

using antibiotics and antimicrobials more wisely and more sparingly, we can slow down antibiotic resistance.

We need to change the way drugs are given to people, because clearly, they are overprescribed in the developed world and often not fully taken in the underdeveloped world. But we also need to look at the way drugs are given to animals. According to the World Health Organization, 50 percent of all antibiotics are used in agriculture, both for animals and for plants. The U.S. livestock producers use drugs to treat sick herds and flocks, as they should. But they also feed a steady diet of antibiotics to help the livestock so they will gain weight more quickly and be ready for market sooner. Many of these drugs are the same ones used to treat infections in people.

Prolonged exposure to antibiotics in farm animals provides a breeding ground for resistant strains of *E. Coli* and salmonella and other bacteria harmful to humans. When transferred to people through the food we eat, they can cause dangerous infections.

A few weeks ago, an interagency task force issued a draft "Public Health Action Plan to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance." The plan provides a blueprint for specific coordinated Federal actions. A top priority action item in the draft plan highlights work already underway at the Food and Drug Administration Center for Veterinary Medicine. In late 1998, the FDA issued a Proposed Framework for evaluating and regulating new animal drugs in light of their contribution to antibiotic resistance in humans.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment, which is now incorporated in the agricultural appropriations bill, directs an additional \$3 million toward the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine and their work on antibiotic resistance related to animal drugs. Director Sundloff has stated the antibiotic resistance is the center's top priority. However, the "framework document" states the agency will look first at approvals for new animal drugs and then will look at drugs already in use in animals as time and resources permit. That is why the additional \$3 million will give a significant boost to the ability of the Center for Veterinary Medicine to move forward on antibiotic resistance and to begin to look at those drugs already in use in animals.

More importantly, Mr. Speaker, this body finally this week took a proactive step to protect us from resistant bacteria in our food supply. If the Senate acts quickly and decisively, many lives will be saved, particularly among young children and particularly among our elderly parents, the people who are most vulnerable to food-borne illnesses.

TRIBUTE TO MAXWELL EMMETT "PAT" BUTTRAM AND AUGUSTUS MCDANIEL "GUS" BUTTRAM

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1915, a star and a humanitarian was born. Maxwell Emmett, better known as "Pat" Buttram of Addison, Alabama, in Winston County brought laughter and untold hours of sheer enjoyment to citizens across this great Nation. His film career spans 46 years from the early days as Gene Autry's sidekick to his parts as a voice in four of Disney's animated movies. Millions of television viewers will remember Pat for his role as the affable Mr. Haney in the television series "Green Acres" and "Petticoat Junction." Pat had a keen wit in the style of Will Rogers and was a much sought-after speaker.

Pat was brought up in a Methodist parsonage, son of a circuit-riding Methodist minister. He was the seventh child in a family of five boys and three girls. Pat never forgot the early lessons taught by this strong, God-fearing family. Concern for others was a staple in the Buttram household. As Pat's fame grew, he used his celebrity status to perform in benefits and shared his time and talents to help those less fortunate. He never forgot his roots or the place he called home. He donated not only money, but also his time to help build Camp Maxwell near his home in Alabama. This camp has played an important part in the lives of youth and the handicapped.

Pat died in Hollywood, California, on January 8, 1994, and was laid to rest in his family church at Maxwell Chapel in Winston County, Alabama.

While maybe not as well known, Pat's older brother, Gus Buttram, who lives in my hometown of Haleyville, was equally committed to serving others. Gus was born on June 21, 1913. While in high school, Gus suffered a paralysis that was brought on by tuberculosis. After surgery and rehabilitation, he graduated from Altoona High School in Etowah County, Alabama. Following graduation from Athens State in 1942 with a bachelor's degree in science and history, Gus married Rebecca, better known as Becky Buttram, Eppes of Goodwater, Alabama, on January 18, 1943. He followed his father into the ministry as a fourth generation Methodist minister. His first church appointment was at Remlap Methodist Church in Blount County, Alabama. Over the next 3 decades he would have many assignments in north Alabama.

Gus and Becky's desire to serve others is unquestioned. Turning down more lucrative career paths, Gus and Becky enriched the lives of those they serve. Retiring in 1978, Gus and Becky

live at Pebble, near Haleyville, in Winston County, Alabama. They take great pride in their children, Mary Buttram Young, who is a dialysis nurse at Helen Keller Hospital in Sheffield, Alabama and Marvin McDaniel, better known as "Mac" Buttram, who is pastor of St. Andrews United Methodist Church in Cullman, Alabama, and is a fifth generation Methodist minister.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to recognize these two brothers, Gus and Pat Buttram, for their unselfish service to others.

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATIONS FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the allocations for the House Committee on Appropriations.

As passed by the House on June 29, 2000, H.R. 4425, the conference report accompanying the bill making fiscal year 2001 appropriations for Military Construction, Family Housing and Base Realignment and Closure for the Department of Defense, included emergency funding for fiscal years 2000 and 2001. Budget authority provided for emergencies totaled \$11,163,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$28,000,000 for 2001. Outlays from those emergency appropriations are \$2,078,000,000 for 2000 and \$5,254,000,000 for 2001.

As reported to the House, H.R. 4811, the bill making fiscal year 2001 appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, includes \$160,000,000 in budget authority fiscal year 2000 emergencies. Outlays are \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$50,000,000 for 2001.

