

counselor who takes children into her home to help them escape abuse and hunger. Why doesn't Bush know this?

If I were the education president, I would look at these teachers and the thousands like them who "will not teach." I would look at the neighborhoods around the schools. I would see great poverty and need amidst the plenty and prosperity. If I were the education president, I would wonder why all children do not have clean, warm, well equipped schools.

If I were the education president, I would ask Congress to provide each child with a school as nice as the ones my daughters attended. That would be a start. Then I would ask how we could improve the neighborhoods where these children live.

If I were the education president, I would wonder what I could do to help poor parents get training or better jobs. If I were the education president, I would see that every neighborhood had access to a clinic and that all children had enough to eat. After I did all these things, then I would be certain to hold schools accountable for the children in their charge.

A real education president will use his power to make positive change in the lives of our children. A real education president will not settle for accusations and trite sayings. If I could spend an hour with this education president, I would beg him to spend some time with teachers in the schools he says "will not teach." Then I would ask him to rise above partisanship and make a real difference.

UNBORN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 26, 2001

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this misguided bill.

Let me make something perfectly clear from the outset: The loss or harm to a woman and her fetus is absolutely devastating to the woman and her family. Those who injure or kill a pregnant woman and her fetus should be severely punished, and families should have the legal tools to have their loss recognized. We will offer a substitute that does that, and I believe that the Lofgren substitute demonstrates very clearly that there is a lot of common ground on this issue if we would only look for that instead of looking for ways to disagree.

Having said that, let me explain why the approach this bill takes is just another thinly veiled attack on a woman's right to choose.

This bill would give a fetus the same legal recognition as you or I—for the first time in federal law. Instead of addressing the real issues at hand—the horrible pain for a woman who loses a pregnancy to a cowardly, violent act—this bill is an ideological marker for the anti-choice special interests.

Frankly, this bill is just another way of writing a Human Life Amendment. In fact, the National Right to Life Committee admits that it participated in the drafting of the bill, and according to the NRTL website, "[t]he bill challenges that [pro-choice] ideology by recognizing the unborn child as a human victim, distinct from the mother."

If anti-choice members of this House want to recognize the fetus as a person—do that.

Put your money where your mouth is. Bring a Human Life Amendment to the floor and let us vote on it. But don't tell pregnant women in this country that you're trying to protect them with this bill when there are existing state and federal laws to do that and when we are willing to join you in addressing the tragic cases when pregnant women are attacked. The American people are smarter than you're giving them credit for. They know that you're proposing a political statement today, not a real solution.

If you really want to crack down on cowardly criminals who would attack a pregnant woman, support the Lofgren substitute. It gets us to the same ends, without the overtly political means. And if you're serious about protecting women in this country from violence, let's fully fund the Violence Against Women Act today.

VAWA is the most effective way for us to help combat violence against women. Every year, over two million American women are physically abused by their husbands or boyfriends. A woman is physically abused every 15 seconds in this country. And one of every three abused children becomes an adult abuser or victim. The Unborn Victims of Violence Act will do nothing for these women. But VAWA makes all the difference in the world.

My colleagues, please do not be fooled. The Unborn Victims of Violence Act is not about protecting pregnant women from violent acts. Rather, it is yet another anti-choice attempt to undermine a woman's right to choose.

I have stood on the House floor many times and asked my colleagues to work with me to find ways to help women improve their health, plan their pregnancies, and have healthier children. It is tragic that every day over 400 babies are born to mothers who received little or no prenatal care, every minute a baby is born to a teen mother, and three babies die every hour. And it is tragic that 1 of every 3 women will experience domestic violence in her adulthood.

Instead of finding new ways to revisit the divisive abortion battle, Americans want us to focus our efforts on providing women with access to prenatal care, affordable contraception, health education and violence prevention. If we truly want to protect women and their pregnancies from harm, then let us work together to enact legislation to help women have healthy babies and protect them from violent abusers.

Please vote no on H.R. 503.

IN HONOR OF DORIS MERRILL
MAGOWAN

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 2001

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a prominent and beloved San Franciscan, Doris Merrill Magowan. Mrs. Magowan recently passed away, and she will be missed not only in San Francisco, a City she called home, but across the country.

San Francisco had to share Mrs. Magowan with several other cities, and each benefited from its association with her. Mrs. Magowan divided her time among California, New York, and Florida and was an active member of her

community in every location. In San Francisco, she served on the Board of Directors of the Fine Arts Museum, the Strybing Arboretum, Children's Hospital, and Grace Cathedral Episcopal Church. A lover of art, gardens, and antiques, she founded the San Francisco Antique Show in 1979. The event has become one of the premier events in the field.

In New York City, she served on the Board of the Greenwich House, the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association, and the New York Infirmary. In South Hampton, New York, she worked with the Fresh Air Home, St. Andrews Dune Church, and South Hampton Hospital. In Palm Beach, Florida, she served with the society of the Four Arts and Bethesda-by-the-Sea.

Nationally and internationally, she was involved with the National Tropical Botanical Garden, the World Wildlife Fund, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Family was of great importance to Doris Magowan, and her family members were as impressive as she was. Her father, Charles Edward Merrill, founded the financial services company Merrill Lynch. Her brother, James Ingram Merrill, was a Pulitzer Prize winning poet. Her brother, Charles Edward Merrill, served as the President of Morehouse College in Atlanta. Her husband, Robert Anderson Magowan, was Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Safeway grocery store company.

She also leaves five successful sons, Robin, Merrill, Peter, Stephen, and Mark. It has been my privilege to know this exceptional family, including Peter in his capacity as President and Managing General Partner of the San Francisco Giants.

Doris Magowan was an inspiration and a friend to many. Her commitment to her community and her family earned her the respect and admiration of all who knew her. My thoughts and prayers are with her sons, her grandchildren, and her great grandchildren at this sad time.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT REAUTHORIZATION

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I join 43 Members in introducing legislation to reauthorize and amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCIA)—the keystone federal law that directs the delivery of health services to American Indian and Alaska Native people.

The Indian health care network—comprised of reservation- and traditional homeland-based hospitals, clinics, school health centers and health stations in very remote areas, and urban Indian health programs in major cities—is the primary source of medical care for over 1.3 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service administers this comprehensive health care network largely in partnership with Indian tribes themselves who have assumed an increasingly greater role in operating health programs so vital to the well-being of their members.

The IHCIA was first enacted in 1976 to present a more organized and comprehensive