

poor, inner-city areas need additional veterinarians as well. These areas are hotbeds for dangerous diseases carried by animals which can then be spread to susceptible children.

In response to this disparity, I am introducing the Veterinary Health Enhancement Act for Under-served Areas. Under this proposal, veterinary students will be provided debt relief for their veterinary school loans which often run higher than \$120,000. This is a voluntary federal program in which the state school of veterinary medicine may choose to participate. Students may receive this assistance only if they agree to practice in an under-served area as mentioned above. The result of having veterinarians practicing in under-served rural and inner-city areas will help improve animal health, will ensure that the risk of disease transfer from animals to humans is minimal, and will lower the health risks especially to children who are more susceptible to these animal health risks.

This is a non-controversial bill which will provide welcome veterinary care to inner city and rural areas. I urge all my colleagues to support this bill on behalf of their communities.

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#### OLYMPIC AMBUSH ADVERTISING

### HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to address a problem that impacts not only the United States Olympic Committee, which is located in my district of Colorado Springs, but also millions of Americans who are involved in the Olympic movement.

The problem is known as "ambush marketing," a deceptive practice in which companies deliberately and falsely suggest that they support or are affiliated with an event or organization. This enables companies to steal the benefits of sponsorship of events such as the Olympics without paying the associated sponsorship fee.

Numerous American companies such as Coca-Cola, McDonald's and Visa have spent millions of dollars for the privilege of being official sponsors of the Olympic Games. Competing companies, through deceptive advertising, have attempted to capitalize on the goodwill and favorable publicity of an Olympic sponsorship without paying the appropriate licensing fee. You may ask, "So what?". The "so what" is that official sponsors have invested time, creativity and money into helping our nation's Olympic effort, while the ambush advertisers have invested nothing in the Olympic movement, yet hope to profit from an association.

Ambush marketing has the direct and immediate result of depriving officially licensed sponsors of the Olympic Games of the exclusive rights in their product category to advertise their financial support for the Olympic Movement and associate with the Olympic Games. What will happen in the future if Congress does not put an end to ambush marketing in the context of the Olympic Movement? Advertisers and marketers will, quite likely, be less inclined to buy the requisite

sponsorship packages for the privilege of being an "official Olympic sponsor." Indeed, some may think about becoming ambush marketers themselves and enjoy the fruits of an Olympic sponsorship without any of the corresponding obligations.

Such a result will most certainly have a devastating effect on the United States Olympic Committee which receives no federal funding. The current system of private funding has worked marvelously in providing the money and support that pays for the training, transportation and facilities of our great Olympic athletes. However, the system is being threatened. Ambush marketers are diluting the value and prestige an Olympic sponsorship. The more they erode the value of sponsorship, the less incentive others will have to contribute the millions of dollars required to enjoy the distinction of being an official Olympic sponsor and support our Olympic athletes.

I first addressed this issue in a floor statement in 1993, but in the ensuing years the practice has become more widespread. While the USOC has worked tirelessly to combat ambush marketing, it apparently needs better tools to put an end to the practice. Only Congress can provide these tools, and it is becoming apparent that it is time for us to step in. I look forward to working with my colleagues next year to craft targeted legislation to give the USOC the proper tools necessary to combat ambush marketing.

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#### SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

### HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 27, 2000*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the Social Security Tax Relief Act (H.R. 4865). By repealing the 1993 tax increase on Social Security benefits, Congress will take a good first step toward eliminating one of the most unfair taxes imposed on seniors: the tax on Social Security benefits.

Eliminating the 1993 tax on Social Security benefits has long been one of my goals in Congress. In fact, I introduced legislation to repeal this tax increase in 1997, and I am pleased to see Congress acting on this issue. I would remind my colleagues that the justification for increasing this tax in 1993 was to reduce the budget deficit. Now, President Clinton, who first proposed the tax increase, and most members of Congress say the deficit is gone. So, by the President's own reasoning, there is no need to keep this tax hike in place.

Because Social Security benefits are financed with tax dollars, taxing these benefits is yet another incidence of "double taxation." Furthermore, "taxing" benefits paid by the government is merely an accounting trick, a "shell game" which allows members of Congress to reduce benefits by subterfuge. This allows Congress to continue using the Social Security trust fund as a means of financing other government programs and mask the true size of the federal deficit.

Mr. Speaker, the Social Security Tax Relief Act, combined with our action earlier this year

to repeal the earnings limitation, goes a long way toward reducing the burden imposed by the Federal Government on senior citizens. However, I hope my colleagues will not stop at repealing the 1993 tax increase, but will work to repeal all taxes on Social Security benefits. I am cosponsoring legislation to achieve this goal, H.R. 761.

