro, VT. The reunion commemorated the Experiment's 68 year history of helping young Americans break down national and cultural barriers and forge relationships that have sustained them over years and across thousands of miles.

Founded in 1932, the Experiment in International Living is now a program of World Learning, a widely respected international educational services organization. Every year, Experiment students travel to countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe, and Oceania as part of a summer abroad program. Through this exchange, Experimenters are immersed in the daily culture of a single place and its people as they embark on journey of cultural and personal discovery.

Mr. Speaker, I am personally invested in the success of the Experiment in International Living in part the program made a personal investment in me over 25 years ago. In 1973, I traveled to Yugoslavia and spent ten weeks with a host family through the Experiment in International Living program. Even as a 19-year-old college student, I recognized the life-changing effect this experience would have. Today, as a member of the House International Relations Committee, I can trace my strong interest in the Balkans in particular and international affairs more generally to those wonderful ten weeks. It is my great hope that I, along with my colleagues in the House, can help make it possible for thousands more young Americans to join the Experiment and participate in the life-changing journey that it embodies.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate World Learning, the Experiment in International Living and its alumni for their remarkable success in forging international connections. As attendees of last weekend's reunion can attest, the Experiment in International Living teaches young people to understand the differences that sometimes divide us while recognizing the common bonds that make us all part of the human family.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JOHN E. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SPEECH OF

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) for arranging a special order to honor an outstanding colleague of mine, Congressman JOHN EDWARD PORTER, for his twenty years of service in the U.S. House of Representatives. It has been an honor and a privilege to serve alongside him for 14 of those years.

In my time working with JOHN, one thing became perfectly clear and that's his dedication to improving medical research. Serving as Chairman of the Labor-HHS Subcommittee on Appropriations he has been the greatest champion of this cause. JOHN knows the important role the NIH plays in saving lives and conquering diseases such as diabetes, cancer, AIDS and alzheimers, and has made it a

top priority to ensure the NIH has all the necessary resources to achieve these goals.

JOHN has also been one of the most fiscally responsible members of this House. In fact, when I was a new Member, there was a three-year period when JOHN offered budget plans to try and impose a sense of fiscal responsibility on Congress. I am pleased to say that as JOHN leaves us, the fiscal outlook of the federal government has never looked better.

Although it is often overshadowed by his dedication to medical research, JOHN has been an important leader of the "Green Republicans" in the House. He has been a staunch supporter of the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, and has helped to enact important legislation to halt the unregulated export of waste and the destruction of tropical rainforests, as well as helped to set new standards for recycling and energy efficiency. He has also been an advocate for his district residents suffering from flood damage. For his leadership on these issues, John has received numerous awards from environmental organizations all over the world.

Speaking of world issues, I have had the opportunity to serve as a member of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, which JOHN co-founded and currently chairs. This is an important association of Congressmen that work together to monitor and end human rights violations around the world.

While it is true that JOHN has been a strong advocate for each of these causes, more importantly, he has been the people's champion in his service of the 10th District of Illinois. He has addressed countless infrastructure needs, most recently bringing Metra rail service from Chicago out to Lake County. He has been a great supporter of the Palwaukee and Waukegan Airports by securing FAA improvement grants to provide better service for his constituents. And he has obtained funding to clean up and restore Waukegan harbor and the Skokie Lagoons.

JOHN EDWARD PORTER has served this House with the utmost distinction and will be forever remembered for his work on behalf of biomedical research, environmental and human rights, and fiscal responsibility. He will be deeply missed by his constituents in Illinois, the Illinois delegation, and everyone who's known and worked with him over the last twenty-plus years. I wish him and his family the very best in the upcoming years.

RECOGNIZING JOSEPH EMERSON OF ROME, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Joseph Emerson, who has recently been appointed Postmaster of Rome, Georgia.

Postmaster Emerson began his postal career in Rome, Georgia as a PTF carrier in 1961. He was promoted to Assistant Carrier Station Superintendent, and since his promotion he has served as a supervisor in mail processing and delivery, Superintendent of Postal Operations, and Officer-in-Charge assignments.

Mr. Emerson's dedication to excellence makes him a role model for his family and co-workers, and I am pleased to honor his impressive accomplishments and wish him well as he begins his service as United States Postmaster in Rome, Georgia.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIVE
AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS ACT
OF 2000

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Native American Equal Rights Act of 2000."

Most Americans believe that ours should be a color-blind society in which an individual's merit, not his or her race, is the determining factor in whether that individual climbs the ladder of success to achieve the American dream. Most Americans, therefore, oppose any racial preferences in our Nation's laws. Most Americans would be surprised, therefore, to learn that non-Indians may be lawfully discriminated against under what are known as "Indian preference laws."

The Federal Indian preference laws do three things. First, Federal law allows discrimination against all non-Indians with respect to employment at the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. Second, Federal law allows discrimination against all non-Indians with regard to certain Federal contracts. Third and finally, Federal law provides an exception to the civil rights laws that allows discrimination against all non-Indians in employment at the two Federal agencies and with respect to contracts.

Mr. President/Mr. Speaker, African-Americans, Asian-Americans, and white Americans should have the same rights to compete for jobs at the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service that Indians do. Likewise, all Americans should have equal rights, regardless of race, to compete for Federal contracts. Finally, the civil rights laws should protect all Americans equally from the scourge of discrimination. That is why I believe that the Indian preference laws are wrong.

A recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States has called the constitutionality of Indian preference laws into serious question. On February 23, 2000, the Supreme Court handed down its decision in *Rice v. Cayetano*. The case involved a challenge to a law of Hawaii that limits the right to vote for trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to persons who are defined under the law as either "Hawaiian" or "native Hawaiian" by ancestry. Harold Rice, who was the plaintiff in the case, is a citizen of Hawaii who nevertheless does not qualify, under the Hawaii law, as "Hawaiian" or "native Hawaiian." Mr. Rice sued Hawaii because he believed that this law deprives him of his constitutional right to vote because of his race.

The U.S. District Court for Hawaii rejected Mr. Rice's claim. In doing so, the District Court argued that the Congress and native Hawaiians have a guardian-ward relationship that is analogous to that which exists between the U.S. government and Indian tribes. Based on this analogy, the District Court determined that

the Hawaii is entitled to the same constitutional deference that the Supreme Court has shown towards the Congress when it enacts laws under its authority over Indian affairs.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision. Mr. Rice asked the Supreme Court review his case. The Court agreed to do so.

By a vote of 7-2, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals and ruled in Mr. Rice's favor. In his opinion for the Court, Justice Kennedy rejected the lower courts' use of the analogy of the Hawaii law limiting voting rights to the Federal laws granting preferences to Indians.

Under the Federal Indian preference laws, individuals who have "one-fourth or more degree Indian blood and . . . [are] members of a Federally-recognized tribe" are given preferences with respect to hiring and promotions at the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior, as well as with regard to employment and subcontracting under certain Federal contracts. The Supreme Court upheld the Indian preference laws in its 1974 decision in a case called *Morton v. Mancari*. Even though the Indian preference laws clearly have the effect of giving one race an advantage over others, the *Mancari* Court held that they are "political rather than racial in nature" because they are not "directed towards a 'racial' group consisting of 'Indians,' but rather only to members of 'federally recognized' tribes."

In his opinion for the Supreme Court in *Rice*, Justice Kennedy said that Hawaii had tried to take the *Mancari* precedent too far. "It does not follow from *Mancari*," Justice Kennedy wrote, "that Congress may authorize a State to establish a voting scheme that limits the electorate for its public officials to a class of tribal Indians, to the exclusion of all non-Indian citizens."

In a technical legal sense, in the *Rice* case the Supreme Court did not reconsider its ruling in the *Mancari* case that the Indian preference laws are constitutional. Instead, the Court avoided the issue by attempting to draw a distinction between the Indian preference law from the Hawaii voting rights law.

In a broader philosophical sense, though, the *Rice* decision seriously calls into question the constitutionality of the Indian preference laws. The racial preference for voters in Hawaii that the Court held to be unconstitutional clearly was politically and not racially motivated. The Court found, however, that a well-meaning political motivation behind a law that has the effect of favoring one race over another does not make it constitutional. Likewise, it is clear that what motivated the Congress to pass the Indian preference laws was not racism, but rather political favoritism. The effect of the Indian preference laws, though, is no less to favor one race over all others than was the case with the Hawaii voting rights law. Under *Rice*, this political motivation should not save the Indian preference law from being found to be unconstitutional for the same reason as was the Hawaii law.

In an insightful opinion article in *The Washington Times* on May 5, 2000, Thomas Jipping, Director of the Free Congress Foundation's Center for Law and Democracy, recognized the inconsistency between the Supreme Court's decisions with respect to the Indian preference laws and the Hawaii voting rights law. "Either it is legitimate to avoid the

Constitution," Mr. Jipping wrote, "by relabeling a racial preference [as a political one] or it is not." "Gimmicks such as relabeling or declaring the context in which a case arises as 'unique' [are] simply not sufficient to overcome a constitutional principle so fundamental and absolute." "Both the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals in this case believed that Hawaii's relationship with Hawaiians is similar to the United States[s] relationship with Indian tribes," Mr. Jipping noted. "They were right and the U.S. Constitution applies to both of them," he asserted. "Rather than preserve a precedent through verbal sleight-of-hand," Mr. Jipping concluded, "the Supreme Court should have said the fundamental constitutional principle that decided *Rice* also calls its precedent in *Mancari* into question."

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely clear to me that statutory provisions that grant special rights to Indians with respect to employment, contracting, or any other official interaction with an agency of the United States are racial preference laws. Racial preference laws are fundamentally incompatible with the equal protection of the laws that is provided to all Americans by the Constitution. The Constitution simply does not tolerate racial preferences of any kind, for any reason.

The Congress, no less than the Supreme Court, has a duty to uphold the Constitution of the United States. We should not wait for the Supreme Court to recognize the very serious constitutional mistake it made when it upheld the constitutionality of the Indian preference laws. Congress should repeal the Indian preference laws now.

The legislation that I am introducing today, the "Indian Racial Preferences Repeal Act of 2000," does just that. I ask unanimous consent for the full text of my bill, as well as a section-by-section analysis, to be printed in the RECORD immediately following the conclusion of my remarks.

IN HONOR OF THE CYPRIOT PARTICIPANTS IN THE WORLD
MARCH OF WOMEN 2000

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 75 Cypriot women participating in this week's World March of Women 2000. The World March of Women is an annual event that occurs in my district that focuses on ending worldwide poverty and violence against women. Women from around the world participated in the march and a great number of them were from Cyprus, representing twenty-four Cypriot Women's Associations and Labor Syndicates. The march took place in front of the United Nations Building where the participants met with U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan. On October 17, 2000, the official International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, was a time to acknowledge the grave disparities in economic prosperity throughout the world as well as the disturbing issue of violence against women.

