

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING ROXCY O'NEAL BOLTON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to honor Roxcy O'Neal Bolton, a pioneer feminist in my congressional district, who championed the rights of women by widening the gate to equality.

Born in Mississippi in 1926, Roxcy Bolton has always been a trailblazer. She was a persistent advocate who served as a powerful voice for women whose needs were not being addressed.

Through her actions, Roxcy demonstrated her courage and conviction. She showcased the problems facing the women of her time, and encouraged them to take action and expand the fight for equal rights.

In South Florida, Roxcy's plight for equality helped to facilitate change. In the workplace, Roxcy demanded equal respect, equal opportunity and equal pay for men and women. In dining clubs, as was the custom of the time, working men had special dining areas. During business day lunch hours, men were seated and served quickly while women, and even working women with short lunch hours, had to wait in line, looking at empty seats in the men's section. By writing letters, meeting with restaurateurs, and organizing women, Roxcy Bolton changed this policy and, soon, the "men only" policy became obsolete.

Roxcy was also a fighter on behalf of abused women. In 1972, she founded Women in Distress, the first women's rescue shelter in Florida to provide emergency housing, rescue services, and care to women who found themselves in situations of personal crisis. During that time, no one talked about rape, much less did anything about it. Brave victims who actually reported their trauma were often treated callously. Roxcy was not afraid to speak on behalf of these women, and she did so publicly with a march against rape down Flagler Street in downtown Miami. Approximately 100 women gathered to march with Roxcy to make the community take notice of their concerns. It was the first time women had taken to the streets, and Roxcy knew that if women banded together they were going to make a difference. Shortly thereafter, Roxcy approached every local official and persuaded them that something had to be done. In 1972, her efforts resulted in the first Rape Treatment Center in the country located in my congressional district at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami. In 1993, this Rape Treatment Center was named after Roxcy Bolton.

Roxcy also organized Florida's first Crime Watch meeting to help curb crime against women. She has served on many boards and commissions working for women's rights, and has been the recipient of numerous civic awards relating to her work with women's rights.

In 1992, she helped form the Women's Park, the first park in the United States dedi-

cated to all women who have made contributions to our community.

Roxcy continues to be a champion for womankind. She continues to preserve and recognize women's role in history, and fight for human rights, social welfare issues, and an end to sexual discrimination in employment and in education.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have Roxcy O'Neal Bolton in my congressional district, and I wish her many more successful years in the ongoing struggle for women's issues. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this Florida heroine for her remarkable dedication to women and for making South Florida a better place to live.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALLIED
ORGANIZATIONS OF GUYANA, INC.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a remarkable cultural and humanitarian organization which has helped to promote and sustain the national pride of the Guyanese community in America and to provide humanitarian assistance to indigent groups in Guyana. Today, I celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Allied Organizations of Guyana.

This organization was established in 1960 to promote the cultural, social, economic, and political welfare of the Guyanese American community and to provide humanitarian assistance to indigent groups in Guyana. During its stewardship of 40 years, it has achieved both objectives. It has helped to create a national pride among Guyanese in America, while providing vital humanitarian assistance to indigent groups in Guyana, such as the Archer's Home, the Dharma Sala, the Children's Wing of the Georgetown Public Hospital, and the Convent of Mercy.

The organization was founded in 1960 by two outstanding Guyanese Americans—Dr. Aaron (Neddy) Peters and Dr. Thomas E. Thompson. Neddy Peters was a successful physician of Guyanese descent who had established a large and successful medical practice in the Bedford Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. He devoted a considerable portion of his time, energy and financial resources to promoting humanitarian efforts in the U.S. and Guyana. So devoted was Neddy Peters to the nation of Guyana that he requested that his body be returned and interred in the soil of Guyana. He died in 1971 and his body was interred in Guyana.

Dr. Thomas Eustace Thompson was a well-known teacher and administrator in the public school system in New York, who has lived in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn. Like Neddy Peters, he devoted a considerable portion of his time, energy, and financial resources to promoting the arts and culture of Guyana. Together with his wife, Dr. Marguerite

Thompson, he had accumulated the largest collection of Guyanese artifacts in the world. The collection was recently destroyed by fire, and it is our fervent hope that Guyanese organizations can put together the resources to replenish and restore this magnificent collection.

The name of those associated with this organization are too numerous to mention, but among the prominent supporters were Eustace Bowen, Frank Applewaite and P.J. Storey from the Georgetown Dramatic Club; David Nurse, Euphemia Nurse and Clarence Griffith from the Help Guyana Movement; Pearl Softleigh from Daneco; Rev. Gladwyn Frazer and Edward S. Butts from the British Guiana Benevolent Association; Theresa Bowling, Ivan Cameron, Dolly Davis, Leslie Hendricks and Claire Johnson from the Guyana group in Queens; Dr. Thomas E. Thompson. Victor Blair and Dr. Marguerite Thompson from the Guyana Educational and Cultural Association.

HONORING CLAYLA DAVIS

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Ms. Clayla Davis for her 41 years of dedicated service to the people of Napa County, California. Ms. Davis is retiring on December 31st of this year from an exceptional 25-year career as Director of the Saint Helena Public Library.

Ms. Clayla Davis has lived in Napa County for most of her life. Prior to being hired as Director of the Saint Helena Public Library in 1975 she distinguished herself in several posts at the Napa City-County Library.

Ms. Davis shepherded the Saint Helena Public Library through several difficult transitions. Soon after taking over she oversaw an ambitious expansion plan to move the library into a new building. When a series of budget cuts in 1978 imposed a 29 percent funding reduction midway through construction, Ms. Davis rescued the project through a series of short-term fiscal austerity measures. In the 1990s Ms. Davis saw the library through two major remodeling and expansion efforts, effectively doubling its size.

Ms. Davis was instrumental in modernizing Saint Helena library resources. She led the library into the computer age; from one computer to aid circulation to comprehensive resource integration throughout the library. Furthermore, Ms. Davis was instrumental in the development of Solano, Napa, and Partners (SNAP); a library consortium that provides patrons in two countries with shared data base and efficient interlibrary loan services.

Ms. Davis cultivated a strong "Friends of the Library" organization which succeeded in raising over \$2 million for building projects and capital funds. Ms. Davis also established a partnership with the Napa Valley Wine Library

• 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.

Association, increasing the library's extensive collection of wine-related books and other resource materials into a nationally recognized collection.

Ms. Davis' commendable career was marked by exceptional customer service as a librarian and Director. A friendly atmosphere and superior service prevailed in both libraries where she worked, a result of her positive outlook that was contagious among her staff. Ms. Davis was particularly attentive to the needs of children and families, ensuring a welcoming atmosphere of warmth and curiosity for every visit.

In addition to her considerable contributions to the public library, Ms. Davis has been a dedicated wife, mother and grandparent. She and her husband Buz have been blessed with three children and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my great honor to represent Ms. Clayla Davis as her Congressman. Clearly, her life has been one of great public service, dedication and commitment. For these reasons, it is necessary that we honor this woman for her distinguished service to the people of Saint Helena and all of Napa County, California.

MIRIAM G. CANTER MIDDLE
SCHOOL DEDICATION

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the dedication of the renaming of Chicago's Louis Wirth Experimental School to the Miriam G. Canter Middle School. Miriam G. Canter, my constituent and my friend, died on October 22, 1999. However, her dedication and commitment to her community and the public school system, lives on in the lives of the students at Louis Wirth Experimental School.

This school, located in my district, was founded in 1969 by a group of influential parents and community residents, led by Mrs. Canter. As a parent and long time, proud resident of Chicago's Hyde Park neighborhood, she had a vision for her community's children. She believed they needed a school that would offer modern, flexible educational programs designed to use children's experiences to enhance their learning.

Over the years, Mrs. Canter's vision has been realized. Since its founding, the school has provided enriching educational programs that prepare children for success in high school and beyond. In addition, Mrs. Canter retained an active interest in the Wirth School long after her own children graduated. She served as president of the Parent Teachers Association and remained an active member of the Local School Council under her passing. In fact, her last fight was to get a new gym and lunchroom added to the facility.

So, in a lasting tribute, on October 12, 2000, the community, Local School Council and the Chicago Public School System will dedicate the renaming of the Louis Wirth Elementary School to the Miriam G. Canter Middle School. I stand in total agreement with this action and believe it is a most appropriate way to honor this mother, community leader, and public school advocate.

Truly, her work embodies the spirit of advocacy that will ensure educational excellence in the nation's public schools for our children.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday afternoon, October 28, 2000, I had a family matter to attend to in my district and I was unable to cast votes on two Motions to Instruct the Conferees on H.R. 4577, the Labor-Health and Human Services Appropriations Act for FY2001.

The first Motion to Instruct the Conferees, which passed the House by a vote of 305-18, instructed that the highest level of funding for Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) be enacted.

Mr. Speaker, I fully support this Motion to Instruct the Conferees and had I been present for the vote, I would have voted yes. I have long been a strong supporter of the LIHEAP program. As you know, the LIHEAP program was fully funded in the preliminary conference agreement at the President's requested funding level of \$1.1 billion for fiscal year 2001, plus an additional \$300 million for emergencies. It is my understanding that recent negotiations on H.R. 4577 resulted in an additional \$300 million for LIHEAP, bringing the FY 2001 total to \$1.7 billion. Additionally, Republicans have agreed to advance-fund another \$1.4 billion for FY2002, so that States can begin to plan for next year. The President requested a total of only \$1.1 billion for LIHEAP this year, therefore we are \$600 million over the President's funding request.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I fully support the LIHEAP program and these increased funding levels. Had I been present, I would have voted yes on the Motion to Instruct the Conferees to help my constituents in Chicago and Chicago's South Suburbs cope with rising heating costs and the upcoming winter.

The second Motion to Instruct the Conferees on H.R. 4577 failed to pass the House by a vote of 150-159. This motion would have instructed the Conferees to agree with President Clinton's proposals on classroom size reduction and school construction.

Mr. Speaker, I have long been an advocate of making educating America's children one of our top priorities here in Congress. Preliminary funding levels for H.R. 4577 included more than \$43 billion for federal education funding. This is \$562 million more than the President requested and \$5 billion more than last year. Special Education Grants would be funded at \$6.3 billion, \$1 billion over the President's request. Impact Aid would be funded at \$1.3 billion, \$258 million more than the President's request, and \$78.5 million more than last year. Head Start is increased \$33 million over the President's request bringing total FY01 funding to \$6.3 billion.

Certainly, I believe that education should be a top priority, as should smaller classrooms and neighborhood schools that are not falling apart. Had I been present for the vote, I would have supported the motion to instruct which encourages the conferees to work with the bipartisan proposal on school construction and

efforts being led by Congresswoman NANCY JOHNSON on this issue.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on October 31, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote 585. Rollcall vote No. 585 was on passage of H.J. Res. 121, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H.J. Res. 121.

IN MEMORY AND HONOR OF
DAUNE MARIE WEISS

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, when Andrew called me in Washington and asked me to honor Daune today, I was honored.

In Washington, we still do not have a budget and we are operating on a 24-hour continuing budget resolution—one day at a time—one day at a time.

For Chris and Sarah, Peter, Andrew, Robert Palmbo, the Langestaff, Weiss, and Weber families, and for all of us who knew and loved Daune and Dick, we must take it one day at a time—every day will be a challenge—some days, you feel like you cannot or do not even want to get out of bed, to face another day without Daune—without our loved one.

