

strikes a man under the age of 65. The number of men in their 40s and 50s who are battling prostate cancer is increasing, and clinicians around the country report seeing more aggressive forms of the disease in younger men. African American men are diagnosed with prostate cancer 35% more frequently than Caucasians and are more than twice as likely to die of the disease. In fact, prostate cancer is the second leading cause of death among this group. Last year, the American Cancer Society reported a 23% rise in the prostate cancer death rate over a twenty year period. CASCA ensures coverage for annual digital rectal examination and/or annual prostate-specific antigen blood tests for men ages 50 and over. This specific provision is supported by not only the American Cancer Society, but also the American Urological Association.

The provisions in CASCA are based on the latest scientific knowledge and have been shown to be effective in reducing cancer mortality. The bill is based on the guidelines of the American Cancer Society and follows the Medicare cancer screening benefits as provided by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

The following 28 organizations have endorsed CASCA: The American Cancer Society, American Society of Clinical Oncologists, Society of Gynecologic Oncologists, Association of Reproductive Health Professionals, American Urological Association, American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists, American Medical Women's Association, Cancer Research Foundation of America, American Public Health Association, American Society of Colon & Rectal Surgeons, American Nurses Association, National Alliance of Nurse Practitioners, American College of Nurse Practitioners, American Society of Reproductive Medicine, Cancer Care, Inc., Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, Cure for Lymphoma Foundation, National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations, National Patient Advocate Foundation, National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, Oncology Nursing Society, North American Brain Tumor Coalition, American College of Gastroenterology, Y-ME National Breast Cancer Organization, Alliance for Lung Cancer Advocacy, Support & Education, the Center for Patient Advocacy, the Kidney Cancer Association, and the National Cervical Cancer Coalition.

"The Cancer Screening Coverage Act of 1999" is an important first step to ensuring that the goals of reducing cancer mortality and incidence, as well as improving the quality of life for all cancer patients, are met. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in taking this opportunity to save almost 150,000 Americans a year.

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#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

### HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 14, 1999

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, once again, I am introducing legislation to remedy a problem brought to my attention by the U.S. utility industry involving the taxation of foreign operations of U.S. electric and gas utilities. These

firms were prohibited for many years from doing business abroad until the National Energy Policy Act (NEPA), enacted in 1992, removed that prohibition. With passage of NEPA, and as some foreign governments began privatizing their national utilities and increasing energy demands necessitated the construction of new facilities to fulfill the new capacity, U.S. utilities began to make foreign investments. Since 1992, U.S. utility companies have made significant investments in utility operations in the United Kingdom, Australia, Eastern Europe, and South America.

Foreign utilities are particularly attractive investments from a U.S. viewpoint. They are not "runaway plants", but rather stimulate job creation in the U.S. in design, architecture, engineering, construction and heavy equipment manufacturing. When the subsidiary of an U.S. utility builds generating plants, transmission lines, or distribution facilities to serve its foreign customers, these most often come from U.S. suppliers. Given that the U.S. energy market is mature, overseas investments are a good way for U.S. utilities to diversify and grow, to the benefit of their employees and their shareholders.

Unfortunately, the Internal Revenue Code penalizes these investments by subjecting them to double taxation. Under the foreign tax credit rules, the interest expense of a U.S. person is allocated in part to its foreign operations based on the theory of the "fungibility of money." The allocation formula in Internal Revenue Code section 864 requires U.S. domestic interest expense to be allocated based on the value of the company's foreign and domestic assets. If a firm has mature (depreciated) U.S. assets and newly acquired overseas assets, like many U.S. utilities, a disproportionate amount of U.S. interest expense will be allocated abroad. The result is a very high effective tax rate on that foreign investment and a loss of U.S. foreign tax credits. Rather than face this double tax penalty, some U.S. utilities have actually chosen not to invest overseas and others have pulled back from their initial investments.

One solution to this problem is found in the legislation that I am introducing today. Our remedy is to exempt the debt associated with a regulated U.S. utility business (the furnishing and sale of electricity or natural gas) from the interest allocation rules of Internal Revenue Code section 864. The proposal would allocate and apportion interest expense attributable to qualified infrastructure solely to sources within the United States. "Qualified infrastructure indebtedness" would be defined as debt incurred in a corporation's trade or business of furnishing or selling electricity or natural gas in the United States. Further, the rates for such furnishing or sale of electrical energy must be regulated or set by the Federal Government, a State, the District of Columbia or a political subdivision thereof.