The Cypriot participants, hoping to bring attention to the twenty-six year conflict on their Mediterranean island, urged the U.N. and its

member states to take concrete measures toward finding a just and peaceful resolution to Cyprus.

Twenty-six years ago, Turkey invaded the northern section of Cyprus. Today, there is still a barb-wire fence, known as the Green Line, that cuts across the island separating thousands of Greek Cypriots from the towns and communities in which they and their families had previously lived for generations. The Cypriot women came to New York to raise their voices against the years of injustice and seek action toward a final resolution to the divided island.

The Cypriot women also raised the question on many families' minds, "Where are the missing Greek Cypriots?" More than 1600 Cypriots and five Americans have been missing since 1974. They have never been seen or heard from since their capture 26 years ago. Families have waited long enough to hear the truth.

Throughout my years in Congress, I have ardently supported democratic rule of Cyprus. The United Nations has also passed several resolutions calling for democracy in Cyprus. However, even after the passage of resolutions and international meetings between Cyprus and the Turkish-Cypriots, peace is still elusive.

Mr. Speaker, I not only salute these courageous Cypriot women, but I also would like to pay tribute to each one of the participants of the World March of Women 2000. These brave women recognize the plight of women throughout the world. The women participating in the World March encourage international solidarity among women and the development of unique ideas and real solutions to end the troubling state of women in every nation of the globe.

These women deserve our respect for their courage in bringing their concerns before the United Nations and the international community. I sincerely hope that the concerns of the Cypriot women, as well as the concerns of all the women participating in this important event, are addressed by the international community. With a little determination and hope, we will all one day live in a world of peace and one where poverty and violence against women are creatures of the past.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 534, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

GROSSMAN HONORED AFTER 29 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Howard J. Grossman, executive director of the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, who is

retiring on Oct. 31 after more than 29 years of serving in that capacity.

The Council serves Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, and Wayne counties. Howard came to the region on June 21, 1971, after serving as Deputy Director of the Montgomery County Planning Commission in Norristown. He has served Northeastern Pennsylvania well, with much significant progress having been made under his tenure.

Howard's accomplishments and achievements are too numerous to mention, but I would like to highlight just a few examples of how his leadership has helped the region through his work at EDCNP.

Following the devastation wrought by Hurricane Agnes in 1972, EDCNP was one of the leading organizations to plan our area's long-range flood recovery.

Under his leadership, the council has also participated in the creation of the Montage development in Lackawanna County, which has been termed the most extensive and best development of its kind in the region and perhaps the East Coast. The council also established the Regional Enterprise Development Program, which assists many companies in the region with low-interest loans, technical assistance in procurement, exporting and international trade, and has used community development banking to assist small businesses.

I have known Howard Grossman since he first came to the area and have worked closely with him on many projects over the years. In recent years, he may be best known for his leadership of the community effort to keep the Tobyhanna Army Depot open when it was threatened by the base closing commission.

He helped to organize thousands of volunteers to demonstrate their appreciation for this vitally important community asset, and I will never forget the sight of hundreds of people holding signs and blue ribbons as Congressman Joseph McDade and I traveled with the commission members to Tobyhanna. I am especially grateful for the assistance that Howard provided in preparing the winning application for the Upper Susquehanna-Lackawanna watershed, which led to its designation as an American Heritage River.

Mr. Speaker, like his accomplishments and achievements, Howard's awards and positions of leadership in the community are too numerous to list them all, but please allow me to mention a few as examples of his long and distinguished service.

He has received the J. Roy Fogle Award from the National Association of Development Organizations as the Outstanding Executive Director of a Multi-County Planning and Development Organization, the Professional Planner of the Year award from the Pennsylvania Planning Association and the Distinguished Leadership Award for a Professional Planner from the American Planning Association. Howard also served as a member of the Ben Franklin Partnership Board for 11 years under Pennsylvania Governors Dick Thornburgh and Robert P. Casey.

Howard has been President of many non-profit organizations in the region and state, was a founder of the Pennsylvania Association of Non-Profit Organizations, and was President of the Eastern Pennsylvania BAHIA Brazil Partners of the Americas, a national partnership that took over the Kennedy Alliance for Progress Initiative in 1965. This part-

nership continues today. He has also served in many other national, state, regional and local capacities, and plans to stay active with many of the organizations with which he has been associated in the region.

As David Donlin, president of EDCNP, said in announcing Howard's retirement, speaking for many in the region, "We will miss his leadership and guidance as the Council moves into the 21st Century with a strong view toward continuing its goals and mission: to be the regional advocate, catalyst, innovator, and promoter of economic growth and the highest quality of life in Northeastern Pennsylvania."

Mr. Speaker, I send my best wishes to Howard Grossman on the occasion of his retirement as executive director of the EDCNP.

PROTECTING OUR CHILDREN FROM DRUGS ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Protecting Our Children From Drugs Act. This bill increases the mandatory minimum sentences for using minors to distribute illicit drugs, distributing illicit drugs to minors and drug trafficking in or near a school. In addition, this bill increases the mandatory minimum sentence for individuals convicted of using minors to distribute illicit drugs. Perhaps, more importantly, this bill cracks down on those who distribute illicit drugs near schools.

Our children cannot learn in an environment that is infested with drug use. To use children to sell drugs is not only disturbing and outrageous, but cruel. Such illicit distribution in our schools deprives our youth of the safe, healthy, and growth-inducing environment they need to learn and become valuable and productive members of our national labor force. Worst of all, this activity strips our children of their innocence and hope.

Among eighth graders alone, the rate of marijuana use tripled in 1996, and the marijuana of today is 15 times more potent than the marijuana used in the 1970s. But even more lethal, cocaine, heroin and methamphetamines are the drugs that are tearing apart families and ruining communities throughout the country and in my state.

California has the worst methamphetamine problem in the country. Over the past few years, there has been a significant increase in methamphetamine use, especially in Los Angeles. From 1990 to 1994, the admissions of Los Angeles residents to addiction treatment centers jumped from 700 to 2,250. That is more than a 30% increase, and this number only includes those who have received treatment. At any given time during the month, some 13,100 Californians who have sought treatment cannot get it because they are placed on waiting lists, which can last from three to sixty days.

The Protecting Our Children From Drugs Act can help change these numbers by enacting tougher laws to stop drug traffickers from reaching our children. Ensuring that law enforcement resources, parents, teachers, and churches come together to prevent the distribution of drugs to youth is critical to lowering the rate of drug use in the entire community.

The possibility of a child who reaches adulthood without using drugs, who then tries drugs as an adult is statistically zero. That is why cracking down on drug criminals reaching out to children is vital to winning the war on drugs. In our effort to maintain and improve the social fabric of all of our communities throughout the country, I encourage my colleagues to join me in voting for the Protecting Our Children From Drugs Act.

AMERICANS NEED A BIPARTISAN
PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE
PLAN

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, data from a poll conducted by the Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University showing that health care is one of the top concerns among voters this election year. In the survey more than 50% identified health care or Medicare as the "important issue in deciding their presidential vote," surpassing their concerns about the economy, crime, jobs, the budget and education. Among the issues cited as most pressing, prescription drug costs and the need for a benefit within Medicare were mentioned most frequently. Unfortunately at this time, there is little bipartisan consensus on the best way to achieve this solution in Congress. Both Republicans and Democrats have offered prescription drug proposals neither is the solution to the expanding Medicare prescription drug problem.

Recently, two hastily conceived prescription drug plans came before the House for a vote. The Republican plan depended on private insurers to offer coverage to beneficiaries. Unfortunately, many private insurers were hesitant to offer a drug only benefit. In fact, the President of the Health Insurance Association of America testified in front of Congress that "they would not sell insurance exclusively for drug costs." His assessment proved well-founded as only one plan initially expressed interest when the Republican plan was proposed.

In the Democratic proposal, a catastrophic drug benefit would not have been available until 2006. In addition, it forced implementation of a new Medicare prescription drug benefit upon the already overburdened Health Care Financing Administration (which oversees Medicare) without giving them the necessary resources and flexibility to oversee Medicare fee for service, Medicare+Choice, and a new prescription drug plan.

In our haste to show that we would construct prescription drug legislation, we sacrificed bipartisan deliberations for "partisan one-upmanship." It is abundantly clear that people want a prescription drug bill but passing flawed legislation to deflect criticism will only exacerbate the situation and erode confidence in government. I echo the sentiments of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), which also has concerns about both of the proposed prescription drug benefit plans, when they wrote, "A solution that can stand the test of time will require true bipartisanship."

Now while we consider how to best devise a comprehensive Medicare prescription drug

plan, we can at least pass legislation which takes a first valuable step towards that goal.

H.R. 1796, the "Medicare Chronic Disease Prescription Drug Benefit Act," of which I am a sponsor with Congressman CARDIN, would supply Medicare prescription drug coverage to over 30 million seniors. By initially focusing on the most common chronic diseases which can be controlled with medication—heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, clinical depression, and rheumatoid arthritis—its objective is to reduce complications and unnecessary hospitalizations, making it possible for seniors with these ailments to take their medication regularly, and to mitigate high costs for the seniors who spend the most on medication.

In addition, I supported the amendments to the Agriculture Appropriations bill which would allow for the bulk re-importation of FDA approved prescription drugs from FDA approved facilities in Canada and Mexico. These amendments, which had the overwhelming support of both the House and Senate, are a free market solution that increases choices and lowers the costs of prescription drugs for all Americans. Enactment of these bipartisan measures would enable more seniors to have access to safe and effective prescription drugs.

Neither H.R. 1796 nor the re-importation amendments are the final solution to the prescription drug crisis but they are critically important first steps.

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE
EQUITABLE COMPENSATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the benefit of the Members, copies of letters between the Committee on Resources, and TOM BLILEY, Chairman, Committee on Commerce, regarding the jurisdiction of S. 964.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, October 17, 2000.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR DON: I am writing with regard to S. 964, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act. I understand that this legislation, as considered by the House, includes the text of S. 2439, a bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction of the Southeastern Alaska Intertie system, and for other purposes. As you know, S. 2439 falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce pursuant to Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Because of the importance of this legislation, I recognize your desire to bring it before the House in an expeditious manner. By agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, however, the Committee on Commerce does not waive its jurisdiction over S. 964. In addition, the Commerce Committee reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation. I ask for your commitment to support any request by the Commerce Committee for conferees on S. 964 or similar legislation.

I request that you include this letter and your response as part of the Record during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

TOM BLILEY,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, October 18, 2000.

Hon. TOM BLILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding the amendments to S. 964, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act. You are correct that the amendment to that bill includes the text of S. 2439, a bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction of the Southeastern Alaska Intertie system, and for other purposes. S. 2439 was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Alaska Intertie system is critically important to my constituents, so I appreciate your willingness not to insist on a referral of S. 964 so that it can be voted on by the House of Representatives today. I agree that your forbearance does not affect any jurisdictional interest that you would have in S. 964 as amended, and if a conference on the bill becomes necessary, I would support your request to have the Committee on Commerce be represented on the conference committee.