Congress should also act on my Social Security Preservation Act (H.R. 219), which ensures that all money in the Social Security Trust Fund is spent solely on Social Security. When the government takes money for the Social Security Trust Fund, it promises the American people that the money will be there for them when they retire. Congress has a moral obligation to keep that promise.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to help free senior citizens from oppressive taxation by supporting the Social Security Benefits Tax Relief Act (H.R. 4865). I also urge my colleagues to join me in working to repeal all taxes on Social Security benefits and ensuring that moneys from the Social Security trust fund are used solely for Social Security and not wasted on frivolous government programs.

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#### SAN BERNARDINO'S ROUTE 66 RENDEZVOUS CELEBRATES THE OPEN ROAD

### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is accurate to say that for Americans headed West to Southern California, all roads pass through San Bernardino County. And for one weekend this month, a half-million people from across the United States will head straight to San Bernardino to celebrate the most storied road of all: Route 66.

In its 11th year, the Route 66 Rendezvous in downtown San Bernardino has grown from 300 cars and 4,000 people to 2,448 vehicles viewed by 600,000 visitors last year, making it one of the nation's largest free-admission events. Through the strong support of local businesses—led by chief sponsor Stater Bros. Markets—and thousands of volunteers, the city of San Bernardino has created one of the top family-oriented events in California, according to the state's Division of Tourism.

Celebrating the car culture that has been such a part of modern American history, the Rendezvous invites the thousands of visitors to watch the classic vehicles parade, race their engines in a decibel-measured contest and burn out their tires at an abandoned raceway. Kids are given a chance to build and keep their own toys.

It is no surprise that renewed interest in the fabled Route 66 has led America to San Bernardino County. Over 200 miles of the Mother Road carry travelers from the forbidding Mojave Desert to the doorstep of Southern California's cities. Those who are rediscovering the first cross-country highway have a tremendous resource in Barstow, where the newest and most exciting Route 66 museum has opened in the historic Harvey House railroad depot. Further along the highway West is another fine museum in Victorville.

Children who grew up in San Bernardino knew Route 66 as the home of the Wigwam Motel—and eventually as the home of the nation's first McDonalds restaurant. It was the road that brought the nation to California, and helped create the most populous and vibrant state in the country.

This year's celebration will be highlighted by the induction of four new members of the Cruisin' Hall of Fame, which enshrines the people, machines and institutions that have contributed the most to our nation of car lovers. The inductees this year are the toy-maker Mattel, for the ubiquitous miniature Hot Wheels cars; the Beach Boys musical group; J.C. Agajanian, a legendary owner of the Ascot Speedway; and the Woody, the hand-built station wagon that was the sports utility vehicle of its day.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing these new members of the Cruisin' Hall of Fame for their contributions to our nation's popular history and culture. And please join me in congratulating San Bernardino for hosting the Route 66 Rendezvous, a celebration of America's romance with the automobile.

SIXTH DISTRICT ESSAY CONTEST  
WINNERS

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, please permit me to share with my colleagues the tremendous work of a half-dozen young men and women who live in my District.

Each year, my office in cooperation with numerous junior and senior high schools in Northern Illinois sponsor an essay writing contest. A board, chaired by Vivian Turner, a former principal of Blackhawk Junior High School in Bensenville, IL, chooses a topic, and evaluates results of the submitted essays. Winners share more than \$1,000 in scholarship funds.

This year, Robert Arroyo, a student at Immanuel Lutheran School in Elmhurst, placed first in the Junior High Division with an essay entitled Just as American as Apple Pie, a text of which I include in the RECORD. Placing second in the Junior High Division is Bethany Bredehoft, a student at Immanuel Lutheran School in Elmhurst; and Liz Juranek, a student at Algonquin Middle School in Des Plaines, placed third.

In the Senior High Division, Kate Brennan, a student at Driscoll Catholic High School in Addison, placed first with her essay entitled Rule of Law, a text of which I include in the RECORD. Steven Pyter, a student at Lake Park High School in Roselle, placed second; and John Fennell, a student at Driscoll Catholic High School in Addison, placed third.

(By Robert Arroyo)

JUST AS AMERICAN AS APPLE PIE

Being a responsible citizen is just as American as apple pie. A good apple pie has a firm, moist, brown, crust surrounding a sweet filling of sliced apples with cinnamon, topped with a cool scoop of ice cream. A good

citizen is surrounded by important freedoms called civil rights. They include freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, and trial by jury. An American citizen has the right to vote for the President and members of Congress and to run for government office himself. A U.S. citizen has the right to own things, live where he wants, go to a good school, and travel throughout the United States.

