

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY STABILITY ACT

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the International Monetary Stability Act, which I introduced in the previous Congress. The need for such an act is more pressing than ever.

Over the last decade there have been no fewer than seven major currency crises in developing countries. They have occurred in Africa's CFA franc zone (1993–94), Mexico (1994–95), East Asia (1997–98), Russia (1998), Brazil (1999), Turkey (2001), and Argentina (right now). In addition, there have been numerous minor crises.

These currency crises have often brought recession, bank failures, and political upheaval to the countries concerned. Some have spilled over to other countries and have even affected our own international trade and financial markets. American workers who produce goods for export to developing countries have seen their international competitiveness whipsawed by currency crises. It is no accident that, for example, U.S. steel producers have complained about the practices of producers in Brazil, South Korea, Russia, Ukraine—all countries that have had currency crises in recent years.

Amid the currency turmoil that has affected so many countries, the U.S. dollar has remained reliable. Though not perfect, the dollar is the standard by which other currencies are judged. The contrast between the performance of the dollar and the performance of most other currencies has created growing interest in official dollarization, whereby a country substantially or totally replaces its own currency with the dollar. By eliminating the national currency, dollarization eliminates currency crises. Until recently, Panama and a handful of micro-states were the only independent dollarized countries. However, East Timor and Ecuador became officially dollarized last year, joined by El Salvador this year. Dollarization is being debated around the world, particularly in Latin America.

An important barrier to official dollarization is loss of seigniorage, the profit from issuing a currency. Currently, a country that dollarizes loses seigniorage to the United States. Besides this economic cost, dollarization also has a political cost, which is the feeling that a country that gives up its national currency receives no consideration from the United States for doing so.

The International Monetary Stability Act would permit the United States to share with officially dollarized countries some of the extra seigniorage we would earn from them becoming dollarized. The Act would not require the Federal Reserve to change U.S. monetary policy. Nor would the Act compel the United States to share seigniorage: if the Secretary of

the Treasury judged that it was not in our best interest, he would not have to do so. Nor would the Act restrict countries that wish to dollarize: as is already the case, they could dollarize without qualifying to share seigniorage.

Without the International Monetary Stability Act, other relatively small countries may join those I have mentioned and become officially dollarized in the years to come. However, the larger the country, the higher its government and people perceive the economic and political costs of dollarization to be. The larger developing countries are precisely those whose currency crises have had the greatest international effect, including on the United States. The International Monetary Stability Act would reduce the perceived costs of dollarization in a way that would benefit both the United States and countries interested in dollarizing. It would provide a creative alternative to the policy of big international bailouts, which are well intentioned but have failed to prevent further crises in many of the countries that have been the largest recipients.

Mr. Speaker, monetary stability is in the interest of the United States and the rest of the world. Through the International Monetary Stability Act we can help extend its benefits.

IN HONOR OF KATHARINE GRAHAM

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Washington paid its last respect to an outstanding noble woman whose insight, courage and fortitude advanced one of this country's leading newspapers. I am here tonight to pay tribute to a visionary, business executive, women's rights activist, and a person very dear to me—Katharine Meyer Graham. While her passing deeply saddens me, I remain encouraged and uplifted by her legacy of courage and empowerment.

Before Katharine Graham, the Washington Post was a parochial local paper that lacked a national audience. Her profound vision and intellect transformed the landscape of American journalism and raised the standards for an impartial and free press. She took a small town paper and turned it into a national media giant known as the Washington Post Co., whose holdings include the Washington Post newspaper, Newsweek magazine, various television and cable broadcast systems, and interests in the International Herald Tribune and the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service.

During the Nixon Presidency, the full scope of what became the Watergate Scandal would have never been known, had not this courageous woman stood up and said, "Print It!" The Post became the nemesis of the Nixon Administration. In turn, the President nearly

crippled the Post with his failure to renew crucial television licenses, causing the paper's stock to plummet. During that crucial time, Katharine Graham showed the power of exposing truth. She championed the printing of the groundbreaking story, and insisted that the story be accurate and unbiased.

From the depths of the Watergate scandal to the top secret Defense Department reports on Vietnam known as the Pentagon papers, Katharine's stewardship of the Post and her indomitable spirit propelled her to become the most powerful woman in American newspaper history.

Katharine Graham commanded the largest Fortune 500 company ever run by a woman. She was chairwoman of the Executive Committee of the Washington Post Co., a Board Member of the Associated Press and President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. This great woman was also the director of the newspaper Advertising Bureau Inc., a Trustee of the University of Chicago, George Washington University, and the Urban Institute, all this in addition to being a Pulitzer Prize winning author.

Katharine Graham's impact on women and young girls has been far reaching. This wonderful woman fought to overcome gender inequities prevalent in corporate America. She made it clear that women are a force to be reckoned with. Katharine Graham was a Board Member of the National Campaign to Reduce Teenage Pregnancy and a strong advocate for women's issues. She had the heart of a champion, which was evident in her life's commitments and accomplishments.

I am honored to have known this pioneer in my lifetime. To have known Mrs. Graham is to have known a trailblazing journalistic genius. Her legacy will live on through the Media powerhouse she built and the millions of lives she affected. I send my deepest sympathies to her family, friends, and colleagues. I will miss my dear friend tremendously.

HONORING JOHN TEETER OF PRESCOTT, ARKANSAS

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 26, citizens in my hometown of Prescott, Arkansas, will be honoring one of our most beloved citizens, Mr. John Teeter. Mr. Teeter has devoted almost all of his adult life to serving his community and the people of Nevada County.

For decades, he served as a weather reporter in Prescott for the National Weather Service. His work helped to warn the weather service and the community of incoming severe weather, which no doubt helped to save the lives of friends and neighbors. Whether rain, sleet, snow or shine—through the heat of summer and the cold of winter, through

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

droughts and floods—Mr. Teeter was there to record and report the conditions. As a weather reporter, he also worked with the Nevada County Rescue Unit to help them anticipate and respond to any severe weather disaster.

In addition to his service to the National Weather Service and the rescue unit, Mr. Teeter has been a member of the Kiwanis Club for over 40 years, helping to improve the lives of children in our community and throughout the world, and he is still active with the organization. He also continues to man the Nevada County Depot Museum in Prescott, which he has done for several years, showing students, visitors, and their families around the local museum at any time.

John Teeter is an outstanding example of the value of giving back to the community and an inspiration to so many of us. As a young boy growing up in Nevada County, he was a role model for me. Although I will be unable to attend the celebration on Thursday due to my responsibilities here in our nation's capitol, I join his family and friends in honoring him for his lifetime of achievements, and I am grateful for his many contributions to people of Prescott, Nevada County, and the State of Arkansas. I extend my warmest wishes to him for continued health and happiness in the years to come.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of Representative WATERS and Representative KUCINICH's amendment to restore the ability of developing countries to make HIV/AIDS drugs available to their citizens. While I understand the importance of the intellectual property rights of the companies that create these vital drugs, my consciousness compels me to support this amendment. I must support this amendment out of a sense of morality and concern for my fellow mankind in Africa and other developing countries.

HIV/AIDS is ravaging developing countries and wiping out a whole generation of men and women. More than 25 million Africans are now living with HIV and last year alone, 2.4 million Africans died from the disease. Sub-Saharan African women are now the fastest-growing HIV-positive population.

The loss of mothers and fathers in Sub-Saharan Africa has resulted in a new social epidemic, parentless children. Two-thirds of 500,000 orphaned children in South Africa lost parents to HIV/AIDS, and over 30% of the children born to HIV + women will develop pediatric AIDS. I have witnessed the orphanages overflowing with children who have lost parents to this disease and it is astonishing.

I commend the pharmaceutical companies who have made efforts to provide HIV/AIDS medications available to Sub-Saharan Africa. Also, I thank the 39 pharmaceutical companies for placing humanitarian concerns over profits by dropping their suit against the South African HIV/AIDS law earlier this year.

However, if we do not act now whole cultures may perish before our very eyes. If we do nothing, our tacit acceptance of the HIV/AIDS crisis in Africa and other developing countries is unforgivable. We must pass this amendment and allow developing countries the flexibility they need to provide cost-effective treatment for people with HIV/AIDS. If for any other reason, we should pass this amendment for the children whose parents these drugs can keep alive.

SPEND COLOMBIA MONEY AT
HOME

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with all of my colleagues the attached editorial from the July 21, 2001 Chicago Tribune that articulates a position that I share. That is that our counter-narcotics efforts in Colombia are misguided, have not achieved the stated goals of US policy toward that country, and the funds required for implementation of this policy would be better spent working to address substance abuse here in the United States.

In the US, there are some 5.5 million people in need of substance abuse treatment. The federal government only provides treatment funding sufficient to cover 2 million of those individuals. That means that 3.5 million people in this country who are seeking treatment for their substance abuse problems are turned away. We know from a study conducted by the Rand Foundation that dollar for dollar it is twenty three times more effective to reduce drug consumption by investing in education, prevention, and providing treatment rather than trying to eradicate drugs at their source. Again, I strongly support the suggestion put forth by the attached editorial, that we should redirect the money we are spending to battle drugs in Colombia toward more effective programs here in the US, and I urge all members to consider it when making decisions on US policy toward Colombia and the Andean region.

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 21, 2001]

SPEND COLOMBIA MONEY AT HOME

In government, failed policies seldom are re-thought let alone abandoned—they tend to expand. Rather than blame flawed thinking or bad information, failure is interpreted as a sign of insufficient time or funding.

During the past 18 months, the \$1.3 billion anti-narcotics Plan Colombia has not markedly reduced violence or drug production there—or made it more difficult or expensive to buy cocaine in the U.S. Undeterred by such failure, however, the Bush administration now is pushing a nearly \$1 billion sequel, the Andean Counterdrug Initiative, that largely reinforces and expands past mistakes.

Debate began this week on funding the new initiative. Congress ought to consider alter-

natives, such as rechanneling the money into expanded drug rehabilitation at home

A key component of Plan Colombia has been fumigation of coca crops. After fumigating approximately 128,000 acres of coca—along with people, farm animals and food crops—the effort has only succeeded in relocating the coca fields.

Most of the coca that used to grow in the Putumayo province has moved to nearby Nariño. “And if they fumigate Nariño, the problem will go to another place,” warned its governor, while governor of Putumayo estimated that half the fields sprayed in his area were food crops.

The military component of Plan Colombia hasn't fared much better. Colombia guerrillas now are seeking shelter in neighboring Ecuador, spreading the violence. And by failing to deal with the murderous paramilitary units, the plan has increased bloodshed. On April 12 paramilitaries massacred 40 peasants and cut up their bodies with chainsaws, and the war-related body count nationwide is up to about 20 a day.

The Andean Initiative's solution to the spreading mayhem is to continue military aid to Colombia (about \$363 million) and increase military aid to its six neighbors to defend themselves from the aftershocks. Ecuador and Brazil, for instance, would get about \$32 million and \$16.3 million respectively to reinforce their borders with Colombia.

Bush's initiative also provides social and economic aid to these countries—a welcome change—but still nearly 55 percent of the entire package would go to military aid.

Previous U.S. interventions succeeded only in moving coca production and drug violence from neighboring countries to Colombia. Now the process seems to be working in reverse.

American addicts' insatiable craving for narcotics—and the obscene profits to be made by suppliers—doom most supply-side police or military tactics, particularly remote-control operations masterminded from Washington.

Early in his administration, President Bush said he appreciated this reality and wanted to increase funding for drug administration programs.

Rethinking Plan Colombia and channeling some or all of that money into treatment and education programs would be a place to start. Such a U-turn would not be a typical government move, but it is the most sensible thing to do.

ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY'S
INVASION OF CYPRUS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today we pause to remember the anniversary of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. Twenty-seven years ago an estimated 35,000 armed Turkish troops invaded the small peaceful Mediterranean island of Cyprus. Nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriots lost their homes and became refugees in their own country. To this date, Turkish troops continue to occupy 37 percent of Cyprus' territory.

Simply put, the status quo in Cyprus is unacceptable and continues to have a detrimental effect to the interests of the U.S. in the eastern Mediterranean. Without question, improving the relations and cooperation between Greece and Turkey, two key NATO allies, is

key to strengthening the stability of the region. Therefore, I urge the two parties to take the long steps needed to demilitarize and launch a much needed initiative to promote a speedy resolution on the basis of international law and democratic principles. We must have lasting peace and stability on Cyprus.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2002

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Smith-Morella-Slaughter-Lantos-Pitts amendment, to dedicate a total of \$30 million of the bill's funds to protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons and help countries meet minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking.

I was proud to be a lead cosponsor of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Rep. SMITH's bill to monitor and eliminate human trafficking here in the U.S. and abroad. After an arduous six year struggle to address the problem of sex trafficking with my own legislation, last October I was pleased to see this bill pass with strong bipartisan support.

In June 1994, I first introduced legislation addressing the growing problem of Burmese women and children being sold to work in the thriving sex industry in Thailand. This legislation responded to credible reports indicating that thousands of Burmese women and girls were being trafficked into Thailand with false promises of good paying jobs in restaurants or factories, and then forced to work in brothels under slavery-like conditions.

As I learned more and more about this issue it became abundantly clear that this issue was not limited to one particular region of the world. In addition, I found that human trafficking was not exclusively a crime of sexual exploitation. Taken independently, sex trafficking is an egregious practice in and of itself. It is also important, however, to be aware that people are being illegally smuggled across borders to work in sweatshops, domestic servitude, or other slaverylike conditions. I was pleased to see that the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act recognized the full magnitude of human trafficking and included provisions that effectively seek to address human trafficking.

The Act set forth policies not only to monitor, but to eliminate trafficking here in the U.S. and abroad. More importantly, it does so in a way that punishes the true perpetrators, the traffickers themselves, while at the same time taking the necessary steps to protect the victims of these heinous crimes. It uses our nation's considerable influence throughout the world to put pressure on other nations to

adopt policies that will hopefully lead to an end to this abhorrent practice.

In the wake of the passage of the Act, however, there is still a great deal of work to be done. According to the recently issued 2001 Trafficking in Persons Report by the State Department, 23 countries are listed in "Tier 3"—signifying that they do not satisfy the law's minimum standards to combat trafficking and are not making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance.

It is my hope that this report will serve as a catalyst for reinvigorated international efforts to end human trafficking. We must continue to work expeditiously to implement the provisions of the Act, that provide tough new penalties for persons convicted of trafficking in the United States.

Beginning in 2003, those countries that are listed in "Tier 3" may be denied non-humanitarian assistance from the United States, barring a Presidential waiver. As a result, the U.S. is now in a position to put pressure on other nations to adopt policies that will eradicate human trafficking practices inside and between their borders. We are also in a position to prosecute and punish the traffickers themselves and thereby put an end to coordinated kidnaping and exploitation of the most vulnerable members of society.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment to ensure funding for efforts to assist victims of human trafficking, and aid countries in eliminating this egregious criminal activity.

