

She helped establish and coordinated Homecoming '86 for Blount County, including a parade and an all-day celebration in Greenbelt Park, coordinated the dedication of the Fort Craig spring monument, as well as the Adopt A School program, Leadership Blount, and Keep Blount Beautiful. Bobbie was responsible for staffing the Smoky Mountain Visitors Bureau visitors center, advertising in national magazines, represented the organization at travel shows and worked with area tourism groups, kept the visitors centers supplied with brochures, and coordinated the Weekend in the Smokies which was sponsored by the chamber.

She was responsible for the Dogwood Arts Festival from its organization in 1979 through its first festival in 1980, an event sponsored by the Blount Chamber Foundation. She was responsible for starting Dogwood Drives in 1983 and others that followed with the exception of the East Maryville, added since she retired, and the Teacher Mini-grant program. The last five years or so her title was Vice President of Community Development for the Chamber and she worked with all programs involving many community activities as well as other organizations.

While working, Bobbie spent many extra hours on the job because of her devotion to the community. And since retirement she has continued to be active. She has served as President of the Friends of the Library, a member of the Keep Blount Beautiful Board, member of the Blount County Bicentennial Committee and was responsible for a parade for an all-day celebration. She is currently serving as treasurer of Blount County Education Foundation and prior to that served two years as secretary for the Foundation. For four years she has served as chair of Day of Caring for United Way and presently serves as Communications Coordinator for the Holston Conference United Methodist Women. She is a member of Broadway Methodist Church.

She is serving as co-chairman of the Blount County Millennium Committee with activities coordinated with community organizations with a different focus on each month. Members of the committee designed an official Blount County flag which is available for sale in the county executive's office. The Adopt A School sponsors have purchased a flag for their school. This flag is really visible at the Blount County Justice Center.

Along with Bryan Cable, she leads a hike in the Smokies for the Dogwood Arts Festival. Previous winners include 2000—Tutt S. Bradford, 1999—Carmian "Connie" Davis, 1998—Stanley B. "Skeeter" Shields, 1997—Judson B. Murphy, 1996—Garland DeLozier, 1995—Stone Carr, 1994—Dean Stone, and 1993—Elsie Burrell.

The Volunteer State didn't get its nickname by accident. Its volunteers accomplish much of the work needed in communities across the state. Certainly none has done more than Bobbie who continued her volunteer efforts throughout major illness and surgery from which she has recovered.

Our hats are off to Bobbie and her outstanding example of volunteer work in Blount County, building a better community!

Our voice.

On Pride of Tennessee.

DEREGULATION CALLED BLOW TO MINORITIES

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to voice concern about the increasingly insurmountable barriers that minorities and women in the telecommunications and broadcast marketplace are experiencing since passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Recent studies have shown that since deregulation, minority- and women-owned companies have had a more difficult time getting financing for starting new ventures and expanding, and when they have received financing, it is often on less favorable terms than comparable majority run businesses. Adverse trends in the courts and in Congress have had a negative impact on small minority owned communication companies. It is imperative that Congress, the courts, the F.C.C. and the Bush administration help ensure that minority and women owned communications enterprises have equal opportunities in their abilities to compete in the marketplace. The following New York Times article is an excellent summary of this crisis.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 12, 2000]

DEREGULATION CALLED BLOW TO MINORITIES (By Stephen Labaton)

Washington, Dec. 11.—The 1996 landmark law that was warmly embraced by the Clinton administration and many Republicans as a way to begin deregulating the nation's telecommunications industry has had the unintended effect of raising substantial new barriers for companies controlled by minorities and women, new independent studies commissioned by the federal government have found.

The studies show that the wave of consolidation in the broadcast, telephone and cable industries prompted by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 had created "nearly insurmountable obstacles" to those seeking to enter those industries and to thrive.

They also found that in general over the last 50 years, companies controlled by minorities and women have been far less likely to win government licenses for telephone service and radio or television stations, even if they are qualified to run those operations. In recent years, the studies found, the 1996 law in combination with changes in tax law and affirmative action rules, had made the problems for small businesses particularly acute.

"Today small firms face barriers erected by deregulation and consolidation in both wireless and broadcast," one of the studies said. "Minorities and women confront those same barriers; and yet those obstacles stand high atop a persistent legacy of discrimination in the capital markets, industry, advertising and community—and prior F.C.C. policies, which worsened the effects of discrimination."

"The barriers to entry have been raised so high that, left standing, they appear virtually insurmountable," the study concluded. "Minority, women and small-business ownership in these industries is diminishing at such an alarming rate that many we spoke with felt we had passed the point of no return."