Thank you again for your cooperation on this matter and on many others during my service as Chairman of the Committee on Resources. It has been a privilege and a pleasure working with you and your staff these last six years.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Chairman.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
JOHN E. PORTER, MEMBER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep feeling of gratitude mixed with a profound sense of loss that we bid farewell to our most valued colleague, JOHN EDWARD PORTER. His retirement from this Congress is well earned, but because he is a unique person he is literally irreplaceable.

He has brought his rare gifts of intelligence and compassion together with a prodigious work ethic to bear on some of the most consequential problems faced by a free people. His leadership, over the many years, of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services has been unmatched in the history of the Appropriations Committee. Justice and humanity have animated all his work, and JOHN is one Congressman who has added credibility and idealism and generosity of spirit to this Congress.

A gentleman in the fullest sense of the term, a deeply thoughtful person possessed of the largest heart and soul of anyone I have ever met, I wish him a tranquil sea and that he

might know in what high esteem he is held by all fortunate enough to call him friend.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, on October 18, 2000 the House debated and voted on H. Res. 631, "Honoring the Members of the Crew of the Guided Missile Destroyer U.S.S. *Cole* Who Were killed or Wounded in the Terrorist Attack on that Vessel in Aden, Yemen, on October 12, 2000", H. Con. Res. 415, National Children's Memorial Day, and H.R. 3218, the Social Security Number Confidentiality Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H. Res. 631, (rollcall vote No. 531), "yea" on H. Con. Res. 415 (rollcall vote No. 532), and "yea" on H.R. 3218 (rollcall vote No. 533).

INTRODUCTION OF THE NOTIFICATION AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION ACT

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, as the Chairman of the Committee on Science, I believe open discourse at federal agencies is necessary for sound science. Intolerance inhibits, if not prevents, thorough scientific investigation.

Accordingly, I was very disturbed by allegations that EPA practices intolerance and discrimination against its scientists and employees. For the past year, the Committee on Science has investigated numerous charges of retaliation and discrimination at EPA, and unfortunately they were found to have merit.

The Committee held a hearing in March 2000, over allegations that agency officials were intimidating EPA scientists and even harassing private citizens who publicly voiced concerns about agency policies and science. While investigating the complaints of several scientists, a number of African-American and disabled employees came to the Committee expressing similar concerns. One of those employees, Dr. Marsha Coleman-Adebayo, won a \$600,000 jury decision against EPA for discrimination.

It further appears EPA has gone so far as to retaliate against some of the employees and scientists that assisted the Science Committee during our investigation. In one case, the Department of Labor found EPA retaliated against a female scientist for, among other things, her assistance with the Science Committee's work. The EPA reassigned this scientist from her position as lab director at the Athens, Georgia regional office effective November 5, 2000—a position she held for 16 years—to a position handling grants at EPA headquarters. In the October 3 decision, the Department of Labor directed EPA to cancel the transfer because it was based on retaliation.

EPA's response to these problems has been to claim that they have a great diversity

program. Apparently, EPA believes that if it hires the right makeup of people, it does not matter if its managers discriminate and harass those individuals.

Diversity is great, but in and of itself, it is not the answer. Enforcing the laws protecting employees from harassment, discrimination and retaliation is the answer. EPA, however, does not appear to do this. EPA managers have not been held accountable when charges of intolerance and discrimination are found to be true. Such unresponsiveness by Administrator Browner and the Agency legitimizes this indefensible behavior.

To assure accountability, I have introduced the Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act (No FEAR Act) of 2000, H.R. . Federal employees with diverse backgrounds and ideas should have no fear of being harassed because of their ideas or the color of their skin. This bill would ensure accountability throughout the entire Federal Government—not just EPA. Under current law, agencies are held harmless when they lose judgments, awards or compromise settlements in whistleblower and discrimination cases.

The Federal Government pays such awards out of a government wide fund. The No FEAR Act would require agencies to pay for their misdeeds and mismanagement out of their own budgets. The bill would also require Federal agencies to notify employees about any applicable discrimination and whistleblower protection laws and report to Congress on the number of discrimination and whistleblower cases within each agency. Additionally, each agency would have to report on the total cost of all whistleblower and discrimination judgments or settlements involving the agency.

Federal employees and Federal scientists should have no fear that they will be discriminated against because of their diverse views and backgrounds. H.R. is a significant step towards achieving this goal.

INTRODUCTION OF THE 'CELLULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPRECIATION CLARIFICATION ACT'

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Rep. NEAL and Ms. JOHNSON, Ms. DUNN, and Mr. JOHNSON of the Committee on Ways and Means in introducing the "Cellular Telecommunications Depreciation Clarification Act." This legislation will amend the Internal Revenue Code to clarify that cellular telecommunications equipment is "qualified technological equipment" as defined in section 168(i)(2).

When an asset used in a trade or business or for the production of income has a useful life that extends beyond the taxable year, the costs of acquiring or producing the asset generally must be capitalized and recovered through depreciation or amortization deductions over the expected useful life of the property. The cost of most tangible depreciable property placed in service after 1986 is recovered on an accelerated basis using the modified accelerated cost recovery system, or MACRS. Under MACRS, assets are grouped

into classes of personal property and real property, and each class is assigned a recovery period and depreciation method.

For MACRS property, the class lives and recovery periods for various assets are prescribed by a table published by the Internal Revenue Service found in Rev. Proc. 87-56, 1987-2 C.B. 674. This table lists various Asset Classes, along with their respective class lives and recovery periods. Rev. Proc. 87-56 does not specifically address the treatment of cellular assets, but rather addresses assets used in traditional wireline telephone communications.

These wireline class lives were created in 1977 and have remained basically unchanged since that time. In 1986, Congress added a category for computer-based telephone switching equipment, but there are no asset classes specifically for cellular communications equipment in Rev. Proc. 87-56. This is largely due to the fact that the commercial cellular industry was in its infancy in 1986 and 1987. Since the cellular industry was not specifically addressed in Rev. Proc. 87-56, the cellular industry has no clear, definitive guidance regarding the class lives and recovery periods of cellular assets. Therefore, the Internal Revenue Service and cellular companies have been left to resolve depreciation treatment on an ad hoc basis for these assets as the industry has rapidly progressed.

The result is that both cellular telecommunications companies and the Internal Revenue Service are expending significant resources in auditing and settling disputes involving the depreciation of cellular telecommunications equipment. This process is obviously costly and inefficient for taxpayers and the Service, but it also leaves affected companies with a great deal of uncertainty as to the tax treatment, and therefore expected after-tax return, they can expect on their telecommunications investments. A standardized depreciation system for cellular telecommunications equipment would eliminate the excessive costs incurred by both industry and government through the audit and appeals process, and would eliminate an unnecessary degree of uncertainty that is slowing the expansion of our national telecommunications systems.

The Treasury Department's recently released "Report to the Congress on Depreciation Recovery Periods and Methods" tacitly acknowledges this point. In its discussion about how to treat assets used in newly-emerging industries, such as the cellular telecommunications industry, the report states:

[t]he IRS normally will attempt to identify those characteristics of the new activity that most nearly match the characteristics of existing asset classes. However, this practice may eventually become questionable in a system where asset classes are seldom, if ever, reviewed and revised. The cellular phone industry, which did not exist when the current asset classes were defined, is a case in point. This industry's assets differ in many respects from those used by wired telephone service, and may not fit well into the existing definitions for telephony-related classes.

Rather than force cellular telecommunications equipment into wireline telephony "transmission" or "distribution" classes, a better solution would clarify that cellular telecommunications equipment is "qualified technological equipment." The Internal Revenue

Code currently defines qualified technological equipment as any computer or peripheral equipment and any high technology telephone station equipment installed on a customer's premises.

The cellular telecommunications industry has been one of the fastest growing industries in the United States since the mid-1980s, as evidenced by the following statistics:

The domestic subscriber population has grown from less than 350,000 in 1985 to 86 million by 1999, and is projected to grow to 175 million by 2007.

The industry directly provided 4,334 jobs in 1986, which grew to over 155,000 directly provided jobs and one million indirectly created jobs by 1999.

Capital expenditures on cellular assets exceeded \$15 billion in 1999.

The rapid technological progress exhibited by the cellular telecommunications industry illustrates how the tax code needs to be flexible to adapt to future technologies and technological changes. Continued rapid advancement is on the horizon, including wireless fax, high-speed data, video capability, and a multitude of wireless Internet services. It is impossible in 2000 to anticipate properly the new equipment that will support this growth even two years hence.

For further information on this I refer my colleagues to the testimony of Ms. Molly Feldman, Vice-President-Tax of Verizon Wireless before the House Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight. Ms. Feldman's testimony provides an excellent overview of the industry, its history, and the reasons why this bill is so important. I urge my colleagues to support this important clarification to the tax law.

H.R. ____

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

SECTION 1. WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 168(i)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining qualified technological equipment) is amended by striking "and" at the end of clause (ii), by striking the period at the end of clause (iii) and inserting ", and", and by inserting after clause (iii) the following new clause:

"(iv) any wireless telecommunications equipment."

(b) WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.—Section 168(i)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

"(D) WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term "wireless telecommunications equipment" means all equipment used in the transmission, reception, coordination, or switching of wireless telecommunications service. For this purpose, "wireless telecommunications service" includes any commercial mobile radio service as defined in Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

THREATS TO FINANCIAL FREEDOM

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the pleasure of hearing remarks made by our former House colleague, Bob Bauman of Maryland, at a meeting of the Eris Society in Colorado. Since his talk centered on banking, financial and related privacy issues pending before the Congress, I want to share his view with the House as an informed statement of the threats to financial freedom posed by the Clinton administration's policies.

Mr. Bauman, the author of several books on offshore financial topics, serves as legal counsel to The Sovereign Society (<http://www.sovereignsociety.com>), an international group of citizens concerned with the government encroachment on financial freedom.

Remarks of Robert E. Bauman, Eris Conference, Durango, Colorado, August 12, 2000.

THE NEW IMPERIALISM: THE ATTACK ON WORLD TAX HAVENS

I take as my theme two quotations, one from the Gospel of St. Matthew, 20:15—"Do not I have the right to do what I want with my own money?"

The second is from Mayer Amschel Rothchild (1743-1812), founder of the famous banking dynasty, the House of Rothchild, who said: "Give me control over a nation's currency and I care not who makes its laws." Both quotes have relevance to what I have to say.

WEALTH IS SUSPECT

If you are fortunate enough to fall into the estimated group of six million millionaires worldwide now in existence, a number noted in a study by Merrill Lynch last year, you automatically may be a criminal suspect.