THE DUMPING OF FOREIGN STEEL

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a few remarks about the dumping of foreign steel into U.S. markets. Recently, the Korea Iron and Steel Association dispatched a steel trade mission to the United States to convey the Korean steel makers concern over the United States movement to restrict imports of steel products, as well as to learn the position of the United States government and steel industry. This mission visited the USTR, Department of Commerce, the ITC and the American Iron and Steel Institute to express the Korean industry's concerns over the United States' stance on the recent start of a section 201 antidumping investigation.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that the U.S. steel industry is in crisis. As one who represents thousands of people whose livelihood relies on the steel industry, I can assure you that the injury suffered by the U.S. industry and the people it supports is very real.

The steel crisis has produced casualties at every level in America's steel communities. As a result of the most recent wave of dumped steel imports, over 23,000 good steel jobs have been lost and 18 steel companies have filed for bankruptcy since the beginning of 1998. Anyone who thinks that these problems are a thing of the past that were cured by the last round of steel orders should know that ten of those 18 bankruptcies have occurred in the last 8 months.

Several thousand workers, beyond those laid off, were forced to accept reduced work

weeks, assignments to lower paying jobs, and early retirement. For those workers affected, alternative employment opportunities in the surrounding area are hard to come by, and those who do find other manufacturing jobs are often paid significantly less than what they previously made. The effects of these losses are felt right down the line—by workers' families and by other community businesses that simply cannot survive if their customers can no longer earn a paycheck.

Mr. Speaker, dumping has become such a problem because foreign producers are able to sell well below market in the United States because their own home markets are closed to competition, allowing them to maintain high at-home prices to subsidize losses abroad. In addition, subsidization of foreign producers by their governments is a primary reason why massive overcapacity in the world steel industry has been created and sustained. The structural problems in the world steel market have been created largely by the illegal practices of foreign producers, and the U.S. industry should not be forced to suffer as a result.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SAVE
MONEY FOR PRESCRIPTION
DRUG RESEARCH ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Save Money for Prescription Drug Research Act of 2001. The pharmaceutical industry is crying wolf, claiming that forced to reduce prescription drug costs for seniors, they will be unable to continue lifesaving drug research and development. This bill allows them to stop wasting money on physician incentives and redirect those funds to R&D. It would do so by denying tax deductions to drug companies for certain gifts and benefits, excepting product samples, provided to physicians and encourage use of such funds on R&D.

Presently, these companies are spending billions of dollars on promotions to entice doctors to prescribe their products, and these dollars are tax deductible. According to a New York Times November 2000 article pharmaceutical companies spent \$12 billion in 1999 courting physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants hoping to influence their prescribing habits. Experts estimate that drug companies spend an average of between \$8,000 and \$13,000 on individual physicians every year. Gifts come in the form of watches, jewelry, trips and expensive meals. The New York Times article lists one example where SmithKline Beecham offered physicians a \$250 'consulting fee' and choice of entrée at an expensive restaurant, merely for agreeing to attend an update on use of a cholesterol-reducing drug. These campaigns contribute to preference and rapid prescribing of new drugs, and decreased prescribing of generics. In other words, tax deductible dollars contribute to the rising prices of prescription drugs.

For years the pharmaceutical industry has claimed that the high price of prescription drugs is due to investment in research and development. A recent Families USA report, however, indicated that this might not be the case. The report showed that at eight major

pharmaceutical companies, investment in marketing, advertising and administration was more than double the investment in R&D. At Pfizer, for example, 39% of the net revenue, more than \$11 billion, went to these expenses, while only 15% of revenues were devoted to R&D.

It is unquestionable that the research and development of new drugs is an expensive process. However, if the pharmaceutical industry intends to claim that it cannot afford research if drug prices for seniors are reduced, perhaps they ought to more carefully consider their priorities. Clever marketing ploys that influence physician prescribing habits do little to actually save lives, but do much to increase corporate profits.

Denying the pharmaceutical industry the ability to deduct expenditures for gifts to physicians is a solid step toward providing Americans with access to more lifesaving drugs. By redirecting drug company promotional expenditures to their R&D budgets, the American public would reap the benefit of increased medical breakthroughs. Gifts from pharmaceutical companies do not improve health care for patients.

This bill I am introducing today eliminates the tax incentives currently in place that encourage drug companies to continue to give gifts to doctors to influence their prescribing. It is my hope that the industry will redirect these dollars from existing gift practices to R&D. The pharmaceutical industry claims it needs financial help to increase R&D efforts. This bill gives them billions of new dollars for precisely that purpose. I urge the pharmaceutical industry to use these funds more wisely. I hope that my colleagues will join with me in supporting this endeavor to increase investment in the research and development of life saving drugs in the private sector.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 16, 2000]
HIGH-TECH STEALTH BEING USED TO SWAY
DOCTOR PRESCRIPTIONS

(By Sheryl Gay Stolberg and Jeff Gerth)

As a busy internist, Dr. Bruce Moskowitz frequently prescribes cholesterol-lowering medicines and osteoporosis drugs for his elderly patients. Like most physicians, he is no stranger to pharmaceutical sales representatives, and he often chats with them about his preference in medication.

But the drug companies know more about Dr. Moskowitz than he realizes. Over the past decade, with the advent of sophisticated computer technology, pharmaceutical manufacturers have been quietly compiling resumes on the prescribing patterns of the nation's health care professionals, many of whom have no idea that their decisions are open to commercial scrutiny.

These "prescriber profiles" are the centerpiece of an increasingly vigorous—and apparently successful—effort by drug makers to sway doctors' prescribing habits. To create them, pharmaceutical marketers are buying information from pharmacies, the federal government and the American Medical Association, which generates \$20 million in annual income by selling biographies of every American doctor.

The profiles do not contain patient names. But they do offer drug companies a window into one half of the doctor-patient relationship. And they are raising important public policy questions, both about the privacy of doctors' prescribing decisions, and how much commercial pressures influence them. "As an extension of the doctor-patient relationship, doctors are entitled to privacy," said Law-

rence O. Gostin, an expert in health privacy at the Georgetown University Law Center.

In describing the profiles as "a fundamental violation" of that privacy, Mr. Gostin said they also raise "an extremely important policy question, which is to what extent are health care prescribing practices influenced by commercial concerns?"

That question is now front and center in the political debate. With the price of prescription medication high on the national agenda, the impact of marketing on the cost of pharmaceuticals is at issue. But while the public discussion has focused largely on the recent trend toward advertising directly to patients, the industry still spends most of its money wooing doctors.

Of the \$13.9 billion that the drug companies spent promoting their products last year, 87 percent, or about \$12 billion, was aimed at doctors and the small group of nurse practitioners and physicians' assistants who can prescribe some medications, about one million prescribers all told.

"The pharmaceutical industry has the best market research system of any industry in the world," said Mickey C. Smith, a professor of pharmaceutical marketing at the University of Mississippi. "They know more about their business than people who sell coffee or toilet paper or laundry detergent because they truly have a very small group of decision makers, most of whom still are physicians."

Pharmaceutical sales representatives have been a staple of American medicine for decades. Their courtship of doctors is intensive and expensive, and their largess runs the gamut, from trinkets like prescription pads and pens, to staff lunches at hospitals and medical offices and offers of free weekends at resorts.

Prescriber profiles play a significant role in the courtship; pharmaceutical marketers say they use the reports to help determine which doctors should be offered certain perks. And the perks themselves worry ethics officials at the American Medical Association, who are trying to discourage doctors from accepting them, even as the association's business side sells information that facilitates the giving of gifts.

Dr. Moskowitz, of West Palm Beach, Fla., is one example. In late August, he received an invitation from two drug companies, the Bayer Corporation and SmithKline Beecham, asking him to a private dinner at the Morton's of Chicago Steakhouse, an expensive chain restaurant not far from his West Palm Beach office, on the evening of Sept. 18.

The topic was high cholesterol, including an update on Baycol, a drug the two companies jointly market. For his feedback, Dr. Moskowitz would be designated a consultant and given a \$250 honorarium, along with his choice entree. He declined.

"Drug companies ask me, How can we change your prescribing, what would it take, do you want to serve as a consultant?" Dr. Moskowitz said. "The schemes get more and more desperate."

Although most doctors do not believe that such entreaties affect their professional behavior, some studies suggest otherwise. Dr. Ashley Wazana, a psychiatry resident at McGill University in Montreal, recently analyzed 29 studies on the effects of gifts to doctors.

Published in January in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. Wazana's analysis found an association between meetings with pharmaceutical representatives and "awareness, preference and rapid prescribing of new drugs and decreased prescribing of generics."

His conclusion? "We are influenceable," Dr. Wazana said.

In an effort to save money, and also to avoid this influence, some clinics and hospitals have imposed a ban on free drug samples and visits from sales representatives and discourage doctors from taking consulting fees like the one offered by Bayer and SmithKline Beecham.

Among them is the Everett Clinic in Washington State, a group practice of 180 doctors that cares for 250,000 patients. Its officials say that drug costs have declined since the ban.

"Pharmaceutical marketing would often lead to physicians prescribing more costly medicines than are necessary," the clinic's medical director, Dr. Al Fisk, said.

But Dr. Bert Spilker, a senior vice president with the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, an industry trade group, said marketing "serves an essential function in the health care delivery system" by helping to educate doctors, so they can prescribe drugs more appropriately.

Drug companies, however, are often reluctant to disclose details about their marketing efforts, particularly the use of prescriber profiles.

"If we talk about what we do and how we do it," said Jan Weiner, a spokeswoman for Merck & Company, "then our competitors will know a whole lot more than they know now."

THE A.M.A. MASTER LIST

Singling out doctors is not new, but detailed prescriber profiles have been available only since the early 1990's, when most pharmacies adopted computer systems to process insurance claims, said Pat Glorioso, a marketing executive at I.M.S. Health, a leading pharmaceutical market research concern and one of two companies that specialize in collecting records of pharmacy sales.

Through the profiles, a drug company can identify the highest and lowest prescribers of a particular medicine in a single ZIP code, county, state or the entire country. They can learn, for example, which antidepressants a particular psychiatrist favors.

"It's very flexible in the way we can slice and dice the information," Ms. Glojioso said. "As technology has improved, we have just ridden that wave."

When pharmacies sell records of prescription drug sales, they do not show names of patients or, in some cases, their doctors. But those records are typically coded with identification numbers issued by the Drug Enforcement Administration to doctors for the purpose of tracking controlled substances. The government sells a list of the numbers, with the corresponding names attached, for fees that can run up to \$10,200 a month, depending on how widely the list will be distributed.

The American Medical Association, meanwhile, sells the fights to what it calls its "physicians' master file" to dozens of pharmaceutical companies, as well as I.M.S. Health and other market research concerns. Though only about 40 percent of American doctors are dues-paying members of the medical association, the database has detailed personal and professional information, including the D.E.A. number, on all doctors practicing in the United States.

Pharmaceutical marketers consider the master file the gold standard for reference information about doctors. Combined with the records of pharmacy sales, the file helps create portraits of individual doctors, their specialties and interests. As the nation's largest doctors' group, the medical association has maintained the master file for nearly 100 years, and has licensed it for more than 50. It is so complete, A.M.A. officials say, that even the dead are included.

"We're trying to provide a reliable database, which is accurate, so that it can be used appropriately to focus efforts on

There are some restrictions, Dr. Reardon said: the roster cannot be sold to tobacco companies and it cannot be used to deceive doctors or the public. While they say sale of the master file brings about \$20 million in annual income to the association, officials would not say what they charge individual companies.

Much of the information in the association's database is available from sources scattered around the country. But one major element is not: the medical education number, which the A.M.A. assigns to new medical students in order to track them throughout their careers. Most doctors do not even know they have one.

This number, which enables computers to sort through the huge A.M.A. master file, is "the core element in the database of tracking physicians," said Douglas McKendry, a sales executive at the Axiom Corporation, a pharmaceutical marketing company that recently formed a partnership with the medical association to manage the database.

"The A.M.A. data helps identify the individual physicians that are being targeted," Mr. McKendry said.

Doctors who do not want their names sent to marketers can ask the association to remove them from the file, Dr. Reardon said. But in interviews, several prominent doctors said they were unaware that their biographies were being sold.

Among them is Dr. Christine K. Cassel, a former president of the American College of Physicians and chairman of the department of geriatrics at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in Manhattan. In Dr. Cassel's view, information about doctors' prescribing habits may appropriately be used by their health plans to improve quality of care. She called the commercial use of the data outrageous, saying, "This is not about quality. It's about sales."

DINNER AND A MOTIVE

Pharmaceutical marketing is big business not only for drug companies, but also for companies firms like I.M.S. Health and Axiom, which cater to them.

Overall spending on pharmaceutical promotion increased more than 10 percent last year, to \$13.9 billion from \$12.4 billion in 1998. Experts estimate that the companies collectively spend \$8,000 to \$13,000 a year per physician. In recent years, as demands on doctors' time have grown more intense, pharmaceutical marketers say they have been forced to become more creative.

"You have to have a hook," said Cathleen Croke, vice president of marketing for Access Worldwide Communications Inc., which specializes in drug marketing. "if you offer them \$250, that might get them. Or they are attracted to the prestige of being a consultant, that a company is asking for their opinion."

The offer of dinner and a \$250 consulting fee was sufficient to draw about a dozen South Florida physicians to Morton's in West Palm Beach on Sept. 18. They gathered there, on a muggy Monday night, in a back room called the boardroom, where a slide show and a moderator from Boron, LePore & Associates Inc., the market research firm hosting the event, awaited their arrival.

Dr. Moskowitz, who has been in practice in West Palm Beach since 1978 and heads a group of 12 doctors, says he routinely receives—and rejects—such invitations.

The Morton's dinner was not open to the public; had Dr. Moskowitz accepted, he would have been required to sign a confidentiality agreement. Instead, he told the companies he intended to take a reporter for The New York Times.

But when Dr. Moskowitz and the reporter showed up at Morton's, the Boron LePore moderator, Alexander Credle, told them to leave.

"This is a clinical experience meeting, a therapeutic discussion," Mr. Credle said. "There is an expected degree of confidentiality."

Dr. Moskowitz asked Mr. Credle why he was invited; Mr. Credle had no answer. But in an interview a few weeks after the dinner, John Czekanski, a senior vice president at Boron LePore, said the invitations were "based on databases targeting physicians" who prescribe cholesterol-lowering drugs or who might.

Boron LePore calls these dinner sessions "peer-to-peer meetings," and in 1997, it acted as host at 10,400 of them. Typically, they feature presentations from medical experts, on the theory that doctors are receptive to the views of their peers. With new drugs coming onto the market all the time, physicians are hungry for information about them. Pharmaceutical companies say it is that desire for education, rather than a free meal or modest honorarium, that draws many doctors to the meetings.

