CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE 18897

August 2, 1999

Sweep accounts. Some of the credit paper that they otherwise have is not deposited there long enough to use, so it cannot be used to offset the dollars placed into circulation. As our good counsel, Mr. Peterson, pointed out in the research papers of the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFAULCE), if in fact we issue treasuries, which the Fed could do, they could buy treasuries at the end of the year and that might cause a spike in the market with the demand for currency expected regarding the Y2K phenomena.

So in order to preserve orderly markets, to respond to Y2K problems and other events that may occur of an unusual nature in the history of monetary policy, it is prudent to, in fact, have these alternative and new instruments to offset and use as collateral.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1094, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO SHUTTLE MISSION STS–93, COMMANDED BY COLONEL EILEEN COLLINS, FIRST FEMALE SPACE SHUTTLE COMMANDER

Mr. SENSBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 267.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSBRENNER) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSBRENNER).

General Leave

Mr. SENSBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 267.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday evening, Space Shuttle Columbia touched down at the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida. The crew of Space Shuttle Columbia completed an important mission. A few short hours after launch, shuttle mission STS–93 successfully deployed the Chandra X-ray Observatory. With the launch of Chandra, we begin to explore the universe in new and exciting ways.

Chandra will allow us to examine the hot, turbulent regions in space with images nearly 25 times sharper than previous X-ray pictures. The scientific promises that Chandra holds are far beyond the dreams of the research papers of the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. LOFGREN), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Basic Research, and my colleagues know, she recently commanded the successful shuttle mission STS–93, a mission that was carried out in a manner that conveys the excitement of science and math so that students are prepared to follow in the footsteps of Colonel Collins and her crew if they choose to do so.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Technology, and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Basic Research, for introducing H. Res. 267 for our consideration today.

I congratulate Colonel Eileen Collins and the crew of Shuttle Mission STS–93 and urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 267.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak in support of the resolution to honor the accomplishments of Colonel Eileen Collins, NASA astronaut.

As my colleagues know, she recently commanded the successful STS–93 shuttle mission. As such she was the first female shuttle commander in the history of the United States Space Program. She completed the mission with distinction, and she and the rest of the crew are to be congratulated.

By all accounts she has handled all of her assignments at NASA and in the Air Force with distinction, and she represents the best in service to our Nation.

In addition, Colonel Collins is a valuable role model for young women. She
shows them that the sky is not the limit if they study hard, work hard, and are willing to dream. Colonel Col- lins shows them that determination can lead one to get ahead.

She began her academic career at Corning Community College where she got a degree in mathematics and science. She went to get her bachelor's degree in mathematics and economics from Syracuse in 1978, a master's of science degree in operations research from Stanford University in 1986, and a master's of arts degree in space sys- tems management from Webster Uni- versity in 1989.

Colonel Collins had nothing given to her, but Colonel Collins worked hard and made a future for herself in the space program and as a role model for girls all over the country. She is just the person to help inspire more young Americans to seek benefits of a math and science education.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Congress is planning to honor her with this resolution. Unfortunately, however, I believe that it risks being a hollow resolution. On the one hand we will vote today to honor Colonel Collins for her accomplishments at NASA. On the other hand later this week, the major- ity is preparing to bring to the floor an appropriations bill that will cut NASA's budget by a billion dollars compared to fiscal year 1999. It is a bill that cuts the President's request for human space flight by a quarter of a billion dollars. The request for space science research is cut by more than a quarter of a billion dollars. And the request for NASA's infrastructure budget for facilities, person- nel, and so forth, is cut by almost a quarter of a billion dollars. I think that the majority is making a grave mistake. NASA has done a great job in streamlining its programs and delivering good value for the tax- payers' investment. We should be sup- porting NASA's efforts, not slashing its budgets while voting an 800 billion tax cut.

I hope that we can restore the fund- ing for NASA when the VA-HUD bill reaches the floor.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRINNER. Mr. Speak- er, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I share the concern of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) about the activities of the Committee on Appropriations relative to the NASA budget. And it was my hope that at least some of these funds can be added to the Committee on Appropria- tions bills as we go forward and that the VA-HUD bill comes to the floor.

Let me state, however, that passage of the VA-HUD bill is necessary even at the lower amount if we are to avoid having a government shutdown of NASA, think that we ought to continue working on giving NASA an appropriate appropriation.

I would like to point out to the gentle- woman from California, however, that the mark that came out of the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2000 is $700 million higher than the outyear budget that was submitted in January of 1996 by the Clinton ad- ministration. In other words, the Clin- ton administration's cut of a billion dollars for the NASA budget for fiscal year 2000 was $700 million lower than the Com- mittee on Appropriations mark which has been so roundly criticized.

Through hard work and determination born of a national pride and international rivalry, the world saw one of our own safely journey from the Earth to the Moon. Just a short seven hours after that initial transmission from the lunar Module, Neil Armstrong descended the ladder to the cratered surface. As he ventured away from the vehicle that brought him to that place, he again uttered words which will al- ways be engraved in our national pride: “That's one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for mankind.” With that simple statement, the world changed. No harder a challenge has ever been issued, and no greater dream has ever been accomplished.

As a testament of the possibilities that dreams possess to us, I rise today to offer a resolution honoring another American hero. Under two frustrating, but necessary delays, STS–93 finally launched early in the morning on July 23, and last Tuesday, the Space Shuttle Columbia landed safely at the Kennedy Space Center after the successful completion of its mission. On its 26th voyage to earth's orbit, Columbia launched the Chandra X-Ray Observatory. This marvel of technology will travel one third of the way to the moon and from that vantage point promises to unlock many secrets of the origins of the universe and the formation of galaxies, stars, and plan- et.