For my family, we know, we still struggle each day without our B.J.

But like Daune—we must move forward each day with all the confidence and gusto. Daune, the mother, the wife, the teacher, the sister, the friend, the community leader and business woman, showed us, taught us with her "can do" attitude to approach each challenge with enthusiasm, because behind that "Buergermeister" smile there was a strong woman who would not be denied, she was a kind, gentle, loving person—a love that engulfed her family and penetrated throughout the Gaylord community.

I still remember when we were staying at the Holiday Inn, and my sons forgot their swimming suits. Great disappointment was written all over them. Of course, Daune asked them, what was wrong? When our young sons told her their dilemma of having to spend a day at the Holiday Inn without their swimming suits—it just wasn't going to be fun.

Daune just smiled and said to our sons "Come on, follow me" and she marched them back to a storage room with a box full of suits, and sure enough there were two suits that fit the boys. They were thrilled as they ran off to the pool.

When we told our son Ken about the sad news, he used one word to remember Daune by, "Lederhosen."

In 1993, our first Alpenfest parade, Daune made sure we all had the appropriate dress and "Lederhosen," all the way down to the little Alpine hats for our boys, ages 11 and 13.

I told them they did not have to wear the hats, but they had to wear the "Lederhosen"—they did, but only once. I still have my "Lederhosen" and they have taken on a new meaning.

No matter what time I would arrive at the Holiday Inn, it seemed like Daune was always there. Usually it was late at night. I would look "wring out" and Daune would see me—her motherly instincts would take over—she would put her hands on her hips, and through that smile, would sternly ask me why was I not getting enough sleep and when was the last time I ate, and quite frankly, I could not remember, so she would say, "Come on, follow me" and we would go back into the kitchen and she would build me a sandwich, no matter what time it was.

The last time I checked into the Holiday Inn it was late. Dick Bebbell was at the front desk. He learned from Daune and asked if I was hungry, and no offense to Dick Bebbell, but Daune's sandwich had a better touch to it.

By her example, Daune taught us all kindness. That is what made her Holiday Inn staff the best!

For all of us Democrats, from all the campaigns of Irwin, Weiss, STUPAK, all Democrats, we knew we had an ardent supporter, an unending volunteer, and a great friend in Daune Weiss. There may not be a lot of Democrats in Otsego County, but we had Daune and she never let us down!

Daune, you never let us down. As we continue on in life, one day at a time, whether we are working in Washington, DC, Newberry, Gaylord, Moran, Northern Michigan University, Colorado, MSU, or Lake Superior State University, the mother, the sister, the teacher, the businesswoman, our "Buergermeister," now with "angelic" wings will guide us, as we face each day, as we face each challenge. Through Daune's warm, contagious smile, we can do it, we will do it—for Daune, one day at a time.

SHAMBALA WILD ANIMAL PROTECTION ACT WILL REGULATE POSSESSION OF WILD ANIMALS TO PROTECT PUBLIC AND ASSURE ANIMAL WELFARE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, hardly a week goes by without a child or an adult—a member of the family or an innocent neighbor—being injured or even killed by a "pet" lion, tiger, or other wild animal. Owning these wild animals is a serious responsibility, but it is unfortunately a responsibility that is not taken seriously by some people.

In response to this serious problem, Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced H.R. 5057—the Shambala Wild Animal Protection Act. The legislation would amend the Animal Welfare Act to protect public safety by placing restrictions and controls on the personal possession, breeding, import, export, transfer, or sale of protected wild animals such as lions, tigers, leopards, and similar animals. The bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards that must be met to permit personal possession of these wild animals where no

regulation currently exists. The purpose of this legislation is to establish criteria for ownership both to protect the public and to assure that these beautiful animals are treated humanely.

In developing this legislation, Mr. Speaker, I have worked with leaders of the animal sanctuary community who, like me, have been alarmed about the many incidents relating to death and injury resulting from irresponsible possession of wild animals. The principal leader of this effort is Tippi Hedren of the Roar Foundation and the Shambala Preserve in California. Ms. Hedren is the star of Alfred Hitchcock's classic films, *The Birds* and *Marne*, and other films.

The legislation would require a permit for the personal possession of such animals, but any agency or official of the Federal Government or of a state or local government or research facility which is currently regulated under the Animal Welfare Act would not be required to obtain this additional permit. Zoos, animal parks, and wildlife sanctuaries also would not need this additional permit if the facility has been licensed by state or local authorities whose standards meet or exceed the requirements that would be established in bill.

Individuals currently possessing protected wild animals on the effective date of the enactment of this legislation would retain possession if they apply for a permit within one year of the date of the enactment of the legislation. The Secretary of Agriculture through the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service would establish specific personal permitting requirements, as well as housing and care standards for each species covered by the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, a number of our distinguished colleagues have joined me as cosponsors of H.R. 5057, including Mr. ABERCROMBIE of Hawaii, Mr. DEFazio of Oregon, Ms. ESHOO of California, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FILNER of California, Mr. GALLEGLY of California, Mr. KASICH of Ohio, Mr. KLECZKA of Wisconsin, Mr. KUCINICH of Ohio, Ms. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. MORELLA of Maryland, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PALLONE of New Jersey, Mr. PORTER of Illinois, Ms. RIVERS of Michigan, Mr. SHAYS of Connecticut, Mr. STARK of California, and Mr. WAXMAN of California.

This fall, Mr. Speaker, under the sponsorship of my friend and colleague from California, RICHARD POMBO, we introduced H.R. 5360, which would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of federal and state laws that regulate private ownership of these exotic wild animals and would also direct the Secretary to make recommendations to the Congress regarding these matters. We felt that such a study would provide the necessary groundwork to deal effectively and knowledgeably to achieve the goals of H.R. 5057.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that despite the length of time we have spent in session this fall, we have not been able to deal with either the Shambala Wild Animal Protection Act or, at the very least, with the more modest proposal I made with Congressman POMBO in H.R. 5360 to undertake a thorough analysis of existing laws and regulations at the state and federal level and to propose to the Congress ways to deal with the matter of private ownership of these animals.

Mr. Speaker, if my constituents return me to the Congress in the upcoming elections, I intend to pursue this matter in the next session

of the Congress. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in the effort to deal with this serious public safety and animal welfare issue.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SECURITY FOR ALL ACT

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I introduced legislation today to provide important tax deductions to both individuals and businesses who invest in security devices for their property.

Fortunately, during the past several years the rates of property crime have been decreasing nationally. Even then, we still do have a real problem of property crime in this Nation.

Annually, millions of dollars are lost by robberies or thefts to people's homes and businesses. This Congress should do everything it can to encourage crime prevention and protection for law-abiding citizens.

It is for that reason, that I introduced the Security for All Act. My legislation would amend our current Federal Tax Code to provide for deductions to individuals and businesses for the installation of qualified security devices.

According to the FBI's 1999 Uniform Crime Reports, in my hometown of New York City, there were over 40,000 burglaries and over 140,000 larcenies of both personal and commercial property.

Besides the high monetary costs burdened by our society by these crimes, there are the uncounted personal costs of recognizing a stranger came into your home, rifled through your stuff and stole your possessions.

The need for his technology has already affected consumers and businesses. The need for hotels to switch to electronic access control locks to replace traditional key locks was done out of a necessity to protect the consumer and to protect the hotel industry for insurance purposes. In a similar fashion, discounted insurance rates would benefit the homeowner and the small business owner.

We must do everything in our power to stop these criminals, and I view my bill as a solid preventive effort at accomplishing this goal.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COFFEE REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Coffee Regional Medical Center located in Douglas, GA, for receiving the 2000 Georgia Rural Health Association Rural Hospital of the Year Award.

Moving into their new facility in 1998, Coffee Regional Medical Center is serving our community by promoting health and delivering health related services. Furthermore, this new facility has enabled Coffee Regional Medical Center to reduce operating expenses and increase profitability. This new facility has become a source of pride for the citizens of Coffee county, and I want to congratulate them on their accomplishments.

The Rural Hospital of the Year Award is given on the merits of demonstrated excellence in service and organization and can be viewed as a model institution for others.

Furthermore, I want to congratulate George Heck, President and CEO, as well as the entire staff of the Coffee Regional Medical Center for excelling in efficiency, quality of care, community support, volunteer programs, and relevance to the rural community of Coffee County. I wish them all continued success in serving the people of Coffee County, GA.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district on Monday, October 30. The following indicates how I would have voted had I been present.

For rollcall vote No. 577, I would have voted "aye."

For rollcall vote No. 578, I would have voted "aye."

For rollcall vote No. 579, I would have voted "nay."

For rollcall vote No. 580, I would have voted "nay."

For rollcall vote No. 581, I would have voted "aye."

For rollcall vote No. 582, I would have voted "nay."

For rollcall vote No. 583, I would have voted "aye."

A TRIBUTE TO SID YATES

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Sid Yates was an exemplary democrat. I have never met anyone who did a better job of helping the citizens of this country govern ourselves. Sid Yates belied the view that passion about issues and civility towards people were somehow inconsistent. He cared deeply about a broad range of issues, and knew a good deal about all of them because he was a man of deep learning and high intelligence. But he never let either his knowledge or his commitment interfere with the respect he showed to others, and his interaction with his Congressional colleagues was, as I have said, a model of how government should be carried out in a democracy.

Others will be describing his extraordinarily effective advocacy of the arts, an advocacy that meant so much because it came from someone who was himself deeply appreciative of the value of culture to the quality of human life. We knew him as well as a dedicated defender of our common natural heritage, embodied in our parks, and of his fierce defense of civil liberties and racial fairness. I want to talk here about one particularly important aspect of his work that did not get a great deal of publicity, because he did not want it to, but which was of great significance in this nation.

For all of the years that I served in Congress until he retired. Sid Yates was the sen-

ior Jewish Member of the House in point of service—as well as in other ways of an intangible sort. He presided regularly over an informal Caucus of Jewish Members on issues that were of particular importance and often of great sensitivity. During the period that Sid performed this role, there were efforts in our society to drive wedges between Jewish and African American Members of the House, as people sought to drive those wedges between our two communities elsewhere. Many of us on both sides worked hard to prevent this from happening, and no one was more important in our success in this regard than Sid Yates. Sometimes the important accomplishments of a person are the things that he or she kept from happening, as much as the things he or she caused to happen. In Sid Yates' case, among the towering monuments that this great man left us is his leadership role in frustrating the efforts of those who would have set Jewish and African American Members of Congress quarrel over the fate of negotiations in the Middle East, over the foreign aid bill, over affirmative action and other important issues. I am very proud that throughout my service we have remained largely united in defense of important steps towards justice in our nation and in the world, and Sid Yates' important role in this should be acknowledged.

Mr. Speaker there are people whom one admires, but whom one does not necessarily want as a seatmate on a long plane ride. Sid Yates was a wonderful man who did great things for society, and was a delight to be with, listen to and learn from. We miss him greatly.

TRIBUTE TO RAMON B. PRICE

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to Mr. Ramon B. Price, who passed on Friday, September 29, 2000. While Ramon was the youngest brother of Chicago's late mayor Harold Washington, Ramon was better known as a great costume designer, painter, sculptor, illustrator, historian, educator, and ambassador of Afro-American Art, who devoted his life to the service of his community.

Ramon Betrell Price was born on July 18, 1930 in Chicago, Illinois. He earned a Bachelor's Degree in Art Education from the School of the Art Institute, and went on to receive a Master's Degree at Indiana University.