But the dinners are creating unease among officials of the American Medical Association's Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, which in 1990 published guidelines that limit what gifts doctors may accept. The guidelines, which have also been adopted by the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers' Association, the drug industry trade group, prohibit token consulting arrangements, but permit "modest meals" that serve "a genuine educational function."

Compliance is voluntary, and Dr. Herbert Rakatansky, who is chairman of the A.M.A.'s ethics council, says doctors routinely ignore the rules. That is in part because they are murky, as the dinner at Morton's reveals.

Whether the dinner was intended to educate doctors, or was part of a marketing campaign, or both, is not clear. In the \$7.2 billion market for the cholesterol-lowering drugs known as statins, Baycol ranks last in sales, with just \$106 million in sales last year. Bayer and SmithKline Beecham recently introduced a new dosage for the drug, and the companies said

"As far as we're concerned, it's educational," said Carmel Logan, a spokeswoman for SmithKline Beecham. But Tig Conger, the vice president of marketing for cardiovascular products at Bayer, said the company intended to teach a select group of doctors about Baycol, then use their feedback to hone its marketing message. And Allison Wey, a spokeswoman for Boron LePore, said the dinner was "part education and part marketing."

RAISING ETHICS QUESTION

While Dr. Rakatansky, of the A.M.A., could not comment specifically on the Baycol meeting, he had harsh words for these dinners in general.

"We think 99 percent of those are shams," he said. "They are marketing devices and not true requests for information."

As to whether the dinner fit the "modest meal" criteria, that, too, is unclear, because the guidelines offer no specifics. At Morton's in West Palm Beach, the entrees range from \$19.95 for chicken to \$32.95 for filet mignon—a la carte. The sales manager, Lauren Carteris, said the restaurant frequently was the site of pharmaceutical meetings for Boron LePore.

"Doctors," Ms. Carteris said, "will only go to an expensive restaurant."

To heighten doctors' awareness about the ethics of accepting gifts, the medical association is beginning an educational cam-

aign. In addition, The Journal of the American Medical Association devoted the bulk of its Nov. 1 issue to conflict of interest in medicine, including an essay entitled "Financial Indigestion" that questioned the effects of pharmaceutical company gifts on doctors' professional behavior.

But some prominent doctors say the medical association needs to address its own role, as a seller of information that helps drug marketers select which doctors to target.

"It potentiates this gift giving, and implicitly endorses it," said Dr. David Blumenthal, a professor of health policy at Harvard Medical School who has used the A.M.A.'s data for his academic research.

The sale of the master file to drug companies, Dr. Blumenthal said, "hands the weapon to the drug company that the A.M.A. is saying is an illicit weapon."

Dr. Reardon, the past president of the medical association, dismisses such a connection. Doctors are responsible for their own decisions about whether to accept gifts, he said, adding, "I don't think the database has anything to do with ethical behavior of physicians."

Dr. Reardon noted that drug marketers could obtain information about doctors from other sources, including the federal government. But Mr. Gostin, the privacy expert at Georgetown, who is also the health law and ethics editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association, said that did not justify the association's action.

"We live in a society where, if you comb long enough and hard enough with sophisticated enough search tools, you can find just about everything," Mr. Gostin said. "That doesn't mean it's all right for people to assemble it, make it easy and sell it."

As for Dr. Moskowitz, he is still receiving invitations from drug companies, despite his longstanding habit of spurning them. One arrived on Oct. 18, from Aventis Pharmaceuticals and Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals, who jointly market Actonel, an osteoporosis drug.

Attendance at the meeting, scheduled for Saturday, will be limited to 12 doctors, the invitation said. Breakfast and lunch will be served; in between, there will be a clinical discussion of osteoporosis, with 30 minutes reserved for doctors' feedback. The honorarium is \$1,000.

HONORING PILGRIM ARMENIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church for its 100 years of service to the Armenian community. The church was founded with only fourteen members on January 26, 1901.

The first Armenian settlers to the area did not speak English. They formed the Armenian Congregational Church so they could worship together, in their native tongue. Although it started with small numbers, church membership has grown steadily over the years. In its 100 years, the church has had eight full-time pastors and several interim pastors who have

all served with much pride. Church members remain very dedicated to the church congregation, and the numbers continue to increase.

Members of the church are committed to their congregation, raising every dollar themselves for the construction of new buildings. Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church has had three different houses of worship, all increasing in size to meet the demands of the congregation. The church has also established two additional funds, with all the income from those funds to be used solely for church needs. Many community members have found a home within Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church for its dedication to the community over the past 100 years. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church and its members many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO WAYNE
DeFRANCESCO, 2001 PGA CLUB
PROFESSIONAL CHAMPION

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Wayne DeFrancesco, an assistant professional at the Woodholme Country Club in Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. DeFrancesco has just won the 34th annual PGA Club Professional Championship and has done so in dramatic style.

He won the Club Professional Championship with an amazing three stroke victory, overcoming a double bogey on the fourth and a bogey on the fifth hole. He solidified his win with a 17 foot, par-saving putt on the twelfth hole and a 15 foot uphill birdie on the sixteenth hole. Mr. DeFrancesco became just the third person ever to win this championship wire-to-wire, but the first in tournament history to have sole possession of first place in all four rounds.

This great victory is of little surprise considering that Mr. DeFrancesco has devoted a lifetime to the sport. He started his career as a Washington D.C. area high school champion and as letterman for Wake Forest University. Over the last twenty five years, Mr. DeFrancesco has won countless numbers of regional tournaments while at the same time working as an instructor in clubs along the East Coast. He has served as an editor to the Washington Golf Monthly Magazine and as a guest instructor on the Golf Channel. In 2000, he was recognized for his expert instruction as #42 among golf's greatest teachers, by Golf Digest.

We are living in a time when golf has a renewed excitement. Tiger Woods and Annika Sorenstam have captured the imaginations of people from all across the country. They have done so with skill, perseverance, and a strong work ethic that have brought this great game to new heights of popularity. In that same spirit Wayne DeFrancesco has mastered his craft.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate this fine athlete on a terrific accomplishment and I wish him the best of luck when he competes for the PGA Championship at the Atlanta Athletic Club in August.

IN SUPPORT OF THE IRAN-LIBYA SANCTIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act. ILSA is an important part of our commitment to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile technology to Iran and Libya.

I wish I could stand here today and say that sanctions on Iran were no longer necessary. I wish I could say that Iran has responded to diplomatic overtures, halted its weapons programs, or stopped threatening Israel and our other allies in the Middle East.

But the reasons why we passed this law five years ago are even more pressing today.

While moderate leaders may be gaining power in Iran, reform has yet to reach their foreign policy.

In fact, Iran and Libya are both seeking to enhance their capabilities for producing and using weapons of mass destruction. Tehran is intent on bolstering her already significant chemical weapons arsenal and developing nuclear and biological weaponry, while Libya is again openly seeking expertise and technology needed for chemical weapons. In the case of Iran at least, this has led the CIA to conclude that it "remains one of the most active countries seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction," and the State Department to find that it "remained the most active state sponsor of terrorism in 2000."

Sanctions work best when part of a comprehensive plan to combat proliferation. They require the support of our partners abroad. Sanctions under ILSA are therefore an important tool not simply to increase pressure on Iran but also to encourage Europe and Russia to cooperate with us on nonproliferation and counter-terrorism. While ILSA is often a sore spot in our relations with Europe, the threat of sanctions is getting the job done. When President Clinton waived sanctions against a foreign investment consortium, including Total SA of France and Gazprom of Russia, the EU and Russia promised greater cooperation on counter-terrorism and limiting the transfer of technology to Iran.

On a recent delegation to Russia led by DICK GEPHARDT, I met with members of the Russian Space Agency and found that our programs to counter the proliferation of missile technology are paying off. We have invested much time and money in working with the Russian Space Agency on the International Space Station, and the result is that they have also improved cooperation on preventing the sale of missile technology to Iran. We need to expand these joint efforts with the Russians, so that we may begin to make progress in areas where they have not been as cooperative—such as the transfer of nuclear technology.

We cannot ease our commitment to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to Iran—we must step up our efforts with passage of ILSA. I await the day when reform in Iran means that they will no longer threaten the United States and Israel. Until then, we must maintain effective, targeted sanctions.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO- GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, had the Kaptur amendment been made in order, I would have supported it. The Kaptur amendment would have required that no less than \$125 million of the bill's funds be provided to Ukraine. The bill caps funding to Ukraine at \$125 million, 90 percent of which goes to humanitarian aid and non-governmental assistance programs. This represents a \$44 million reduction in funding from last year. While I support measures to ensure funding for Ukraine, I also have serious concerns about recent events in Ukraine that have impeded steps toward a fully democratic society.

I have been a strong supporter of Ukraine throughout my tenure in Congress. In past years, I have taken a leading role in supporting increased funding for Ukraine. These efforts, along with those of my colleagues, have made Ukraine the third-largest recipient of U.S. aid. But, evidence of political corruption, suppression of the media and instability in the Ukrainian government have called this aid into question.

In April, the Communist-dominated Ukrainian parliament voted to dismiss Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko and his government. The ouster of Prime Minister Yushchenko and his cabinet, widely viewed as the most successful government since Ukraine gained independence in 1991, is likely to slow down reforms at this most crucial time. This vote comes in the midst of the ongoing political crisis sparked by revelations on secretly recorded tapes implicating the involvement of President Leonid Kuchma and high government officials in the case of murdered journalist Heorhiy Gongadze. Most recently, another journalist, Ihor Oleksandrov, who sought to expose corruption and organized crime was brutally murdered by four men with clubs.

The State Department Annual Human Rights Country Report on Ukraine cites a mixed human rights record and notes the failure to curb institutional corruption and abuse in the Ukrainian government. One startling example of government corruption that has come to my attention is the case of U.S. investment fund, New Century Holdings. This investment company has been repeatedly thwarted in its efforts to develop a hotel it owns along with the City of Kiev. Despite owning a controlling interest in the hotel, New Century Holdings has been prevented access to the hotel, as local police have taken over the building for themselves. New Century Holdings has appealed to the Mayor and other local officials to no avail, and the Ukrainian government has been unable or unwilling to help. Meanwhile,

the hotel remains undeveloped and the company's investment in Ukraine remains unrealized.

I value the strong relationship between the United States and Ukraine. However, Ukraine will never be a full partner of the United States, unless it fully embraces democracy and human rights. Ukraine has made significant progress in the ten years since it became independent, but pervasive corruption, lack of media freedoms, and the conduct of the investigation of the Gongadze case call into question Ukraine's commitment to being a fully democratic nation and hold Ukraine back from reaching its immense potential.

It is my hope that the debate on this amendment will send a positive message to the government of Ukraine, that the U.S. Congress will not simply rubber stamp funding requests for the Ukraine, without also considering the serious issues involved in Ukraine's democratic development. I am prepared to continue to work with Ukraine to determine how Congress can best assist them in staying on the road toward democracy and a free-market economy.

With this in mind, this fall the Congress-Rada Parliamentary Exchange Group will convene for the first time here in Washington. I urge all Members concerned about the evident setbacks in Ukraine, to take advantage of this opportunity to meet with our Ukrainian counterparts to share views on how both our countries can work to continue Ukraine on its path toward a fully democratic society.

HONORING SAM KADORIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sam Kadorian for being named "Man of the Year" by the Armenian-American Citizen's League (A.A.C.L.). Mr. Kadorian received the award at the A.A.C.L.'s 68th Annual State Convention held in Van Nuys, CA.

Sam Kadorian is a survivor of the Armenian Genocide of 1915 and a longtime member of the A.A.C.L. Sam was eight years old at the time of the genocide and narrowly escaped death. He was on the bottom of a pile of bodies that were being stabbed with swords. One of the swords missed his chest by inches, leaving only a scar on his right cheek. Sam and his mother survived, but unfortunately Sam lost his father, brother, two sisters, and other friends and relatives in the Armenian Genocide.

Sam and his mother eventually boarded a ship for the United States, deciding to settle in Chicago. At the age of 35 Sam joined the United States Army where he served as a photographer. After his time in the U.S. Army, Sam moved to Southern California where he joined the Armenian-American Citizens' League. Since joining the A.A.C.L. Mr. Kadorian has been very active in the Los Angeles Chapter, serving in many capacities.

Mr. Speaker, I want to honor Sam Kadorian for being named "Man of the Year" by the Armenian-American Citizen's League. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Sam Kadorian many years of continued success.

PUERTO RICAN CONSTITUTION
DAY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the citizens of Puerto Rico on Constitution Day, July 25, 2001. The people of Puerto Rico established the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for the very same reasons our forefathers wrote the Constitution of the United States of America, to establish themselves as a democracy.

The Puerto Rican Constitution ensures basic welfare and human rights for the people, enshrines the idea of a government which reflects the will of the people, and pays tribute and loyalty to the Constitution of the United States of America.

The Puerto Rican culture is a distinctly unique culture. By pledging allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America, the people of Puerto Rico celebrate shared beliefs and the co-existence of both cultures. By ratifying their own Constitution, the people of Puerto Rico retain and honor their original heritage while expressing the desire to pursue democracy and happiness for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the following individuals for their contributions to the Greater Cleveland community: Ana Iris Rosario, Roberto Ocasio, Hector Vega, Maria Senquis, Dolly Guerrero Velez, Pastor Jose Jimenez, Victor Matos, Henry Guzman, Esther Monclova Johnson, Abelino "Al" Lopez, Yolanda Figueroa, Betty Villanueva, and Juan Alberto Gonzalez. I hope that my fellow colleagues will join me in honoring these individuals and praising the Puerto Rican people as they celebrate Constitution Day.

RECOGNIZING STUDENTS FROM
NEW YORK

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize four of New York's outstanding young students: Anne Caruso, Megan Lockhart, Arielle Buck, and Rebecca Ambrose. In August, the young women of their troop will honor them by bestowing upon them the Girl Scouts Gold Medal.

Since the beginning of this century, the Girls Scouts of America have provided thousands of youngsters each year the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

These awards are presented only to those who possess the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service. The Gold Awards represent the highest awards attainable by Junior and high school Girl Scouts.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Anne, Megan, Arielle, and Rebecca, and bring the attention of congress to these successful young women on their day of recognition.

HONORING SUSAN AND JAMES
PETROVICH

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special tribute to two extraordinary citizens of the Santa Barbara community, Susan and James Petrovich. This couple has devoted so much of their time to various community organizations and events that it is difficult to imagine what Santa Barbara would be like without them. Because of their dedication, the United Boys and Girls Club will be honoring them on July 28, 2001.