I say "suspect" because Citibank views these wealthy people, who control approximately 21 trillion-six hundred billion dollars, as potential financial criminals simply because of their wealth. Citibank announced last year that their 40,000 private banking clients, each of whom had to prove a personal net worth of \$3 million in order to qualify for the bank's services, are watched every minute of every day to see if they may be engaged in money laundering or other financial crimes. I am certain other banks do as well.

The constant surveillance is accomplished, as is most privacy invasion these days, by a special banking computer software program called "America's Software" which allows every transaction in any account to be watched constantly. It produces a daily record for bank officials, who now have certain obligations imposed by US law that require the reporting of "suspicious activities" to federal agents. Transfers of large amounts of cash or other unusual account activity rings alarm bells and results in an investigation not revealed to the "suspect" banking client under penalty of law.

We can conclude from this Draconian arrangement, for one thing, that a person of great wealth who establishes a private banking relationship with a major bank now is presumed to be a possible criminal; that accumulated wealth is not treated as potential evidence of crime; that in this instance, the traditional American constitutional presumption of innocence has been reversed; that the American banking system is no longer safe for even for honest people of wealth who simply value their privacy.

IT'S OFFICIAL: OFFSHORE MEANS CRIME

I was at a conference on April 22, 1999 in Miami sponsored by the respected publication, Money Laundering Alert. Lester Joseph, Assistant Chief of Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering for the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, said that the U.S. Government officially views any offshore financial activity by US persons—any offshore financial activity—especially the use of tax havens, as potential criminal money laundering activity.

Now, it's quite obvious that financial activities in which a person engages when wealth is moved offshore for asset protection, for broader investment potential, for any number of legitimate reasons, for possible tax savings, any of these moves, are innocent in themselves. Former Secretary of the US Treasury, Robert Rubin, admitted in congressional testimony last year, it is the intention behind these innocent financial moves that government agents want to police for possible criminal investigation and prosecution.

So now we have the government money police targeting normal financial activities that until recently have been perfectly legal, simply because a person decides in his own best interests, to go offshore. We all know that in the US, African-American, Latino, Asian-American and other racial minorities have been unfairly subject to police "profiling." Add to that list of "presumed guilty," Americans who engaged in offshore financial activity.

I'm not a defender of wealth per se. I wish I had wealth to defend, but I am a defender of freedom. There can be no freedom, personal or otherwise, without wealth, without the right to own and use one's own property as one sees fit. Remove property rights and you have no means to sustain life for yourself or your family. But now the acquisition and accumulation of productive wealth has become officially suspect in America.

WAR OF DRUGS=WAR ON WEALTH

For the last 20 years the policies adopted by the United States and allied governments have constituted a stealth war against wealth and against financial privacy. While the free flow of capital is extolled as appropriate and essential, the governments of major nations have turned upside down the traditional role of banks and banking. As a child I was made to believe that the people you dealt with at your bank and other financial institutions were fiduciaries to whom you could entrust your money.

Now we have what I call the "Nazification" of the financial system, not only in America but worldwide. I don't use that term lightly. As a matter of historic fact, the civil forfeiture laws in this country mirror in many major respects the Nazi forfeiture laws that were used to confiscate the property of the Jews. I am a member of the board of directors of Forfeiture Endangers American Rights, (www.fear.org on the Internet) and you can find out more information.

The genesis of this "wealth=crime" policy can be found in that infamous political and moral failure, the so-called "war on drugs." One of the primary weapons of this ill-begotten war has been civil forfeiture, where police seize cash and property based on rumor or hearsay. In 80% of the cases, the owner is never charged with any crime, but usually the police keep the loot. Many police have long since turned their attention away from drugs, and instead pursue the cash and property they use to lard their budgets. Thankfully, my former colleague, Henry Hyde of Illinois, led the successful legislative battle for some much needed civil forfeiture reform which recently became law.

AN ALL-PURPOSES NEW "CRIME"

As part of the drug war that progressed and expanded (but is never victorious), the catch all crime of "money laundering" was invented: an all purpose federal prosecutors' dream. The anti-money laundering statutes that have grown like a malignancy. Charges of money laundering now routinely are shown in with almost every possible criminal indictment, often as a bargaining chip and/or a means to confiscate the wealth of the accused even before trial. Try hiring a good defense attorney when your bank account has been frozen.

Laws enacted under the banner of the war on drugs intentionally have forced bankers to become spies for the federal financial police. The bankers' primary allegiance now is not to customers or clients, but to the government.

At the Miami conference, scores of bank officials were instructed how to question clients, watch account activity, and report any "suspicious activity". Suspicious activity reports (SARs) are filed by the tens of thousands every month, produce voluminous computer records, encourage potential criminal investigations, allow prosecutors to bully citizens, but in the end very few SARs put criminals in jail. What this success process has produced is the mushrooming of federal prosecutorial staffs, US attorneys budgets, the power and costs of the US Department of Justice and the welfare of the bureaucrats and lawyers who feast at the taxpayers' trough.

OFFSHORE AS SCAPE GOAT

That great economist, Wilhelm Roepke, once wrote: "It is very easy to awaken resentment against people who not only have money, but also the boldness to send that money abroad in order to protect it against all manner of domestic insecurity. It's vital that people in their means of existence, that is, capital, still have the chance to move about internationally, and when absolutely necessary, to escape the arbitrariness of government policy by means of secret back doors."

Consider that expressed view in the context of what is known as "expatriation," the human right to acquire a new nationality and renounce one's old citizenship. We, as a nation of immigrants, should cherish that right.

In November 1994 Forbes magazine published an infamous article which identified a handful of wealthy ex-Americans who had formally renounced their U.S. citizenship and saved themselves and their families hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. income, capital gains and estate taxes and produced a sudden frenzy in Congress, willingly aided and abetted by one Larry Summers, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. (There had been a federal law that claimed U.S. tax jurisdiction over tax expatriates if it could be proven they left the country with the express intent to avoid U.S. taxes, but it was never enforced.) A supposedly "conservative" Congress passed legislation in 1995 penalizing heavily those who renounced U.S. citizenship for the purpose of avoiding taxes. A 1996 change provided that any ex-American who left to avoid taxes could be forever stopped from returning to the U.S. Immigration officials were empowered to stop these culprits at the border. This drastic sort of exclusion previously had been confined only to people suffering from communicable diseases, Communists and certain terrorists. Needless to say, this inane provision, has never been enforced although it's still on the statute books.

NEEDED OFFSHORE ASSET PROTECTION

In truth, there are very legitimate financial reasons for an American citizen to "go

offshore". These include avoiding exposure to costly domestic litigation and excessive court damage judgements and jury awards, protection of assets, unreasonable SEC restrictions on foreign investments, the availability of more attractive and private offshore bank accounts, life insurance policies and annuities, avoidance of probate and reduction of estate taxes.

But Americans who have followed this prudent course now find themselves lumped together with drug lords, tax cheats, dirty money launderers, disease carriers and assorted criminals. What is legal and legitimate is made to look sinister and evil.

OECD—FATF WORLD INTIMIDATION CAMPAIGN

There is a decided international dimension to this domestic U.S. campaign against wealth. Beginning last June, the news media took belated notice of offshore tax havens and their thriving financial centers as a newly discovered international threat. A frenzy of publicity surrounded the serial publication of spurious "blacklists" by previously unnoticed international organizations. None of these self-appointed, self-important groups enjoy any legal standing, but they proceeded to announce exactly how the international financial world should conduct its affairs. Those nations in disagreement with the OECD world view were threatened with financial boycotts and unexplained "sanctions" to be imposed by June 2001.

These organizations include the Paris-based organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which loudly denounces what it calls "harmful tax competition" is composed of representatives from major high tax nations. An OECD subsidiary is the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), a sort of financial Gestapo that pronounces who is legal and who is not legal in terms of money laundering activity.

Yet a third group without no basis in international law calls itself the "Financial Stability Forum." This is a subgroup of the G-7 nations and has taken it upon itself to decide which nations are good or bad in cooperation for capital flows.

All of these organizations are self-anointed and don't have any more standing than the International Tennis Association as far as legal capacity to impose their decisions. They are little more than public relations mouthpieces of an international cartel of rich nations trying to suppress tax havens and other nations that have profited from fully legal tax competition.

In an obviously co-ordinated effort starting last May, these organizations each issued its own "blacklist" of nations it found deficient in various ways. The FSF attached those it claimed were disruptive to international financial activity. FATF issued a list of countries allegedly lax on money laundering. The OECD came out with list of nations engaged in "unfair tax competition". It was no coincidence that most of the world's no-tax financial haven nations were on all these phony lists. A small coterie of statist bureaucrats in the financial ministries of the major nations had coordinated their propaganda work well: an uneducated, gullible global news media swallowed this phony story whole.

Every one of the wealthy nations that are pushing this attack on tax havens are controlled by high-tax, socialist governments who see a tax and wealth hemorrhage occurring among their citizens. Yes, millions, billions of dollars, pounds and francs are pouring out of high tax nations flowing to offshore tax havens—and for very good reasons. Why would anyone in his right mind continue to pay confiscatory taxes when you can move your financial activity to another nation where you pay no personal or cor-

porate income tax, no estate tax, no capital gains tax?

Ignored in this concerted attack on small tax haven nations is the simple fact that under current U.S. and UK tax laws the biggest tax savings for foreigners can be found in Britain and in the United States. The United States is one of the biggest tax havens in the world—but only for non-U.S. persons. And in spite of the known fact that most of the dirty money laundering in the world takes place in London and New York, neither nation is on the FATF money laundering blacklist.

All this is really a smoke screen for increased tax collection. Feeling the tax drain, the rich nations want an end to all those factors that make tax haven attractive: They demand that taxes be imposed where there are none, want an end to financial and banking privacy and "free exchange" of information, want complete "transparency", and want these small nations to become tax collectors for the rich, welfare state nations. In other words, they want tax havens to become just like the profligate major nations.

This new cartel of high-tax nations, limping along with their huge, unsustainable welfare state budgets, are engaged in a grotesque rebirth of colonialism and imperialism of a financial nature. They are willing to trample the sovereignty of small nations. In fact, the United Nations last year said national sovereignty must be compromised in order to impose a world financial order of high taxes and no financial privacy. Such a radical demand mocks international law. It makes vassal states out of sovereign nations.

This wrong headed approach flies in the face of every development that is producing the new prosperity: the Internet, e-commerce, globalization, cross border investment worldwide. For that reason alone, this effort will fail. Just as the legendary King Canute could not hold back the ocean tides, the rich nations will be swept away in their effort to impose their will on the world.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERNET CAUCUS E-GOVERNMENT EVENT

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, as Co-Chair of the Congressional Internet Caucus, I have long had a keen interest in how the Internet revolution is affecting the relationship between citizens and their government. In my own district, we have held an annual conference at which we discuss what government can do better to improve the way it delivers services and information to the public via the Internet.