From the beginning of his career, Ramon had been engaged in education. His early career in education not only helped him develop his passion for art, but encouraged his enthusiasm for public service. After his honorable discharge from the Marine Corps, Ramon spent the next 17 years teaching art at various High Schools, and colleges, in and around Chicago.

In 1973, Ramon began his tenure as Chief Curator of the DuSable Museum of African American History—the oldest museum of African American History in the nation.

In an effort to create an exchange of ideas, and culture, Ramon traveled extensively on behalf of the DuSable. Not long before his passing, he led a group of artists and patrons to the Festival del Caribe in Santiago, Cuba.

Ramon regularly traveled to Africa, and to Bahia, Brazil, where he worked closely with the "Sisterhood of Boa Morte," a sorority which traces its origins back to the time of slavery. He was also a co-founder of both the Afro-American Artist Round Table (AVAR); and the Artists for Senhora Vadente's Settlement House in Salvador de Behai, Brazil.

Ramon worked on many projects, assisting anyone who asked. When his friends needed assistance, support or guidance, Ramon was always one on which they could depend. To Ramon, art was inexorably linked to education. This philosophy is most beautifully, and poignantly expressed through his own words: "Art, in its broadest sense, is a culmination of all human experiences. If one is faithful to the idea that art is essentially a means of communication, then the artist as teacher is as he should be. This is especially important to me in relation to my art and its most immediate audience . . . my black brothers and sisters." Ramon was a true gentleman and scholar; and he will truly be missed.

HONORING KARAN MACKEY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Karan Mackey for her 22 years of dedicated service to the people of Lake County, California. Ms. Mackey is retiring on January 2, 2001 from a distinguished 16-year career as a member of the Lake County Board of Supervisors.

Karen Mackey was raised in the Sacramento area and has resided in Lake County for over 25 years. Prior to commencing elected service, her professional background was in youth counseling, casework, adult volunteer programs, and senior center development.

Karan Mackey's career in public service began with the Lakeport City Council where she was first elected in 1978. Not long afterwards Ms. Mackey was selected to serve as Mayor of Lakeport City and did so for two terms. In 1984 she was elected to her first term on the Lake County Board of Supervisors representing the Fourth Supervisorial District. She served several terms and attained major leadership positions that included Vice Chair and Chair of the Board of Supervisors (BOS), California State Association of Counties representative for the BOS, Chair of the Clear Lake Resource Management Committee, BOS representative to the Redwood Empire Association, BOS representative on the North Coast Emergency Services Joint Powers Authority, and numerous other committees and advisory groups.

Ms. Mackey has been a tireless representative of the Fourth Supervisorial District. As spokesperson for Lake County's largest agricultural district has she has been a steadfast advocate of farming issues. Ms. Mackey was also instrumental in seeking out and securing funding for jail construction, a critical district issue. Other important district issues to which she has distinguished herself include water quality (including the Basin 2000 project), flood protection, transportation, seniors, economic development, enhancement of the Clear Lake Fishery, and public safety.

In addition to her considerable public successes, Ms. Mackey has been a dedicated wife and mother. She is married to Hugh Mackey and the two have four children: London, Chelsey, Cody and Tad.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my great honor to represent Ms. Karan Mackey first as her State Senator and now as her Congressman. Clearly, her life has been one of great public service, dedication and commitment. For these reasons, it is necessary that we honor this woman for her distinguished service to the people of Lake County, California.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHRISTIAN
FAITH BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as Christian Faith Baptist Church of Raleigh, North Carolina celebrates its 10th Anniversary, let me congratulate the members of the congregation and their pastor, the Rev. Dr. David C. Forbes, Sr. for their dedicated work in serving the emotional and spiritual needs of Raleigh residents. I also want to recognize Sister Gladys Graves and Sister Delores Steele for their leadership in making the celebration a success.

Since Christian Faith Baptist Church was founded on February 18, 1990, your distinguished pastor and congregation have exemplified the very best in humanity through a common commitment to the Christian faith. That's why it is altogether fitting that you chose these simple words as your anniversary theme: "Remembering God's Call, Rejoicing in God's Faithfulness and Re-committing to God's Work." Christian Faith Baptist Church has lived by these words for the past ten years.

I commend you on your immense contributions during these past 10 years. Those sixty-five kindred souls, who came together at Roberts Park Center on Sunday, February 18, 1990, are a celebration of His provision in church growth and discipleship. Now, as a closely-knit church family with over five hundred disciples working diligently to support twenty-eight ministries, the established discipleship and service has been firmly established as the focus of Christian Faith Baptist Church.

Let me again offer my sincere congratulations on this, your 10th Anniversary Celebration.

"CUBA FOR KIDS" TEACHES
CHILDREN ABOUT CUBAN HISTORY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on November 12, 2000 the Cuba for Kids Foundation will celebrate the official launch of "Cuba for Kids," a bilingual book dedicated to stimulating in children an interest in Cuba and Cuban history.

"Cuba for Kids" is a children's book which explains some of Cuba's most significant his-

torical periods, teaches important historical lessons, and recounts many of the unique social and political figures in Cuban history.

Unveiled by the non-profit Cuba for Kids Foundation, "Cuba for Kids" is the product of a collaboration by noted scholars, psychologists, and social workers, including Dr. Jaime Suchlicki, Director of the University of Miami's Institute of Cuban and Cuban-American studies.

Founded by a group of young professionals and led by Dr. Ismael Roque-Velasco, author of "Cuba for Kids," the Cuba for Kids Foundation is dedicated to promoting Cuban heritage, and arousing in younger generations an interest and appreciation of Cuban culture and history.

As a former school administrator, and the mother of two school age girls, I am hopeful that parents, grandparents, and teachers will find "Cuba for Kids" a useful tool in making Cuba's dynamic culture and history accessible to children.

Noted artists including actor Andy Garcia, and musicians Gloria and Emilio Estefan have described "Cuba for Kids" as an essential document in educating our children on Cuba's beautiful heritage, as well as a beautiful way to keep Cuba and its history alive in the hearts of children.

I wish to add my voice to those community leaders in Miami such as Jon Secada, Christina Saralegui, Celia Cruz, and Arturo Sandoval who are taking part in the ceremonial launching of "Cuba for Kids."

I also wish to specifically congratulate Dr. Ismael Roque-Velasco, and men and women at the Cuba for Kids Foundation, on the release of this wonderful new book.

IN MEMORY OF JOSEPH
DONNELLY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sense of personal loss but also enduring respect and admiration that I come before my Colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to the memory of Joe Donnelly.

Joe Donnelly was a journalist. The long-time editor and co-publisher of the Indiana Gazette in Indiana, Pennsylvania, he recently passed away at the age of 76. However these statements of fact do not begin to describe or define the man or the impact his life had on his profession and his community. His departure leaves at once both a gaping hole and an enduring legacy in the region served by the newspaper he and his late wife Lucilla published for years under the hundred-year-old daily header: "The Gazette wants to be the friend of every man, the promulgator of all that's right, and a welcome guest in the home."

That phrase could describe Joe Donnelly, the man, as well. In an age when national newspapers increasingly come under influences that are often negative and at odds with the ideals of journalistic ethics and objective reporting, Joe Donnelly remained a positive force not only through his leadership of a venerable publishing operation but through the examples he set every day in his community in-

volvement. He was extremely well respected by his colleagues both for his ethics and his management style. And, acknowledged for his active involvement in civics and his church, he once received the Benemerenti Award from Pope Paul VI in person.

It is probably no accident that the same town that produced an American hero like Jimmy Stewart also produced a man like Joe Donnelly, a Marine combat veteran of two wars. His long list of interests, awards and achievements indicate a tireless pillar of American values, which he certainly was. In his church, his town, and his family life, he set an example that will continue to influence the values of the generations who follow him. A colleague at the Gazette recalled him, "He came up the long way, from the bottom and really worked hard at it." The journalistic legacy of Joe Donnelly lives on in his son and daughters, who continue to run the Gazette even as they raise his four grandchildren. The broader lessons of the importance of hard work, of giving of oneself to church and community, and of humility, are what we can all take from the memory of this unique American.

Joe, we miss you and we thank you. Good-bye, Marine.

INTRODUCTION OF CORRECTED
VERSION OF DEMOCRATIC MEDI-
CARE AND MEDICAID GIVE-
BACKS BILL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Representative DINGELL and myself, we are re-introducing today the Democratic version of the Medicare and Medicaid give-backs bill, that includes the provisions in the House-passed bill of Thursday, October 26th plus the beneficiary and provider improvements requested by the President and detailed in the Administration's veto letter of October 17th.

Yesterday, a version of this bill was introduced (H.R. 5601), but because of mechanical problems in the electronic transmission of the bill, a number of errors occurred.

When considering the Democratic position on how to improve the Medicare, Medicaid, and S-CHIP programs, please refer to the bill introduced today H.R. 5612, not to H.R. 5601.

IN HONOR OF ELLEN COKINOS ON
THE OCCASION OF HER RECEIV-
ING THE DIRECTOR OF THE FED-
ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA-
TION'S COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP
AWARD

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Ellen Cokinos, Founder and Executive Director of Houston's Children's Assessment Center, on the occasion of her receiving the Director's Community Leadership Award from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Ellen Cokinos, through her leadership and unwavering commitment to protect the most defenseless in our

community—children, deserves to be held up as a national role model.

For nearly a decade, Ellen Cokinos and the Children's Assessment Center have conducted a "quite revolution" in the treatment of child sexual abuse. Under Ellen Cokinos' direction, the Children's Assessment Center has set the standard for creating child-friendly intervention systems for sexually abused children by developing a comprehensive, coordinated team approach that draws from both the public and private sector. Ellen Cokinos has led a movement to change the way government agencies deal with sexually abused children by instituting a multi-disciplinary approach to the prevention, assessment, investigation, and treatment of child sexual abuse.

An internationally-recognized expert in her field, Ellen Cokinos deserves praise for her role in educating the larger community about violence prevention through establishing programs to foster greater awareness of child sexual abuse. I have had the great privilege of working with Ellen Cokinos on initiatives to promote the health and safety of Houston's children. The impact of the Children's Assessment Center, Ellen Cokinos' brainchild, reaches well beyond the more than 38,000 children it has served. This award is recognition of the invaluable contribution Ellen Cokinos has made to bringing about a fundamental change in how abused children are treated.

Mr. Speaker, as one who has worked closely with Ellen Cokinos, I know what she is a child advocate without equal and one of our community's great leaders. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pleasure to honor Ellen Cokinos, on the occasion of her receiving the FBI's Director's Community Leadership Award.

MEDICARE, MEDICAID, AND SCHIP
BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT AND
PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as we continue to consider the fate of the tax bill passed by the House of Representatives last week, I would implore the President not to veto this bill. As you know, this package includes the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 that provides much needed relief from the unintended consequences of the Balanced Budget Act of 1977 to a variety of Medicare providers including: hospitals, nursing homes, home health agencies, hospice services, and Medicare+Choice.

Among the various provisions included in the Medicare relief portion of this package aimed at improving the quality of care our nation's seniors depend on, I would like to call your attention to an important public health issues that is in the Medicare relief portion of this package. We have all heard from our nation's hospitals about the unintended consequences of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and it's effect on their ability to provide a variety of services to their patients. One area that has been hard hit is hospitals' ability to treat patients with state-of-the-art blood

products. In testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health, the American Hospital Association specifically cited the costs associated with blood as one of the reasons that Congress should restore the full market basket index.