As graduates of the University of California at Santa Barbara, the Petrovichs realized they had stumbled upon their ideal community, and decided to make Santa Barbara their permanent home. After her graduation, Susan attended the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, but soon returned to the Central Coast to become one of the few female lawyers in Santa Barbara during the 1970s. Throughout her legal career, Susan has consistently dedicated her legal talents to helping others. She helped write the Santa Barbara County Agricultural Element in attempt to preserve agricultural lands, and authored a ballot measure to regenerate oak trees. She also serves on the site location committee for the Santa Barbara Montessori School, and supports the Legal Aid Foundation, the Santa Barbara Women Lawyers Scholarship Foundation, and the Santa Barbara County Cattlemen's Association. Her active involvement on all of those committees clearly demonstrates Susan's dedication.

Susan's committed dedication to Santa Barbara is only equaled by the involvement her husband James has demonstrated towards the community. James has been a local real estate broker and investor for over 25 years, and his talents in these fields have earned him several national and lifetime achievement awards. His talents have been especially apparent in Santa Barbara, where he has managed to negotiate properties ranging from beachfront motels to the open space that is now Santa Barbara's largest regional park, Elings Park.

However, James' community activism doesn't end with his real estate skills. He is the past president of the Santa Barbara Lions Club and the immediate past president of the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Council. He has been an active fund-raiser for the Ben Page Youth Center, and is a member on several boards, including that of the Music Theater of Santa Barbara, the Elings Park Foundation, and the City's PARC Foundation, which funds many park projects. James has

also served on the boards of CALM and is a founding trustee of United Against Crime. He has also co-chaired the site committee for the City's new police headquarters.

Because James and Susan Petrovich truly appreciate how wonderful it is to live in Santa Barbara, they have adapted a unique philosophy about the community, and strive to give back to the community the same amount of joy and success the community has given to them. It is obvious that the Petrovichs have more than adequately given their share back to this community, and have aptly contributed in making Santa Barbara a truly special place to live. I hope all of my colleagues will join me in acknowledging the Petrovichs on their honorable contributions to the Santa Barbara Community.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL
KENNETH S. KASPRISIN

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Colonel Kenneth S. Kasprisin. Three years ago, Ken assumed the position of Commander with the St. Paul District of the Corps of Engineers. During that time, I have come to know Ken not only as a fine, trusted public servant, but also as an extraordinary friend.

Throughout his time with the Corps, Ken has set the highest standards for himself and the people with the St. Paul District. Ken's drive and determination in working to make the Corps and the St. Paul District truly responsive to the needs of the people has resulted in service that is unmatched and pales in comparison to other districts within the Corps of Engineers. He is a man of great integrity, with a deep commitment to the issues he works on. I have been impressed both by his sincerity and his ability to look beyond the box to understand and advocate for proposals that are in the best interests of communities throughout the district. As Ken departs from his service with the Corps, he leaves behind a remarkable record of accomplishments that is matched by the dedication with which he has served.

No matter what challenge is posed, Ken is able to tackle it head on and is always able to meet or exceed it. Ken's keen ability to sift through complex issues has been well recognized by those within the Corps of Engineers and by Members of Congress. His work ethic has been nothing but top-notch as he has fought for improvements within the district. In particular, Ken has been diligent in his efforts to bring much needed relief to the folks in the Devils Lake Basin who have been plagued by years of flooding. He has fought hand and hand with the North Dakota congressional delegation as we have worked to implement workable solutions to this crisis.

Earlier this year, as communities in North Dakota and Minnesota battled the rising water of the Red River, Ken led efforts coordinating the emergency response to ensure residents and businesses received the vital protection they needed. But his commitment does not end there. Ken has worked with many communities throughout my state of North Dakota in

developing long-term flood protection and solutions. Cities from Wahpeton to Grand Forks to my hometown of Valley City, will have the flood protection so desperately needed thanks to the leadership and dedication of Ken Kasprisin. There is no doubt that the Corps and North Dakota has been well-served under his leadership.

While Ken will be leaving the Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Army after a distinguished career of 26 years, we are very fortunate that he will continue in public service with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA Director Joe Allbaugh could not have made a better choice! As he takes the reigns as regional director for Region X at FEMA, Ken will continue to serve as an effective public servant. I have no doubt that Ken will be a true asset to the agency and to the many people who are impacted by natural disasters each year. I wish him all the best in his new position.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 2001

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation with my colleagues, Congressman J.D. HAYWORTH of Arizona, Congressman DAVE CAMP of Michigan and Congressman CHRIS CANNON of Utah to amend the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). This legislation has been drafted with the input of the Association on American Indian Affairs, Tanana Chiefs Conference, National Indian Child Welfare Association, National Congress of American Indians, tribal attorneys and the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys. It has always been my intent to have all affected parties participate in the legislative process in the drafting of ICWA amendments.

In 2001, we still have American Indian and Alaska Native children being adopted out of families, tribal communities and states. We continue to have this problem in Alaska and I have been asked to introduce ICWA amendments to further clarify ICWA.

Specifically, the bill details jurisdiction of child custody and child adoption proceedings that involve an Indian child.

The bill has a couple of specific provisions which outline jurisdiction in Alaska since Alaska is not a reservation state (outside of Metlakatla). The bill states that an Indian tribe in Alaska shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the State of Alaska over voluntary and involuntary child custody proceedings involving an Indian child who resides or is domiciled in Alaska. Additionally, a person seeking to adopt an Indian child in the State of Alaska, may file an adoption petition at any time in the tribal court of the Indian child's tribe. If the tribal court agrees to assume the jurisdiction over the proceeding, that tribal court has exclusive jurisdiction and no adoptive placement or proceeding can continue in the state court.

The bill makes conforming technical amendments conditioning an Indian tribe's existing right of intervention.

It clarifies that State and tribal courts are required to accord full faith and credit to tribal court judgments affecting the custody of an In-

dian child in ICWA child custody proceedings, and in any other proceedings involving the determination of an Indian child's custody, including divorce proceedings.

It clarifies that ICWA applies to voluntary consents to termination of parental rights and voluntary consents to adoptive, preadoptive and foster care placements.

It clarifies and adds exacting details on setting limits on when an Indian birth parent may withdraw his or her consent to an adoption.

It clarifies that tribe's are to receive notice of voluntary adoptive placements of Indian children and details the content of notice when an Indian child is placed for an adoption.

It clarifies in detail the intervention by an Indian tribe and sets specific time frames for intervention by a tribe in the voluntary foster care placement proceeding and voluntary adoptive proceeding. It also requires tribes to show why it considers a child to be covered by the ICWA.

It provides for a detailed notice to parents when a child is placed for adoption.

It provides detailed requirements for resumption of jurisdiction over child custody proceedings.

It imposes criminal sanctions on any individual, group or association who knowingly conceals whether a child is an Indian child or whether a parent is an Indian.

Finally, the bill provides further clarification of the definition of "Indian child" and "Indian child's tribe" as applied in child custody proceedings.

I think it is appropriate that Congress further clarifies the ICWA to ensure that American Indian and Alaska Native children are not snatched from their families or tribal communities without cause. In a recent July 1, 2001 article in the San Antonio Express News, the story stated that "This year, the head of the Child Welfare League of America offered American Indians something they have longed to hear for more than three decades: an apology for taking American Indian children." (San Antonio Express News, Sunday, July 1, 2001 Article "Torn from their roots; The unfortunate legacy of the Indian Adoption Project is that it has separated many Native Americans from their culture").

"It was genuinely believed that Indian children were better off in white homes," said Terry Cross, Executive Director of the National Indian Child Welfare Association. (San Antonio Express News, Sunday, July 1, 2001 Article).

That changed in 1978 when Congress passed the Indian Child Welfare Act. "Even now, Cross cites problems. Sometimes social workers are not properly trained to identify children as Indian. Or agencies fail to notify tribes of adoptions". (San Antonio Express News, Sunday, July 1, 2001 Article).

I believe that these FY 2001 ICWA amendments to be acceptable legislation which will protect the interests of prospective adoptive parents, Native extended families, and most importantly, American Indian and Alaska Native children.

The Committee on Resources will seek additional input from the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services. I am hopeful that these agencies will again embrace this legislation so that we can affirm this country's commitment to protect Native American families and promote the best interest of Native children.

I urge and welcome support from my colleagues in further clarifying the ICWA to ensure no more American Indian or Alaska Native children are lost.

FIVE STRAIGHT STATE TITLES
FOR SIXTH DISTRICT BASEBALL
TEAM

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, the Sixth District of North Carolina became the home of the AAU North Carolina State Championship baseball team for the fifth straight year. The Jamestown Jaguars captured the title after five tough games, winning four of them and losing only one. The Jaguars have been the North Carolina State Champions since 1997.

Concord, North Carolina was the site of the final showdown between the Jaguars and the Catawba Valley Storm. The Storm gave the Jaguars their only tournament loss in the third game, by a score of 3–2. The rematch for the Championship ended with the Jaguars winning 5–1.

Coach Dean Sink complemented the team's athletic ability and effort, telling the Jamestown News that "their maturity and camaraderie on and off the field is what really sets them apart."

The Jaguars are in Tennessee to begin the AAU Nationals in Kingsport from July 26 through August 3.

Congratulations are in order for Head Coach Dean Sink and his assistant coaches.

Members of the championship team include Anthony Autry, Chad Baker, T.J. Clegg, Travis High, Gator Lankford, Jessie Lewter, Matt McSwain, Mitch Sailors, Alex Sink, J.K. Whited, and Kunta Hicks. The Jaguars are coached by Dean Sink and his assistants, David Baker, Chuck Sharp, and Tony Clegg.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District, we congratulate the Jamestown Jaguars on winning the state title and we wish them the best of luck in the coming national tourney.

H. CON. RES. 197: COPD AWARE-
NESS MONTH—OCTOBER 2001

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, today along with my distinguished colleague from Georgia, I rise to introduce a resolution that would designate this October as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease awareness month. This resolution will address the unmet need of raising the level of national awareness of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, or COPD—a debilitating disease that affects an estimated 32 million Americans, is currently the nation's fourth leading cause of death, but yet little is known about it. In 1998 COPD was respon-

sible for approximately 107,000 deaths and 668,362 hospitalizations. Furthermore, its devastating effects drain the U.S. economy of an estimated \$30.4 billion each year.

COPD is an umbrella term used to describe the airflow obstruction associated mainly with emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Emphysema—which affects three million Americans causes irreversible lung damage by weakening and breaking the air sacs within the lungs. An additional nine million Americans suffer from chronic bronchitis, an inflammatory disease that begins in the smaller airways of the lung and gradually advances to the larger airways. Both conditions decrease the lungs' ability to take in oxygen and remove carbon dioxide. Long-term smoking—the most common cause of COPD—is responsible for 80–90 percent of all cases, while other risk factors include heredity, second-hand smoke, air pollution, and a history of frequent childhood respiratory infections. Common symptoms of COPD include shortness of breath, chronic coughing, chest tightness, and increased effort to breathe.

Mr. Speaker, I have focused on respiratory health care issues for many years, and I receive numerous letters from my constituents back in Florida, who live with progressive chronic respiratory illnesses, asking me to raise their voices on Capitol Hill. COPD is devastating and is not receiving the appropriate amount of attention. In 1999, COPD was the fourth leading cause of death in Florida, and the most current estimates from the National Health Lung and Blood Institute show COPD incident rates to be on the rise—in fact, while incident rates of all other leading causes of death in America are decreasing, COPD is increasing. By 2020, the Center for Disease Control believes COPD will be the third leading cause of death in the United States.

Unfortunately, there is no cure for this progressive and irreversible disease. But, if patients receive early diagnosis, there are treatment plans available to provide symptom relief and slow the progression of COPD. 16 million Americans have been diagnosed with COPD, and an equal number suffer from the disease but have yet to be diagnosed.

It is likely that we all know somebody with COPD—whether we live with it personally, or have a family member, friend or staff member with COPD. Designating the month of October as COPD awareness month is an opportunity for us all to familiarize ourselves with COPD so that we can attempt to alleviate the suffering and hopefully reduce the death rate associated with COPD. Please support this much-needed resolution.

ROUND II EMPOWERMENT ZONE/
ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY FLEXI-
BILITY ACT OF 2001

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing, along with my colleague Congressman Capuano and other Members of the Empowered Communities Caucus, the Round II Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community

(EZ/EC) Flexibility Act of 2001, to provide funding authority and correct some inequities and inconsistencies with the Round II program. In 1999, 15 Round II urban and 5 rural empowerment zones were awarded to communities which designed the best strategic plans for comprehensive revitalization. The Empowerment Zone program is a 10 year project that targets federal grants to distressed urban and rural communities for community and economic development and provides tax and regulatory relief to attract or retain businesses.

Cumberland County, located in my Congressional District, is one of the 15 urban sites nationwide to win this designation, which is expected to create more than 6,000 new jobs over 10 years. Unfortunately, Cumberland County has only received approximately \$8.5 million of the \$30 million expected over the past 3 years. Round II empowerment zones did not receive the same Title XX block grant mandatory spending authority as the Round I zones did in 1997 and have to rely on the discretionary appropriations process each year. Even though the President requested full funding in FY02 (\$150 million for the EZ program) the House Appropriations Committee did not include any funding for urban zones for the next fiscal year.

The legislation I am introducing today provides general funding authorization for the Round II EZ/ECs by authorizing the Secretary of HUD to make grant awards totaling \$100,000,000 to each of the 15 Round II urban empowerment zones and the Secretary of Agriculture to make grant awards totaling \$40,000,000 to each of the Round II rural empowerment zones and grant awards totaling \$3,000,000 to each of 20 rural enterprise communities. This designation runs until 2009, and our zones must receive assurance that Congress will support continued funding, otherwise, they cannot be expected to operate and achieve long term capital plans or leverage private sector commitments to major infrastructure projects.

This legislation also includes clarification of the law which allows EZ/ECs to apply for community renewal status without the risk of losing already appropriated Federal funds. We have included language to broaden the definition of "economic development", which is the essence of the Zone's strategic plan, and have granted specific authorization for grants to be used as matching funds for other relevant federal grant programs, all in an effort to offer the EZ/EC program maximum flexibility. For every federal EZ dollar obligated, there are ten more dollars from the private sector committed to economic development in Cumberland County.

Our communities have already invested considerable resources in securing the Round II EZ/EC designations. Congress has a responsibility to carry out its promise to these distressed communities by making federal funding and tax incentives available to ensure new jobs, revitalize neighborhoods and spur economic growth over the next decade.

It is vital that we secure full funding for Round II Empowerment zones and Enterprise communities, so they may continue and complete their federally approved economic development plans. I urge the House to adopt the legislation before us today.

IN MEMORY OF JACQUELINE
CARDELUCCI

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to the community and to the overall well being of the city of Riverside, California, was unparalleled. Riverside was indeed fortunate to have such a dynamic and dedicated business and community leader who willingly and unselfishly gave of her time and talents to make her community a better place in which to live and work. The individual I am speaking of is Jacqueline "Jackie" Cardelucci. I was fortunate to have been able to call her my friend. She died this week in her home after a long battle with cancer at the age of 63.

