

they are, when they are first there, they receive no punishment, maybe probation or none at all.

We learned in a lot of studies that there is a big problem with that. Because our juvenile justice system is overworked and they do not give this punishment, then there is no deterrent and young people find that they come to conclude they are not going to get punished and so they go on to commit these crimes and greater crimes and perhaps violent crimes down the road.

And so we attempted to put some accountability into the law by providing a block grant program through the local law enforcement communities and the States to enhance their juvenile justice systems with more prosecutors, more judges, more diversion programs in return for the simple commitment on the part of the States to assure that the very first misdemeanor crime by a juvenile gets some punishment, be it community service or otherwise, and an ever-increasing greater amount of punishment thereafter.

That legislation, as I said, has not become law; but it has at least partially been implemented through the appropriations process and I certainly hope will get a solution.

Another major bill that has not gotten all the way through the system is one dealing with what we do with our prison system in terms of prison industries. We have a problem with that that I do not have the time to go into today. But it deals with the fact that we do not have very many prisoners working in our prisons compared to the number who are there, less than 20 percent at the Federal level, less than 7 percent at the State level; and yet we see those prisoners who do engage in prison industries are far less likely to return to prison when they are released than those who do not. And so the legislation that we produced in our committee that has yet to become law would provide for an opportunity greater than today to bring private industry into prisons to employ these prisoners on a wider basis, to remove a barrier to the understate sale of prison-made goods, and to provide for other opportunities in that regard.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the remaining time to thank the staff that have worked so hard in the Subcommittee on Crime and elsewhere for me and to mention them in particular. They have done an enormous task of working for me over the years. Several of them have been very, very involved. They deserve the tribute for all that they have done. Many of those staff members have been with me for a long time.

Glenn Schmitt and Dan Bryant share the duties of chief counsel. Dan Bryant joined the subcommittee in early 1995 and has worked tirelessly over the years in many years, including the drug issue and juvenile crime and gun

control and law enforcement. Glenn Schmitt was with me even before on the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims in 1994 and has worked extensively in the area of corrections and computer and other high-tech crimes.

Rick Filkins on our staff joined the full committee in 1997 and became a part of the subcommittee in 1999. Carl Thorsen has done a tremendous job with us, has joined the subcommittee very recently, was on my personal staff. Veronica Eligan works for our subcommittee and Jim Rybicki. Without them we could not have done the job.

Paul McNulty for a number of years served as chief counsel for the Subcommittee on Crime from 1995 to 1999. He previously worked when I was ranking member of the minority on this subcommittee from 1987 to 1990, a very talented individual. And we have missed him. He is now working for the majority leader.

Nicole Nason was counsel with us, did a great job. Aerin Dunkle Bryant also a tremendous staffer in the past. Audray Clement put in over 30 years of service and 20 years as staff assistant on the Committee on the Judiciary and worked on the subcommittee before she retired. Kara Norris Smith succeeded her. Carmel Fisk worked for me when I was the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims and did a great job and somebody we could not have worked without.

On the Committee on Banking, where I was ranking member of a couple of subcommittees when we were in the minority, domestic monetary policy, Doyle Bartlett, Gerry Lynam, Anita Bedelis, Mark Brender all worked tirelessly on their efforts while I served there. John Heasley and Doyle Bartlett worked as my counsels when I was the ranking minority member on the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions. And Doyle later served as my chief of staff on my personal staff.

I just similarly cannot pass the opportunity of saying that in the tenure that I served here, without those committee staffers and without my personal staff to whom I paid tribute earlier in this Congress, it would not have been possible to do the things that we have done. And I really believe that staff go unrecognized often and they matter a great deal.

It has been a great privilege to have served in this body over these 20 years. It has been a great privilege to have served with these staff members and to have done the work load that we have. I will miss this body. There will be other opportunities in the future, I know, to meet public service; but I want to thank my colleagues for this privilege and great honor of serving here in this institution and thank them particularly for allowing me the opportunity to have been the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime and to

have worked with these wonderful people to craft the legislation I have described.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2415) entitled "An Act to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes."

CONVICTION OF ED POPE IN RUSSIA

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

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to unfortunately relate to my colleagues my concern about the conviction of an American citizen in Russia by the name of Ed Pope.

Ed Pope is an academic affiliated with Penn State University who had a distinguished career in our military and who was simply doing research and marketing work with Russian institutions when he was arrested without reason earlier this year, put in a prison in Moscow without proper medical care, without proper attention.

In spite of cancer, in spite of an illness that his father has that is terminal, in spite of the pleadings of many of us on both sides of the aisle, in particular the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON), who represents Ed Pope and his family, Ed Pope was convicted this week and given a sentence of 20 years in Russia's prisons.

Mr. Speaker, Ed Pope is not a criminal. Ed Pope is innocent. I have copies of the contracts that Ed Pope had signed with Russian agents in charge of Russian institutes who had empowered him to work to market Russia's underwater propulsion technology. During Ed Pope's trial, the chief witness against him recanted his testimony. In fact, the defense attorney for Ed Pope provided information on what Ed Pope was marketing was available in open sources in this country. In fact, everyone involved with this case understands that Ed Pope is an innocent man.

□ 1700

When I was in Moscow this summer, I held a press conference in the city and informed the Russian people and the media that this was a bad direction for Russia to take. We must with all of our bipartisan effort reach out and ask President Putin to pardon Ed Pope and let him return to his family.

Mr. Speaker, on a down side and a negative tone, if you want to convict someone in this process, it would be Bill Clinton and AL GORE, because during the first few months of Ed Pope's imprisonment, our State Department and White House were silent. They did not say anything. In fact, the initial response of our ambassador was that it is a private matter between our citizen and the Russian government. Only after the media raised these questions did the administration finally begin to raise the issue of Ed Pope. President Clinton and Vice President AL GORE should have demanded the release of Ed Pope but they did not. And so Ed Pope was convicted.

And now I relate to my colleagues my greatest concern. My fear from sources inside of Russia just last week told me that Ed Pope will be offered in exchange for a convicted Russian spy or a spy that Russia supports in our country. And if we are asked to trade a convicted person who did crimes against this country for an innocent man, it means this administration has allowed us to be sucked into a situation where we may be forced to trade someone who was a convicted criminal to get someone back who is an innocent citizen.

Russia needs to release Ed Pope, because Ed Pope is innocent, because Ed Pope has health problems, because his father is dying. There should be no quid pro quo. Russia should not expect to get a convicted spy in this country in return. This administration had better stand up for this American citizen, unlike the other American citizens whose rights have been abused over the past several years, like Lieutenant Jack Daley, like Notra Trulock, like Ed McCallum, like Jay Stuart, and like others who have been prosecuted for simply doing their job.

I call upon my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to demand the Russian president release Ed Pope, send him back to his family, and in no way allow the Russians to receive a convicted spy in this country in return for that action.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULSHOF). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1920

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 128, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-1025) on the resolution (H. Res. 669) providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res 128) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 129, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-1026) on the resolution (H. Res. 670) providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 129) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of Rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill during the recess today:

H.R. 2415, to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness.

Mr. KIND (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of a travel delay.

Mr. FOSSELLA (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of his son's hospitalization.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1066. An act to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to encourage the use of and research into agricultural best practices to improve the environment, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Agriculture; in addition to the Committee on Science for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

ENROLLED BILL AND A JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2415. An act to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, December 8, 2000, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

11223. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fludioxonil; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301083; FRL-6756-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 5, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11224. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Avermectin; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301079; FRL-6754-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 5, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.