As we seek to find ways to better connect with our increasingly Internet-savvy constituents, I think our colleagues may learn much by looking at how state and local governments are using electronic means to deliver services to the public. For this reason, I thought my colleagues would be interested in the results of a study entitled, "Benchmarking the eGovernment Revolution: Year 2000 Report on Citizen and Business Demand." I understand this to have been the first national survey that asked citizens and businesses what state and local government services they want to access online.

The survey found that citizens rank renewing their driver's license and voting online

highest among the electronic government services they wish to perform. Businesses are most interested in searching court records and obtaining or renewing professional licenses online. Perhaps surprisingly, both citizens and businesses expressed a high degree of willingness to pay modest transaction fees in return for the convenience of being able to access government services via the Internet 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The survey also confirmed that trust is the most critical issue facing government in providing online services to constituents. The survey found, for example, that only one-third of current Internet users trust the government to keep their records confidential. Clearly, government agencies are going to have to work harder to develop the level of trust necessary for citizens to increase their use of the Internet for accessing electronic government services.

As part of the work of the Congressional Internet Caucus next year, we will undertake an effort to educate Members about how this "eGovernment" revolution is proceeding at the state level, as well as how they can better connect with their constituents through electronic means. As part of this effort, we need to assess ways to bridge the digital divide so that all of our constituents can participate in the Internet Century. I anticipate that we also will continue to offer a series of sessions on the most pressing Intellectual Property issues of the day, such as the award of business method patents and ways to update the Copyright Act so that it continues to reflect evolutions in technology.

We will of course welcome the participation of all Members in the Caucus and their suggestions on developing new means of connecting with our constituents.

HONORING MEMBERS OF THE
CREW OF THE GUIDED MISSILE
DESTROYER U.S.S. 'COLE'

SPEECH OF

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, for a number of us, the terrorist attack on the U.S.S. *Cole* struck close to home.

Craig Freeman, a 12-year Navy veteran who suffered multiple injuries, is from Moultrie in my area of southwest Georgia. Thankfully, he will soon be well enough to visit his family on leave. But some of his shipmates remain hospitalized, and 17 of them will never see their loved ones again. These brave young Americans willingly went into harm's way, and, like others who have paid the price for our freedom, they shall forever remain in our hearts.

We extend our sympathy to the families. We also express our rage. But that is not enough, Mr. Speaker.

We must resolve to fight back against these insane acts by committing the country's full resources in an aggressive effort to determine who is responsible, to see that justice is done, and to do everything possible to deter such acts in the future. As Navy Secretary Richard Danzig pointed out, our memory is long and our reach is longer. As a member of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, I will

continue working to ensure that the country is fully prepared to strike back against these forces of evil.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, on October 18, 2000, I missed rollcall votes 531, 532 and 533. I request that the record reflect that had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on all three votes.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. DAVID C.
DECKER

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Mr. David C. Decker, the 136th Grand Master of Masons in California. Mr. Decker is a member of Upland-Mt. Baldy Lodge No. 419, where he has served as Master since 1974.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Decker was born on April 4, 1937, and attended public schools in Ladora, Iowa. Upon moving to California, Mr. Decker continued his education at Chaffey College and San Bernardino Valley College.

After thirty years of service to GTE, Mr. Decker retired. At GTE, his primary responsibility included the supervision and development of personnel associated with the installation and maintenance of telephones.

Mr. Decker is extremely active in the Masonic community. He is a member of the Santa Anna Scottish Rite, Riverside York Rite, Al Malaikah Shrine Temple where he serves as an Ambassador at Large, National Sojourners, Grotto, Mission Bell Court—Order of Amaranth, Gate City Chapter—Order of the Eastern Star, Royal Order of Scotland, and the Red Cross of Constantine. In addition, he also serves on the Board of Governors at the Shrine Hospital in Los Angeles.

Mr. Decker has held numerous positions within the Masonic Lodge. He served as Inspector of the 606th Masonic District from 1986–1991; from 1991–1992, he was the Senior Grand Deacon for the Grand Lodge; and was named a Trustee of the Board of Trustees of the California Masonic Foundation.

The leadership exhibited by Mr. Decker has been recognized. In January of 1996, he was presented with the Hiram Award, and in 1998 he was honored by the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay with the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this 106th Congress join Upland-Mt. Baldy Lodge No. 419 as they salute California's 136th Grand Master of Masons, Mr. David C. Decker.

TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS SIMMONS

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize and honor the contributions my good friend, R. Douglas Simmons, has made to one of America's most respected service institutions, the Boy Scouts of America (BSA). On October 27 of this year, Doug will mark 50 years of continuous registration in the Boy Scouts organization. This lengthy record of service both as a youth participant and as an adult leader merits the recognition and commendation of this distinguished body.

First of all, I wish to say a few words about the Boy Scouts of America itself. Few other organizations have as admirable a record of doing good as does the BSA. For ninety years, Boy Scouts have been symbols of everything that is right with America's youth. In fact, in the eyes of many, the faithful Boy Scout has come to embody the virtues of personal integrity and community service.

Scouting is a program that educates young men in countless fields of study, trains them to master practical skills, instills in them a sense of civic duty, encourages them to develop commitment to their faith and country, and teaches them to lead a life of service to others. Boy Scouts learn and practice the principles of cooperation and teamwork. They take an active role in setting goals, making decisions, and executing plans for themselves and for the group. Whether it be in today's businesses, government institutions, schools, or families, these leadership skills are clearly in demand.

Perhaps the BSA's most valuable role in today's society is that it provides boys with positive male role models. In our increasingly fatherless society, it is now more important than ever for young men to have honorable mentors that they can look to for example, instruction, counsel, and companionship.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to say that my friend, Doug Simmons, has been a part of BSA's sterling legacy for the past 50 years. His scouting career began when he registered as an eight-year-old Cub Scout on October 27, 1950. He remained active in Scouting throughout his youth, eventually advancing to the rank of Eagle Scout and participating in the Order of the Arrow. In each of his Scout troops and Explorer posts, Doug held leadership positions. Perhaps the culmination of his experience as a Boy Scout was when he attended the National Scout Jamboree.

To his credit, Doug has continued his involvement in Scouting as an adult leader. His ongoing leadership training includes Bear Paw and Wood Badge courses and time at Philmont Scout Ranch. He has held numerous positions at almost every level of Scouting. Among the troop level positions he has filled are scoutmaster, troop committee chairman, unit commissioner, and institutional representative. At the district level, Doug Simmons has been Camporee chairman, and he has served on the camping committee. At the council level, he has been a member of the Explorer Advisory Council and the Bear Paw training staff. Furthermore, he has served in Order of the Arrow leadership and as a merit badge counselor.

For his dedication to Scouting, Doug Simmons has received numerous awards, including the Scouters Key, the Scouters Training Award, the Silver Bear, and the Silver Beaver.

In addition to his direct involvement in Scouting, Doug has worked with the young men in his church while serving in various ecclesiastical offices. Among these positions have been bishop, bishop's counselor and deacon quorum advisor.

Mr. Speaker, our nation needs more citizens who are willing to stand up for the values that have made America great. We need more individuals who are dedicated to improving the lives and circumstances of the people around them. We need more of our young people to participate in character-building and community-building activities. We need more responsible adults to take an active role in caring for and guiding the youth of this country. In short, we need more people like Doug Simmons.

I salute both Doug and the institution he loves so dearly, The Boy Scouts of America. As he now commemorates his 50 years of involvement with the Boy Scouts of America, let us honor all Doug Simmons' contributions to advancing the ideals of that great organization.

IN RECOGNITION OF SADIE M. CURRY

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Sadie M. Curry, who is being recognized this weekend for her lifetime achievement. Ms. Curry retired in 1999 after 41 years as a science teacher in Talladega, Alabama.

From the beginning of her teaching career, Ms. Curry received commendations for her teaching. She was named Teacher of the Year for Talladega County even as early as 1960; first designated as Outstanding Elementary Teacher of the year in 1972; and named Teacher of the Year for Talladega Middle School in 1984. She continued to receive the honor of Teacher of the Year for Dixon Middle School, the school from which she retired, throughout the 1990's. She was named as a Finalist in the Jacksonville State University Hall of Fame Teacher of the Year competition in 1985 and again in 1995 and 1996. Further, she was nominated as Alabama State Teacher of the Year three times.

Sadie Curry was deeply involved in teaching science to her students. She became the Coordinator of the Local Science Fair in 1972 and continued in this position through 1994. She also served as Director of the Northeast Alabama International Science and Engineering Fair from 1982-1985. She was honored by the Environmental Protection Agency for her teaching unit on "Learning to Love Trees," and received the Talladega Scientist of the Year Award in 1985. She was honored by the American Society of Microbiology for Aspiring American Youth in 1984 and in that same year received a \$500 mini-grant from the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs to assist teachers in the teaching and promotions of science, technology and energy in the classroom. In 1994, she won the Cata-

lyst Award for Excellence in Science Teaching by the National Chemical Manufacturers Association. In 1995, she and three of her students traveled to Washington, D.C. for the 15th Annual National Recognition Ceremonies for the Youth Awards Program Energy Education.

Her instruction in science included conservation. For this, she was nominated as Conservation Teacher of the Year in 1984 and was named as Conservation Teacher of the Year in 1997. Dixon Middle School was the winner of the Alabama State Campus Cleanup Program in 1996, the 3rd place winner in 1998 and the winner of the Alabama People Against a Littered State Cleanup Campus Award in 1997.

However, Ms. Curry's quality as a teacher has gone far beyond her instruction in science. She cares deeply about her students. Her energy and enthusiasm are contagious, and she has challenged her students to be the best that they can be. They have learned to respect their environment and one another. It is said that the measure of a person's worth is in the effect he has on others. Ms. Curry's worth can be seen in the effect she has had on the many students she has taught and the very fact that many are returning for her tribute this weekend. In her honor there is now a Sadie M. Curry Outstanding Science Award at Dixon Middle School. For the next twenty years, an outstanding science student will have his name engraved on a plaque displayed at the school.

A TRIBUTE TO SIGNAL HILL POLICE OFFICER LARRY MORRIS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today the City of Signal Hill pays tribute to senior police officer Larry Morris, an outstanding police officer who selflessly dedicated himself to protecting children from the dangers of gangs and drugs.

The list of Larry's contributions to the community is a long and distinguished one. He was the father of Signal Hill's D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) and G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance Education, and Training) programs. Larry was a remarkable teacher of these programs in all the local elementary schools. Children were naturally drawn to his sincere, caring ways. When he walked through a school, the children would surround him, just to give him a hug. Larry deeply cared about these young people, and truly made a difference in so many of their lives.