Jackie Cardelucci gave much during her years to her community and the whole of the Inland Empire. Born in Huntington Park, Jackie Cardelucci moved to Riverside where she lived for 18 years. A fixture in the community, Jackie was a talented businesswoman and never shied away from community involvement. She was co-owner of National Environmental Waste Corporation (NEWCO) and International Rubbish Service with her husband, Sam, for over 32 years. In that capacity she served as the companies' Public Relations Director with the City of Riverside business customers.

On a community level, Jackie served in an impressive array of boards and organizations even while receiving chemotherapy treatments for her cancer over the past eight years. Her philanthropic endeavors included the Mission Inn Foundation Executive Board, Riverside Art Alliance, Riverside Art Museum, Associate University of California at Riverside, Riverside Community Hospital 2000 Century, President of the Riverside Republican Women Federated for three years, Riverside Opera Guild, and Armenian & International Women's Association.

My deepest condolences go to her husband of 43 years, Sam; her son and daughter-in-law, Mark and Cathie; two brothers, Elisha and Ben; and two grandchildren, Jessica and Catherine. I send my prayers to them during this time of loss.

Mr. Speaker, looking back at Jackie's life, we see a life full of courage, tenacity and devotion to her family and community. Her gifts to Riverside and the Inland Empire led to the betterment of those who had the privilege to come in contact or work with Jackie. Honoring her memory is the least that we can do today for all that she gave over her lifetime.

HONORING IMAM W. DEEN
MOHAMMED

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Imam W. Deen Mohammed for

work to promote peace and Justice in the Islamic community. Mr. Mohammed is the current President of the Muslim American Society.

In 1992, Imam W. Deen Mohammed was the first Muslim to deliver an invocation on the floor of the United States Senate. In addition, he was invited to participate in the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies and offered a prayer at those ceremonies. In 1995, the World Conference on Religion and Peace selected Mohammed as International President of their organization.

Imam W. Deen Mohammed is a recipient of the Luminosa Award from the Focolare Movement for his promotion of peace and inter-religious dialogue. In 1997, President Bill Clinton appointed Mohammed to the Religious Advisory Council within the State Department. Mohammed has also worked to establish a genuine dialogue with leaders of Christianity, Judaism, Islam and other faiths in his promotion of universal human excellence.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to honor Imam W. Deen Mohammed for his efforts in support of human excellence. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing him many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO WEST GENESEE'S
WOMEN'S VARSITY LACROSSE
TEAM

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 9, 2001, the West Genesee Wildcats defeated Bay Shore to win the New York State Class A Women's Lacrosse Championship. The Wildcats won the Class A final with a 16-10 victory over Bay Shore to top off an impressive 22-1 season and a dominant playoff run.

This talented group was guided by this year's All-CNY girls lacrosse coach, Bob Elmer, who is now in his second year leading the Wildcats. The State Champion Lady Wildcats previously won the Section III Championship and Upstate Regional to advance to the State Championship game.

The Lady Wildcats' star player is none other than the CNY Player of the Year, Martha Dwyer. West Genesee is also home to three other CNY team members: Chrissy Zaika, Meghan O'Connell and Nicole Motondo. The 2001 Class A Championship team also includes: Eileen Gagnon, Vanessa Bain, Shannon Burke, Laura Corso, Lindsey Shirtz, Kelly Fitzgerald, Colleen O'Hara, Milly Yackel, Kelly Kuss, Keri Rubeis, Nelli Nash, Katie Kozloski, Carolyn Maurer, Kim Capraro, and Eileen Flynn.

I am very proud of these young women and wish to celebrate the outstanding athletic achievements they have made this season. I am equally proud of the coaching staff and wish to join them, as well as the parents and other family members, teachers and administrators, in extending sincere congratulations

for a job well done. This strong group of fine young athletes deserves special recognition.

HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO
UNDOCUMENTED RESIDENTS

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation which would allow states and localities to provide primary and preventive health care services to undocumented residents.

According to some estimates, there are as many as nine million undocumented residents currently living in the United States. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) prohibits public hospitals from providing free or discounted preventive service to undocumented immigrants—even if they pay for such services with State or local funds. PRWORA does, however, allow public hospitals to provide emergency room services.

This system has created a crisis in our nation's emergency rooms. Because undocumented residents cannot afford to see the doctor for routine physicals and preventive medicine, they arrive in the emergency room with costlier, often preventable, health problems. The Federation for American Immigration Reform estimates that 29 percent of this population uses hospital and other emergency services in a given year, compared to the 11 percent use by the general U.S. population.

The costs of this broken system are especially burdensome for our nation's public hospitals. Harris County Hospital District, in my hometown of Houston, Texas, estimates that emergency room care for undocumented residents cost taxpayers, insurance companies, and patients \$225 million over the last three years. Hospitals in New York State provide a total uncompensated care for undocumented residents of \$300 million to \$380 million each year—almost one third of uncompensated care for the state.

Mr. Speaker, people should not enter any nation illegally. But I cannot understand a health care system that forces patients to let their health problems escalate into full fledged emergencies before it will provide them care. Wouldn't it make more economic sense to cover preventive services rather than let illnesses develop into painful and expensive complications? Most importantly, should the federal government be telling states and localities how they can and can't spend their own health care dollars?

That is why I am introducing legislation which would allow—not require—state and local programs to provide preventive and primary health care to undocumented aliens. This legislation would not provide a new benefit for undocumented residents. However, it would make sure that our health care dollars are spent more wisely by preventing emergencies—not treating them.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO
PROHIBIT PHYSICAL DESECRATION
OF THE FLAG OF THE
UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of our American flag and as a cosponsor of H.J. Res. 36, which would amend the Constitution to allow Congress to protect the United States flag from acts of physical desecration.

Our flag occupies a truly unique place in the hearts of millions of citizens as a cherished symbol of freedom. As an international emblem of the world's greatest democracy, the American flag should be treated with respect and care. I do not believe our free speech rights should entitle us to consider the flag as mere "personal property," which can be treated any way we see fit, including physically desecrating it as a form of political protest.

The American flag is a source of inspiration wherever it is displayed, and a symbol of hope to all nations struggling to build democracies. As a proud member of the House Armed Services Committee, I deeply admire those who have fought and died to preserve our freedoms. These men and women have bravely defended our flag and the fundamental principles for which it stands. They deserve to know that their government treasures the flag and all it represents as much as they do.

For these reasons I, as well as a great number of Americans, believe that our flag should be treated with dignity and deserves protection under the law. I urge my colleagues to join me in protecting one of the most enduring symbols of our nation and our democracy by adopting this resolution today.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2002

SPEECH OF

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Lee-Leach Global HIV/AIDS Amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, which will increase the United States' contribution to the international AIDS trust fund from \$100 million to \$160 million.

In June 1981, scientists reported the first evidence of a disease that would become known as AIDS. Twenty years later, the AIDS pandemic has spread to every corner of the world. Almost 22 million people have already

lost their lives to the disease, and over 36 million people are currently infected with the HIV virus. The numbers are indeed staggering.

Yet, the consequences of the AIDS pandemic extend far beyond the death tolls. The AIDS pandemic is much more than just a health crisis. It is a social crisis, an economic crisis, and a political, crisis. AIDS knows no borders, and respects no boundaries.

A world with AIDS is a world in chaos. Imagine growing up without parents, without teachers. Imagine living in a community with no options for work, no options for education, no mentors or civic leaders to help mold the community's youths into productive members of society. Imagine living in a world where people have no reason to plan for the years ahead, no reason to want to better themselves or improve society. This is the world of AIDS. This is the world we live in.

As the world's greatest nation—the nation that is most admired, most respected, and most powerful—we must take a leading role in the fight against AIDS. We must demonstrate to the global community the depth of our compassion, the breadth of our courage, and the strength of our commitment to the greater good. To do otherwise would be irresponsible and inhumane. Therefore, I wholeheartedly Support the Lee-Leach Global HIV/AIDS Amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

HONORING DAVID AND SUE ANN
SMITH

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take time to recognize two individuals, David and Sue Ann Smith. They have shared a life together for fifty years. These two were married in Gallup, New Mexico on December 28, 1951. This is a special and "golden" occasion, and quite an event in times when marriage doesn't always endure these long years. It shows great dedication and hard work, exemplifying such values for future generations in their family. As family and friends will gather to celebrate this joyous occasion, I too would like to recognize them at this special time.

David and Sue Ann have built and shared their life together these fifty years in Meeker, Colorado on the Smith Family Ranch that has been in the family for well over 100 years. It is a Centennial Ranch in Colorado. David and Sue Ann expanded the ranch in the late 1960's by adding the Barrett ranches and the Ed Sprod Ranch, and the ranch now surrounds the town of Meeker on all four sides.

In addition to the responsibilities of the ranch work, David and Sue Ann both have been heavily involved with their community. Both have been active on numerous Community Boards. David served on the School Board, worked with the Cub Scouts, served on the Planning and Zoning Commission and served as a Rio Blanco County Commissioner. He has been and still is involved with many water issues. He currently serves on the Meeker Town Ditch Committee, the Highland and Yellow Jacket Ditch Groups, and is also a long-standing member of the Colorado River District Board and the Colorado Water Conservancy Board.

Sue Ann has worked as a den mother for the Cub Scouts and has been a leader for various Girl Scout troops. She has also been active with the Colorado West Mental Health Group and many 4-H groups. She is now working with the Safe House Group, the Build a Generation Group, and she started the Walbridge Wing Family Support Group. As you can see, these two individuals have contributed and still contribute many hours of service and dedication to their community.

Their largest contribution has always been to their family. They have raised five children: David W. Smith, Brent A. Smith, Phillip M. Smith, Lori E. McInnis, and Brian E. Smith. They now have eleven grandchildren. Through their work on their ranch and all of their community service, they have provided their children and grandchildren with morals and values for hard work and the giving of oneself to others. The largest gift given is the example set forth through fifty years of a strong and determined love for each other.

David and Sue Ann, congratulations on your fifty years together. We wish you many more great years together.

HONORING GEORGE C. SPRINGER
FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO
THE COMMUNITY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join the Connecticut Federation of Educational and Professional Employees, AFT, AFL-CIO in paying tribute to their president of twenty-two years, and my dear friend, George C. Springer as he celebrates the occasion of his retirement. His outstanding leadership and unparalleled dedication has made a difference in the lives of thousands of families across Connecticut.

I have always held a firm belief in the importance of education and a deep respect for the individuals who dedicate their lives to ensuring that our children—our most precious resource—are given a strong foundation on which to build their futures. As a twenty year veteran of the New Britain, Connecticut school system, George made it his personal mission to help our students learn and grow—touching the lives of thousands of students.

During his tenure in the New Britain school system, George also served as an officer and negotiator for the New Britain Federation of Teachers, Local 871. Twenty-two years ago, he was elected to the position of state federation president. As the state president, George has been a tireless advocate for his membership and their families. I have often said that we are fortunate to live in a country that allows its workers to engage in efforts to better employee standards and benefits. George has been a true leader for teachers across the state, providing a strong voice on their behalf.

George set a unique tone for this organization, extending their mission beyond the fight for better wages, better work environments, and more comprehensive health benefits. He has led the effort of the Connecticut chapter to become more involved with the larger issues of how to improve our schools—for teachers and for students. Though we will miss him in

the long battle ahead, George's leadership and outspoken advocacy on behalf of our public school system will continue to be an inspiration to us all.

In addition to his many professional contributions, George has also been involved with a variety of social service organizations in the community. The John E. Rodgers African-American Cultural Center, New Britain Boys Club, Amistad America, Inc., Coalition to End Child Poverty, and the New Britain Foundation for Public Giving are just a portion of those organizations who have benefited from his hard work and contagious enthusiasm.

It is my great honor to rise today to join his wife, Gerri, their four children, ten grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, as well as the many family, friends, and colleagues who have gathered this evening to extend my deepest thanks and appreciation to George C. Springer for his outstanding contributions to the State of Connecticut and all of our communities. He will certainly be missed but never forgotten.

ILSA EXTENSION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I am very concerned by public reports I read of continuing Iranian efforts to develop ballistic missiles and by the apparent coordination between Iran and other regional proliferators. I am equally troubled by the lack of contrition shown by Libya's leadership for their role in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. The sponsors of this bill argue that this measure will significantly advance efforts to constrain Iranian proliferation and will force Libya's government to demonstrate greater remorse for their previous sponsorship of terrorism.

These claims may well be true. But I am concerned by efforts to force through this bill under suspension procedures without opportunity for open debate and amendment.

The 106th Congress made very clear its support for substantially revising U.S. sanctions policy by adopting the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act. This bill was signed into law by the President last year and lifted all unilateral sanctions on food and medicine, and significantly restricted the future application of such sanctions. The regulations governing the sale of food and medicine to formerly sanctioned states, including Iran and Libya, will be effective next week, and sales will be able to go forward.

I would like to believe that last year marked a significant philosophical shift in how the United States deals with sanctions policy. Generally, most Members agree that unilateral sanctions tend to have very little effect on targeted states, while they do hurt American interests. Unilateral sanctions also have a way of hardening opposition to the United States within the targeted country, and allow repressive governments to maintain a siege mentality that generally benefits the oppressors more than the oppressed. And the perception of hostility that accompanies such sanctions has a way of marginalizing reformist elements within the countries we seek to improve.

At the same time, unilateral sanctions have a way of greatly complicating our trading relationships with our allies. Extraterritorial sanctions, such as would be applied under this measure, are even more antagonizing to our most prominent trade partners.

Certainly, the House should, and regularly does, go on record with concerns about terrorism and proliferation. It is our responsibility to promote policies that change these reprehensible regimes. But I am concerned when this body debates sanctions policy with no opportunity for amendment on the floor. Sanctions go to the heart of our foreign policy, and are important enough to be deliberated in the open, during regular hours, with full participation by Members. Regretfully, this was not the case with H.R. 1954.

RECOGNIZING CARLIN MANUFACTURING

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Carlin Manufacturing on the occasion of their 20 year anniversary. Carlin Manufacturing is the world's leading manufacturer of mobile kitchens and specialty vehicles.

Carlin Manufacturing built its first mobile kitchen in 1980. Today, Carlin Manufacturing does business in over 30 countries. Each unit is custom built to suit the needs of their customers. Carlin Manufacturing has proven that high quality is essential through their careful quality checks during construction of the units.

Carlin Manufacturing has designed a wide variety of mobile kitchens for various uses. They have designed everything from units for commercial mobile restaurants to camouflage kitchen units that were used in Kuwait during the Gulf War. No matter the need, Carlin Manufacturing has always provided high quality mobile kitchens and serving facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Carlin Manufacturing for its innovation and twenty year career in design of mobile kitchens. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Carlin Manufacturing and wishing them many more years of continued success.

