

Messrs. Hoekstra, Gingrey, and Hinojosa.

From the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for consideration of section 303 and title IV of the House amendments, and modifications committed to conference:

Messrs. Young of Alaska, Petri, and Matheson.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the change in conferees.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1119

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a sponsor of H.R. 1119. It was an error that my name was added to the bill, since I did not authorize the action.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

H.R. 1451, STUDENT ATHLETE PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, this is the final week of the NCAA basketball tournament. This is an exciting time, and it is also a time when large amounts of money are gambled. In 1998, \$2.5 billion was gambled on the NCAA tournament. Today, that would probably be almost double that amount.

Gambling on NCAA sports has become a major problem. In 1951, CCNY had a point-shaving scandal, and Kentucky in the 1940s. In 1994, a Northwestern running back intentionally fumbled to fix a game. In 1996, 13 Boston College football players bet on NCAA games, and several bet against their own team. In 1998, a Northwestern basketball player was indicted for point shaving. In 1999, two Arizona State basketball players shaved points. This was done to pay off gambling debts. The fix was traced to organized crime in Chicago.

Last month, Florida State quarterback Adrian McPherson was charged with illegal gambling, and of course he owed a bookie thousands of dollars. A University of Michigan study recently found that 5 percent of NCAA athletes that play football and basketball provided inside information to gamblers.

So over 36 years of coaching, gambling was a major concern to me. I was always worried about our players getting involved because of gambling debts; but more importantly, as a coach you had to win twice. You had to win once on the scoreboard, and then you had to win again in beating the point spread.

Someone up in the stands who had bet \$10,000 on the outcome of a game that he could not afford to lose was not a casual observer. Most of the nasty memories that I have from coaching, and I do not have very many, had to do with hate mail, obscene phone calls at night, a mailbox that was blown up. In general, most all the time these were caused by situations where somebody had lost a bet.

Gambling on NCAA sports is illegal in 49 States, yet it is legal in one State, which is the State of Nevada. So we might ask, why not have a uniform standard? It is like having 49 States that have to pay Federal income tax and then one State is given a pass.

I have four major concerns with the Nevada loophole. First, this allows bets to be laid off. If there is a big game and the action is getting pretty heavy, a local bookie can have a runner or himself go to Las Vegas, up the ante, and have his bets covered. I had a young man from Nebraska who traveled to Las Vegas weekly to do this over a period of time.

Kevin Pendergast, who orchestrated the Northwestern gambling scandal, said this: "Without the option of betting in Nevada, the Northwestern basketball point shaving scandal would never have occurred."

Secondly, the loophole provides money-laundering opportunities. The former chairman of the Nebraska Gambling Control Board said, "We have no

way of knowing how much is laundered through legal sports books, but based on wiretaps, it is millions of dollars."

Thirdly, this results in ties to organized crime. FBI agent Mike Welch said this: "Most student bookies, even if they don't know it, are working for organized crime."

Fourthly, giving one State a pass on amateur gambling sends a message that this is not really a serious problem. It is like legalizing drugs in one State and having them be illegal in 49 others.

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The argument is often advanced that legal gambling on amateur sports in Nevada tips off a fix. In other words, as the points change and there is a big shift in gambling money, this will alert people that the fix is on. Yet in 2001 testimony on Capitol Hill, NCAA officials pointed out that legal sports betting in Nevada has never prevented a point-shaving scandal from happening. Sometimes after the fact you might go back and look at it and say, well, maybe something was going on here, but it has not really prevented anything.

The National Gambling Impact Study Commission said in its 1999 report, it recommended that current legal gambling on college athletics be banned altogether, and of course this would apply to the Nevada loophole.

So I urge support for H.R. 1451 which will do exactly that. This will not eliminate all gambling, I realize that, on NCAA sports; but it certainly would be a step in the right direction and I urge support of H.R. 1451.

TIGHTENING AMERICAN BORDER SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TANCREDO. Madam Speaker, the Washington Times carried an interesting article on March 28. Headlines read: Bonner Says U.S. Borders Sealed Better Than Ever.

"America is better protected against terrorists and weapons of mass destruction today than it ever has been, says the head of the new Federal agency assigned to guard the Nation's 6,000 miles of international borders and 300 ports of entry."

The borders, he says, are sealed better than ever. Well, maybe something has happened down there in the last several days that I am not aware of, but I can tell you what is the situation on our borders, at least our southern border, as recently as the last couple of weeks because I have just returned from there and observed how sealed these borders are. In fact, of course, they are anything but protected. They are completely and entirely porous.

This is a picture of exactly what I am talking about. This is the border between the United States and Mexico

here. This is a cattle guard that has been put up at this particular point because so many people have come across them. They have knocked down this fence so many times, they have just given up putting up any sort of protection, because all it is is a 3-strand barbed-wire fence to begin with, but it has been knocked over so many times they just put up a cattle guard to keep cattle from going across the border. But it certainly does not protect or seal the border. And this is the case for literally thousands of miles of the border.