I am also aware that my colleagues on the Committee on Ways and Means, Congressmen HOUGHTON and LEVIN, together with Senators HATCH and BAUCUS, have been leading a multiyear effort to reform the international tax laws. I am a strong supporter of that effort, which is intended in part to rectify the disconnect between our Nation's favorable trade laws and our tax laws, which too often penal-

ize American firms wanting to expand into foreign markets. The problem of interest allocation has not yet been addressed in the Houghton-Levin legislation, but I strongly urge that this provision be included in any foreign tax reform bill introduced in the next Congress. Further, because the process of getting legislation enacted into law properly involves consultation with Treasury, the affected industry, and the bar, we encourage those with subject matter expertise in this area to review our bill. I believe my bill reflects the best thinking now available on how to address this serious problem, but we are certain that further reflection will yield even better for U.S. utilities attempting to invest overseas.

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#### IN RECOGNITION OF KICK BUTTS DAY

### HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 14, 1999

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize McKenna Elementary School in Massapequa, New York, for their participation in the national anti-smoking campaign, "Kick Butts Day." This truly motivational program has been diligently organized by the students of this elementary school.

As we all know, young people are easy targets for the tobacco industry and this is evidenced by the increase in teen smoking throughout the nation. Smoking hurts young people's physical well-being. It can be associated with poor overall health and can lead to more severe conditions if continued. Many children are pressured into smoking. The younger a child begins smoking, the more likely he is to become strongly addicted to nicotine. Nicotine is a drug that causes cancer, heart disease and emphysema. Statistics show that teens who smoke are more likely than nonsmokers to use alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. Children are only putting themselves at risk by starting to smoke.

Again, it is important to recognize all the schools throughout the nation participating in "Kick Butts Day." Mr. Speaker, I would especially like to commend Principal John Gleason and all the staff and students of McKenna Elementary School in Massapequa, New York for their outstanding work promoting their message: "Don't start smoking! If you smoke, stop!"

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#### A TRIBUTE TO JUSTO RODRIGUEZ SANTOS

### HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 14, 1999

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, a great poet, Dr. Justo Rodriguez Santos, recently passed away in New York.

Dr. Rodriguez Santos was a man of extraordinary talent and sensitivity whose commitment to democracy and his fellow man will be enormously missed. Born in Santiago, Cuba in

1915, he received his doctorate in philosophy and literature from the University of Havana. His writings capture the human experience and demonstrate the triumph of the human spirit. Through his poetry and writings, he communicated his vision of the world with grace and flair. His wisdom and generous spirit will live on in the poems he left for us. He was a great Cuban who will always be remembered as a lover of freedom.

I am privileged to personally know Mari R. Ichaso and Leon Ichaso, the very talented daughter and son of Dr. Rodriguez Santos. I send them and Dr. Rodriguez Santos' widow, Mrs. Antonia Ichaso Rodriguez, my sympathy and deep affection of this difficult time.

Below is the obituary from the New York Times, dated April 13, 1999, that details further the life of this great Cuban poet.

JUSTO RODRIGUEZ SANTOS, 83, EXPATRIATE  
CUBAN POET  
(By Nick Ravo)

NEW YORK.—Justo Rodriguez Santos, a Cuban poet who became disenchanted with Fidel Castro in the 1960s, exiled himself from his native land and became an advertising executive in the United States, died on Wednesday at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center in Manhattan. He was 83.

Rodriguez Santos was a minor member of Origenes, a prominent group of writers and painters founded by the poet Jose Lezama Lima in the 1930s and loosely linked to the American poet Wallace Stevens. The name Origenes was a play on words, meaning both origins and a church father; the group's work was strongly influenced by the Roman Catholic faith. Origenes was also the name the artists chose for an influential literary magazine they published from 1944 to 1954.

"It was a very important journal in the history of Latin American culture," said Roberto Gonzalez Echevarria, a professor of Hispanic and comparative literature at Yale University.

Rodriguez Santos was born in Santiago, Cuba, on Sept. 28, 1915, and moved to Havana at an early age. He earned a degree at the University of La Salle in Havana and a doctorate in philosophy and literature from the University of Havana. He also worked in television and radio in Cuba.

His books of poetry include "Luz Cautiva" ("Captive Light," 1936), "La Belleza Que el Cielo No Amortaja" ("The Beauty the Sky Will Not Shroud," 1950), "El Diapason del Ventisquero" ("Echoes of a Whirlwind," 1976), "Los Naipes Conjurados y las Operas del Sueno" ("The Conjured Cards and the Operas of Dreams," 1979 and 1989).

He also wrote a nonfiction account of the Cuban revolution, "The Moncada Epic: Poetry of History," in 1963.

"It was translated into several languages, and it was a favorite of Mao's," said Rodriguez Santos' daughter, Mari Rodriguez Ichaso of Manhattan.

After the Cuban revolution in 1959, Rodriguez Santos wanted to stay in Cuba, although his wife and children left in 1963. In 1967, though, after a disheartening trip to China, he asked permission to emigrate.

