after receiving a request from the registrant for a specific product to either agree to accept the registration package approved by the Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) or to explain their reasons for not approving the request.

Clearly, there is an inequity in pesticide registrations, particularly for canola, wheat, and barley, between the United States and Canada. In the case of canola, Canada has about 40 pesticides registered while the United States has only seven. American farmers ought to have access to the same, environmentally safe pest control tools that are available to their Canadian counterparts.

Mr. Speaker, American farmers are facing 50 year low commodity prices, at the same time costs of production are continuing to rise. The Pesticide Registration Harmonization Act of 1999 is a step in the right direction of leveling the playing field for American producers.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JENNIFER DUNN
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 24, 1999

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 1999, the House considered the conference report for H.R. 1141, the fiscal year 1999 emergency supplemental bill. I was not recorded on final passage of the conference report (rollcall 133), but wish the RECORD to reflect that I was supportive of the measure.

TRIBUTE TO NAT ROSS

HON. JOSE E. SERRANO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 24, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great civil rights and women’s rights leader, an outstanding individual who has devoted his life to his family and to serving the community, Mr. Nat Ross. For the past 60 years, he has played a major role in virtually every significant movement for civil rights, empowerment, and social and economic justice. Mr. Ross will turn 95 on June 25.

Born to immigrant parents who labored as garment workers, Nat Ross started on his path to the American Dream when he was awarded a 4-year scholarship to Columbia University. There he was deeply influenced by a faculty that included John Dewey, who would become Franklin Roosevelt’s “Brain Trust”. Nat dedicated himself to education and to two emerging social issues, civil rights and women’s rights. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1927.

Nat began his career as a printing salesman with Lincoln Graphic Arts, becoming an expert in direct mail marketing. In the 1930’s he served in the civil rights movement, volunteering in Alabama in the midst of the infamous “Scottsboro Boys Case”. There he would serve as a war correspondent during World War II. They were married for 55 years until her passing.

Mr. Speaker, Nat’s second career started in 1967 when he started teaching Direct Marketing at New York University. Under his leadership, the New York University Center for Direct Marketing was born and is now considered the prominent program in this field. Nat also founded the Direct Marketing Idea Exchange, a discussion club including the most prestigious talents in the business. In 1984 he was named to the Direct Marketing Association’s Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing a happy 95th birthday to Nat Ross.

IN TRIBUTE TO HOLLY CAUDILL

HON. RANDY “DUKE” CUNNINGHAM
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 24, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to notify my colleagues of the death on Friday, May 21st, of Holly Caudill, of San Diego, California, a vigorous and tireless advocate for persons with disabilities to have a fighting chance to achieve the American Dream.

Ms. Caudill was a young lawyer, a native of the State of Washington, and an Assistant U.S. Attorney in San Diego. And she was a quadriplegic, the result of a motor vehicle accident at age 14. Her experience, and the inspiration of her late father Paul Caudill, taught this determined woman several things—most importantly that there was little that she could not do, given a chance.

I met Ms. Caudill some years ago in a meeting where she gave me the benefit of her experience. Notwithstanding the fact that she was eager and qualified to work, the existing system of medical benefits, disability coverage, and other government programs made productive work almost impossible. A job with greater pay meant a severe reduction in benefits payments, providing a powerful disincentive against paid work for her and for other Americans with severe disabilities.

Her knowledge of the system, and her determination to succeed, together with support from others that she inspired, helped Ms. Caudill to continue to work and be a tax-paying citizen. When it came to this basic principle—that people who work for pay should not have the government arrayed against them—Holly Caudill was second to none as a vigorous, determined, effective and inspirational advocate.

I recall most vividly that in the 105th Congress, at her request, I helped her to meet with House Speaker Newt Gingrich. He was the sponsor of H.R. 2020, the Medicaid Community Attendant Services Act, which would have made a greater amount of attendant services benefits payable under the Medicaid program. She had a long and wide-ranging discussion with the Speaker and his staff—about her life, about the Speaker’s bill, and, most importantly, about how important it was to stop government programs from being such a barrier to work and dignity for persons with disabilities. The Speaker himself remarked to me on several occasions about Ms. Caudill’s vigor and determination, and what an inspiration she was.