Among his many contributions to our community, Larry served in the Signal Hill Police Department from 1972 to 1998. He worked in patrol, investigations, K-9, and field training. For the last ten years of his career Larry dedicated himself to the youth of the community. He was an originating member of the Operation Jumpstart Mentoring program and the Signal Hill juvenile crime stoppers. He also created the Signal Hill Juvenile Diversion program, was an advisor to the Signal Hill Police Department Explorer Post, and a selector for the R.M. Pyles Boys Camp program.

On October 10, 1999, Larry lost his battle with cancer. As a fitting tribute, on October 14, 2000, the City of Signal Hill and the Signal Hill

Police Department dedicated the city's community youth center as the "Larry Morris Community Youth Center."

Mr. Speaker, we struggle to express feelings of grief, sorrow and appreciation for this fine officer who gave so much to his community and was taken from us far too early in life. The youth center bearing Larry's name will allow his legacy to live on in the minds and hearts of our children, and our community, for many generations to come. I shall always remember Larry with a smile and a twinkle in his eyes. He cared and he served and saved many of the youth of Signal Hill.

ON THE DEATH OF REV. JESSE TAYLOR

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who was devoted not only to serving the Lord, but to the people around him as well. The Reverend Jesse Taylor of Chicago, died on April 22, 2000. The passing of Reverend Taylor may have indeed been a sad moment for those who shared his life; but the subsequent celebration of the life he lived was a joyous occasion for all. In fact, when I was asked to speak at the home-going services of Reverend Taylor there were not enough words for me to begin to describe the full and virtuous life that he lived. This man lived and breathed all that life had to offer him.

To describe Reverend Taylor is to describe a man who was after God's own heart. He was called into the ministry at the early age of nineteen and from there served as the Assistant Pastor of the Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church in Chicago, Illinois where he served for over twenty-eight years.

By 1969, he was named Pastor of that same church where he faithfully served for seventeen years. In 1986, Rev. Taylor became the pastor, counselor, teacher, and friend of Greater Love M.B. Church where he served the Lord and his community until his last breath. Rev. Taylor was the Financial Secretary to both the North Woodrider District and the Illinois State Convention. He also was a member of the National Baptist Sunday School and Training Union Congress along with the National Missionary Baptist Convention of America. In addition to being a pastor, Rev. Taylor was a loyal husband of sixty-five years; and to his eight children, a loving father.

I stand before you honoring this wonderful man who represents what we should all strive to be—loving, dedicated, and steadfast not only to oneself, but to all of humankind. The Reverend Jesse Taylor, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends (John 15:13)." Thank you for your life of service. Reverend Taylor lived until the ripe old age of ninety-two and preached his last sermon just a few months before this death.

RECOGNITION OF CORPORATE
RESPONSIBILITY

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, just over a year ago, Hurricane Floyd struck the 3rd District of North Carolina, causing billions of dollars of damage and displacing thousands of families. Eastern North Carolina is no stranger to extreme weather conditions and my district always seems to rise to the challenge posed by these natural disasters.

But there is something that goes unnoticed by many, goes unreported by the newspapers and broadcast media, goes unappreciated by many who call themselves environmentalists and goes unrecognized by many in Congress.

Corporate America and businesses in general are an integral component of our neighborhoods and communities devastated by Hurricane Floyd. Weyerhaeuser, one of the world's leading forest products companies, is one company I'd like to recognize as a good neighbor during the worse natural disaster in state's history.

I'd like to place in the RECORD this letter commending Weyerhaeuser and their efforts during this national calamity. Without responsible companies like Weyerhaeuser, recovery in Eastern North Carolina would have been impossible. On behalf of Eastern North Carolina, I rise today to thank Weyerhaeuser and their heartfelt actions after Hurricane Floyd.

NORTH CAROLINA FLOOD PUTS
WEYERHAEUSER'S EMPLOYEE SUPPORT TO
THE TEST

By Elizabeth Crossman, vice president of the
Weyerhaeuser Company Foundation

NEW BERN, NC—In September, 1999, rising floodwaters in the wake of Hurricane Floyd made thousands of eastern North Carolinians homeless, and caused billions of dollars in damage to property, commerce and infrastructure. It was the worst natural disaster in the state's history. For Weyerhaeuser, one of the world's leading forest products companies, the floods posed the ultimate challenge to the company's commitment to its employees.

Weyerhaeuser operates 16 facilities or offices across North Carolina—primarily sawmills and pulp and paper manufacturing plants located near its substantial timber holdings in the coastal plain. About two-thirds of Weyerhaeuser's North Carolina workforce of about 3,000 make their homes in that section of North Carolina that bore the brunt of the storm.

Of course Weyerhaeuser faced immediate challenges in the aftermath of the floods. Several mills were either flooded themselves, or cut off from employees and raw materials by impassable roads. Communities in which the company operates were in turmoil, with schools closed, utilities disrupted and relief organizations rushing to the area to set up temporary services. While dealing with these concerns, the company's unit managers had to take inventory of who among their employees was affected and to what extent. It took several weeks to get an accurate count, with human resource and corporate affairs managers comparing notes. The impact was substantial. Over ninety active employees or retirees were harmed by the storm, most of them significantly. In fact 35 suffered total losses.

Meanwhile, at corporate headquarters in Federal Way, Washington, executives were

already understanding the seriousness of the situation in North Carolina, and crafting their first response. The Weyerhaeuser Company Foundation maintains an emergency budget to respond quickly when disasters strike communities where the company operates. This fund, for example, was tapped to support Oklahoma City after the bombing of the federal building in 1996. And, in response to the devastating flooding in eastern North Carolina, the Foundation promptly appropriated \$100,000 to support four local American Red Cross chapters who were providing immediate assistance to impacted communities.

Within weeks, Weyerhaeuser Chairman and CEO Steve Rogel was on the ground in North Carolina assessing the damage first hand and meeting with impacted employees. He heard the same message repeatedly. "Our employees told me they needed immediate funds in order to get into temporary housing, and they needed advice and help to deal with the relief agencies and insurance companies. That's where we aimed our support," said Rogel.

Rogel and his team of corporate and North Carolina advisors crafted an action plan that they put into place within days.

Dedicated fund for employees: Working with the United Way chapter of Pitt County in Greenville, NC, the company set up a dedicated account to collect funds for employee flood victims. A corporate gift of \$100,000 was eventually more than doubled by individual employee donations from throughout the company.

Dedicated advocate: A full-time manager was assigned to set up individual case files for all 93 impacted employees and assist each of them in their dealings with relief agencies, insurance companies, state and county governments, lawyers and others.

Counseling for victims: The company offered crisis counseling to its employees and their family members through its Employee and Family Assistance Program (EFAP).

Adopt-A-Family program: The Weyerhaeuser Company Foundation organized a program by which facilities and staff groups throughout the company could "adopt" a family affected by the floods. The Adopt-A-Family benefactors continue to provide monetary or in-kind contributions as their circumstances allow, and offer personal solace and encouragement for their colleagues in need. All 51 employees or retirees with total or significant losses have been adopted.

Coordination of recovery efforts: The corporate-assigned flood victim advocate, working with a team of North Carolina human resource managers, coordinates recovery activities, including distribution of money from the United Way fund to employees, soliciting donations of building materials from Weyerhaeuser manufacturing facilities and scheduling volunteers for clean-up or rebuilding projects.

As a result of Weyerhaeuser's prompt and unique approach, employee flood victims have realized many tangible benefits. Over \$257,000 has been distributed to employees in need from the dedicated fund administered by Pitt County United Way. All employees or retirees with total or significant losses were placed with facilities or staff groups through Adopt-A-Family. All have received substantial support, including in some cases automobiles, appliances, furniture, personal items and cash. All but four employees made homeless by the flood are in new or rebuilt housing, with everyone expected to be back home by year-end.

Katy Taylor, appointed by Weyerhaeuser to fill the advocate's role, has chronicled the events of the flood and the recovery in the year since. She has been moved both by the plight of the affected employees and by the

generosity of those responding. "For someone who has lost just about everything they worked all their lives for, knowing there are people supporting you in your time of need is so important. Weyerhaeuser's corporate support and the Adopt-A-Family program gave our impacted employees somewhere to turn when they thought there was none," Taylor said. Her experience has led Weyerhaeuser to conclude some key benefits that other companies could gain by following a similar approach.

Taylor defines four key benefits: productivity; pride; citizenship and partnership. Weyerhaeuser's businesses recover productivity more quickly and enjoy a closer working relationship between management and labor. Employee pride in the company is enhanced, both among those receiving support and giving it. The relationship between Weyerhaeuser and its operating communities is strengthened. Partnerships are formed among the company and public and private relief agencies that will remain long after the last employees are back in their homes. "We will carry forward many positive results that we should not have had reason to expect from such a tragedy," Taylor added.

No company wants to experience the anguish of employees and turmoil to business operations caused by events like North Carolina's flooding. However, when faced with the situation, Weyerhaeuser listened to its people on the ground, acted decisively and came up with unique approaches to difficult problems. The end result is that employees fared better than they would have otherwise, and Weyerhaeuser has a program it can deploy should disaster strike again.

IN HONOR OF WORLD POPULATION
AWARENESS WEEK 2000—SAVING
WOMEN'S LIVES

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Population Institute's 16th annual "World Population Awareness Week (WPAW)." The theme of this event, "Saving Women's Lives," is an appropriate reminder of the hundreds of thousands of women who die each year due to reproductive health complications. Every minute of every day a woman somewhere in the world dies from pregnancy related complications, a total of 600,000 women each year.

According to Population Institute President Warner Fornos more than 350 million married women in developing countries still lack access to information, education, and the means to obtain a range of modern family planning methods. This problem is further exacerbated by the fact that a disproportionately large share of the poorest of the poor and malnourished in the world are women and girls.

In addition to focusing on the status of women around the world, World Population Awareness Week strives to develop awareness to the environmental and social complications caused by rapid population growth across the globe. Two hundred thirty organizations from 62 countries around the world co-sponsored World Population Awareness Week, including the Family Planning Association of India, the National Association of Family Welfare of Cameroon, and the Educational Foundation for Reproductive Health of Cambodia. Over 200 mayors across the United

States have also proclaimed the event, along with the following 34 Governors:

Governor Tony Knowles of Alaska, Gray Davis of California, Bill Owens of Colorado, John G. Rowland of Connecticut, Thomas Carper of Delaware, Roy Barnes of Georgia, Benjamin Cayetano of Hawaii, Thomas Vilsack of Iowa, Dirk Kempthorne of Idaho, Bill Graves of Kansas, Paul Patton of Kentucky, Angus King, Jr. of Maine, Parris Glendening of Maryland, Argeo Paul Cellucci of Massachusetts, Jesse Ventura of Minnesota, Kirk Fordice of Mississippi, Mel Carnahan of Missouri, Mike Johanns of Nebraska, Kenny Guinn of Nevada, Jeanne Shaheen of New Hampshire, Christie Todd Whitman of New Jersey, Gary Johnson of New Mexico, James B. Hunt, Jr. of North Carolina, Edward Schafer of North Dakota, Rob Taft of Ohio, Frank Keating of Oklahoma, John Kitzhaber of Oregon, Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, Lincoln Almond of Rhode Island, Jim Hodges of South Carolina, Don Sundquist of Tennessee, Howard Dean of Vermont, Gary Locke of Washington, Cecil Underwood of West Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, next week during World Population Awareness Week, we have the perfect opportunity to show the world our commitment to international family planning without the anti-democratic restrictions by supporting full FY 1995 funding levels for international family planning and once and for all remove the onerous Gag Rule from law. Women's lives around the world are depending on it.

