

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF NET CORPS ACT OF 2001

HON. MIKE HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 21, 2001

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, it was once conventional wisdom that if you merely put computers in classrooms, the quality of our children's education would dramatically improve. No doubt, our schools are better because of the presence of computers, but we have learned that our teachers and administrators must be better trained and assisted if we are to maximize the use of computers and the Internet in schools.

Today, I will introduce legislation that expands the Corporation for National Service by creating a National Education Technology (NET) Corps that works with our school teachers and administrators to integrate technology into classroom curriculum.

NET Corps will work to improve the quality of classroom education for our children by coupling the specific needs of our school systems with the energy and intellect of some of the brightest people in our academic institutions and high tech industry.

In addition to recruiting students from America's universities, the federal government will encourage high tech businesses to lend their employees to the NET Corps program—on a part-time or full-time basis—by offering these corporations a tax credit.

Already, my proposal has drawn strong support from Silicon Valley executives, teachers and the non-profit community who recognizes that career opportunities for the next generation of Americans will increasingly come from our fast-paced, knowledge economy. Over two-thirds of economic growth stems from technological innovation—our students must be empowered with high tech skills so they can navigate, adapt and succeed in the Internet economy.

As a Peace Corps volunteer in El Salvador in the 1960s, I believe that NET Corps is an excellent model. I understand the positive impact that direct service programs have in our communities and the lives of volunteers. The NET Corps programs will afford opportunities to our professional men and women to make contributions to our schools and our children.

As a former high school teacher and a Member of this body representing Silicon Valley, I'm proud to introduce legislation that will foster a cooperative working relationship between schoolteachers and high-tech savvy volunteers to improve the quality of our children's education.

THE GENERATOR TARIFF REPEAL ACT

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 21, 2001

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that would repeal the duty on the importation of replacement steam generators used in nuclear power plants.

Steam generators are necessary for the operation of nuclear power facilities. However, because they are no longer produced in the United States, domestic electric utilities must import replacement nuclear steam generators. Despite the fact that there is neither a current nor any reasonable likelihood of future domestic manufacturing capability, a tariff is imposed on these imports. Prior to the conclusion of last year's Congress, a reduction in this tariff was included in the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act (H.R. 4868). Because a full repeal would have breached the limitation on revenue impact for the bipartisan miscellaneous trade bill, the original full repeal of the tariff was changed to a reduction to 4.9%.

This tariff should be removed. While providing no benefit to any domestic manufacturer, this expensive tax is borne directly by domestic consumers of electricity. The cost of the duty is passed on to the ratepayer through the state public utility commissions in rate-making proceedings. In short, the consumer pays this unnecessary tax directly and entirely. There is no domestic manufacturing industry to protect and the consumer derives no benefit from this tax. Except for raising a minor amount of revenue for the Treasury, this is a classic case of a tariff that serves no purpose other than to raise costs for consumers.

This tariff repeal legislation has enjoyed strong bipartisan support in both the House of Representatives and the other body. I ask my colleagues to join the effort again this year to eliminate this unneeded tariff by cosponsoring the Generator Tariff Repeal Act.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL SELDENRIGHT CHAMPION OF HOPE TRIBUTE DINNER FOR THE NATIONAL KIDNEY FOUNDATION OF MICHIGAN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 21, 2001

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the National Kidney Foundation of Michigan is an organization with a noble mission: to prevent and eliminate diseases of the kidney and urinary tract, to enhance the quality of life for people with kidney disease through education, services, advocacy and research, and to increase organ donation. We all share the National Kidney Foundation's vision of "Making Lives Better" so that every

individual will have the opportunity to live a healthy life.

Each year the National Kidney Foundation of Michigan has honored several Michigan residents who are outstanding members of the community and have helped in the campaign for the treatment of kidney disease and increased awareness of organ and tissue donation. This evening, the Foundation will be hosting the fourth annual Champion of Hope Tribute Dinner, which will honor the 2001 Champions of Hope.

This year, the National Kidney Foundation of Michigan has chosen Paul Seldenright as a recipient of the award. When Paul retired from his 27-year career with the Michigan State AFL-CIO, he did not retire from public service. He has continued to demonstrate his dedication and commitment through service within his community and beyond. A member of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and lifetime member of the NAACP as well, his contribution to the fight for racial equality and economic justice has continued to serve as an example to communities across the country. Without leaders like Paul Seldenright, the mission to improve the lives of people with kidney disease through education, services, research, and organ donation would be that much more difficult.

I applaud the National Kidney Foundation of Michigan and Paul Seldenright for their leadership, advocacy, and community service. I know that Paul is honored by the recognition and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting him as a 2001 recipient of the Champion of Hope Award.

RAISING AWARENESS OF VITILIGO

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 21, 2001

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring attention to a skin condition called Vitiligo. Vitiligo is a skin condition of white patches resulting from loss of pigment. This disease can strike anyone at anytime, and it is both genetic and environmental.

The typical Vitiligo macule is white in color, has convex margins, and appears as though the white areas were flowing into normally pigmented skin. The disease progresses by gradual enlargement of individual macules and the development of new white spots on various parts of the body.

Vitiligo affects between one and two percent of the population, regardless of sex, race, or age around the world. An estimated five million Americans are afflicted with Vitiligo. The more dark-skinned a person is, the more their Vitiligo stands out. Because of the contrast between affected and unaffected areas of skin.

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