HONORING IMAM ABDUL-MAJID KARIM HASAN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to join the Muhammad Islamic Center of Hamden, Connecticut and the Interfaith Cooperative Ministries of New Haven, Connecticut in paying tribute to Abdul-Majid Karim Hasan as he celebrates his retirement.

For over twenty years, Imam Hasan has worked diligently as the Islamic Chaplain and director of Islamic Affairs for the Connecticut State Department of Corrections. What began as a volunteer effort to provide Islamic serv-

ices to prisoners became a life-long career when in 1980 then Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, John Manson asked Imam Hasan to assume the responsibilities of Islamic Chaplain. As the first full-time Islamic Chaplain, Imam Hasan has been an invaluable resource for those of Islamic faith in the corrections system. Throughout this time he has been responsible for the implementation, evaluation, and oversight of all Islamic programs for both male and female correctional facilities throughout Connecticut. Serving as liaison between inmates, administration and the federal courts, Imam Hasan has left an indelible mark on the Department—a legacy that will not soon be forgotten.

In addition to his professional career, Imam Hasan has played a vital role in the Islamic community of New Haven for over thirty years. Imam Hasan's work with the Muslim American Society has spanned over four decades. First appointed as Minister of Muhammed's Mosque #40 in New Haven in 1971, he has been an invaluable asset to the Muslim community of Greater New Haven for over thirty years. As the spiritual director of the Muhammed Islamic Center, Imam Hasan has devoted countless hours to nurturing the spiritual needs of Muslims throughout the Greater New Haven region. His commitment and dedication to the mission of the Muslim American Society and his fellow Muslims is reflected in the myriad of awards and citations that adorn his walls.

This evening, as family, friends, and colleagues gather to pay him tribute, I am honored to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for his many years of dedicated service and best wishes for many more years of health and happiness.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, due to an unavoidable scheduling conflict in my Congressional District on Monday, July 23, I was not present for rollcall votes Nos. 257–259. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three votes.

THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the issue of strengthening trade relations with one of the most promising countries of the post-Soviet era—the Republic of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan has long been seen as a crossroads between East and West—a meeting place not only of continents, but of cultures, values, ideas, resources and trade.

Kazakhstan today has the best economic prospects in the region. It has highest rate of economic growth, especially throughout the current year. Already well-known for its abundant natural resources, the recent discovery of major hydrocarbon deposits in the offshore

East Kashagan field on the Caspian Sea is expected to put Kazakhstan among ten leading world oil exporters in the first quarter of this century. Kazakhstan is also rich in natural gas, and has vast gold, uranium, ferrous, non-ferrous and rare earth metal deposits. In addition, Kazakhstan has a highly developed agricultural sector, noted especially for grain and meat production.

The potential for cooperation and progress is great, and the time for action now. We must break away from the outdated constraints of a past era and seize the opportunity to put trade ties with Kazakhstan on a more solid, mutually beneficial basis.

Mr. Speaker, keeping in mind the importance of promoting and developing active U.S. trade relations with Kazakhstan which will not only open this huge market for Americans but also help to pave the way for true democracy in this country, I proudly cosponsored the legislation (H.R. 1318) that would grant permanent trade relations to Kazakhstan.

I am enclosing a letter from the U.S.-Kazakhstan Business Association signed by U.S. companies asking for our support to strengthen bilateral trade relations with this country by passing H.R. 1318 and the article "Cheney Aims To Drill Afar and Wide", published in "Washington Times" on July 20, 2001.

U.S.-KAZAKHSTAN
BUSINESS ASSOCIATION,
July 23, 2001.

Representative EDOLPHUS TOWNS,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE TOWNS: On behalf of the U.S.-Kazakhstan Business Association, I wish to convey the Association's strong support for the granting of permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) to Kazakhstan. We wish to encourage early approval by the Ways and Means Committee of H.R. 1318, introduced by Representative Pitts, and supported by you and other co-sponsors.

Association members include major U.S. corporations that have been in the forefront of Western investment in Kazakhstan. They are very deliberate about their decisions to enter emerging market economies and have seen the many positive advantages that investment in Kazakhstan affords. As energy sector revenues grow and spread through the country's economy, the Association seeks to encourage diversified investment in other sectors, such as agribusiness, mining, petrochemicals, and telecommunications. For these investments to be economic, however, it will be important for Kazakhstani firms, as well as joint ventures formed with American investors, to have predictable non-discriminatory access to U.S. markets. Looking ahead to Kazakhstan's eventual accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), our members will be particularly interested in our government being able to avail itself of all its rights under the WTO with respect to Kazakhstan.

Historical criteria that have withheld non-discriminatory access for Kazakhstan products are no longer relevant. The country continues to make stepwise political and economic reforms that are attracting and retaining foreign investors. Kazakhstan courageously chose to de-nuclearize after independence and has fully supported nuclear nonproliferation objectives, dismantling bombers, missiles, and related facilities. It has complied with U.S. emigration requirements, and recently has taken considerable

strides toward creating a free-market economic system—a development already recognized by the European Union. While the U.S. and Kazakhstan concluded a bilateral investment treaty in 1992, from its independence, Kazakhstan has demonstrated a strong desire to build friendly and cooperative ties with the U.S. across a broad range of relationships. The Association, therefore, believes it is in the best interests of the United States to approve PNTR for Kazakhstan and promote further development of more normal trade and investment relations between the two countries.

Similar letters have been sent to Representative Thomas and Representative Rangel of the House Ways and Means Committee, the Chairman and Ranking Minority member of the House International Relations Committee, and, regarding S. 168, to the Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members of the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In addition, sponsors, co-sponsors, and each member of the above committees have received courtesy copies.

The member companies and organizations listed below support the Association's position favoring PNTR for Kazakhstan and the respective House and Senate bills. Should you or your staff have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 434-8791.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. VEALE,
Executive Director.

List of Members Supporting H.R. 1318: ABB Inc.; Access Industries, Inc.; ACDI/VOCA; The AES Corporation; American Councils for Int'l Education; Bechtel Corporation; Chevron Corporation; Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs; Columbia University Caspian Project; Coudert Brothers; Exxon Mobil Corporation; Deere & Company; Fluor Corporation; Halliburton Company; International Tax & Investment Center; NUKEM Inc.; Parker Drilling Company; Parsons Corporation (membership currently being processed); Phillips Petroleum Company; Texaco Inc.

[From the Washington Times, July 20, 2001]

CHENEY AIMS TO DRILL AFAR AND WIDE

(By David R. Sands)

Debates over drilling at home have dominated the headlines, but the Bush administration's energy plan also calls for some aggressive prospecting in overseas markets as well.

Kazakhstan, Russia, India and even Venezuela stand to be big winners under key sections of the energy program, released by a task force headed by Vice President Richard B. Cheney on May 18.

Energy needs would assume a much greater role in considering whether to apply economic or other sanctions against unfriendly governments.

"There's a lot going on, on the international side in that report, and it's going to matter a lot to the entire global energy market," said Robert E. Ebel, director of the energy and national security program at the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

"The path the U.S. chooses on production and consumption will have a huge impact on the rest of the world," Mr. Ebel said.

The Bush plan calls for a major diversification of oil suppliers, away from the long-standing reliance on unstable or unfriendly Middle Eastern producers.

"Concentration of world oil production in any one region of the world is a potential

contributor to market instability, benefiting neither oil producers nor consumers," the report said.

A survey released by the American Petroleum Institute (API) on Wednesday could boost the Bush plan, which faces a tough time in Congress.

The oil industry trade group found that U.S. crude oil imports for the first half of 2001 hit a record average of 60 percent of total demand, or 9.2 million barrels per day. Oil imports in April accounted for 62.8 percent of total demand, "the largest (monthly) share in history," API said.

Officials in the Central Asian country of Kazakhstan have expressed satisfaction with the Bush administration's focus on their market, where recent oil field discoveries have attracted intense industry interest.

"The new administration has showed a very complete and mutual understanding of the cooperation we hope to have in the future," Vladimir Shkolnik, Kazakhstan's vice minister for energy and natural resources, said in an interview during a Washington trip this spring.

"I get the feeling they understand very well our potential," Mr. Shkolnik said.

While saying private investors must lead the way, the Cheney report devotes considerable time to the Kazakh market, urging U.S. government agencies to "deepen their commercial dialogue" with Kazakhstan.

The report also endorses the proposed pipeline from Baku, Azerbaijan, through Georgia to the Turkish port of Ceyhan. Enthusiastically backed by the Clinton administration, the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline has been resisted by Moscow, which sees the project as an effort to bypass Russia.

"The big question has always been how to get the oil and gas to market. With private companies like (British Petroleum) really pushing the pipeline, it's hard to see how the Bush administration could do a 180-degree turn from what the Clinton people were recommending," Mr. Ebel said.

To complete the bypass of both Russia and Iran, the Cheney report's authors called for the State Department to push for Greece and Turkey to link their gas pipeline systems, allowing even easier access to European markets for Caspian gas.

But Russia is also one of several other international producers that the Cheney task force recommends should be encouraged. Russia has about 5 percent of the world's proven oil reserves and a third of the world's natural gas, but needs major Western investment and significant legal and commercial reforms to exploit its potential.

While urging continued pressure on Middle East suppliers like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to open their markets to foreign investors, the Bush administration blueprint seeks suppliers much farther afield.

Despite a series of sharp political and diplomatic exchanges with Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, the United States should push to conclude a bilateral investment treaty with Caracas, said the administration proposal, and begin talks with Brazil to boost "energy investment flows" with both of the South American powers.

The report also directs U.S. agencies to help India "maximize its domestic oil and gas production," as well. One foreign policy recommendation that has taken some hits is the Bush proposal to include "energy security" as a factor when considering the usefulness of economic sanctions.

The administration was forced to retreat in the first congressional fight over such sanctions, in the face of strong bipartisan support for maintaining current restrictions on trade and investment with Iran and Libya.

HONORING DOCTOR PAUL ERRERA
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RE-
TIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to join the many family, friends, and colleagues who gathered today to pay tribute to Doctor Paul Errera as he celebrates his retirement from service with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

Dr. Errera began his forty-seven year career with the VA as a first year resident in psychiatry at the West Haven, Connecticut VA Medical Center. He later went on to serve as the Chief of Psychiatry for fifteen years. In addition to his work in Connecticut, Dr. Errera spent nearly a decade in Washington, D.C. as the national Director of Psychiatry and Psychological Services. In that role, he was charged with the oversight of 172 VA hospitals across the country. In a career that has spanned nearly half a century, Dr. Errera has demonstrated a unique commitment to our nation's veterans and the quality of care they receive.

Throughout his tenure, Dr. Errera has been a visionary leader, stimulating fundamental change in the way mental health care is delivered. He has played an integral role in the development and implementation of innovative, community-based programs to meet the diverse mental health treatment needs of veterans. Dr. Errera's commitment and diligence has had a dramatic impact on the VA's treatment of its mentally ill patients—effectively changing the face of their approach and service to many of our nation's most vulnerable citizens.

Dr. Errera attributes his dedication to the historic role the United States played in twice freeing his homeland of Belgium—believing that the citizens of Belgium owe a great debt to the brave men and women who liberated his native country. I have often spoke of our nation's need to provide the best possible care to our veterans. These are the men and women who fought for the freedoms and values we hold so dear. Dr. Errera, with his unparalleled record of service to the veterans of this country, has set a new standard for us all to strive to achieve.

Dr. Errera, through his infinite good work has made a real difference in the lives of many US veterans and for that we owe him a great debt of gratitude. It is my great honor to rise today to extend my deepest thanks and appreciation to Dr. Paul Errera for his outstanding service at the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and my very best wishes to him and his family for many more years of health and happiness.

ILSA EXTENSION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a proud cosponsor of this well crafted legislation, I rise

today in support of House Resolution 1954, the Iran Libya Extensions Act of 2001.

When this law was first enacted by the United States Congress in 1996 it imposed a number of economic sanctions against foreign companies that invest in the energy sectors of either Iran or Libya. Given those two nation's support for violence and terrorism, the bill passed overwhelmingly.

Unfortunately, nothing in those nations' behavior has changed since that bill passed unanimously by a vote of 415-0. Therefore, we must pass this bill to extend the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA) for an additional five years.

As recently as March 13, 2001, President George W. Bush issued a statement declaring that Iran's government is, "a threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States"—due to—"its support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them."

And to add to this concern, in early March of this year, the Islamic Republic of Iran reportedly signed a cooperation agreement with Russia that will give it access to sophisticated arms technology.

As for Libya, the Iran Libya Sanctions Act of 2001 extends sanctions against Libya designed to end only if our President determines that Libya has fulfilled the requirements of all U.N. resolutions relating to the horrific downing of Pan Am 103 in December of 1998.

Given that Libya has not yet accepted responsibility nor compensated the families of the victims of Pan Am 103, I think it is only just that ILSA's sanctions remain against Libya.

Mr. Speaker, for the reasons I have outlined, I believe it is important to continue these restrictions on trade with companies who do business with Iran and Libya.

I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 1954, brought to the floor by my good friend and the Chairman of the House International Relations Committee's Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, Representative BEN GILMAN and the distinguished Ranking Member of the House International Relations Committee, Representative TOM LANTOS.

RECOGNIZING MR. DIONICIO MORALES OF THE MEXICAN AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY FOUNDATION

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the most inspiring and influential Latino leaders in the United States. Dionicio Morales is the founder and former President of the Mexican American Opportunity Foundation (MAOF), the largest Latino social-service agency in the United States. Mr. Morales has helped improve the lives of thousands of people, especially Latino youth and the elderly, by providing vital resources such as job training, senior services, naturalization services and child care programs in communities throughout California. The Mexican American Opportunity Foundation has established programs in

the San Gabriel Valley, East Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Ana, Oxnard, Salinas, and Bakersfield.

Mr. Morales' inspiring life is depicted in his autobiography entitled "Dionicio Morales: A Life in Two Cultures." In the book, Mr. Morales is described as a passionate leader who has led by example and knows first hand the struggles of the poor in detail. For many decades he has tirelessly organized and has fought to protect the rights of these individuals.

In the early 1960's Mr. Morales called the White House to request help in establishing programs to help employ and train Mexican Americans. Incredibly, Mr. Morales obtained a meeting with Vice President Lyndon Johnson, who agreed to help Mr. Morales through the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Nearly four decades later, due to that fateful call made by Mr. Morales, the Mexican American Opportunity Foundation now has a budget of over \$60 million, making it the largest Latino organization in the United States.

Mr. Morales continues to be actively involved in the Mexican American Opportunity Foundation. He is a trailblazer and a true leader. I am privileged to recognize Mr. Morales' incredible life and applaud his work.