With her advice, I was privileged to add my name as a cosponsor to H.R. 2020, which had 76 cosponsors at the close of the 105th Congress. And in this Congress, I am honored to be one of 163 cosponsors of a similar measure introduced by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Lazio, which is H.R. 1180, the Work Incentives Improvement Act. I hope that we can enact this legislation.

San Diego Union-Tribune columnist Peter Rowe was the preeminent chronicler of Holly Caudill’s life and her advocacy. Last July, he observed “Caudill’s situation is distressingly common. “There are thousands of people—there may be tens of thousands of people—just like her,” said Cyndi Jones, director of the Accessible Society Action Project (ASAP), a San Diego-based organization that lobbies on behalf of the disabled. “These people want to
go back to work, but they are caught in a Catch-22.

“Here’s the catch:

“If you are disabled and Washington—via Social Security or Medicare—pays some of your health bills, you cannot work. Without a job, there’s a good chance you’ll end up on welfare.

“You want to work? Fine. You lose your benefits. Without benefits, there’s an outstanding chance you won’t make enough money to afford treatment.

“Today, roughly 9 million disabled Americans receive federal disability benefits. While many cannot work, others retain the ability and the desire.”

Mr. Speaker, Holly Caudill had the ability. She had the desire. She found the whole system aligned against her iron will to work. Yet she did work. She helped to make our system of justice work as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, while she so vigorously advocated for justice and dignity in work for persons with disabilities.

Before she reached her goal, of an American where people with disabilities could work and enjoy the fruits of their labors, our Heavenly Father brought her home. There are no wheelchair there, Mr. Speaker.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States today note that Ms. Holly Caudill, Assistant U.S. Attorney in San Diego, California, was an inspiration to me and to others. 

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report to my colleagues the actions of the House Armed Services Committee. I regret the Committee’s failure to follow the recommendations of the Military Personnel Subcommittee to repeal the statutory prohibition on abortions in overseas military hospitals and to reverse the law to what it was for many years. If enacted, women stationed overseas would be permitted to use their own funds to obtain abortion services. No federal funds would have been used and health care professionals who are opposed to performing abortions as a matter of conscience or moral principle would not be required to do so.

This is an issue of fundamental fairness. Servicewomen and military dependents stationed abroad do not expect special treatment, only the right to receive the same legally protected medical services that women in the United States receive. We had the opportunity to finally put a stop to the misguided law that has endangered our servicewomen’s lives for far too long. It is unfortunate that the full committee did not follow the subcommittee’s direction.

The Department of Defense, the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Women’s Association, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America have all indicated their support for the subcommittee’s decision.

If we are to attract the best and brightest of our nation’s young people to our Armed Forces we must act to restore this fundamental right. We cannot expect to attain our readiness and recruitment goals when potential soldiers know they will not have the same right to access to health care when they are stationed overseas.

It is our responsibility to restore the right of freedom of choice to women serving overseas in our nation’s Armed Forces. Members of the military and their families already give up many freedoms and risk their lives to defend our country. They should not have to sacrifice their privacy, their health or their basic constitutional rights because of a policy with no valid military purpose.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 24, 1999

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 25, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 26

9 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the live stock industry, including mandatory pricing and country of origin labeling; and to hold a business meeting to consider S. 566, to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to exempt agricultural commodities, livestock, and value-added products from unilateral economic sanctions, to prepare for future bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations affecting United States agriculture; S. 604, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to complete a land exchange with Georgia Power Company; and the nomination of Thomas J. Erickson, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

DH-216

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Native American Youth Activities and Initiatives.

SR-485

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Employment, Safety and Training Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine mine safety and health issues.

SD-628

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 1090, to reauthorize and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Liability, and Compensation Act of 1980.

SD-406

10 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine immigrant contributions to the United States Armed Forces.

SD-286