Our government protects and supports its citizens like an apple pie is protected and supported by its crust. In return, we must be responsible citizens just as the apple pie has a sweet, spicy fruit inside it for us to enjoy.

A responsible citizen knows what his government is doing. He tries to find out what is happening. He reads newspapers. He watches and listens to the news on television and radio.

A responsible citizen knows the names of the president and vice president of the United States and their duties as well as the governor of his state and his duties. A responsible citizen also knows the head of the government for his city, town and county along with their duties. A responsible citizen must keep informed on what is going on around him. Then he must exercise his right to vote by making responsible choices when he elects government officials.

Every responsible citizen knows "The Star-Spangled Banner," our national anthem, as well as "The Pledge of Allegiance" to the flag. When a citizen pledges allegiance to his flag, he promises loyalty and devotion to his nation. Each word has a deep meaning. If the United States is called to war, a responsible citizen may be called to serve in the armed forces or help out to the best of his ability on the home front.

A responsible citizen must obey the laws of the land as well as the laws of the state, city and county. Every responsible citizen must drive safely and never drive drunk. He respects the rights of others and the property of others. He does not do drugs, and he helps the police by reporting any suspicious persons hanging around the neighborhood. The police and other law enforcement agencies need help. They cannot fight crime unless everyone works together to help them.

Another way to be a responsible citizen is by paying one's taxes. Our tax money provides us with teachers, firemen, policemen, and the armed forces. Better roads, schools, libraries, and parks are built from tax money. Some of our tax money also goes to help those less fortunate than we are. That is why a responsible citizen must always pay his fair share of taxes.

Being a responsible citizen means other things, too. A responsible citizen helps to conserve America's natural resources and to keep America beautiful. Every citizen can take part in cleaning up the community, planting trees, and saving water and energy at home.

Now we are ready for that cool scoop of ice cream on our apple pie. Being kind and understanding toward our fellow citizens is just like the topping on an apple pie because it adds that final caring touch. Therefore, a responsible citizen will volunteer to help other people whenever possible in his family, school, and community.

RULE OF LAW

(By Kate Brennan)

The rule of law is the basis of the American government, it is embedded in the structure of our constitution. It inspired our founding fathers and all subsequent govern-

ment leaders; it is the foundation of our democracy and it allows judicial decisions to be as important as legislation. The rule of law is a philosophical concept that promotes a government of laws—not a government of men. By human nature, humans can be fickle or subjective despite the need for objectivity in important decisions. Laws, however, are unchanging, theoretically unbiased and provide a foundation for further development of government regulations and policies. Therefore, laws also provide a solid point of reference for making important government decisions. The rule of law also states that government and court decisions are based on previously passed laws or court decisions. This prevents arbitrary rulings of judges due to personal biases and ensures a consistency within the law.

The rule of law emphasizes the permanent influence of judicial decisions on future rulings. The innate power of a government based on rule of law therefore lies in the court system. Monumental judicial decisions have influenced countless other similar cases. Cases regarding the desegregation of American schools, for example, greatly influenced the public's overall acceptance of racial harmony.

The rule of law is vital to democracy because of its authority in regard to continuous government decisions. Applications of known laws or previous court decisions allow for more objective reasoning in future decisions. It therefore allows for a fluid and changing model of standard American law, which encourages the changing face of America to challenge court decisions, legislation and leaders. This results in a more involved community and a more true democracy. Judges are able to correct previous decisions by ruling them unconstitutional. These decisions subsequently influence countless other court cases across the nation. Our democracy is based on equal representation and voting rights. If we had a rule of man, our inalienable rights might be manipulated on a case by case situation. The rule of law makes judges and legislators realize the reverence of their decisions, ensuring more just and responsible decisions.

These decisions that enforce the power of the law in the United States are not found everywhere. Other countries have suffered from malicious dictators in the past, Hitler being the most notorious in recent history. Some democratic governments place too much executive power in the hands of too few people. The United States' revolutionary and progressive history has been an example to many countries, however, and our success with the rule of law is being emulated across the globe. The way in which our government is set up with three branches, supported by the rule of law and a strong republic, ensures a balance so the people's concerns are addressed and their opinions are taken to heart at all times. Ideally this results in a more true democracy, where the public's sentiments are revered. Since previous court cases are applicable to each following case, the public can keep the government in check.

The rule of law not only sets precedence in regard to government decisions, but affects society as well. We are more likely to recall past decisions of bosses, teachers or other authority figures and apply them to decisions concerning our own future, reflecting the emphasis of rule of law in our lives. Without the protection and assurance that laws will be the basis for decisions and arbitrary rulings are unconstitutional, our government loses its power. Laws are meaningless without structure and people to enforce