This is a sign. Maybe this is what the head of the agency is referring to when he says things are better now than ever before. This sign was put up there; actually it was put up a while back. Here is a sign near another little spot around the border where the ruts in the road, they will show you how many times they have come across here from Mexico into the United States where we were standing taking a picture of this sign. The sign says, "All persons and vehicles must enter the United States at a designated port of entry only." This is not, underlined, this is not a designated port of entry. And, of course, we are out in the middle of nowhere. There is not anything for hundreds of miles except where everybody has been coming across and knocking down fences and coming into the United States.

Maybe this is the security device that we are talking about. Maybe this is what we will see when people come across, terrorists and others, who come across this place which is not a port of entry, and look at the sign and say, oh, golly, this is not a port of entry. I guess I should go several hundred miles to where it is a port of entry and try to come across there, and then they will turn back and go back into Mexico. Surely that is what this, we are assuming, is going to make happen.

Well, of course, it is not. The borders are not only not sealed better than ever, they are entirely porous.

There is a report from the Tucson sector from the U.S. Border Patrol that said that as early as November of last year they apprehended in just one sector 23,000 illegal aliens, but they also said that at least for every one they get, five get by them. So in the month of November, according to the Border Patrol, 100,000 people came across just the Tucson sector into the United States. They got 23,000 of them, turned them back, and of course those people very soon just came across the border as soon as somebody was not looking; 100,000 in the month of November.

There is a gentleman here that owns a ranch, not too far from where this picture is taken, as a matter of fact. His name is Roger Barnett. He has personally, he, his wife, and his brother have personally interdicted 2,000 people a month on their land, called the Border Patrol, had them come and get them and take them away; 2,000-some people a year, these folks stop them-

selves on their ranch and get the Border Patrol and come and get them.

The Tohono O'odum Indian Reservation, also in Arizona, not too far from where this picture is taken, has 1,500 people come across their land, across their border every single day; 1,500 illegal immigrants come across a 71-mile section of the border called the Tohono O'odum Indian Reservation which has a coterminus border with Mexico; 1,500 a day and we are supposed to believe that our borders are sealed better than ever. They are not sealed; they are not even remotely secure.

Now, maybe we are devising better methods of identification for people to show, so when people come through a port of entry they have to prove who they are. That is a good idea. But let me suggest that people do not come across the port of entry if they are coming to do us great harm. They are coming across right over here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING KATHLEEN TEX MILAMI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. OSE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSE. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I would like to join members of the Congressional Caucus for Women's issues in recognizing the accomplishments of women and the outstanding contributions they have made to our country.

I would like to take this opportunity to honor an extraordinary woman from my district, Kathleen "Tex" Milami, for her 60 years of dedicated service as a registered nurse working in a number of hospitals throughout the country. On her 81st birthday on February 27 of this year, Tex celebrated another momentous occasion, her retirement, marking the end of her exceptional 60-year career as a nurse, 30 years of which were spent at Mercy's Sacramento birthing center facilities as a labor and delivery nurse.

Tex began nursing at the age of 18, studying for 3 years at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas. In 1945 she began working in various hospitals in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, specializing in labor and delivery nursing. In 1972 she moved to the Sacramento area, working first at the Birthing Center at Mercy American River Hospital just down the street from where I live, and then in 1995 moved with the birthing center to Mercy's San Juan Hospital where she spent the remainder of her career. After 30 years of distinguished service, she has become something of a

legend among her co-workers and patients in the Sacramento area and has seen many changes in birthing techniques and technology over her career.

When asked what sets Tex apart from other nurses, her co-workers said that they are amazed at her willingness to embrace advances in technology. Not only was she open to change, she became an expert in learning these new techniques, enrolling in classes to learn the proper applications, and then acting as a proctor to other nurses, teaching them those same techniques.

In her career, Tex has seen fetoscopes replaced by fetal monitors, the emergence of epidurals and improved pain medications, the introduction of the LaMaze technique, and the advent of homestyle deliveries where labor and birth take place in one room, and family members are welcome.

In her own words, "You tell me there is a new way of doing something, and I want to learn how to do it and do it well. As long as you arrive at the same destination, it just does not matter how you get there."

Among her co-workers, Tex's commitment to her job, her enthusiasm and her devotion to her patients, acts as an inspiration to other nurses. Tex retired in order to keep a promise to her husband Frank that she would retire at age 81. This remarkable and energetic woman says that even at age 81 she was not ready to retire and that 81 came too soon. In all that she has experienced, Tex said the hardest part of it all has been to retire.

Madam Speaker, I wish to acknowledge Tex for her myriad of contributions to the nursing profession and to the Sacramento area families whose lives she has touched with exceptional attention and care to birthing mothers and her eagerness to improve the experience of all her patients.

Kathleen "Tex" Milami emerges not only as a leader in her field, with an established and respected career, but also at 81 years of age, is a role model for all women.

I am honored to recognize her and all her accomplishments for Women's History Month and would like to wish her the very best in her retirement.

HONORING SAM JONES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, "From within or from behind, a light shines through us on things, and makes us aware that we are nothing, but the light is all." Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A fitting tribute of behalf of Mr. Sam Jones on the occasion of his home going celebration, preceded first by a few days his 74th birthday.

In Indianapolis, Indiana this week, Madam Speaker, citizens of all walks of life, political, religious and philosophical persuasion, persons who represent every person and race imaginable, will celebrate the life of Mr.