Patient access to a safe and adequate blood supply is a national health priority and has been recognized by members of this body, the American public, and the nation's public health leaders. Yet, many of us have heard from the American Red Cross, America's Blood Centers, and the American Association of Blood Banks over the past year about hospitals having trouble affording new, innovative blood therapies that help to ensure that the nation's blood supply is safe for patients. Additional funding is needed if we are going to remain committed to providing the safest blood supply possible.

The blood banking and transfusion medicine communities are constantly working to assure that safety improvements for blood are implemented as soon as they become available. Two recent initiatives have been introduced to increase the safety of the blood supply—Nucleic Acid Testing and leukoreduction. Nucleic acid testing allows for early detection of infectious diseases (such as HIV and hepatitis C (HCV)) in blood by detecting the genetic material of viruses. Leukoreduction, the removal of leukocytes (white cells) from blood components can reduce the frequency and severity of complications from transfusions. Unfortunately these new screening protocols significantly increase the cost of blood products. Nucleic Acid Testing and Leukoreduction increase the cost of blood products by over 40 percent for both hospitals and blood banks.

Our Nation's nonprofit blood collection centers operate in the same managed care environment as our hospitals. While volunteers freely give the gift of blood, our nonprofit blood centers must recover the cost associated with providing a safe, state-of-the-art product. This includes the cost associated with collecting, testing processing, storing, and distributing blood for patients in need.

Nonprofit blood centers pass these charges onto hospitals, which, in turn, must get timely and adequate reimbursement for these life-saving and life-enhancing products. Unfortunately, the current system by which the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) determined hospital inpatient reimbursement rates does not account for these new and improved safety measures in a timely manner.

The Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act directs HCFA and MedPAC to review how hospitals are reimbursed for blood and to make the necessary changes to provide for fair and timely reimbursement. While those studies will not be complete, nor will the recommendations be acted upon during the current fiscal year, we must act now to ensure that patients are receiving the safest possible blood products.

The American Hospital Association along with the American Red Cross, America's Blood Centers, and the American Association of Blood Banks have all recognized the importance of this legislation. By restoring the full inflationary update to the Market Basket Index for hospitals, Congress is providing the nation's hospitals and blood centers with the means to afford new blood therapies and to ensure that patients are treated with the safest possible products.

HONORING TOBY ROSENBLATT

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, Toby Rosenblatt is a remarkable individual we are fortunate to have in our San Francisco midst. He has accomplished extraordinary feats in various roles and over many years of public service to the community.

Toby was honored today by Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt for his outstanding work to preserve the scenic and recreational lands of our Golden Gate National Parks in the San Francisco Bay Area. He has made an immense and indelible contribution to our natural landscape. The San Francisco community joins the Department of Interior in congratulating Toby on this special recognition to a most deserving individual.

One of the highlights of this lifetime of accomplishment is Toby's leadership to return Crissy Field, a former World War II airstrip, to historic wetlands along the Presidio's window to the Bay. This is a phenomenal accomplishment—to bring the resources, talent and energy together in a great success that reverberates for the entire Bay Area Community, as well as for all of our national parks.

As Chairman of the Golden Gate National Parks Association (GGNPA), Toby has led the successful drive to bring over \$50 million in private donations to this spectacular project. By engaging the public in this effort, Toby had sparked a new awareness in the importance of our national parks and has led the way in forging the most successful public-private partnership in the history of the National Park Service. As the Secretary's citation notes: Under Toby's leadership at the GGNPA, "the Parks Association has become a national leader of NPS friends groups . . ." with contributions totaling over \$50 million, "the largest of any individual friends group."

In addition to serving as the volunteer Chairman of the GGNPA, Toby also wears the hat of Chairman of the Presidio Trust. In this capacity, he has led the Trust in preserving the Presidio's integrity as a national park and in meeting the goal set by Congress to reduce costs.

On behalf of our community, I extend my congratulations to Toby for this well-deserved honor, and also to his wife, Sally, and their sons Jamie and Adam.

Toby has served as the epicenter for many great accomplishments at the GGNPA and the Presidio and we look forward to his continued leadership in our community on behalf of our national parks.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID M. EVANS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on October 4, a man of great knowledge, talent and dignity passed away. David Meredith Evans was an officer in the Foreign Service, serving his country in that capacity from 1963 until 1995. He was 64 years of age. I came to know him

during his last assignment before retiring, when he served as the Senior Adviser on the staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, better known to us as the Helsinki Commission.

I was Chairman of the Helsinki Commission at the time and relied heavily on his expertise in the early 1990s, when the former Soviet Union and the countries of East-Central Europe were in a state of transition and, in some cases, turmoil. With the Cold War coming to a close, it was a challenge for many foreign policy experts to understand the new world into which we were heading. David, however, had a keen sense of where things were heading, both in terms of the wonderful possibilities and of the dangerous obstacles that stood in the way. Thanks in large part to him, the Helsinki Commission played a prominent role during that period: observing the first multi-party elections countries from the Warsaw Pact held in at least four decades; organizing congressional delegations to these countries to learn firsthand what was happening; attending meetings of what is now the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to raise concerns about human rights violations in particular; and overseeing the drafting of Commission reports which helped educate policy-makers about what needed to be done.

David Evans had a strong background in Soviet and East European affairs going back to his education at Harvard University and his tours at the U.S. embassies in Moscow, Belgrade and Warsaw. He had focused considerably on economic and trade issues, and he understood early on that the entrepreneurial spirit and free market, not the collectivism and central planning of communism, were what the people in these countries needed. He further understood that this could not happen without the development of democracy, and he became a committed human rights advocate. Indeed, the Commission's first encounters with David Evans were during OSCE negotiations on economic, scientific and environmental questions. Rather than pushing generic "international cooperation" in these areas, he pushed for improved human contacts through developing the tourist industry; he criticized the Soviets for taking action against scientists like Andrei Sakharov who expressed independent political views; he promoted the right of environmental activists in the Soviet Union and East-Central Europe to raise their concerns without being punished by the state.

David also had a particular expertise on Yugoslav affairs, and while the violent demise of Yugoslavia beginning in 1991 had a strong affect on all of us, it brought him a personal anguish. He spoke the language fluently, traveled there frequently with the Commission staff and worked tirelessly to make us aware of what was happening and why. He was in Sarajevo in March 1992, when the city was first surrounded by Serb militants, and got a glimpse of the nightmare that Bosnia and its capital would have to endure one month later and the more than three years thereafter.

I worked mostly with David, however, in dealing with the break-up of the Soviet Union and the emergence of new countries about which we knew little. I can remember mostly his seriousness of purpose combined with a good sense of humor. Among other things, he introduced us all to the word "gefuffle," his description of a scene of chaotic confrontation where people are shouting at each other. And,

as I said, he was a man of great dignity. He was, for example, generally conservative and formal in his attire. Still, he would travel to some of the muddiest, dustiest, dilapidated places in Europe without hesitation in order to carry out the Helsinki Commission's mandate.

In the five years he was with the Helsinki Commission, the staff truly appreciated his presence and sense of purpose. They could rely on him to provide the direction and judgment needed to carry out their tasks. They could also count on his support for their efforts to promote human rights when those from other branches of government or countries sought to minimize human rights in international relations. Many of the same staff are still at the Commission, and kept in touch with him in his retirement. Indeed, he continued his activism during this period, working to preserve country estates and museums throughout Russia.

Along with his wonderful family, friends, fellow foreign service officers and Commission staff, I will miss David Evans and will always remember and value his advise and presence while at the Helsinki Commission. He was, Mr. Speaker, an American who dedicated his life to representing his country and the ideals on which it is based, and I am grateful to have known him.

MINORITY HEALTH AND HEALTH
DISPARITIES RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2000

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1880. This bill, the "Health Care Fairness Act" will improve the health of minority populations including Hispanics, African Americans, Native Americans, Alaska Natives and Asian-Americans. I am a cosponsor of H.R. 3250, the House companion to S. 1880. Mr. Speaker, as you know, minority communities suffer disproportionately from many health problems and have higher mortality rates than whites for many treatable health conditions. They also continue to suffer from inequities in the U.S. health care system.

The legislation that is on the House floor today will increase federal commitment to biomedical research on minority health and will improve health related data collection on minorities. This legislation will implement demonstration projects that address bias in the health care system that adversely impact minority populations and will establish pilot projects in medical schools to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities. This bill will also make grants available for the development of health care education curriculum and for continuing health education professional development. Another important aspect of this bill is that it will elevate the Office of Minority Health to a Center of Research on Minority Health at NIH. The Center will conduct and support basic and clinical research, training, the dissemination of health information, and other programs with respect to minority health.

Mr. Speaker, more needs to be done in our country to address the disparities in healthcare for minorities. The Health Care Fairness Act is

a step in the right direction and I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

THE RIGHT TO KNOW ACT OF 2000

HON. TOM A. COBURN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, a young woman visits a health clinic. She consults with a nurse, undergoes a series of tests and exams and then is sent home with a clean bill of health. She is not, however, perfectly healthy. She is infected with HIV. The clinic tested her, without her knowledge, and never told her the results. Because she was never told, she has been denied medical treatment that would have kept her healthy. Because she is never told, she unknowingly places others at risk for contracting the disease, including her husband and children. And because she is never told, her life is prematurely cut short and she dies from AIDS.

At 51 clinics across the country, the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is financing such a project. As a practicing physician, I find this to be highly unethical and appalling. In essence, government scientists have reduced men and women to bacteria in a Petri dish, disposal subjects for experimentation.

Because the CDC has failed to properly monitor the HIV epidemic with the same reliable reporting system used to track every other disease, the agency implemented these so called serosurveillance, or "blind", studies to determine the size and demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The director of research at the Pediatric AIDS Foundation in California, Arthur Amman, has compared the CDC's blind testing to the notorious Tuskegee study that followed 400 black Alabama sharecroppers infected with syphilis in order to observe the disease's progression. Begun in the early 1930s, the Tuskegee 'experiment' financed by the Public Health Service, continued until 1972 despite the fact that treatment became available in the 1940s.

Likewise, the CDC's 'blind' HIV testing began in the 1980s and continues today even though medical treatment for HIV is now available.

Of those found to be HIV-positive through these government funded tests, up to 90 percent did not themselves receive an HIV test at some clinics according to the CDC's own data. That means at these locations, nine out of ten individuals that the CDC diagnosed as infected, were never told they are infected with a terminal and contagious disease.

The CDC rationalizes these 'blinde' tests by conducting the surveys in facilities which offer counseling and voluntary HIV testing to all patients. Regardless of whether testing is or is not otherwise available, it is criminal that anyone diagnosed with a life threatening, contagious disease is not told and is instead allowed to die and infect others. It is even more despicable that those charged with protecting the public's health are running this program.

The Right to Know Act will prohibit the CDC, or any other federal agency, from conducting or supporting such an unethical practice. It will

require that whenever an HIV test is conducted using federal funds that every reasonable effort is made to find and disclose to the tested individuals the results, together with appropriate counseling. Never again should anyone ever be denied the knowledge of an HIV diagnosis or the medical care that can save their lives.

I am hopeful that Congress in the remainder of the 106th Congress will include this life saving proposal in an appropriate legislative vehicle headed to the President's desk.

COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WILMER EYE INSTITUTE AT JOHNS HOPKINS

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Wilmer Eye Institute at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, Maryland. The Institute celebrated its 75th anniversary in April of this year and is known throughout the world for its outstanding staff and exceptional care that is delivered at the facility.

The Wilmer Eye Institute has been designated as the best overall department of ophthalmology in the country. This distinction marks the fifth consecutive year that it has received this honor. This is the first year that Wilmer has been designated best in all categories by the Ophthalmology Times, which includes best overall, best research, best clinical, and best residency. The fact that it is the only department to be given such recognition by a peer survey of department chairmen and directors of residency programs across the United States makes this an even greater honor.

The Wilmer Institute has an interesting history. Back in the 1920's, Mrs. Aida Breckenridge, who suffered from glaucoma, was treated by Dr. William Holland Wilmer. To show her gratitude Mrs. Breckenridge persuaded 700 other grateful patients to build an eye hospital to honor him. Through her efforts \$3.7 million was raised and the Wilmer Eye Institute was dedicated in 1929. It was the first eye hospital to combine patient care with teaching and research.

Since it was founded, the Institute has made many significant contributions throughout the years. In 1947, physicians on staff at Wilmer were responsible for writing the textbook on the subject of Neuroophthalmology and are still considered to be the authority on this subject.

I would like to mention several major achievements made by Wilmer Institute to correct diseases that impair eye sight. In 1956, scientists at Wilmer discovered that excess oxygen in incubators causes retinal damage in many premature infants. This discovery resulted in a dramatic decrease in the number of blind preemies.

Then, in 1979, the Dana Center under the auspices of Wilmer opened the first and only preventive ophthalmology center in the United States. The Center has been instrumental in saving the sight of millions of people all over the world. The Dana Center can list among its many accomplishments the following discoveries by its researchers; overexposure to ultra-

violet light from the sun significantly increases the risk of developing cataracts; demonstrated the link between smoking and cataracts; found that glaucoma strikes African-Americans at five times rate of white Americans, and are developing more effective screening techniques for this disease; and the Center was also instrumental in leading to the development of the first safe drug to treat and control river blindness.

Perhaps one of the most meaningful discoveries made by its researchers occurred in 1983 when Vitamin A capsules were given to children in developing countries to prevent blindness. Another benefit of this discovery was a 30 percent drop in the death rate among these children.

The Wilmer researchers continued to make other noteworthy discoveries throughout the 1980s. In 1987, the Institute developed one of the most effective eye drops to treat the eye pressure caused by glaucoma. Cornea surgeons at Wilmer successfully used excimer laser energy to erase scars on the cornea which delayed and in some cases eliminated the need for a transplant.

These are but a few of the many, many contributions that have been made since the founding of the Wilmer Institute 75 years ago. I believe we all owe Mrs. Breckenridge our gratitude for her keen insight and tireless efforts to promote the establishment of this premiere eye institute.

Mr. Speaker, I can't speak highly enough about the Wilmer Institute which is responsible for preventing the loss of sight of millions of people around the world. It is precisely for this reason that it is regarded as the best eye hospital in the world by doctors surveyed in the U.S. News and Report. It has proven time and time again that it is on cutting edge when it comes to treatment of eye disorders. I'm not surprised the first ophthalmic genetic center in the United States was established at Wilmer.

The leading causes of blindness are cataracts, infection, diabetes, macular degeneration, and glaucoma. In the words of Dr. Morton Goldberg, Chairman of the Wilmer Eye Institute, "My prognosis for the future of eye care and eye research is higher than it ever has been." This type of optimism from the number one ophthalmology institution in the country should be very comforting for every individual who has a history of eye disease in his or her family.

Many of us here in Congress have had first hand experience with being treated at the Wilmer Institute and know that it has and will continue to do an outstanding job in caring for its patients. Let me offer my congratulations and best wishes to the staff for their years of hardwork and dedication. Congratulations to the Wilmer Institute at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, Maryland as they celebrate their 75th anniversary this year.

GENETIC ENGINEERING: A TECHNOLOGY AHEAD OF THE SCIENCE AND PUBLIC POLICY?

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, genetically engineered (GE) food is and should be con-

troversial. However, one voice has tended to dominate official discourse on the subject—that of the agri-business industry. These corporations and their paid public relations spokespersons have claimed: that GE food is identical to foods bred by selective (traditional) breeding; GE food is safe; GE food is associated with good environmental practices; and GE food will cure world hunger. Federal regulators have largely left these claims unchallenged, permitting the industry to introduce GE food rapidly and widely without producing scientific evidence to back their claims.

The public is skeptical. There is a growing popular movement that is critical of GE food promises and suspicious of its industry proponents. In other countries, consumers have flatly rejected GE food, and opposition to GE food is growing in this country. I believe that GE food is an example of a radically new technology, the massive commercialization of which has out-paced science and public policy.

In this article, I wish to examine the industry's claims and scrutinize federal actions. I will then present alternatives.

IS GE FOOD JUST LIKE TRADITIONAL FOOD?

There are significant and obvious differences between the genesis of traditional food and the manufacturing of GE food. Scientists note that conventional breeders rely on processes that occur in nature (such as sexual and asexual reproduction) to develop new plants. By contrast, genetic engineers use "gene guns" and bacteria among other methods to forcibly insert or "smuggle" foreign genetic material into a plant or animal. Genetic engineers also use genetic elements such as viruses which "turn on" the foreign genes in the new host organism as well as genes for antibiotic resistance that mark which cells have accepted the foreign genetic material.

Conventional breeders are bound by species boundaries that allow them to transfer genetic material only between related or closely related species. By contrast, the very purpose of genetic engineering is to allow scientists to transfer genes from completely unrelated life forms, creating such concoctions as corn that exudes toxins found in soil bacteria or tobacco that glows due to the insertion into its genome or a firefly gene.

Scientists warn that genetic engineers cannot always accurately predict the outcome of their experiments. Many scientists argue that the genetic engineering process is inherently unpredictable and that genetic engineers are operating with incomplete knowledge about how genes interact with each other and with their external environment. While genetic engineers can with some precision locate and isolate a trait or gene to be inserted, they cannot control with any precision where that gene will be inserted into the host plant or how it will interact with other genes in the host plant. The new gene may disrupt the function or regulation of a plant's existing genes.

Field trials and lab research have documented the unpredictable nature of GE plants. In a 1990 study, scientists attempted to suppress the multiple colors of petunia flowers by turning off pigment genes in the plant. Researchers predicted that all the engineered flowers would be the same color. The flowers, however varied in terms of the amount of color in their flowers and in the pattern of color in individual flowers. Some flowers also changed color as the season changed.

The unpredictability of GE crops was further highlighted in 1997, when farmers growing GE cotton reported that the plants had stunted growth, deformed root systems and produced malformed cotton bolls.

IS GE FOOD SAFE?

Despite endless reassurances by biotechnology companies and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that GE food is safe to eat, several concerns have arisen. Genetic engineering has the potential to introduce new allergens and toxins into food, increase levels of natural toxins, reduce the nutritional quality of food and increase the rate of antibiotic resistance in bacteria. Yet, our experience with GE crops is limited. They have only been growing on a wide scale for five years and, consequently, have only been part of the American diet for the same amount of time. The long-term consequences of a diet of GE food are therefore unknown. To date, not a single peer-reviewed study has been conducted on the long-term consequences for humans of eating a diet of GE food. Moreover, without segregation and labeling protections in place to inform consumers about what they are eating, it will be difficult to pinpoint and monitor whether the presence of GE material in food products is impacting human health.

The lack of long-term safety studies has correctly led the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to not approve Starlink corn for human consumption because of concerns with potential allergens. Unfortunately, this corn was found in Taco Bell taco shells found on our grocery stores. Kraft, the maker of these taco shells, recalled 2.5 million boxes of these contaminated shells.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH GE FOOD

Despite claims that GE crops will help the environment, to date, the main focus of biotechnology has been to generate herbicide resistant crops and pest and disease resistant crops—crops that encourage more intensive use of pesticides. The failure of GE to move agriculture in a more sustainable direction is a serious threat to the environment.

Equally serious is the threat of genetic pollution which is potentially irreversible. Studies are revealing that predictions of gene flow, harm to beneficial insects, insect resistance, and the possibility that GE crops could become weeds are already coming true. Early experiments showed that pollen from GE herbicide resistant canola could spread to their wild relatives—radish plants—in nearby fields, highlighting the possibility of new “superweeds.” More recently, a Canadian farmer, who had planted three different GE herbicide-tolerant crops, reported that a canola plant in his field was resistant to the three different herbicides. Cross pollination by GE crops has contaminated organic crops, in one instance forcing an organic tortilla manufacturer to recall 80,000 bags of tortilla chips. The threat of cross pollination has also prevented organic farmers from planting certain crops in some parts of the country.

Numerous studies have shown the potential fallout of transgenic “insect-resistant” crops on the environment. Both lab and field studies have confirmed that pollen from B.t. corn is lethal to monarch butterfly larvae. Swiss entomologists have found that lacewings and lady bugs are negatively impacted when they feed on organisms that have ingested the GE corn. Research undertaken at the New York University shows that contrary to expectation, B.t.

toxins bind to soil particles and can persist in the soil for up to 250 days. These toxins have been shown to harm soil microorganisms that break down organic matter.

Given that half of our cotton crop and nearly one-third of our corn crop are GE “insect resistant” varieties, it is alarming that such studies were not conducted earlier, underscoring the fact that the experiment with GE crops is taking place in farmers’ fields and on consumer plates rather than in controlled, laboratory settings.

Insect resistance to the B.t. toxin poses a serious threat for organic farmers who use the toxin in a natural spray as part of an integrated pest management scheme. A study published in *Science* found that a common pest of cotton was able to build up resistance to insect resistant varieties very quickly. If the toxin is rendered useless, organic farmers will be deprived of an essential tool.

Not content with simply engineering food crops, biotechnology companies are introducing new test tube “products.” GE engineered salmon that are close to commercialization may be able to “outcompete” wild salmon in reproduction and further deplete this endangered species. Genetically engineered trees are also in the product line and may introduce ecological threats to our national forests.

CAN BIOTECH FEED THE WORLD?

There is no question that the nations of the world must take action to stop global hunger. It is a travesty that 800 million people go hungry each day. Biotech proponents argue that genetic engineering is the solution to the problem because it will increase crop yields to feed a growing population. A techno-fix, however, ignores the root causes of hunger.

Hunger persists today despite the fact that increases in food production during the past 35 years have outstripped the world’s population growth by 16 percent. Indeed, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization recently stated that growth in agriculture will continue to outstrip world population growth. The Institute for Food Policy notes that there is no relationship between the prevalence of hunger in a given country and its population. The real causes of hunger are poverty, inequality and lack of access. Too many people are too poor to buy the food that is available (but poorly distributed) or lack the land and resources to grow it themselves.

The much heralded “Green Revolution” was an example of the failure of new technology applied to farming to reduce hunger. Using the technology, developing countries significantly increased crop yields, but they nevertheless failed to eliminate hunger, because they failed to address the root social and economic causes of hunger. Furthermore, the Green Revolution exacerbated poverty and social inequality. It favored larger, wealthier farmers who could afford the new high yielding crop varieties and the chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation systems that accompanied them. Left behind were poorer farmers unable to afford such inputs. In the meantime, the heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides generated resistant pests and degraded the fertility of the soil, undermining the very basis for future production.

