

from foreign countries to the United States as long as the intracompany transferees have been employed with the company for at least six months. Once in the country, those employees can then be outsourced to American firms at a significantly lower wage. As a result, many Americans have found themselves in the unemployment line. Simply put, this is a back door to cheap labor.

In 1998, as the economy was soaring and demand for IT workers was rising faster than supply, Congress passed S. 2045, the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-first Century Act. This legislation temporarily increased the cap on H-1B visa holders allowed into the country. In doing so, we also protected American jobs by adding restrictions to the program. However, the L-1 visa remains unchecked, unrestricted and unfortunately, abused.

Unfortunately, thousands of Americans are unfairly losing their jobs through the abuse of the L-1 temporary work visa program. There are currently over 325,000 L-1 visa holders in the United States. In my 7th Congressional District of Florida, there are hundreds of cases of the displacement of American workers. In many of these instances, American workers are forced to train their own L-1 replacements or suffer the loss of their severance pay. Examples of similar replacements of American workers by lower paid foreign workers arrive in my office daily. This situation is deplorable. Mr. Speaker, during this time of economic downturn we need to be creating jobs for Americans, not putting more of them at risk by allowing firms to replace American workers with foreign nationals who are not subject to the same wage restrictions as holders of the H-1B visa.

Finally, I want to point out that American companies will still be permitted to employ L-1 visa holders. However, those employees will have to transfer from their own subsidiaries, not from a third party outsource.

Mr. Speaker, I urge prompt consideration of this legislation.

CBR ENTRY FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD TO HONOR THE BIRTHDAY OF MALCOLM X

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 19, 2003*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, on what would have been his 78th birthday, I rise to honor one of the great leaders of this nation, El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz, also known as Malcolm X. As an African-American advocate of racial pride and self-determination, Malcolm X was one of the premier leaders during a point in history where African-Americans were systematically denied the rights enjoyed by White Americans. His teachings during the civil rights era focussed on helping African-Americans to deny negative stereotypes impressed upon them by the greater White society and economic empowerment through community building with other African-Americans. His contributions to the civil rights movement were instrumental in helping African-Americans and other minorities achieve access to social and economic institutions historically denied to them. It is for these reasons that I feel it is necessary

to acknowledge him on this day—his birthday. While I will provide a short biography of Malcolm X in these remarks, I encourage you to read the Autobiography of Malcolm X and come to more intimately know one of the 20th century's Renaissance figures.

Malcolm X was born as Malcolm Little to a Baptist minister in Omaha, Nebraska on May 19, 1925. As a sad foreshadowing of Malcolm X's own life, Malcolm's father was killed in Michigan for his attempts to fight racial oppression. He lost his mother to a mental institution. Arrested in 1946 for burglary, Malcolm gained knowledge of the Black Muslim movement in prison and joined the Nation of Islam. After leaving prison in 1952, like other members of the Nation of Islam, he changed his last name to "X" as a means of shedding linkages to the White slaveholders that had given him and other African Americans their family names. Malcolm became one of the most effective speakers for the Nation of Islam. He increased membership, founded new mosques, and was eventually assigned to be Minister of the Nation of Islam's Harlem mosque in New York. In 1963, disagreements with Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Nation of Islam, caused Malcolm to leave the Nation of Islam and make his pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia in search of knowledge about the international Islamic Movement. In Mecca he witnessed the union of all races and developed an approach to ending racial oppression that differed from that of the Nation of Islam. Upon returning to the United States, he formed his own organizations, the Organization of Afro-American Unity and the Muslim Mosque Inc. Malcolm became a victim of death threats as a result of his views. On February 14, 1965, Malcolm's home was firebombed, with his wife and children escaping unharmed. Just a week later, Malcolm was shot to death at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, where he was preparing to speak.

Malcolm X had a profound influence on Americans of all races and around the world. Black and White Americans alike responded to Malcolm's forceful speech, and his strength in the face of hostility. African-Americans viewed him as a beacon of hope and strength that could help to end racial oppression in America. While he is often portrayed as a black militant leader, encouraging the concepts of black nationalism or separatism and black pride, his later years focussed increasingly on forming a framework for world brotherhood and human justice. He is often quoted as saying that race is "not a Negro problem, nor an American problem. This is a world problem, a problem of humanity."

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF SMITHTOWN CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 19, 2003*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 25th anniversary of Smithtown Christian School, located in Smithtown, NY and to congratulate the faculty, staff, students and alumni on this special occasion.

Located in my colleague TIM BISHOP's district, SCS was established in 1978, and since

its inception, Smithtown Christian School has become an academic and athletic leader among private schools on Long Island. Over its 25 years of educating children, SCS originally began as an elementary school with 59 students and 4 teachers. Under the direction of Pastor Salvatore Greco and the SCS administration, Smithtown Christian added a middle school in 1986, followed by a full registered four-year high school in 1991. SCS made history in June of 1991, by graduating its first high school class. Today, 25 years following the first lesson, first exam, and first Chapel service, 650 students grace the halls of SCS with 40 full-time faculty. More importantly, over its 25 years, an estimated 10,000 students have attended Smithtown Christian. Truly a great testament to the original vision in 1978.

Mr. Speaker, SCS is a special place for it's the elementary and middle school of my Chief of Staff, Eric Eikenberg. Born and raised on Long Island, Eric attended SCS from kindergarten thru ninth grade, 1981-1991. Also, Eric's sister Christina attended SCS from kindergarten thru sixth grade, 1984-1991. They both cherish their years at SCS.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire Eikenberg family, I salute Pastor Greco and the entire Smithtown Christian School family on reaching this historic plateau. May God bless Smithtown Christian School throughout its next 25 years.

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 Tuesday, May 20, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 21

9 a.m.

Governmental Affairs  
Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the scope of the SARS outbreak, focusing on the coordination of response to individual outbreaks among local, state, and Federal officials, as well as between government officials and the private sector, and what state and local officials are doing to anticipate and respond to the disease.