

and grandson. I am truly sad that she will no longer be a part of my organization, but I am proud that she was with me for nine years, and I am honored to call her my friend.

IN RECOGNITION OF NANCY
JOHNSON, ALABAMA OLYMPIAN

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, Today I pay tribute to Nancy Johnson of Phenix City, Alabama, who earned the first medal for the United States at the 2000 Olympic Games. She took the gold in the 10-meter air rifle event. Nancy won by defeating Korean Cho-Hyun Kang by two-tenths of a point, matching the Olympic finals world record with her combined score.

Nancy Johnson came to the 2000 Olympics as the 1999 U.S. Air Rifle National Champion, but she was a member of the 1996 Air Rifle Olympic Team competing in Atlanta. In her spare time, she is a runner and a mountain biker. Most remarkable is the fact that in 1991, after suffering nerve damage, she was told that she would never shoot again. With hard work and dedication, she proved the doctors wrong.

During the 2 weeks of the Sydney Olympics, we were treated to some remarkable athletic achievements. The determination of these athletes to achieve their goals was an inspiration to us. I salute Nancy Johnson on her gold medal victory.

HONORING JOSEPH P. NACCHIO

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize Joe Nacchio, chairman and chief executive officer of Qwest Communications International Inc. of Denver, CO, and join the National Italian American Foundation as it honors him for the Special Achievement Award in Communications which will be presented on October 28, 2000, in Washington, DC.

As the Representative of Colorado's Sixth Congressional District, and a fellow Italian-American, I am extremely pleased to recognize Joe Nacchio as he receives this award.

Joe Nacchio was born in Brooklyn to a blue collar Italian immigrant family. His late grandparents and great-grandparents all arrived in America via Ellis Island. It is an honor for me to recognize the determination and commitment he has exhibited in his personal and professional life. He has been blessed, fortunate and has epitomized the entrepreneurial spirit, especially at Qwest, in order to achieve this award and great success in the high technology world. His parents, Frank and Carmela Nacchio, will join Joe in Washington, DC, as he is recognized for his exemplary contributions to corporate success and growth. I know that Joe has been a great source of pride for

them and his wife, Anne, and his sons, David and Michael.

The people of Colorado have every right to be proud of him, especially now that Qwest Communications is the largest private employer in the State. I salute Joe Nacchio, for his leadership and drive, which has and will continue to benefit the business environment as well as his deep commitment to his family, values, and principles as an Italian-American.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE MARY
MURGUIA

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Kansas native and former resident of the Third Congressional District of Kansas, Mary Murguia, who on October 3rd was confirmed, by voice vote, by the U.S. Senate as a Federal District Court Judge for the District of Arizona.

Mary Murguia is the first Latina to be appointed to the federal bench in Arizona. The daughter of Alfred and Amalia Murguia, she and her six brothers and sisters grew up in the Argentine neighborhood of Kansas City, Kansas, where her parents still reside. She received bachelor's degrees in Spanish and journalism from the University of Kansas in 1982 and a law degree from KU in 1985.

Mary began her law career as an assistant district attorney for the Wyandotte County district attorney's office in Kansas City, Kansas; in 1990 she was appointed as an assistant U.S. Attorney in Arizona, where she served until 1998. Since that time, she worked in the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., as the director of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, where she served as liaison between the Attorney General, the offices and agencies of the Justice Department, and the 94 U.S. Attorneys' offices.

Mary's brother, Carlos Murguia, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate last year as the first Latino Federal District Court Judge for the District of Kansas; her twin sister, Janet Murguia, served as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Legislative Affairs for President Clinton and is now Deputy Campaign Manager for Constituency Outreach for the Gore-Lieberman 2000 campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity today to pay tribute to newly appointed Federal District Court Judge Mary Murguia and I wish her a lengthy and personally rewarding career in public service on the federal bench.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT
ON H.R. 4811, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
EXPORT FINANCING,
AND RELATED PROGRAMS AP-
PROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which includes a critical provision to provide debt relief to 30 of the world's poorest countries, fulfilling a pledge by the United States to help alleviate the often crippling debts that have hindered economic development in the Third World.

The plan includes the full \$435 million sought by President Clinton for debt relief for highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) as well as language allowing the International Monetary Fund to revalue its gold reserves for additional debt forgiveness. I applaud the work of the Administration, which spearheaded the international effort to relieve debt from the world's poorest countries. This program requires such nations to reallocate funds from debt payments into human capital development and prohibits the participation of nations with excessive military spending, involvement in drugs, terrorist activity or human rights violations. It is important to note that the United States is not the largest creditor, either bilaterally or multilaterally, but without U.S. leadership and participation this effort could not succeed. Most of the debt targeted for relief are longstanding bilateral loans by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

I want to congratulate Mr. CALLAHAN, the Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, who included compromise language that requires a 2-year moratorium on construction project loans from international banks to countries that will benefit from the debt relief effort. While we support responsible direct debt relief for poor countries, I strongly agree that we take steps to ensure the money isn't used just to pay off bad loans rather than directly assisting poor people.

In fact, the moratorium provisions are substantively similar to an amendment I offered last November during the House Banking Committee's consideration of H.R. 1095, legislation which took an important step in relieving some of the debt loads carried by the world's poorest nations. The amendment I offered would have imposed strict conditions against further lending for a period of five years for any country that obtains debt relief. While I strongly support debt relief, I believe it should be structured to ensure that participating countries cannot return to high levels of debt acquisition without a reasonable "cooling-off" period; similar to the conditions required by law in the U.S. for individuals who declare bankruptcy. While my amendment was not approved by the Committee, I am pleased that similar provisions were included in this Conference Report.

As a member of the House Banking Committee, I am especially pleased that the Leadership chose to make this commitment to debt