While it has long been known that minorities and women face difficulties in a wide range of industries, the five studies to be released on Tuesday by the Federal Communications Commission conclude that barriers imposed by both the government and the marketplace have taken a particular toll in telecommunications and the so-called new economy companies, where the lifeblood is the government license to use a part of the airways.

"These studies confirm that small minority and women-owned businesses are encountering significant difficulties in participating in the new economy," said William E. Kennard, chairman of the F.C.C. "With consolidation in the past few years it's clear that it's become harder for any business that is small to participate as an owner of infrastructure, whether it is cable

In his more than seven years as the agency's general counsel and then its chairman, Mr. Kennard, the first African-American to head the F.C.C., has struggled against a hostile Republican Congress and a lukewarm administration in trying to find new opportunities for minorities and women. An earlier study he commissioned showed minority broadcasters often cannot command the same advertising revenues as other broadcasters."

Mr. Kennard said he had hoped that the studies would provide a blue-print for a Gore administration to take new steps on behalf of small companies. He also acknowledged that the prospect of a Bush administration may significantly diminish the impact of the studies on future policy makers.

Regulators and courts have long described the spectrum as a public trust that needs to be managed in the best interests of the public, but the studies conclude that minorities and women have had a difficult time for the last half-century and that it still remains especially difficult for them to win licenses and get financing for their ventures on a footing comparable to their rivals.

In one study, entitled "Whose Spectrum Is It Anyway?" researchers found that the 1996 law, following other adverse trends in the courts and in Congress, had been particularly hard on those small companies.

In 1995 Congress eliminated a tax program intended to encourage investment in small, minority- and women-owned telecommunication companies. Around the same time, the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts began to hand down a series of decisions that made it significantly more difficult for the federal government to carry out affirmative action programs and take steps to assist minority businesses.

The studies concluded that in the area of broadcasting, ownership can have a deep impact on programming, and that the lack of diversity among owners could lead to less diverse kinds of programs. Minority-owned radio stations, for example, were far more likely to choose a programming format that appeals particularly to a minority audience, and were more likely to have greater racial diversity of on-air talent.

The studies show that minority- and women-owned companies have had a more difficult time getting financing for starting new ventures and expanding, and when they have received financing, it is often on less favorable terms than comparable businesses run by white men.

The F.C.C. had earlier encouraged small businesses by permitting them to bid in license auctions and make payments in installments. But after some businesses defaulted on those loans, the rules were changed.

On Tuesday the agency will begin what many expect will be the largest auction in its history, for licenses to operate mobile telephones, and all winners will have to make their payments upfront.

The studies also show that officials at the F.C.C. have been inconsistent in their application of equal opportunity guidelines, and that the agency "often failed in its role of public trustee of the broadcast and wireless spectrum by not properly taking into account the effect of its programs on small, minority- and women-owned businesses."

The studies, which are expected to be made public by the F.C.C. on Tuesday, were conducted by KPMG; Ernst & Young; the Ivy Planning Group, a consulting group based in Rockville, Md.; and researchers from Santa Clara University and the University of Washington.

IN HONOR OF JOHN T. DAUGHERTY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of John T. Daugherty, a distinguished and extraordinary member of the Southern Maryland community and a personal friend for many years. His contributions to his community of Lexington Park and the Southern Maryland area will continue to pay dividends and be fondly remembered for decades to come. Mr. John T. Daugherty was best known as Jack throughout Southern Maryland. He was born January 18, 1919 in Bath County, Kentucky. He went on to attend school at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Center College in Danville, Kentucky; and Morehead State Teachers College. He later was trained to fly Navy airplanes in Pensacola, Florida. He joined the Marine Corps and saw service in the South Pacific during World War II, where his courageous prowess earned him the Distinguished Flying Cross for a bombing raid on Rabaul Harbor. He went on to become a pioneer and product of the Patuxent River Naval Air Station Test Pilot School even before the first official graduating class was formed. After leaving active duty, he continued to proudly serve his country as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Marine Corps Reserves. Jack Daugherty remained in St. Mary's County to begin life as a civilian and his entrepreneurial instincts led him to create many small businesses in Southern Maryland. His early business pursuits were not based on personal gain, rather, he created many new ventures to meet the needs of a fledgling and fast growing upstart Navy town. He is perhaps best known for founding Citizen's Bank, later known as Maryland Bank and Trust. His efforts to bring desperately needed capital resources to the Lexington Park community were critical in building a town to support the growing Navy base at Patuxent. Jack Daugherty became president of this bank and continued to run the local community bank for 35 years. He used the bank to literally help build a town that today is home to one of America's largest and most technologically advanced military bases. His unconventional loan practices enabled hundreds of entrepreneurs to go into business.