IN HONOR OF PASTOR FRED L. CROUTHER

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor an outstanding citizen in Milwaukee, Reverend Fred L. Crouther. Pastor Crouther not only provides spiritual guidance to this congregation at New Covenant Missionary Baptist Church, he is a source of inspiration and courage to our whole community.

Everyday, Pastor Crouther reaches out to the poor, disadvantaged, disabled and downtrodden to not only better their circumstances, but to uplift the human spirit. He provides countless hours of counseling and support of families and people from all walks of life.

With his New Covenant Congregation, Pastor Crouther has helped provide a hot meal program, a food pantry and a clothing bank, as well as an alternative school, scholarships and tutorial programs. He also oversees and coordinates the New Covenant Corporation, the New Covenant Church Credit Union, the New Covenant Housing Corporation and the New Covenant Development Corporation, organizations intended to extend the church's reach further into the community.

Reverend Crouther came to Milwaukee in 1964, and married his wife, Mary Louise Minor of Fort Wayne, Indiana on June 11, 1966. He studied theology at the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, and began his graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee from 1967–1969. He was licensed to preach the gospel on July 5, 1959 and ordained a minister of the gospel on De-

cember 30, 1962. He has two children, Tamara and David.

Pastor Crouther has been an integral part of Milwaukee's spiritual life, and I would like to personally thank him for all he has done to better our community, our families and our hearts.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, 2000, I inadvertently missed rollcall vote No. 136. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

INTRODUCTION OF SCHOOL BASED HEALTH CENTERS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, Today I am introducing legislation designed to assist school-based health centers face the challenge of meeting their long-term financing needs and developing data gathering systems. This legislation recognizes that school based health care centers (SBHCs) are a fixture in the child health care delivery network and are effective in reaching out to a target under- and uninsured population.

There are more than 1,100 SBHCs in the United States, more than 40 of which are located in my home state of Michigan. These clinics bring a wide array of health care services to children in a place where they spend a good amount of time—their school. Schools are a logical place to establish health services for children, and SBHCs should be assigned a greater role and responsibility in the child health care delivery system. As we search for solutions to improve access to health care for children, SBHCs can play an important part in the overall equation. They can provide health care when children want it and where they need it. SBHCs complement the community health system, and they screen to prevent and treat diseases and other health threats.

SBHCs, like many community-based health programs, have to piece together funding for services from a multiple number of sources. The largest source of funding comes from states' Maternal and Child Health Care block grants and the Healthy Schools/Healthy Communities program. According to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the growth of state governments that have established Medicaid managed care plans has complicated reimbursement procedures and health care financing. SBHCs do not have the sophisticated mechanisms to deal effectively and efficiently with the new array of health care plans to ensure that the services they provide will be reimbursed. This bill is an attempt to address this issue.

The legislation proposed under this bill would authorize funding of a demonstration program to promote the development of comprehensive, computerized management infor-

mation systems designed for the following information purposes:

- Assess the performance of SBHCs;
- Obtain data on client characteristics;
- Denote service utilization and outcomes;
- Support financial functions (appropriate billing procedures);
- Identify reimbursable categories of service by major funding source;
- Handle patient tracking functions.

This bill should be regarded as a first draft only. I introduced it with the hope that stakeholders like the National Assembly of School Based Health Care, health care providers and plans, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and other entities will work with me to improve the proposal. Our ultimate goal is to provide our children with the health care services they need to remain healthy, lead constructive lives and stay in school. I look forward to working with them and my colleagues to improve on this work.

A SALUTE TO CREATIVE POPULAR CULTURE

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, some seemingly trivial items of urban popular culture are now on display at the Brooklyn Museum of Art in an exhibit titled "Hip-Hop Nation: Roots, Rhymes and Rage." When I visited the exposition I was most impressed by the large numbers of youth from diverse backgrounds who were viewing the multi-media displays. Their immediate excitement combined with the symbols, clothing, photographs, memorabilia, poetry, music and clippings of urban grassroots aspiration and expressions were fresh stimulants for the mind—and also inspirational. While human interaction and experience often generate fragments of culture, the phenomenon that grabs one's attention in the case of the Hip-Hop artists is the manner in which the components aggregate, mushroom, and continually spread across ethnic, class, and nationality lines. Beyond its image as a violent movement, perpetuated by a few highly publicized celebrities, is the fact that the majority of the participants are ordinary youth. Hip-Hop appears to be on a course to leap over the limits of neighborhoods and fads. In some cases its content moves beyond the frivolous and the trivial toward profundity. The concept of traditional culture relies heavily on the elements of universal appeal and endurance. Hip-Hop may generate a significant impact on conventional culture; it continues to spread and to last. Consider the implications; urban America has a generation that is making culture. These creators may evolve into a new set of heroes that posterity comes to respect and revere. These are heroes who are making culture, not war. We salute the foresight and the boldness of the Brooklyn Museum of Art and its Director, Arnold Lehman. This initiative has provided us with a small window through which we may watch culture being made. The following Rap poem was inspired by my visit to this unusual exhibit.

MAKE CULTURE NOT WAR

Make culture not war!

Be loud about our love,
Put passion in your dove;
Shoot your best shot!
Trivial sparks make profound fires,
Teenage crazes light
Big social blazes;
Tiny innovations shape
The spirit of sluggish nations;
The greatest generation
Still waits to take the stage;
Against pain and greed
Wage a new breed of rage.

Combat sneaker boots,
T-shirt uniforms—
The battlefield is everyday;
Go for the ultimate victory
Fighting the Hip-Hop way!
Be loud about your love!
Draft your hottest hormones,
Recruit ancient instincts,
Mobilize mistreated manhood,
Make rivers of sweat
But let it always be sweet.
Shoot your best shot!
Ejaculate your joy,
Pour powerful blessings
Into the womb
Of a wailing world.

Generals in heaven command:
Make culture not war!
Hitler was an artist
Painted by the past;
Graffiti hieroglyphics
Is a language that will last.

Pledge allegiance
To life abundant;
Permit simple pleasures
To be redundant.

Fly a flag of flowers;
On Babies confer new powers;
The positive pursuit
Must never pause—
Happiness is our greatest cause.

Storm beaches of despair,
Fight poison convention everywhere,
Scale cliffs rock hard
With cynical soils;
Victors bring your own spoils.

The greatest generation
Still waits to take the stage.
Refuse to just sit
On crumbling stoops and wait;
Liberating geniuses
May show up too late.

Make culture not war!
Rapping poets are warriors
Drafted by anxious angels
To conquer with their songs;
Music makes no massacres.

The battlefield is everyday;
Go for the ultimate victory
Fighting the Hip-Hop way!
Shoot your best shot!

Be loud about your love,
Put passion in your dove;
The greatest generation
Take orders only from above.
Make culture not war!

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I was absent for the votes on Wednesday, October 18, 2000 for a

personal family situation. If I were present, I would have voted in favor of the three suspension bills that were voted on, the Social Security Number Confidentiality Act, the National Children's Memorial Day, and the resolution Honoring the Members of the Crew of the Guided Missile Destroyer U.S.S. *Cole* Who Were Killed or Wounded in the Terrorist Attack on that Vessel in Aden, Yemen, on October 12, 2000.

IN HONOR OF THE STATEWIDE HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COM- MERCE OF NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey (SHCC).

SHCC has had a tremendous impact on the development and growth of the Hispanic community across the state of New Jersey, and I commend SHCC's many invaluable contributions.

Because of the hard work of SHCC, as well as that of other organizations, the Hispanic market is the fastest growing sector in the United States. In New Jersey, the Hispanic market has experienced 87 percent growth over the past decade. Currently, there are over 30,000 Hispanic-owned businesses, supporting 128,000 jobs, and generating 7.5 billion dollars in sales.

At the dawn of the new millennium, the Hispanic community is experiencing economic and political empowerment. The new economy and the political landscape would not be complete without the contributions of Hispanic Americans.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey for its contributions in empowering Hispanics across the State of New Jersey.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, because of official business in my congressional district, I missed the legislative sessions of June 22 and June 23, 2000. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 311—"no"; No. 312—"no"; No. 313—"no"; No. 314—"no"; No. 315—"yes"; No. 316—"no"; No. 317—"yes"; No. 318—"yes"; No. 319—"yes"; No. 320—"yes"; and No. 321—"no";

HONORING OLYMPIC SILVER MEDALIST

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and I

have the privilege today to pay tribute to Paul Foerster of Rockwall, Texas, who won the silver medal in the Men's 470 sailing event at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, Australia.

Paul was the skipper of the United States' entry in the Men's 470 sailing event. His teammate on the two-man vessel was Bob Merrick of Rhode Island. Paul and Bob finished first in four of the eleven races, more than any competitor. Australia won the gold with a better aggregate score.

Paul previously competed in the 1988 and 1992 Olympic Games in the Flying Dutchman sailing class, winning the silver medal in Barcelona, Spain in 1992. He has sailed in more than 500 yachting competitions in the last decade. He learned to sail as a young man growing up in Corpus Christi, Texas and was a three-time All American sailor at the University of Texas, where he earned a degree in aerospace engineering.

Paul works at the Raytheon Company's Garland facility in the Third Congressional District, where his co-workers hosted a recognition ceremony for him this week. He is a new resident of Rockwall in the Fourth Congressional District. Mr. Speaker, we join his co-workers, family and friends in commending him for his dedication, determination, and commitment to excellence. Paul brings honor both to himself—and to the United States of America. As we adjourn today, let us do so in recognition of the superior achievement of Paul Foerster in the 2000 Olympics.

CHAIRMAN'S FINAL REPORT CON- CERNING THE NOVEMBER 13, SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND FOREST HEALTH HEARING IN ELKO, NEVADA

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 2000

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, last year on November 13th, the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health held a hearing in Elko, Nevada to study the events surrounding the closure of the South Canyon Road by the Forest Service. After a thunderstorm washed out parts of the road in the Spring of 1995, the agency prohibited the community of Jarbidge from repairing it—going so far as to initiate criminal action against the county. At this hearing, we learned that it wasn't just parts of the road that washed away in that storm but also the Federal Government's failure to use common sense. The South Canyon Road has been used by local residents since the late 1800s—to now keep the citizens of Elko County from maintaining and using what is clearly theirs is a violation of the statute commonly referred to as RS 2477. This is an issue of national significance, demonstrating ongoing attempts by the Federal Government, particularly under this Administration, to usurp the legal rights of States and Counties. So for this reason, the subcommittee had done extensive research into the fundamental questions concerning the South Canyon Road, specifically: who has ownership of the road and who has jurisdiction over the road? Subcommittee Chairman CHENOWETH-HAGE has compiled her research into this, her final report on the November 13th hearing. I would now respectfully

ask that it be submitted into the RECORD of this 106th Congress.