The growing use of patents to “protect” biotechnology innovations also threatens subsistence farmers in the developing world and could exacerbate hunger. Patents have been

taken out on plants, animals, bacteria as well as genes, cells and body parts. Sanctioned and imposed by the global trading system, this “commodification of life” has allowed multinational companies to patent staple crops in developing countries such as yellow beans in Mexico, South Asian basmati rice as well as medicinal herbs, livestock and marine species. Such a predatory system threatens to enable companies to maximize their control over farming processes and the world’s food resources.

Landmark studies are showing that traditional farming methods, including multi-cropping and small scale techniques are proving to be just as effective in producing high yields as conventional farming. Most recently, in one of the largest agricultural experiments ever, thousands of rice farmers in China were able to double the yields of their crops simply by planting a mixture of two different rices—a practice that did not require using chemical treatments or investing any new capital. Clearly, these types of farming methods are suited to local needs and ecosystems. They will protect the environment and increase an affordable food supply. Biotechnology, however, will likely repeat the failure of the Green Revolution’s fertilizers and pesticides. Biotech will not solve the problem of world hunger but may exacerbate it.

HONORING BRUCE S. HASLAM

HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Lieutenant Bruce S. Haslam, who is retiring after 26 years from the Abington Township Police Department in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Lt. Haslam began his career in law enforcement as a Patrol Officer and moved up the ranks to Detective Lieutenant. He has been involved in many programs throughout his tenure and the community has benefited greatly from his service.

Lt. Haslam developed and implemented one of the first Officer Street Survival programs in the region. He has been involved in the Abington Police D.A.R.E. program from its inception. Today, the D.A.R.E. program is taught in all Abington schools.

Helping victims of domestic violence has been a priority for Lt. Haslam. He coordinated domestic violence issues for the department by working with state and county agencies to combat this abuse.

Lt. Haslam served the larger community as well. He was in active duty in the United States Army and is now a Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserves. He participated in special assignments in Haiti in 1994 and returned to service in Bosnia from 1998–1999.

It is an honor and privilege to recognize Lt. Bruce Haslam as he retires from the Abington Township Police Department. I congratulate him on 26 years of extraordinary service to the people of Abington and the United States of America.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO DEFEND
AMERICAN JUDGMENT AND
FREEDOM

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I submit legislation to save Americans' opportunities and to embrace Americans' judgment and freedom. This legislation defends the people's right to fully participate in government and to retain some measure of control over our own lives against this insatiable Administration, ever seeking greater powers over us, the people.

My bill extends the public comment period on the flawed regulatory proposals pertaining to clothes washers, air conditioners and heat pumps. I am proud that a bipartisan group of fifteen esteemed colleagues join with me as original cosponsors of the bill. The bill will ensure that the voice of America's working people is heard.

The special interests left the American consumers and taxpayers out of the backroom scam. The American family and the working people are being asked to bear the burden of these proposed regulations.

The average American family is not yet aware of the proposed mandate. They have not been informed of the cost they will be asked to shoulder—over one thousand dollars in total per household according to the scant government estimates. They have not been told of the loss of consumer choice that these intrusive regulations would entail.

Today's struggle hits American families where we live, in our homes.

1. The proposed mandate would hurt working Americans by severely limiting our options of clothes washers, air conditioning, and heat pumps.

2. Worse yet, the proposed mandate would force us against our will to buy products that we refuse to buy.

3. It gets still worse—we will have to pay hundreds of dollars more per product—paying as much as five times the cost of the product we currently select.

4. It gets even worse—the special interest groups know and have publicly stated that they know the American people don't want these products.

5. No, we're not done yet. The special interest groups themselves wrote the mandate!

6. Consumers and taxpayers were not represented.

7. In a backroom scam to benefit themselves, the special interest groups took an oath to work together purposefully to the detriment of consumer selection and to subjugate the will of the people.

8. Is there no end to the hypocrisy? A key part of the scam includes taking hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars over and above taking hundreds of millions of consumer dollars. That's right—the scam includes 60 million dollars per manufacturer in tax breaks over and above the hundreds of millions of dollars per manufacturer in increased revenue forcibly taken from the purchasers in sales of the products.

9. Worse yet, the U.S. government colluded with the special interests and the U.S. Department of Energy has rubber stamped the mandate that the special interests concocted.

10. On top of all that, taxpayer dollars are being used in egregious public relations for the mandate against the people's will. Specifically, our tax dollars are being used for a free country/western music concert series to promote the mandate. Also, our tax dollars are being used to give away free washing machines to the people in Bern, Kansas, and Reading, Massachusetts as a promotion for the mandate.

Americans are not able to respond without additional time over and above the absolute minimum 60 days allowed by law. American working families are not equipped to read the voluminous and tediously technical Federal Register each day. In contrast, the special interest groups have fleets of lobbyists and computers and lawyers to comb through and analyze on a daily basis the regulatory proposals that affect them. The special interest groups exploit the disparity to tread on the will of the people. Well, sixteen of us Members of Congress have already taken up the "Don't Tread on Me" flag and more will join us.

A real issue here is the rush to regulate. Secretary Bill Richardson stated the Department is "on a rush to establish a . . . legacy." The Department has done the absolute minimum it can to allow the people's voice to be heard by setting the minimum comment period of 60 days. The Department has given Congress virtually no time to act, just proposing the regulation on October 5, 2000. We the people deserve more time than the minimum to defend our will.

This situation is exactly the type in which more time for people's comments is in order. All the elements for a comment extension are present here:

1. Virtually all American families are affected by the mandate;

2. The burden of regulations affects the American people so directly;

3. The inclination of the American people is thwarted by the mandate;

4. These mandated products are available now and people, as a rule, refuse to purchase them;

5. The cost increase of the mandate is so high, more than doubling the cost in many cases;

6. A last-minute rush to regulate has been admitted by the Secretary;

7. Having stated on May 23, 2000, that the rule would be proposed in June of 2000, the Department of Energy is grossly behind schedule with an October 5, 2000 publishing of the proposal;

8. Working Americans should not suffer as a result of gross bureaucratic delays and ineptitude, thus we Americans should not have our comment limited as a result of bureaucrats rushing to make up for their administrative problems and errors; and

9. American families do not have the luxury to read the Federal Register daily.

We are here to represent Americans' interests in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

When it comes to clothes washers, these regulations will impact the vast majority of households in America—over 81 million households. The Administration's own analyses show that millions of consumers will never be able to recoup the higher cost. Low-income households, households with fewer occupants—such as senior citizens living alone—who use washers less frequently, and

those households in areas where energy costs are disproportionately harmed.

Purchasing a new washer, air conditioner or heat pump for one's home or apartment is not a trivial matter. Several hundred dollars must be parted with, typically with little if any ability to plan for such a large expenditure. Now the Administration is making such a purchase much more expensive and in the process eliminating consumer choice. Even according to the most favorable determinations, the cost of a new washing machine will increase by at least an extra \$240. In viewing available costs for front-loading machines, that number appears quite low. Several of the front loading machines are actually twice the cost of a standard top-loader and in some instances cost over \$1000. When it comes to new air conditioners and heat pumps, the added initial costs are estimated to be at least \$274 and \$486 respectively. Keep in mind that these products are available now and the people refuse, as a rule, to purchase them.

Apart from the higher cost and reduced freedom of choice, the Administration has not been fair to consumers and taxpayers during the development of the standards. DoE is supposed to disclose potential standards and impact analyses in a public process. Instead it bases its regulatory decisions on proposals submitted by special interest groups meeting in backrooms. Persons and groups who normally would speak to and defend the interests of consumers and taxpayers, and who have in years past been invited to participate, have been excluded.

Under the clothes washer standards, the agreement reached by the special interest groups and submitted to DoE on July 27, 2000 demonstrates that the interests of consumers and taxpayers are not represented. Not only would the proposed standards impose huge additional costs, but also the "joint stakeholders" have proposed and agreed to lobby jointly for massive new tax credits for appliance manufacturers for each energy-efficient appliance that they produce. Up to \$100 per new unit manufactured with a cumulative of up to \$60 million per manufacturer. This new tax shelter for appliance manufacturers means that the U.S. taxpayer carries an even larger share of the federal tax burden in addition to the higher appliance costs.

Congress must assure that consumers are protected against faulty Administration regulations. A public comment period of 120 days more is necessary, given that the public has been largely excluded from the rulemaking process. This time will allow a thorough review and evaluation to be conducted and a proper determination as to whether consumers interests are being protected.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 585, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

IN HONOR OF DIANE JOHNSON FOR
HER PUBLIC SERVICE AND FOR
HER COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Diane Johnson, who has been a dedicated public servant, working tirelessly to implement housing programs and promote community development across the State of New Jersey.

As the housing director of Mt. Carmel Guild, Newark, Diane Johnson was responsible for publicly funded housing programs for low- and middle-income families, which placed over 150 families in jobs or training programs, enabling many families to purchase their first homes.

Mrs. Johnson has worked for the New Jersey Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) since 1972, during which time she has held a variety of leadership positions, such as director of the Housing Management Division, deputy office manager, and acting office manager.

In 1994, President Clinton appointed Mrs. Johnson as a HUD State Coordinator. Her duties included overseeing a staff of 126 employees, and administering HUD funds and \$300 million of HOPE VI grants. Mrs. Johnson also manages one of our Nation's largest housing and community development portfolios, and she is HUD's representative to New Jersey's congressional delegation, Governor, and State legislature.

Mrs. Johnson is the chairperson of the Federal Executive Board of Northern New Jersey; vice chair of St. James Prep School; vice chair of Newark Federal Kids-Care, Inc.; member of the board of trustees of the United Way of Essex & West Hudson; and member of the board of trustees for the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra.

In recognition of her hard work and dedication at HUD and her community service, Diane Johnson has received many distinguished service award certificates, proclamations, and commendations from the New Jersey congressional delegation and a variety of State agencies, community groups, and professional associations.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Diane Johnson for her hard work at HUD, and for her years of service to the State of New Jersey, where she has helped build houses, develop and revitalize communities, and change lives for the better.

TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE DIPLOMAT
CHIUNE SUGIHARA, HONORED AT
LAST IN JAPAN FOR SAVING
LIVES OF JEWS DURING THE
HOLOCAUST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on September 1, 1939—the day the Second World War began with the Nazi invasion of Poland—the government of Japan named Chiune Sugihara its consul in Lithuania. As the war progressed in

its destruction and as the Nazi anti-Semites began their systematic extermination of Jews in Nazi-conquered territory, Sugihara was besieged by Jews seeking visas to flee the Nazi Holocaust.

After requesting authorization three times to issue Japanese visas to these victims of Nazi persecution and being rejected twice and ignored once, he disregarded his government's instructions and issued thousands of visas to Polish Jews. Mr. Sugihara signed visas day and night for thirty days. Thanks to these documents, many of the refugees were able to escape to Kobe, Japan, and from there were able to find refuge in other countries.

Not long after issuing these visas in Lithuania, Mr. Sugihara was assigned to serve in Germany. When he returned to Japan at the end of World War II, the Japanese government forced him to resign from the diplomatic service. He was told that this was because of "that incident in Lithuania." Mr. Sugihara died in 1986 at the age of 86 without ever being officially recognized for his outstanding humanitarian service by the government of Japan.