Today, many small business owners, including a large number of women and minority owned businesses, will tell you how Mr. Daugherty helped them get started in business. Typically, they will tell you, their loans were approved without using any collateral and written on the back of an envelope.

Indicative of Mr. Daugherty's great sense of community spirit and among his greatest contributions to the community, was an early venture to create a local radio station for St. Mary's County. Recognizing the need to create a sense of community, he began and operated the WPTX AM Radio station in Lexington Park, where he and other local business owners took turns announcing local news events, weather, and other items of local interest. Mr. Daugherty himself was an announcer on the station, covering local news and political events. That station has continually served the local community and today is operated as 97.7 WMDM-FM under the ownership of Mr. Ron Walton. Jack Daugherty was also a founder of the St. Mary's County Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Historic St. Mary's City Commission and the founder of the Lexington Park Little League. He was on the Board of Trustees at St. Mary's College of Maryland and is fondly remembered for providing scholarships to many disadvantaged area students.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Daugherty was a unique individual who made contributions to his community that will last for generations to come. He was a giant among his peers whose leadership provided countless opportunities for thousands of individuals, reaching far beyond his local community. His rugged independence and fierce commitment to his community should distinguish him forever for the important role he has had in attracting the very significant U.S. Navy investment at Patuxent River Naval Air Station we have today. Repeatedly, he was a critical force in mobilizing the necessary resources to retain and attract federal investments at Pax River. Whenever a threat appeared on the horizon to either Pax River or St. Inigoes, it was Jack Daugherty who mobilized the local community to fight it.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Daugherty's presence will be sorely missed. Right up until his death on August 10, 2000, he played an active role in the Southern Maryland Navy Alliance, providing the same firm and steady leadership to that organization as he continued to support and protect the interests of Southern Maryland and the U.S. Navy. I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring a great American whose success and love of life will long be remembered in Southern Maryland. Every community in America needs a Jack Daugherty. He knew the importance of community spirit and set the bar high for others to give back to community in which he lived. I ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to John T. Daugherty, a veteran, a business and community leader and great family man, for his lifetime of service to his family, his neighbors and to his country.

My best wishes go out to his wife Kay, son Tom and daughter Katie who best knew him as an upstanding and decent husband, father, and community leader. I ask that you join me in honoring John T. Daugherty's strength and devotion to a community that will continue to

reap the benefits of his work and dedication. His legacy will never be forgotten.

THE OPERATION OF AIMEE'S LAW

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, after years of work, and several Congressional Hearings, Aimee's Law passed both the House and Senate overwhelmingly, and was signed into law by President Bill Clinton on October 28, 2000. The bill will take effect on January 1, 2002, giving us more than a year to be sure it is implemented properly. It is essential that we do so, because too many lives are shattered each year at the hands of dangerous predators.

Using a mechanism that is workable, constitutional and respectful of states' rights, Aimee's Law will help to reduce repeat attacks perpetrated by released murderers, rapists, and child molesters that account for over 14,000 crimes of this nature each year.

These crimes share one characteristic: they are all preventable. If we simply keep murderers, rapists, and child molesters behind bars or, at a minimum, properly monitor them upon release, thousands of serious crimes would be prevented. Aimee Willard, the young woman for whom this legislation is named, died with every pint of blood drained from her body because Nevada recklessly released a murderer who reoffended in Pennsylvania. Aimee was a most extraordinary young woman; loved by her family and friends, an All American Athlete, an individual some of her peers believed could one day serve in the United States Congress, or as a teacher to our children. If this law is diminished in any respect it will be an assault on her memory.

I acknowledge that the mechanism used in Aimee's Law is novel—and is now, in some respects, more complex than originally drafted, due to revisions we made at the request of the States—but it is certainly workable. Of course, if those who had opposed Aimee's Law had instead joined us in working for the most straight-forward solution to the crisis we face with dangerous recidivists, application of the legislation would be even easier. If opponents now point to the provisions that were added to address their concerns, and argue that those provisions now make the law unworkable, then Congress should remove the safe-harbor provisions and hold states fully accountable for their errors in releasing murderers and sexual predators, the way the bill was originally introduced.

Let's address the concerns of the bill's critics in further detail. The small band of congressional opponents to the bill, and the state advocacy groups that opposed it, lodge three main arguments against the legislation: (1) the bill is unworkable; (2) the bill runs afoul of the Constitution; and (3) the bill would pressure states to ratchet up penalties on murder, rape and child molestation offenses.

I will address the last charge first. Shouldn't we celebrate a law that incentivizes states to increase penalties for violent crimes? We have