"He was very in favor of democracy and felt betrayed by what he felt were the excess of the revolution," Ms. Rodriguez Ichaso said.

Instead of receiving permission to leave, he was sent to a work on a tobacco farm, his books were withdrawn from library shelves and he was banned from the Cuban Writers Union.

"They converted him into a nonentity, a nonperson," Ms. Rodriguez Ichaso said.

A year later and ailing, Rodriguez Santos was permitted to leave Cuba and settled in New York. In 1972, he was hired as director of advertising for Goya Foods in Secaucus, NJ. He retired from Goya in 1991.

Besides his daughter, he is survived by his wife, Antonia Ichaso Rodriguez, and a son, Leon Ichaso, of New York.

HONORING THE CONSUL GENERAL  
OF JAPAN, TATSUO TANAKA

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 14, 1999

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retiring Consul General of Japan in Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Tatsu Tanaka. He has served Japan in the capacity of Consul General for 3 years, and has served his country in numerous capacities for more than thirty years. Throughout his tenure, he has worked successfully toward strengthening the bonds between the United States and Japan. Mr. Tanaka has forged strong ties between Missouri's fifth district and Japan, and his presence will be missed, although I am positive that his good work will continue.

Mr. Tanaka served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1962. He has worked in Pakistan, Bonn, and the United States to develop Japan's relationship with these countries. Mr. Tanaka has also done extensive research on the development of electronic money and the implications and benefits of the uses of e-money. Although he represents Japan and Japan's specific interests throughout the world, he is committed to recognizing the importance of international relations and the emergence of a global economy.

The Consulate General of Japan at Kansas City was established in 1979 and serves Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Its mission is to foster exchanges between Japan and this region in a variety of consular, commercial, cultural, and educational areas, and to assist Japanese and U.S.-Japan interests in this region. The United States-Japan conference last year held in my district helped to solidify the relationships between American and Japanese businesses.

My district has close ties with Japan. For instance, three Kansas City area companies have a strong presence in Japan: Butler Japan, Inc., AMC Entertainment, Inc., and Farmland Industries, Inc. Butler Japan markets construction products and services of Butler Construction Company. Since October 1989, Butler Japan has sold many industrial type buildings to Japanese companies, such as Honda, Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Com., Sanyo, Sony, Toshiba, and Toyota. AMC Entertainment launched its export of theaters to Japan in April 1996 in Mr. Tanaka's hometown of Fukuoka, Japan. AMC's project in Japan has been a tremendous success. Farmland Industries, the largest farmer owned cooperative in North America, began doing business with Japan in 1987. This company now supplies pork, beef, grain, and fertilizer products to the

Japanese market. Mr. Tanaka's work to build Japan-U.S. relations in the midwest has definitely contributed to the success of these American business ventures.

Mr. Tanaka has also worked to increase the amount of cultural and educational exchange between the United States and Japan. An example of his success in this area is the growth of the Japanese Exchange and Teaching (JET) program. The JET program hires college graduates to teach English in Japanese schools. Currently, there are approximately 2500 American college graduates working in English education and international understanding throughout Japan.

Although Tatsu Tanaka will be leaving the Kansas City area, I know that we will continue our friendship. I benefitted greatly from his wisdom and guidance when I served my U.S.-Japan Society Fellowship in Japan and also have appreciated he and his wife Eri Tanaka's hospitality on many occasions.

I also welcome a continued relationship with the office of the Consul General, as well as a continued partnership between the Fifth District and Japan.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE BRIAN  
THOMAS MOORE

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 14, 1999

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a young man I came to know some years ago. Brian Thomas Moore was a ten year old boy when I first met him. He had joined a boys soccer team that I was coaching. Brian quickly prove to be feisty, competitive and competent in the game of soccer and the game of life. He was a pleasure to have on the team.

I never met Brian's father, who died of cancer when Brian was quite young. I am told that he was a real gentleman, taking a steady interest in Brian's development and the growth of Brian's many friends. His influence with Brian manifested itself every day of Brian's life. Over time, the father's influence came to fruition with a fine young man as the end product.

Brian suffered from a bout with cancer in his teens. Brian never told me of the illness; he just carried on with life as it was given to him. Over time, Brian came to be one of the top soccer players in the Sacramento metropolitan area, dominating games from end to end and side to side. Eventually, I had the pleasure of playing alongside my former player, watching with fascination as his skills came to exceed mine, his determination came to dominate mine, and his desire to overcome resulted in victory after victory after victory. These were great days in his life and mine, having the pleasure of seeing a young man mature into a fine adult, a tremendous role model for those older and younger, and steady influence on his many friends.

Brian's mother succumbed to cancer during his ongoing illness. She was good people. I remember her attending virtually every one of Brian's games as a young man. She would