As promising and exciting as this latest en- terprise of exploration is to scientists and stu-
them too. And the next time humankind en
deavors to take another giant leap, it
could well be a woman who leads it.

Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in
support of House Resolution 267, honoring
Colonel Eileen Collins, our first female shuttle
commander, and her crew on Shuttle Mission
STS–93.

While each new exploration into space re
mains a marvel of scientific ingenuity and the
creative spirit, this mission is a truly special
one. As we mark the 30th Anniversary of the
greatest triumph of the American space pro-
gram—mankind’s first footsteps on the
moon—we can see how far we have come. This
latest shuttle mission deployed the most
sophisticated X-ray observatory ever built and
will give us even greater opportunities to ob-
serve areas of the universe about which we still
know very little, such as the remnants of
exploded stars.

Still more significant, however, is that this 118
hour and 50 minute mission was the first com-
mmanded by a woman. Colonel Collins has four
degrees in science and mathematics and spent
three years teaching mathematics at the U.S.
Air Force Academy, making her some-
thing of an anomaly in society where so few
of our young girls go on to science and math-
ematics course work in their secondary and
post-secondary education. While much
progress has been made over the past few
years, there is still a disparity in the number of
boys and girls who go on to take advanced mathematics
and science classes in high school and col-
lege. Similarly, women are less likely to pur-
sue a science or mathematics degree in col-
lege or related career.

This disparity is not caused by lack of
achievement, as earlier science and math pro-
ficiency gaps between young boys and girls
have narrowed and virtually disappeared.
According to a recent National Science Foun-
dation study on women’s entry into science and
engineering fields, one possible reason is the
lack of women role models in sec-
ondary schools. Colonel Collins may not be a
high school teacher, but she is certainly a fine
role model for aspiring engineers, astronauts,
and mathematicians. In fact, both girls and
boys can look up to her as an example of
where science and mathematics can take us.

I commend Colonel Collins for her pio-
eering role in America’s space program and
her crew for a job well-done.

Mrs. KELLY, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in
support of H. Res. 267, to pay tribute to Col.
Eileen Marie Collins, as the first female space
shuttle commander. I congratulate her for her
leadership and thank her for her efforts to im-
prove our space program. Through her dedi-
cation she has become one of the most visible
role models for girls in aeronautics and
science today. Since 1978, when NASA hired
it’s first female astronaut, women have come
to earn a place in the space program, peaking
with Col. Collins’ historic effort as the first fe-
male commander in NASA’s 95 missions,
commanding the space shuttle Columbia. With
this mission she has earned a place in history
alongside pioneers like, Amelia Earhart and
Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first
woman in space.

I had the good fortune to travel to Cape Ca-
naveral on July 20th for this historic launch.

Regrettably, safety precautions grounded the
mission that day. However, on July 23, this
mission will be able to take place. When proud
women from Elmira, New York, were selected
by NASA in January 1990, and became an astro-
naut in July 1991. She has an extensive re-
sume at NASA. A veteran of three space
flights, Collins has logged over 537 hours in
space. She served as pilot on STS–63 (Fe-
bruary 2–11, 1995) and STS–84 (May 15–24,
1997), and was the first woman Shuttle
commander on STS–93 (July 22–27, 1999).

Women have come a long way since Alan Shephard became the first American man to go into space in 1961.

I can remember when signs were put up ad-
vvertising for a job but saying “women need not
apply.” We passed the Civil Service Act in
1973 eliminating weight and height require-
mements in federal jobs and the EEOC ruled that
employers cannot discriminate against women.

Women continue to be underrepresented in the
science, engineering, and technology fields. The statistics paint a bleak picture:

Women have historically been underrep-
resented in scientific and engineering occupa-
tions, and although progress has been made
over the last several decades, there is still
room for improvement.

Female and minority students take fewer
high-level mathematics and science courses in
high school.

Female students earn fewer bachelor,
masters, and doctoral degrees in science and
engineering.

Among recent bachelor’s of science and
bachelor’s of engineering graduates, women
are less likely to be in the labor force, to be
employed full-time, and to be employed in
their field than men.

Among doctoral scientists and engineers,
women are far more likely to be employed at
2-year institutions, are far less likely to be
employed in research universities, and are much
more likely to teach part-time.

Among university full-time faculty, women
are less likely to chair departments or hold
high-ranked positions.

A substantial salary gap exists between
men and women with doctorates in science and
engineering.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

August 2, 1999

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, section 1 of this legislation will right a long-standing wrong involving the Federal Government and Global Exploration and Development Corporation and Kerr-McGee Corporation. Global and Kerr-McGee became embroiled in a dispute with the Department of Interior more than 20 years ago when they were improperly denied environmental assessment process of a project located in the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. The Tribe held in trust by the United States be-fore April 30, 1961, the effective date of termination of Federal supervision of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. McCOLLUM) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. McCOLLUM).

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

Mr. Speaker, there is no objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, section 1 of this legislation will right a long-standing wrong involving the Federal Government and Global Exploration and Development Corporation and Kerr-McGee Corporation. Global and Kerr-McGee became embroiled in a dispute with the Department of Interior more than 20 years ago when they were improperly denied an opportunity to participate in the environmental assessment process of a potential mining site in the Osceola Forest in Florida.

In January 1991, I introduced legisla-tion for the relief of Global and Kerr-McGee for damages incurred due to wrongful government actions. That bill was successfully referred to the U.S. Court of Federal Claims which ruled