CHAIRMAN'S FINAL REPORT, HEARING ON THE JARBIDGE ROAD, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA, SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND FOREST HEALTH

Preface

By invitation of Congressman Jim Gibbons of Nevada, the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health held an oversight hearing in Elko, Nevada on November 13th, 1999, on a dispute between Elko County and the United States Forest Service (USFS). The County of Elko claimed ownership of a road known as the Jarbidge South Canyon Road by virtue of their assertion of rights under a statute commonly referred to as RS 2477. The USFS asserted they do not recognize the county's ownership rights and claimed jurisdiction over the road under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the proclamation creating the Humboldt National Forest, the Wilderness Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the Endangered Species Act, and the Clean Water Act. This issue came to a head when the USFS directed its contractor to destroy approximately a one-fourth mile section of the Road, thus preventing its use by parties claiming private rights of use which could be accessed only by the Road. Also, access to the Jarbidge Wilderness Area was closed off by the action of the USFS.

Chairman Chenoweth-Hage submits this final report to members based on the testimony given and records available to the Subcommittee. Representatives of the USFS failed to defend their position from a legal standpoint, submitting no legal analysis that justified their position. Instead, they simply "ruled" that they did not recognize the validity of the County's assertion to the road.

The investment of time in the historic perspective leading up to the County's assertion was fruitful, yielding numerous clearly worded acts of Congress, backed up in a plethora of case law. I have attempted to bring that historic perspective to this report, because the Congressional and legal background cannot be ignored if we are to view the western lands issues in the framework Congress and the courts have intended.

I therefore submit my final report on the hearing on the Jarbidge Road.

Summary: The Basic Questions of Ownership and Jurisdiction

The dispute over the Jarbidge South Canyon Road (Road) between Elko County, Nevada and the United States Forest Service (USFS) involves two basic questions:

1. Who has ownership of the road?
2. Who has jurisdiction over the road?

Ownership is defined as control of property rights.

Jurisdiction is defined as the right to exercise civil and criminal process.

The UNITED STATES argues that when the Humboldt National Forest was created in 1909, the road in question became part of the Humboldt National Forest. The UNITED STATES argues that the Humboldt National Forest is public land owned by the UNITED STATES and the USFS, as agent for the UNITED STATES, has both ownership and jurisdiction. The UNITED STATES has responded to the RS 2477 issue (Section 8, Act of July 26, 1866) by arguing that no RS 2477 road which was established in a national forest after the creation of the national forests, was valid, and all roads within the national forest fall under USFS jurisdiction after passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (FLPMA).

Evidence was presented by Elko County in an effort to establish proof of ownership of

the Jarbidge South Canyon Road. This evidence includes documents and oral testimony, showing that the road was established in the late 1800s on what had been a pre-existing Indian trail used by the native Shoshone for an unknown period of time prior to any white settlement in the area.

Elko County claims jurisdiction over the Jarbidge South Canyon Road by virtue of evidence that the road was created to serve the private property interests of the settlers in the area. Elko County cites various private right claims to water, minerals, and grazing which the road was constructed to serve.

The crucial factor in determining which argument is correct is to determine whether the federal land upon which the Road exists is "public land" subject to federal ownership and jurisdiction or whether the federal land upon which the Road exists is encumbered with private property rights over which the state of Nevada and private citizens exercise ownership and jurisdiction.

In any dispute of this kind, it is essential to review, not only prior history, but also the public policy of the United States as expressed in acts of Congress and relevant court decisions.

I. Breaking Down the Principles of Ownership

A. The law prior to Nevada Statehood.

1. The Mexican cession and "Kearney's Code."

Nevada became a state on October 30, 1864. Prior to that time the area in question was part of the territory of Nevada. The territory of Nevada had been created out of the western portion of the territory of Utah. Utah Territory had been a portion of the Mexican cession resulting from the Mexican War of 1945-46. U.S. Brigadier General of the Army of the West, Stephen Watts Kearney, instituted an interim rule, commonly referred to as "Kearney's Code," over the ceded area pending formal treaty arrangement between the U.S. and Mexico. The Mexican cession was formalized two years later with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848.

Mexico recognized title of the peaceful/Pueblo (or "civilized") Indians (either tribally or as individuals) to the lands actually occupied or possessed by them, unless abandoned or extinguished by legal process (i.e. treaty agreements). The Mexican policy of inducing Indians to give up their wandering "nomadic, uncivilized" life in favor of a settled "pastoral, civilized" life, was continued by Congress after the 1846 session and was the very basis of the government's Indian allotment and reservation policy. Mexico and Spain retained the mineral estate under both private grants and public lands as a sovereign asset obtainable only by express language in the grant or under the provisions of the Mining Ordinance.

2. The acquisition by the U.S.

When the area was ceded to the U.S., the U.S. acquired all ownership rights in the lands which had been previously held by the Mexican government. This included the mineral estate and the then unappropriated surface rights. Indian title, where it existed, remained with the respective Indian tribes. All other private property existing at the time of the cession, was also recognized and protected. Kearney's Code also recognized all existing Mexican property law and continued, in force, the laws, "concerning water courses, stock marks and brands horses, enclosures, commons and arbitrations", except where such laws would be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States, has upheld the validity of Kearney's Code, stating that Congress alone could have repealed it, and this it has never done.

In 1846, the areas where the Jarbidge South Canyon Road presently exists was acquired by the United States. The United States, like Mexico, retained the mineral estate, while the surface estate was open to settlement. Settlement of the surface estate continued under United States jurisdiction in much the same way it had proceeded under Mexican jurisdiction. Towns, cities and communities grew up around agricultural and mining areas.

3. The characteristics of the land and custom of settlement under Mexican law.

The Mexican cession, which is today the southwestern portion of the United States, consisted primarily of arid lands, interspersed with rugged mountain ranges. These mountain ranges were the primary source of water supply for the arid region. The water courses were part of the surface estate. Control or development of the land by settlers for either agricultural uses or mining depended on control of the water courses.

The most expansive (and most common) method of settlement under the Mexican "colonization" law was for the individual settler to establish a cattle and horse (ganado de mejor) or sheep and goat (ganado de menor) farm, known as a "rancho" or ranch. These ranches were large, eleven square leagues or "sitios" (approximately one-hundred square miles). The individual settler (under local authorization) would acquire a portion of irrigable crop land and an additional allotment of nearby seasonal/arid (temporal or agostadero) land and mountainous land containing water sources (canadas or abrevaderos) as a "cattle range" or "range for pasturage." Four years of actual possession gave the rancho a vested property right that could be sold (even before final federal confirmation or approval of the survey map (diseno). Control of livestock ranges depended on lawful control of the various springs, seeps and other water sources for livestock pasturage and watering purposes. Arbitration of disputes over water rights and range boundaries (rodeo or "round-up" boundaries) were adjudicated by local authorities (jueces del campo or "judges of the plains").

4. Mexican customs of settlement were maintained under U.S. rule.

This same settlement pattern of appropriating servitudes or rights (servidumbres) for pasturage adjacent to water courses, continued after the area was ceded to the United States in 1846. One of the first acts of the California legislature after the Mexican cession was to re-enact, as state law, the previous Mexican "jueces del campo" or "rodeo" laws governing the acquisition and adjudication of range (or pasturage) rights on the lands within the state.

The new settlers on lands in the Mexican cession after 1846, were not trespassers on the lands of the U.S., since Kearney's Code had continued in effect all the previous laws pertaining to water courses, livestock, enclosures and commons (stock ranges). Under Mexican law, water rights, possessory pasturage rights, and right-of-ways were easement rights. Mexican land law was based on a split-estate system (surface/mineral titles and easements) which the United States Courts were unfamiliar with and for which no federal equivalent law existed. Problems in sorting agricultural (rancho) titles/rights from mining titles/rights quickly became apparent when the courts began the adjudication of Spanish and Mexican land claims. Congress (like Spain and Mexico) had previously followed a policy of retaining mineral lands and valuable mines as a national asset.

5. Congress further defines and codifies settlement customs through the Act of 1866 with the establishment of mineral and surface estate rights.

There was no law passed by Congress to define the settlement process for the western mineral lands until Congress addressed this problem by a series of acts beginning in the 1860's. Key among the split-estate mining/settlement laws was the Act of July 26, 1866. Congress established a lawful procedure whereby the mineral estate of the United States could pass into the possession of private miners. Private mining operations could then turn the dormant resource wealth of these lands into active resource wealth for the benefit of a growing nation.

The 1866 Act also dealt with the surface estate of mineral lands. The act clearly recognized local law and custom and decisions of the court, which had been operating relative to these lands and extended these existing laws and customs into the future. The 1866 Act created a general right-of-way for settlers to cross these lands at will. It also allowed for the establishment of easements.

At this point, it is important to note the definitions of these key terms:

A right-of-way is defined as the right to cross the lands of another.

An easement is defined as the rights to use the lands of another.

Section 8 and 9 of the 1866 Act are the seminal U.S. law defining the rights of ownership in the Jarbidge South Canyon Road. Section 8, which was later codified as Revised Statute 2477, deals with the establishment of "highways" across the land. The term highways as used in the 1866 Act refers to any road or trail used for travel. The right-of-way portion of this act was an absolute grant for the establishment of general crossing routes over these lands at any point and by whatever means was recognized under local rules and customs.

Section 9 of the Act of July 1866, "acknowledged and confirmed" the right-of-way for the construction of ditches, canals, pipelines, reservoirs and other water conveyance/storage easements. Section 9 also guaranteed that water rights and associated rights of "possession" for the purpose of mining and

agriculture (farming or stock grazing) would be maintained and protected.

B. The Law After Nevada Statehood.

1. The states adopt Mexican settlement customs, as affirmed by Kearney's Code and 1866 Act.

Once settlers in an area had exercised the general right-of-way provisions of the 1866 Act to establish permanent roads or trails, those roads or trails then, by operation of law, became easement (which is the right to use the lands of another). The general right-of-way provisions of the 1866 Act gave Congressional sanction and approval to the authorization of Kearney's Code respecting water courses, livestock enclosures and commons, and local arbitrations respecting possessory rights. All of the states and territories, west of the 98th meridian ultimately adopted water right-of-way related range/trail property laws similar to the former Mexican laws in California, New Mexico, and Arizona. These range rights were "property" recognized by the Supreme Court.