Outside Japan Chiune Sugihara has long been recognized as a hero. The government of Lithuania named a street in his honor. Israel has designated him a "Righteous Gentile." The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum here in Washington has presented a special exhibit paying tribute to his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this month—at long last—the government of Japan acknowledged the true heroism of its own citizens. On the 100th anniversary of the birth of Chiune Sugihara and 14 years after his death. In a modest ceremony at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono apologized to Yukiko Sugihara, the widow of Chiune Sugihara: "Here we praise Chiune Sugihara's courageous and humanitarian act conducted in an extreme situation amid the Nazi persecution of Jews." He apologized to Mrs. Sugihara "for the long neglect" and promised that he would "see that his achievements are known to future generations."

On this occasion, the Foreign Minister unveiled a plaque honoring Mr. Sugihara. The copper plaque was placed on the wall of the Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Record Office in Tokyo, and it reads, in part: "A courageous diplomat of humanity. In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his birth."

Also this month in Los Angeles a documentary film, "Sugihara: Conspiracy of Kindness" which chronicles the heroism of Chiune Sugihara, was awarded the Pare Lorentz prize of the International Documentary Association. The IDA prize has been called "the Oscar of the documentary world." The film also received the Best Documentary award at the Hollywood Film Festival this past August.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in honoring Chiune Sugihara on the 100th anniversary of his birth. I welcome the action of the government of Japan in belatedly recognizing the courage and humanity of this outstanding diplomat. Long after the faceless nameless bureaucrats who blindly and timidly followed instructions are forgotten by history, the determination and compassion of Chiune Sugihara will continue to serve as an example of the finest of human action and bring honor to his memory.

FEDERAL PHYSICIANS COM-
PARABILITY ALLOWANCE
AMENDMENTS OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2000

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 207, to amend title 5, of the United States Code, which provides that federal physicians comparability allowances be treated as part of basic pay for retirement purposes.

Across our country, hundreds of federal physicians are working on cures for AIDS, epilepsy, cancer, and heart disease, protecting the safety of food and drugs, and providing medical care to such segments of our population including Native Americans, Defense personnel and their dependents. In the district that I represent, more than 200 of these federal physician's are employed either by the Indian Health Service or the Veterans Administration.

Today, the government does not pay physicians on the same scale as physicians employed in hospitals, HMOs, and universities. Therefore, one of the most important points of this legislation is that the inclusion of this special pay in retirement calculations will further help the recruitment efforts by federal agencies such as the Indian Health Service, the National Institutes of Health, and the Food and Drug Administration. This legislation will strengthen the quality of our federal clinical and medical research programs and have a beneficial effect on health care both on the national and local levels.

I am pleased with the bi-partisan support for H.R. 207, co-sponsored by myself, and CONNIE MORELLA. This legislation would ensure that all federally employed physicians are treated equally in terms of retirement pay calculations.

This is a good bill because it is the fair, equitable, and a just course of action that we should take.

HONORING LIEUTENANT PETER C.
HASSON

HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate Lieutenant Peter C. Hasson upon his retirement from the Abington Township Police Department in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. It is an honor to recognize Lt. Hasson and his outstanding service to the entire Abington community.

Lt. Hasson served the Abington Township Police Department for 28 years and is currently Chief of Police of Lower Moreland Township. He began his career as a Patrol Officer and was promoted to Patrol Sergeant and then Patrol Lieutenant.

For 12 years, Lt. Hasson served as Patrol Commander, which oversees the single largest division of the police department. He served as Commander of the Abington Police

Tactical Team and as Commander of the Abington Police K9 Unit. Lt. Hasson was also instrumental in starting the Abington Police Community Policing Division.

In addition to serving the people of Abington, Peter Hasson served his country on active duty in the United States Marine Corps, serving in Vietnam and receiving the Purple Heart.

It is a privilege to honor the contributions of Lt. Peter Hasson to the Abington Township Police in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. His dedication and service is appreciated by all those whose lives he has touched.

HONORING SAINT JOSEPH'S
UNIVERSITY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the sesquicentennial of Saint Joseph's University, a liberal arts university that has been striving for excellence and balance in its academic programs since 1851. For working within the framework of the Jesuit tradition of service to others for 150 years, St. Joseph's University should be commended for its commitment and dedication.

Originally established at Saint Joseph's Church on Willing's Alley in Philadelphia, one block from Independence Hall, the University has moved to several locations within the city as it has grown, including 17th and Stiles Streets, where Saint Joseph's Preparatory School is still located. Saint Joseph's College moved to its present location on City Avenue in the Overbrook section of Philadelphia in 1927. It was recognized as a university in 1978.

Saint Joseph's University is a proud member of the Big 5 and the Atlantic 10 conference. Its sustained commitment to ever-rising SAT test scores of incoming freshmen. The University is ranked #10 among all regional colleges and universities in the northeast quadrant of the nation by U.S. News & World Report. The school's academic excellence is reflected in the ever-growing number of undergraduate applications received each year.

More than 36,000 active alumni from all walks of life are proud to call Saint Joseph's University their alma mater. By providing high-quality education, the University contributes to the intellectual and economic infrastructure of the city, the commonwealth, and the nation.

With a 150 year tradition of academic excellence, the University remains dedicated to its founding principle: that a liberal arts based education teaches disciplined reasoning, effective communication, and a love of learning. It is this philosophy that has brought the university so much success and I wish to recognize its commitment to society and the community. I offer my best wishes to St. Joseph's University for all its future endeavor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 572 and 573 I was unable to be present. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both.

A TRIBUTE TO LOS ANGELES POLICE OFFICER LOUIE VILLALOBOS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a law enforcement officer who has fallen in the line of duty.

Police officers undertake a solemn oath to protect and serve their fellow citizens and if necessary, sacrifice their lives to fulfill this duty. Los Angeles Police Officer Louie Villalobos has paid the ultimate price for the preservation of public safety and civility in the cities of my district.

When honoring the memory of Officer Villalobos, I can say that he was truly a hero, some who was selfless and always giving to others. Without trepidation, he confronted the dangers inherent in his line of work and ultimately gave his life while serving our community. Moreover, he carried out his duties each day with courage and honor. His commitment and courage will serve as an inspiration for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring officer Louis Villalobos of the Los Angeles Police Department. He gave his life to protect the residents of our community, doing so with extraordinary courage, valor and honor.

IN HONOR OF CELIA CRUZ, THE
QUEEN OF SALSA

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Celia Cruz, "the queen of salsa," one of the greatest singers of salsa music, who has entertained audiences around the world for five decades.

Celia Cruz has mesmerized audiences for five decades with her exceptional singing talent and her wonderful charisma. She has been one of the single greatest influences on salsa music, recording more than 70 albums, and receiving more than 100 awards, which included a Grammy in 1989 following twelve nominations. In addition, she has been honored with stars and street sections in some of the world's most visited avenues, such as the Walk of Fame in Hollywood and the Calle Ocho in Miami. Celia has also received honorary degrees from Yale, Florida International University, and the University of Miami.

Celia began her illustrious career in Cuba in the late 1940s, and joined the legendary group

La Sonora Matancera in the early 1950s. After several successful recordings, the group's music was in demand beyond the borders of Cuba.

In 1960, Celia left Cuba for the United States, where her career blossomed and where she became a household name. During her first decade in the United States, she recorded several albums with the great Tito Fuente, and together they captured the hearts of nontraditional fans of salsa, a phenomenon known as "the Salsa of the 70s." Celia has also collaborated with other great Latin artists, including Johnny Pacheco, Willy Colon, and la Fania All Stars, as well as great American artists, such as Dionne Warwick, Patti Labelle, David Byrne, Gloria Estefan, and Wyclef Jean.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Celia Cruz—a great artist and entertainer, and a salsa icon.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES E. BRYANT,
HI-DESERT WATER DISTRICT
GENERAL MANAGER

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, in California's High Desert, water is one of the most valuable commodities, and the people who obtain and distribute this precious liquid are among the hardest working public servants in the 40th Congressional District. I would like today to offer a salute to an exemplary public servant who had spent years ensuring water is delivered in a dry place: Charles E. Bryant, general manager of the Hi-Desert Water District, which serves 25,000 people in Yucca Valley, California.

Mr. Bryant came to the Hi-Desert Water District in 1992 after serving as city administrator for the City of Hawaiian Gardens, California and a member of the board of directors of the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District for 10 years. His extensive background prepared him to help run a far-flung but growing water district, but no amount of experience could prepare him for what happened within two weeks of his arrival. The Landers Earthquake, a massive 7.4 on the Richter Scale, damaged 40 percent of the district's 274 miles of pipelines. Working around the clock, Mr. Bryant and the dedicated staff of the district had everything repaired and working within two weeks.

Under Chuck Bryant's leadership, the district has joined with the Mojave Water Agency to build and operate the Morongo Basin Pipeline and the Hi-Desert Pipeline Extension and a 5 million-gallon reservoir that brings the area's residents water from the California Aqueduct. Working with my office, the district has joined the Bureau of Reclamation's Title 16 Program, and could qualify for \$12 million in grants for wastewater treatment facilities. The district has also sought and received other grants for wastewater facility construction and for removal of nitrates from local water.

Looking ahead to the future, Mr. Bryant oversaw creation of an "in-house capital replacement program" to replace and modernize the district's delivery system over 12 years. Other efficiency measures have improved customer service and placed the district on its most stable financial foundation.

Mr. Speaker, Chuck Bryant has decided to retire from the Hi-Desert Water District, and I would ask my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his years of public service, and wishing him well in his future endeavors.

HONORING DR. HOWARD SILVER
FOR HIS SERVICE AS CHAIR OF
THE COALITION FOR NATIONAL
SCIENCE

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, as Co-Chair of the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus, I want to recognize the outstanding contribution that Howard J. Silver, Ph.D. has made during the past six years as the Chair of the Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF). As the volunteer leader of this volunteer organization dedicated to increasing support for investment in science, Dr. Silver has worked tirelessly on behalf of researchers in all fields of science. His efforts at building and mobilizing a coalition of diverse organizations has been a model of effective advocacy. Under his direction, the scientific community has brought the accomplishments of the National Science Foundation (NSF) to a broad audience, explaining the many ways in which NSF-funded research has improved our understanding of the world and increased our standard of living. These achievements and their clear benefit to all Americans are why I have been, and will remain, a staunch supporter of increased funding for NSF.

Dr. Silver has been with the Consortium of Social Science Association (COSSA) since 1983. He has been COSSA's Director since 1988 and is responsible for planning and directing all of the consortium's programs and initiatives. Dr. Silver previously was a consultant for legislative and political research, a political manager, and a legislative analyst in the Department of Education. He earned his Ph.D. in political science from Ohio State University, and he has taught political science and public policy at several colleges and universities.

In recent budgets and appropriations bills, the Administration and Congress have recognized the value of the NSF and the research that it supports. These actions will result in continued progress in science and technology that will benefit Americans now and in the future. The contributions of Dr. Silver and CNSF to the heightened appreciation of NSF have been substantial. Through his advocacy, I am pleased that this year the NSF will receive \$4.4 billion an increase of \$514 million than last year and a 13 percent increase above this year's NSF budget. This increase will help to ensure that move merit-based, peer-reviewed grants will be funded. Today, one in three grants is not funded because there is insufficient funding for them.

Samuel E. Rankin, III of the American Mathematical Association will have the honor of succeeding Dr. Silver. He should have the scientific community's continued support as he endeavors to continue the course that Howard J. Silver charted so ably for the past six years.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE ALLEN

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the late Steve Allen, one of the most prolific comedians, actors, and writers in our country for the past 50 years. Mr. Allen, the original host of the "Tonight Show," passed away at his youngest son's home in Encino, California, on October 30, 2000.