HONORING FENMORE SETON FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month I had the distinct privilege of reading one of the most touching personal memoirs of the events of the invasion of Normandy, the turning point of World War II. A defining moment in our history, it is important to take a moment to reflect on the tremendous undertaking of the Allies and the unparalleled courage and bravery of the soldiers who fought, many making the ultimate sacrifice, for world freedom. It is my great pleasure to rise today to honor both the many servicemen who participated in the D-day invasion and my very dear friend, Fenmore Seton, by recounting his remarkable story.

In his memoirs Fen, a First Lieutenant in the Ninth Air Force of the United States Army Corps, captured the spirit and atmosphere of those first few memorable days. Hundreds of officers and soldiers were transported on Liberty Ships, normally equipped for crews of thirty. Under other circumstances such conditions would be considered intolerable, yet as they embarked from their staging area in Wales, there was little or no complaint from these exemplary men. Hour after hour the deafening roar of the planes overhead could be heard by the troops aboard the Liberty Ships in the Allies' Armada which stretched as far as the eye could see. Shortly before they began their mission, each man was given a printed letter of inspiration from the Allied Commander in Chief of "Operation Overload," Dwight D. Eisenhower. Climbing down the side of their Liberty Ships, on rope netting into the individual Landing Craft Infantry's, Fen and thousands of

other soldiers began to make their way ashore.

Fen disembarked from an invasion landing craft on Omaha Beach on D-day plus three. Though they were supposed to make their beach landing one day earlier, the Ranger Infantrymen who were fighting for a foothold on the designated beach landing zone, had met intense firepower from the reinforced concrete German Pillboxes which delayed their arrival. Under strict blackout instructions, they moved to their rendezvous point in a completely unfamiliar place in the pitch dark, finding refuge in a nearby shelter only to awaken amid chickens and manure and the realization that they had slept in a cattle barn.

This was the first of seven battle campaigns, including the Battle of the Bulge, that Fen participated in as a member of the Ninth Air Force. In addition to the six battle stars that decorate his European Theatre ribbon, Fen was honored with the ribbon for Meritorious Service and Belgium's royal "Fourragere d'Honneur" for his service with the 70th Fighter Wing. However, it is not the honors, commendations, or medals that led Fen to take down his thoughts and memories of his extensive World War II experiences. It was, as he wrote, "because all Officers and Soldiers felt that World War II was a 'just' war . . . that had to be fought in order to defend civilization and to preserve our treasured American way of life."

As he concluded, Fen wrote: "Younger people particularly have little to no curiosity concerning World War II or the fact that the Normandy Invasion marked the turning point for the defeat of the Nazi Empire. I sadly suspect that most of the younger generation do not even recognize the significance of Pearl Harbor." It is my sincere hope that the young people of our nation and future generations remember the tremendous efforts that were made to preserve the freedoms we hold so dear. As the daughter of a veteran and a Member of this great body, I take pride in paying tribute to the veterans of World War II for their outstanding contributions to our great nation. They changed the course of history and for that we owe them a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

Today, I stand to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Fenmore Seton for his outstanding service to our country and for bringing this remarkable story to light. It is veterans, like Fen, whose stories will never allow future generations to forget one of the free world's greatest victories.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, on July 18, 2001, my vote on final passage of H.R. 2500, the "Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002" was not recorded. I support the bill and intended to vote "yes."

I support this bill because it is fair and bipartisan, and appropriately funds many important programs and agencies in the government. This bill appropriates \$41.5 billion, which is 4 percent more than the current level and 2 percent more than requested by the president.

I am pleased that this bill adequately funds many important programs that have not received appropriate funding in the past. Specifically, H.R. 2500 provides \$1.01 billion for the Community Oriented Policing Services, a program that I strongly support and that contributes to the safety of our neighborhood streets. It also provides \$844 million for international peacekeeping efforts, including \$2 million to conduct programs that monitor and combat human trafficking. \$440 million is included for conservation programs to clean oceans and waterways. Additionally, the bill appropriates \$329 million for the Legal Services Corporation which provides legal assistance to lower-income Americans.

COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my grave concerns with the bill before us today. I have seen firsthand and know well the vital role that churches, mosques, synagogues and other religious institutions play in our communities. I believe, however, that both H.R. 7 and the Democratic substitute offer us a false choice and fail to protect our constitutional rights.

For more than 200 years, the U.S. Constitution has protected religious freedom by upholding each American's right to free exercise of religion and maintaining a separation between church and state. H.R. 7 would break down that historic wall.

Although the bill specifically states that government funds should not be used for worship or proselytization, meaningful safeguards to prevent such action are not included in the provisions. Indeed, as this bill is written, safeguards would be impossible. For example, if the purpose of a program is to end addiction by the adoption of a specific faith, it is impossible to separate the government service (drug and alcohol counseling) from the message of faith (proselytization). Even an "opt-out," which provides for a secular alternative to the services, does not change the fact that this bill provides government funding for religious activities.

Furthermore, both H.R. 7 and the Democratic substitute would provide direct funding to houses of worship. H.R. 7 gives federal agencies, at the discretion of the Secretary, the ability to take all the funding for a program and convert it into vouchers to religious organizations. This alarming provision takes \$47 billion in federal funds away from the oversight of elected representatives in Congress. Furthermore, the bill expressly permits federal funding of worship and proselytization with these "indirect funds." The Democratic substitute, although it attempts to close the voucher loophole, does not alleviate my concerns with direct government funding of religion.

I am also deeply concerned that efforts to make religious organizations dependent on federal funds will cause them to lose their independence, autonomy and unique voice in our society. With public funding comes public scrutiny and accountability. Also, the provi-

sions of H.R. 7 will inevitably put the federal government in the position of choosing one religion over another in awarding federal grants and contracts. Despite the fact that the bill assures us that the awarding of charitable choice funds would not constitute an "endorsement" of a certain religion, it takes little to imagine what will happen when a federal agency is forced to choose between two equally meritorious grants from different religious groups. Even worse will be the consequences when a cabinet secretary, by fiat, turns the program into a "voucher." A more egregious violation of the Establishment Clause can hardly be imagined.

I cannot state strongly enough my belief that religious organizations are an important part of our social fabric and provide absolutely vital services to people in need. Those services already can be provided by religious organizations in a way that is constitutionally sound. I encourage my colleagues to take this bill back to the drawing board and build on that record of service.

HONORING OTELLO AND CAROLYN MASSONI ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to extend my sincere congratulations to two outstanding community members and my good friends, Otello and Carolyn Massoni, as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. Married for a half a century, they are a wonderful couple who have both done much for their community in Wallingford, Connecticut.

Perhaps best known for their incredible working relationship, Otello and Carolyn are a true inspiration for any couple. They have worked on a variety of projects—always together—though their most popular are their beautiful reproductions of Faberge Eggs and fabulous dollhouses.

Their dollhouse hobby began when Otello was recuperating from a surgical procedure. Working from a kit, Otello has built a number of breathtaking buildings in a wide variety of architectural styles. Carolyn took on the responsibility of decorating the houses. From hand-made curtains trimmed with lace to the smallest details on a miniature reproduction of a Sears catalog, no detail has been overlooked. Victorian, Gothic, Colonial and Tudor styles, as well as some cottages, a gazebo, and even a brick outhouse, Otello and Carolyn's collection is truly impressive.

Intricate detail, unparalleled patience, love and care—characteristics similar to the traditional ingredients thought to be included in marriage—have gone into each of the delicate reproductions of Faberge Eggs that decorate the Massoni's home. This remarkable hobby has drawn much attention to Otello and Carolyn's creative talents. With each taking on a different task, they are not only creating beautiful ornaments, but cherished memories. Featured in local newspapers on a variety of occasions, Otello and Carolyn's work has sparked the imaginations of many in area communities.

In addition to their creative hobbies, Otello and Carolyn have always been active in the Wallingford political arena. Their outstanding work with the Democratic Town Committee has benefitted many local elected officials, including myself. Their tireless efforts have gone a long way in bringing a strong voice to local residents and their interests.

Enjoying their retirement years together, Otello and Carolyn have found what may be the key to a successful marriage—teamwork. Whether with their hobbies or in the community, it is a rare moment not to see these two working together. It is with great pride that I rise today to join family and friends in congratulating my dear friends Otello and Carolyn Massoni as they celebrate their 50th Anniversary. My very best wishes to them for many more years of health and happiness.

TRIBUTE TO STATE SENATOR
REGIS GROFF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man considered, after twenty years of service to be the "Conscience of the Colorado Senate." As a State Senator Regis Groff was a man who never backed down from a fight and always stood up for what he believed in. Although he often stood alone, he never hesitated to do what he believed was right.

As an African-American political leader from West, Regis was often pitted against the forces of discrimination, a battle in which he was consistently outnumbered. He pushed for Colorado to divest itself from business relationships with the apartheid regime of South Africa, and was a strong voice for enhancing voter registration. When it wasn't popular, he was also a voice for rational gun control. He was responsible for carrying Senate legislation in Colorado designating the birthday of Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. as a state holiday.

Regis Groff's convictions earned him respect from both sides of the aisle. One former colleague remarked, "there would be a hush when Regis went to the microphone." The former Colorado Senate President, a member of the opposing party, said, "Regis was the most fun and challenging person to debate at the microphone of anyone I served with in the legislature."

I would ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a great and dedicated public servant. I am including an article from a recent edition of the Denver Post that recognizes the significant contributions of Regis Groff to the people of Colorado.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO ... REGIS GROFF?:
FORMER "CONSCIENCE OF COLORADO"
SPEAKS FROM SIDELINES

(By James B. Meadow)

The former "Conscience of the Colorado Senate," the man who spent 20 years fighting—and mostly losing—the good fight is staring out the window of the clubhouse of the Park Hill Golf Course sympathetically watching grown men flail at a little white ball.

"Most retirees assume their golf game will be much, much better, but it doesn't happen

that way," says Regis Groff. He flashes his trademark megawatt smile as he adds, "At least it didn't happen to me. But then I only play one-third as much golf as I want to."

Not that he's complaining, because these days life is better than just OK for Groff. For one, he looks a decade younger than his 66 years, almost too youthful to be the grandfather of four. For another, he takes a winter hiatus in Las Vegas every year.

He also indulges his passion for baseball by taking advantage of his Colorado Rockies season tickets. True, they're not his beloved Chicago Cubs, but few know better than Groff that life is riddled with compromise.

For two decades, he was the impassioned, eloquent spokesman for liberal causes in the Colorado Senate, a man whose flights of oratory were legendary.

"There would be a hush when Regis went to the microphone," says former Sen. Mike Feeley, calling the Democrat "the finest public speaker ever to grace the floor of the state Senate."

Even those at the opposite end of the political spectrum were Groff fans.

"Regis was the most fun and challenging person to debate at the microphone of anyone I served with in the legislature," says Tom Norton, former Senate president. "I don't know that he ever passed a whole bunch of bills. But he always made sure the point of view he represented was adequately considered."

Norton isn't exaggerating in his remarks about Groff not passing a whole bunch of bills.

"Oh, it was thorough frustration to have zero influence, no power," says Groff of his 20 years in the minority party; years of futilely fighting to ban capital punishment, have the state divest itself from business relationships with the apartheid regime of South Africa, enhance voter registration and establish gun control.

"But you have to raise issues that aren't popular," says Groff. "You try to raise issues that touch the conscience of each human being."

Although Groff dismisses Sen. Jana Mendez's claim that he was the conscience of the Senate as "overspeak," he doesn't deny that he was loath to back down from an issue.

That's why in April 1993, only months after Coloradans passed Amendment 2—largely seen as a slap at homosexual rights—Groff tried to get the Senate to put it back on the ballot to let voters "revisit" the measure.

That same session, he was blunt about his feelings for Douglas Bruce, author of Amendment 1, which limited the state's ability to raise taxes and spend money.

On the Senate floor, Groff said that Bruce, a California transplant, "slithered into Colorado and hoodwinked the state."

Standing alone was second nature to Groff: He was the Senate's only black. And political ostracism was nothing new for a guy who knew all about racial discrimination.

When he first arrived in Denver in 1963, to begin what would be a lengthy career as an educator, he and his wife were repeatedly denied rental homes in Park Hill because, as landlords told him, "We don't rent to coloreds."

Growing up the son of a potter in Monmouth, Ill., a small rural community, Groff wasn't allowed in the YMCA pool.

Racial intolerance was still an emphatic given when he was attending Western Illinois University. Along with a group of other black students, Groff led a successful push to force a local barbershop to serve black students.

His proudest moment as a legislator came in 1984, when he persuaded the Senate to pass a bill making Martin Luther King's birthday a state holiday.

He recalls that debate over the bill almost caused a fist fight with another senator. "I told him, 'I should kick your ass!,' and he said, 'C'mon!' but others stepped between us," laughs Groff.

Groff left the Senate in 1994 to head the state's Youth Offender System, a multi-million-dollar rehabilitation facility for violent juveniles. He quit in 1998 and then headed the Metro Denver Black Church Initiative.

These days, he says, "I have no gainful employment," content to be a grandfather, serve on boards, travel, golf, watch baseball, adjust to life as a divorced male after 33 years of marriage and basically do what he pleases.

Would he ever again consider elective office?

"No, no, no!" he says, recoiling in mock horror. "If 20 years of politics doesn't fill you appetite, then that appetite is so insatiable as to be dangerous."

Still, he does confess to more than a trace of envy now that Democrats control the Senate.

"You bet I'm jealous. I'd like to know how it feels to be in the majority," he says.

But then you'd expect a frank answer. After all, anything less from the Senate's former conscience would be, well, unconscionable.

HONORING THE LATE GLADYS
"SKEETER" WERNER WALKER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to remember the accomplished and unforgettable life of Gladys "Skeeter" Werner Walker. She was truly a kind person and an outstanding athlete. As family and friends mourn her passing, I would like to pay tribute to this longtime resident of Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Skeeter was born in Steamboat Springs, Colorado, with the rest of her family, and was the oldest of three siblings who grew up to ski in the Olympics. She and her two brothers, Buddy and Loris, trained locally on Howelsen Hill and traveled later to ski in the Alps. The Werner family's prominence in the skiing world flourished to such an extent that the name of the ski mountain in Steamboat Springs was changed from Storm Mountain to Mount Werner in their honor.

Skeeter began skiing at age one and entering competitions by the age of five. Perhaps one of her greatest achievements was being selected as the youngest member of the U.S. Alpine World Championship Team in 1954, at the age of 21. At the downhill event in Sweden, Skeeter placed 10th. Her triumph was awarded when she graced the cover of Sports Illustrated and became recognized as one of America's great Olympians. When Skeeter again returned to the Olympics in 1956 in Italy, she again garnered a 10th place finish in the downhill race.