Accordingly, the fiscal year 2000 allocations to the House Committee on Appropriations are increased to \$586,474,000,000 in budget authority and \$614,029,000,000 in outlays. The fiscal year 2001 allocations to the House Committee on Appropriations are increased to \$601,208,000,000 in budget authority and \$631,039,000,000 in outlays. Budgetary aggregates become \$1,483,073,000,000 in budget authority and \$1,455,479,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000, and \$1,529,413,000,000 in budget authority and \$1,500,260,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001.

Questions may be directed to Dan Kowalski or Jim Bates at 67270.

IN GOD WE TRUST: A FITTING MOTTO FOR AMERICA

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

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to a resolution that I introduced earlier, the number of which does not yet exist, I am told, but will soon; but the resolution deals

with our national motto, In God We Trust. That motto, Mr. Speaker, we will find about 5 feet etched on the wall from the position where we stand. It is also etched in stone across the Chamber in the Senate, across the Capitol over where the Senate of the United States meets.

It was during the Civil War, in response to a public desire for recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins, President Abraham Lincoln signed a law on April 22, 1864, introducing the motto "In God We Trust" to our coinage. On July 30, 1956, President Eisenhower signed a law stating that the national motto of the United States is hereby declared to be "In God We Trust."

□ 1815

The Federal courts have repeatedly upheld the Constitutionality of the national motto and its uses, and "It is in the public interest to uphold, affirm and celebrate the national heritage and the traditions and values which have been the foundation and sustenance of our Nation, as well as elements vital to its future preservation."

The portion which I just read was adopted just a few days ago in the State of Colorado by the Colorado State Board of Education. The purpose of that resolution was to encourage the public display of the national motto "In God We Trust," and was introduced by the chairman of the State Board of Education, also the representative to the State Board from my congressional district, the Fourth District of Colorado.

It is on the basis of Colorado's action, which passed, by the way, nearly unanimously, on a 6 to 1 vote, that I come before the Chamber today and draw attention to the resolution that I have introduced.

The resolution I have introduced here in the United States Congress is one that further amplifies on the words of the State of Colorado and on Colorado's official position that the words "In God We Trust" are encouraged to be displayed in schools and other public buildings as the national motto.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the national motto is one that is fit, fitting and appropriate to be displayed in public buildings across our great land. It is a reference to the Nation's highest religious heritage.

The national motto recognizes the religious beliefs and practices of the American people as an aspect of our national heritage and our history and culture. Nearly every criminal law on the books can be traced to some religious principle or inspiration.

The motto "In God We Trust" is deeply interwoven into the fabric of our civil polity. The motto recognizes the historical fact that our Nation was believed to have been founded "under God."

The content of the motto is said to be as old as the Republic itself, and has always been as integral a part of the First Amendment as the very words of that charter of religious liberty.

The display and teaching of the motto to public school children has a valid secular purpose, such secular purpose being to foster patriotism. That was reaffirmed, I might add, Mr. Speaker, by *Gaylor v. United States* in the Tenth Circuit Court back in 1996. It symbolizes the historical role of religion in our society, expresses confidence in the future, and also signifies hope and the instruction of humility.

There is a long tradition of government acknowledgment of religion in mottos, oaths, and anthems. The national motto serves the secular purpose of expressing confidence in the future, and encouraging the recognition of what is worthy of appreciation in society. The motto reflects the national sentiment that we are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a supreme being.

"All of the dispositions and habits which lead to the political prosperity, religion, and morality are indispensable supports." That was the statement of our first President, George Washington, during his farewell address.

"Whatever may be conceded to the influence of the refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." That again was a statement that is a quote from President Washington's farewell address.

John Adams said, "It is religion and morality alone which can establish the principles upon which freedom can securely stand." President Washington, again in his farewell address, said, "With caution we must indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion."

"The role of religion in public life is an important one which deserves the public's attention."

The signers of the Declaration of Independence appealed to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of their intentions, and avowed a firm reliance of the protection of divine Providence. That we will find in the Declaration of Independence.

The first Congress urged the President to declare a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many single favors of Almighty God.

The first Congress reenacted the Northwest Ordinance, which states that "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

And the Declaration of Independence demonstrates this Nation was founded

on a transcendent value which flows from the belief in a supreme being.

The Founding Fathers believed devotedly that there was a God, and that the unalienable rights of man were rooted in him, as was clearly evident in their writings from the Mayflower Compact to the Constitution itself.

Religion has been closely identified with the history and the government of the United States. Our national life reflects a religious people who earnestly pray that the supreme lawgiver guide them in every measure which may be worthy of his blessings.

That we will find, Mr. Speaker, in quoting James Madison's Memorial and Remonstrance Against Religious Assessments.

Whereas these words "In God We Trust" are over the entrance of the Senate Chamber, and our national motto, as I mentioned before, is prominently engraved on the wall just here above us in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and is reproduced on every coin minted by the United States, the Congress should encourage the display of the national motto in public buildings and throughout the Nation.

That is the basis of the resolution that has been introduced today. I urge Members to consider it favorably and to cosponsor the resolution, and to help defend it as it is considered by the House of Representatives.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks to pay tribute to our friend Ron Lasch, who surprised a good number of us with his retirement earlier this week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO RON LASCH ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to rise tonight to pay tribute to a very good friend, Ron Lasch. I came as a staff Member to this body more years than I would like to think ago, and Ron was always a friend, whether I was a staffer, whether I was a Member of Congress, whether I worked at the White House or here on the Hill.

For many years and many decades, in fact, Ron Lasch watched virtually every debate, every vote on this floor more than probably any other American, in fact. His retirement, his surprise retirement this week did catch a