Mr. Allen started his show-business career at a radio station in Phoenix, Arizona. He was drafted by the Army during World War II, but was released shortly thereafter because of his asthma. He then moved to Hollywood for a job with a radio station. Mr. Allen transferred his radio act to television with "The Steve Allen Show," which debuted on Christmas in 1950.

Mr. Allen's greatest success came with the "Tonight Show," which began in New York in 1953. He is credited with establishing almost all of the conventions of late-night television—the opening monologue, chatting with the bandleader, and relying on a regular lineup of characters. His successors, Jack Paar, Johnny Carson and Jay Leno on "Tonight," and David Letterman on "Late Night with David Letterman," followed suit.

Mr. Allen's show involved madcap antics and was wholly unpredictable. For example, Mr. Allen, who was 6-feet 3-inches tall, plunged into a huge bowl of salad for a wrestling match on the show. He once peddled hot dogs on the street, dressed as a vendor. He also featured actors Bill Dana, Louie Nye, Tom Poston and Don Knotts for a scripted version of "Man on the Street" interviews. Mr. Allen also did these for real. Another recurring routine involved Mr. Allen reading actual angry letters to the New York Daily News with all the artificial righteous indignation they indicated. The skits were hilarious. Mr. Allen left "Tonight" at the end of the 1956 season. From 1956 through 1961, Mr. Allen hosted a reprise of "The Steve Allen Show," which was in the time slot against "The Ed Sullivan Show."

Throughout his television career, Mr. Allen showcased improv actors, and on-the-edge bookings for the era, including Lenny Bruce and Bob Dylan. He also invited jazz musicians to his shows. Mr. Allen showcased soloists with the "Tonight" band and interviewed legendary musicians for a television program called "Jazz Scene U.S.A."

Mr. Allen appeared on other television shows. He created "Meeting of Minds," which won an Emmy in 1981 for best informational series. The show presented imaginary debates between historical figures such as Charles Darwin, Attila the Hun and Marie Antoinette. Mr. Allen also appeared in several movies, wrote over 8,000 songs, and wrote numerous books on a variety of topics.

Mr. Allen is survived by his wife, the actress Jayne Meadows, four sons, 11 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Mr. Steve Allen for his contribution to the entertainment world and for helping each of us laugh.

PROVIDING FOR SPECIAL IMMI-
GRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN
U.S. INTERNATIONAL BROAD-
CASTING EMPLOYEES

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2000

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill S. 3239 which would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide special immigrant status for certain international broadcasting employees.

S. 3239 would establish a new immigrant visa category for international broadcasting employees which would be subject to numerical limitations. It would provide a maximum of 200 visas in the first year, which would deal with the current critical shortage of international broadcasters. Then it would provide a maximum of 100 visas annually for three successive years. Also, it would waive the labor certification requirement for the broadcasters who receive the visas.

The people who work in the international broadcasting industry are highly skilled individuals. They must have journalistic skills. They must be fluent in a number of languages. And they must have an in-depth knowledge of the people, history, and cultures of other nations. Historically, it has not been possible to find a sufficient number of people in the American workforce who have this combination of skills.

The availability of these visas would help to provide needed broadcasters for the Voice of America ("VOA"), Radio Free Asia, Inc. ("RFA"), and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc.

This bill would provide the assistance that the international broadcasting industry needs to continue to provide essential news coverage around the world. I urge Members to support it.

REPRESENTATIVE SIDNEY YATES:
A GENTLEMAN, A STATESMAN
AND A HERO

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, to all those who love the arts, cherish the environment, or are part of the ongoing struggle for human rights, Sidney Yates was a hero. He will be remembered for his tireless support of the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities, his advocacy for Native Americans, his work to protect treasures of nature from the Sequoias to Chicago's lakefront. He was elected in 1948, the year the state of Israel was born and he worked throughout his career to foster U.S.-Israel friendship. Millions of people can thank Sid Yates for the Holocaust Museum for which he was largely responsible.

For the occasion of his 90th birthday last summer, Congressman BARNEY FRANK and I circulated a huge card for Sid Yates, and members were literally lined up waiting for their chance to sign. I was pulled into the Republican cloakroom so that more of his former colleagues could wish him well. The words

that kept coming up as members talked about him were "gentleman" and "statesman." There was reverence in their voices when they spoke of his elegance and eloquence.

The voters of the 9th District were proud to elect Sid Yates as their Representative twenty-four times because they knew that he would never fail them. He never wavered from his principles and values, liberal values he shared with the vast majority of his constituents. Through all the years—the McCarthy era, the Reagan and Bush years—Sid Yates was steadfast, never bending with the political winds or polls. He was beloved in his district and he is deeply missed.

HONORING THE CAREER OF MR.
GARY S. THURBER

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Mr. Gary S. Thurber, who is retiring from the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Fort Belvoir, Virginia, on November 3, 2000. His distinguished government career spans 30 years. Mr. Thurber currently serves as the Executive Director, the highest civilian position, at Headquarters, Defense Logistics Agency. His record of achievement during this period reflects great credit upon himself and upon the organizations with which he has served. His contributions to the National Defense will be missed as he moves on to new opportunities.

Mr. Thurber is a member of the Senior Executive Service and has received numerous awards over his 30-year career, including the Meritorious Executive Presidential Rank Award in 1994 and the DLA Exceptional Civilian Service Award in 1995 and 2000.

After serving in the U.S. Army for three years, Mr. Thurber worked at the Air Force Contract Management Division, Air Force Systems Command, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, from October 1973 through July 1990. He joined the Defense Logistics Agency in July 1990 and has served in the following leadership positions: Chief, Plans, Policy and Systems Division; Executive Director, Contracting; Deputy Director, Corporate Administration; Associate Director for Operations, Defense Contract Management Command; Associate Director for Acquisition, Defense Contract Management Command; Director, Defense Energy Support Center; and Director, Corporate Administration.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding, I am honored to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Gary Thurber on his retirement from Federal Civil Service. He epitomizes the dedication and professionalism that make our Federal government a model all over the world.

CONCERNING VIOLENCE IN
MIDDLE EAST

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Con. Res. 426, which states that

"The Palestinian leadership not only did too little for far too long to control the violence, but in fact encouraged it."

Israel has been the United States' strongest ally in the Middle East, and I continue to support Israel's statehood and efforts to maintain secure borders. At the same time, I support the Palestinians' effort to have a homeland. Consequently, I support the peace process and I strongly believe a negotiated settlement is the only way Israel and the Palestinians will develop a lasting peace.

It is specifically for that reason that I voted against H. Con. Res. 426. If the United States is to be able to maintain its role as a credible peace broker, it is my belief that we must maintain our legitimacy by avoiding adopting one-sided resolutions. For that same reason, I voted to condemn the United Nations Resolution ES-10-6, which singled out and opposed Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

Israel's security is a priority in our foreign policy. As Israel's ally, we should do everything we can to help reduce tensions in that part of the world. This resolution will not stop the violence or end instability in the Middle East.

The Primary objective of the United States should be to help end the current violence so that all parties can begin to resume peace talks. We must focus on supporting balanced measures that restore peace, stability, and the confidence of both parties.

I urge my colleagues to support balanced measures that promote peace and stability during this dire time in the Middle East.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was necessary for me to be in my district yesterday to meet a long-standing obligation. Consequently, I was unable to be present for rollcall No. 584 and rollcall No. 585. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" in both cases.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ELECTRONIC MARKETPLACE OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURE ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Electronic Marketplace Ownership Disclosure Act.

The intent of this legislation is to increase the information available to businesses and consumers who conduct commerce on the Internet.

The Internet has transformed the economy, increasing efficiencies and allowing commercial transactions to take place on a global scale never before contemplated. Increasingly, Internet commerce websites serve as neutral third-party platforms that match buyers with sellers.

The value of these sites, whether they serve as marketplaces for financial services products or airline tickets, is their neutrality and convenience. Industry and consumers can be confident that they are receiving the best possible prices based on the fact the Internet platform over which they are conducting business does not have an interest in the transaction.

The Electronic Marketplace Ownership Disclosure Act is intended to prevent the creation of sites that appear to be neutral third-parties but are actually owned by business interests that take part in the transactions conducted on the site.

This legislation requires the proprietors of Internet commerce websites to disclose, on the site, the extent to which an Internet marketplace's controlling equity holders plan to become trading participants on the site. It also requires Internet commerce websites to disclose the identity of their corporate parents.

As a member of the Banking Committee, I believe businesses and consumers have the right to know when they conduct a foreign currency exchange on an Internet commerce site, that the proprietors of the site are participating in the transaction. The global, amorphous nature of the Internet is its great strength. This legislation only seeks to increase public confidence in it as a tool for commerce.

I am an ardent believer in government taking a hands off approach to Internet commerce. This legislation merely requires disclosure and is not intended to create a burden on Internet companies. I look forward to comments on this legislation and will introduce it again next year.

CONGRATULATING THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF SANTA BARBARA FOR 75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I honor the Junior League of Santa Barbara for 75 years of service to the community of Santa Barbara. I have had the privilege of working with the Junior League for several years and know of the impact the League has had on countless children and young people.

The Junior League of Santa Barbara was founded and admitted to the Association of Junior Leagues on January 2, 1925. The Santa Barbara League's first program included a camp for underprivileged children and a program that saved many children from tuberculosis. In 1948, the Volunteer Bureau was organized as a clearinghouse for volunteers for civil, cultural and education agencies, and in 1957, the Welfare Council was established with the Junior League's assistance to improve health, recreation, and welfare of Santa Barbara County. During the 1960's the Junior League provided funds to the Fellowship House, the Goleta Boys and Girls Clubs, Head Start, the January 28th Committee, and the educational facility at the Child's Estate. The League was reorganized in 1971 and began a number of new projects, including a matinee concert series with the Santa Barbara Symphony, a workshop for elementary school teachers in environmental education, and the Courthouse Tours program.

In the early 1980's the League began the Alcohol Abuse and Youth Project, donated funds toward the renovation of the CALM house, and began the Hospice Volunteer management project, followed by projects on foster care and alcohol abuse prevention, and community advocates for quality child care. Through its Public Affairs Committee, the League focused on crime prevention in 1985, and worked with local law enforcement entities and nonprofits such as Shelter Services for Women, and later began several new projects, including Anger Management, Volunteer Support for Senior Services, Friday Night Live Safe Rides, and the Literacy Support Project. In the early 1990's the Junior League began the Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Project, made a substantial donation to the

Red Cross for victims of the Painted Cave Fire, and initiated the Valued Youth Partnership program, participated in the Sexual Abuse Response Team Coalition, and started the Peace Education Project. In the late 1990's, the League partnered with the Blood Bank, the Storyteller Preschool for homeless children and began the Community Health Collaborative Project focusing on a Pediatric Enrichment Project including STARBRIGHT World and Well Gowns.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is organizations like the Junior League that serve as an example of dedication and commitment to those in need for our community and the nation. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and commending the Junior League of Santa Barbara on the League's 75th anniversary.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2000

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in the family, I was unable to vote on the floor today. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on H. Res. 665 (rollcall No. 589), "aye" on the motion to instruct offered by Mr. HOLT (rollcall No. 590), and "aye" on the motion to instruct offered by Mr. WU (rollcall No. 591).