Skiing was not Skeeter's only career. After retiring from skiing in 1958, she relocated to New York where she was a model and a fashion designer. The Yampa Valley drew Skeeter back in 1962, and along with her brother Buddy and his wife Vanda, they opened two ski shops in Steamboat and Skeeter initiated

the first ski school at Storm Mountain. Every step of the way opened a new opportunity for Skeeter and her family that allowed them to have a dramatic impact on the Yampa Valley that will last forever. She fell in love with and, in 1969, married Doak Walker, the 1948 Heisman Trophy winner. Together, Doak and Skeeter helped to shape Steamboat and the skiing community. Doak passed away in 1998 following a skiing injury several months earlier.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Skeeter was a person who lived an accomplished life. Although friends and family are profoundly saddened by her passing on Friday, July 20, each can take solace in the wonderful life that she led. At the age of 67, Skeeter was an outstanding member of the community and a heroic role model for others. I know I speak for everyone who knew Skeeter well when I say she will be greatly missed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge an error I made earlier today in voting for the previous question motion on the Treasury, Postal Appropriations bill. As is customary on such procedural motions I voted "aye." Had I been aware of the implications of the vote, I would have voted "no."

I have been and continue to be an opponent of Congressional pay raises. Fiscal discipline must start with our elected officials. My constituents don't get a cost of living increase every year and neither should we. Had I known the previous question vote would be construed as having anything to do with a congressional COLA, I would have opposed it.

Not only do I oppose the pay raise itself, but I strongly oppose the manner in which this issue is handled. We ought to have a clear "yes" or "no" vote on the pay raise and let the chips fall where they may. When given the opportunity to vote on the pay raise directly, I have always voted "no." If others feel differently, let them cast their vote in the light of day and explain it to their constituents. To disguise an issue as important as a congressional pay raise inside a procedural motion is less than honest. Such gimmicks further erode this institution's credibility and member integrity.

It is my responsibility to know all the implications of the motions and bills that I vote on. My constituents deserve my attention on each and every vote. One the issue of a congressional pay raise, the American people deserve better from all of us.

VETERANS HAVING HEALTH-CARE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to ensure that all veterans, regardless of where they live, have equitable access to the best health care at VA

medical centers across America, and especially in the Northeast.

Along with Congresswoman KELLY and Congressmen GRUCCI, HINCHEY and GILMAN, we are introducing two bills to improve the way the VA allocates funding for veterans medical care across the nation.

In 1997, Congress passed legislation that authorized the VA to develop a new formula for allocating veterans medical care dollars across the country. At the time, veterans were moving from the Northeast and Midwest to the South and West, and the VA's formula then did not address how to allocate funding with this shift.

Unfortunately, the new formula developed by the VA still failed to address the changing demographics of the veterans population. The so-called Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation formula (VERA) did begin to provide additional medical care dollars to areas with growing veterans populations, but unfortunately, the VA did so by slashing funding to states with veterans populations that remained stable, like my own state of New Jersey and others in the Northeast.

I know firsthand about the law of unintended consequences. VERA has had the terrible effect of restricting access of veterans to medical care in my part of the country because my district in New Jersey is part of Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN) 3. This VISN has borne the brunt of VERA's funding shift. According to the VA's own figures, funding for VISN 3 has been reduced by 6 percent, or \$64 million, at a time when other VISNs saw their allocations increase by as much as 47 percent or even 53 percent!

I continue to ask the VA how this practice is equitable and why medical care in the Northeast should be reduced.

New Jersey has the second oldest veterans population in the nation, behind Florida. Our state has the fourth highest number of complex care patients treated at VA's hospitals. Yet New Jersey's older, sicker veterans are routinely left waiting months for visits to primary care physicians and specialists or denied care at New Jersey's two VA nursing homes.

Something is fundamentally wrong with the VERA allocation formula if it continues to decrease funding for areas where veterans have the greatest medical needs. All veterans, regardless of where they live, have earned and deserve access to the same quality of medical care—care that is too often denied under the current formula based.

That is why I rise today with nearly 30 of my colleagues to introduce these two bills.

The first bill, the Veterans Equal Treatment Act, would repeal the VERA formula and direct the VA to devise a truly equitable allocation formula based on need.

The second bill, the Equitable Care for All Veterans Act, would require the VA to take steps to account for regional differentials—the differences in the costs of providing care in some areas of the country due to the high cost of living, long travel distances, and like—in determining the national means test threshold. This threshold currently stands at \$24,000 for veterans across the country, regardless of where they live.

We know that the costs of such basic necessities as housing and utilities differ across the country. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, the ten least affordable States include New Jersey, New York,

Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island. These States are parts of VISNs 1, 2 and 3—all three VISNs fare the worst under the present VERA allocation formula.

Mr. Speaker, VERA should be adjusted to reflect factors such as the high cost of housing in the means test. It is the least we can do to ensure that all veterans who need and deserve care are provided with access to VA medical centers.

I strongly encourage the Chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee to hold hearings on these issues, and to move forward with changes to the VERA allocation formula as outlined in these two bills.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, earlier today on the vote to consider the previous question on this bill I intended to vote "no" but inadvertently voted "aye".

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 255 on H.J. Res. 50, I mistakenly recorded my vote as "no" when I should have voted "aye".

TRIBUTE TO THE ORIGINAL 29
NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers, who courageously served this country during WWII. The original 29 Navajo code talkers developed a Navajo language-based code to transmit information while in the Pacific theatre. Their efforts were invaluable to this nation and helped bring the war in the Pacific to a close, impacting all Americans. Today these men or their surviving family members are receiving Congressional gold medals of honor as a symbol of our Nation's appreciation for their valor.

In early 1942 the Marines started to recruit Navajo men to serve as code talkers in the Pacific. The Marines were searching for a code, which the Japanese would be unable to break. Since the Navajo language is incredibly complex and consists of complicated syntax and tonal qualities, plus different dialects it was an ideal code. The original 29 Navajo Code Talkers developed a code dictionary, which had to be memorized. This code consisted of English translations of Navajo phrases. The Japanese were never able to break the complicated code. The Navajo Code

Talkers successfully sent thousands of messages, enabling the Marines and this Nation to achieve victory.

The war in the Pacific was brought to a close with the help of these original 29 Navajo code talkers and the hundreds of code talkers who followed. The Navajo, who bravely served this country, despite poor governmental treatment at home, should be commended for their service. I would ask my colleagues to join me, now and forever, in paying tribute to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers who bravely served this nation. I am including an article from a recent edition of *Indian Country Today*, which recognizes the significant contributions of the Navajo Code Talkers.

[From *Indian Country Today*, July 11, 2001]

NAVAJO CODE TALKERS TO GET
CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS

TRUE RECOGNITION A DECADE AFTER HEROISM
(By Brenda Norrell)

SANOSTEE, N.M.—The late Harrison Lapahie's Dine name Yieh Kinne Yah means "He finds things." His son, Harrison Lapahie Jr., is honoring his father's name by finding Navajo Code Talkers who will receive Congressional gold and silver medals.

Born here in Sanostee, officially in 1923 but closer actually to 1928, Harrison Lapahie served in the U.S. Marines using his Native tongue to transmit the code never broken by the Japanese during World War II. Aircraft bombers were "Jay-Sho" buzzards, dive-bombers were "Gini" chicken hawks and battleships were "Lo-Tso" whales.

The original 29 Navajo Code Talkers who created the code will join George Washington, Robert Kennedy, Mother Teresa and Nelson Mandela as recipients of the Congressional gold medal, the nation's highest civilian honor.

With beautiful piano music and galloping horses, an eagle and an American flag on his Web site, Harrison Lapahie's son Harry links readers worldwide to the legacy and history of the Navajo warriors being honored more than half a century after their heroism with their Dine-based military code.

Charles Hedin, Navajo working in health recovery with veterans in Denver, discovered

the search for his uncle on the Web site. The late John Willie Jr. was among the original 29 being sought to be honored in Washington this month.

"I was surfing the Web and I landed on Mr. Lapahie's Web site. I didn't know Zonnie Gorman was searching for relatives of Code Talkers. Filled with overwhelming pride, I called her and explained that John Willie Jr. was my uncle."

"We compared some notes and I also helped her to find Adolf Murgursky, another Code Talker."

Willie did not live long enough to receive his recognition.

"I have mixed emotions because the recognition for my uncles' war contributions has come 50 years later," Hedin said, "He was one of the first 29."

Still, he said, "I am so proud it is hard to express the feelings."

Like Lapahie, Zonnie Gorman honors the memory of her father, Carl Nelson Gorman. The late artist, professor and storyteller and father of internationally renowned artist R. C. Gorman was president of the Navajo Code Talkers Association before his death in 1998.

Gorman, struggling to find the last five of the original 29 code talkers, said plans are being completed with the White House for the award ceremony. Another ceremony later in the summer on the Navajo Nation will honor nearly 400 other Navajo Code Talkers with silver medals.

Lapahie's Web site includes rare, original letters concerning creation of the code and his father's original maps from World War II in the Pacific, along with recognition from Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M.

Bingaman introduced legislation in April 2000 and pressed Congress to honor Navajo Code Talkers with gold and silver medals. The bill was signed into law Dec. 21, 2000, and the U.S. Mint began designing the special gold and silver medals.

"It has taken too long to properly recognize these soldiers, whose achievements have been obscured by twin veils of secrecy and time. As they approach the final chapter of their lives, it is only fitting that the nation pay them this honor," Bingaman said.

Another secret is revealed in the House bill that describes the code kept secret for 23 years and declassified in 1968.

"Some code talkers were guarded by fellow Marines, whose role was to kill them in case of imminent capture by the enemy."

There are also the names of others who did not live long enough to be recognized, young Navajos who died in combat in Okinawa, Guam, Iwo Jima and other on far away shores and hilltops.

Navajo Code Talkers killed in action were Paul Begay, Johnson Housewood, Peter Johnson, Jimmy Kelly Sr., Paul Kinlachcheeny, Leo Kirk, Ralph Morgan, Sam Morgan, Willie Notah, Tom Singer, Alfred Tsosie, Harry Tsosie and Howard Tsosie.

In the Web tribute to his father, Lapahie says Navajos have been warriors time and again since they signed the Treaty of 1868 with the United States.

"When the United States entered World War II in 1941, the Navajos again left the canyons, plains and mesa's of their reservation homes to join the armed forces and played a crucial role in such combat arenas as Guadalcanal, Saipan, Bougainville, Tinian, Anzio, Salerno, Normandy, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, and countless other bloody islands and forgotten battlefields."

More than 3,600 young Navajo men and women joined the armed forces during World War II.

"Proportionately, that figure represents one of the highest percentages of total population in the armed service of any ethnic group in the United States."

Lapahie's Web site includes his father's translation of the Marine Corps Hymn into Navajo and a letter from the president of the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation. Lt. Gen. Ron Christmas writes of an upcoming print honoring the Navajo Code Talkers and notes Lapahie's translation of the corps hymn.

In remembering his father, Harry said, "There is a story when Dad was strolling on one of the islands, and went into a Japanese military site."

"Yet he was untouched because the Japanese thought that he was Japanese!"

Harry's father died in his Los Angeles apartment Nov. 26, 1985, and is buried near Aztec, N.M., not far from the Ute Boarding School in Ignacio, Colo., he attended as a child where he learned his baking skills.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 26, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on H.R. 308, to establish the Guam War Claims Review Commission; and H.R. 309, to provide for the determination of withholding tax rates under the Guam income tax.
SD-366

10 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings to examine the problem, impact, and responses of predatory mortgage lending practices.
SD-538

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the rising use of the drug ecstasy, focusing on ways the government can combat the problem.
SD-342

1 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert S. Mueller III, of California, to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
SH-216

JULY 31

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, focusing on urban Indian Health Care Programs.
SR-485

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Children and Families Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine early detection and early health screening issues.
SD-430

Finance
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert C. Bonner, to be Commissioner of Customs, and Rosario Marin, to be Treasurer of the United States, both of California, both of the Department of the Treasury; the nomination of Jon M. Huntsman, Jr., of Utah, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative;

and the nomination of Alex Azar II, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, and the nomination of Janet Rehnquist, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-215

11 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Vincent Martin Battle, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon; the nomination of Edward William Gnehm, Jr., of Georgia, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; the nomination of Edmund James Hull, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen; the nomination of Richard Henry Jones, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador to the State of Kuwait; the nomination of Theodore H. Kattouf, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic; and the nomination of Maureen Quinn, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to the State of Qatar.
SD-419

2 p.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine asbestos issues.
SD-430

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine spectrum management and third generation wireless.
SR-253

Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the fiscal year 2002 for MILCON budget overview, defense agency, and Army construction.
SD-138

Armed Services
SeaPower Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on Navy shipbuilding programs.
SR-222

4 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings the nomination of Robert Geers Loftis, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho; and the nomination of Joseph Gerard Sullivan, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zimbabwe.
SD-419

AUGUST 1

9 a.m.
Small Business and Entrepreneurship
To hold hearings to examine the business of environmental technology.
SR-428A

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine trade issues.
SR-253

Armed Services
To hold hearings on the nomination of Gen. John P. Jumper, USAF, for re-appointment to the grade of general and to be Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.
SD-106

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider energy policy legislation and other pending calendar business.
SD-366

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider proposed legislation entitled The Stroke Treatment and Ongoing Prevention (STOP STROKE) Act of 2001; the proposed Community Access to Emergency Defibrillation (Community AED) Act of 2001; the proposed Health Care Safety Net Amendments of 2001; S. 543, to provide for equal coverage of mental health benefits with respect to health insurance coverage unless comparable limitations are imposed on medical and surgical benefits; and S. 838, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to improve the safety and efficacy of pharmaceuticals for children.
SD-430

Judiciary
Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 989, to prohibit racial profiling.
SD-226

2 p.m.
Judiciary
Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1233, to provide penalties for certain unauthorized writing with respect to consumer products.
SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of John Arthur Hammerschmidt, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board; the nomination of Jeffrey William Runge, of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation; and the nomination of Nancy Victory, to be Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, and the nomination of Otto Wolff, to be an Assistant Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, both of Virginia, both of the Department of Commerce.
SR-253

Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the fiscal year 2002 for Navy construction and Air Force construction.
SD-138

AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider energy policy legislation.
SD-366

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 212, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act.
SR-485

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings on the nomination of John Lester Henshaw, of Missouri, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
SD-430

Judiciary
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Energy and Natural Resources

To hold joint hearings to examine the ef-
fect of energy policies on consumers.

SH-216

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of
John A. Gauss, of Virginia, to be As-

sistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs
for Information and Technology; the
nomination of Claude M. Kicklighter,
of Georgia, to be Assistant Secretary of
Veterans Affairs for Policy and Plan-
ning; to be followed by a business
meeting to consider pending calendar
business.

SR-418

SEPTEMBER 19

2 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 702, for the relief
of Gao Zhan.

SD-226