

over individual modems and standard telephone lines. This makes your existing internal email address work as Internet email addresses, and allows you to set up your own Web server (with your own domain name) to provide volumes of information to existing and potential new customers and to take orders on-line.

The Internet also offers small businesses a much wider consumer base. There are 92 million Internet users in North America. The number of women Internet users jumped by 80% in only nine months, passing the 10 million mark. And 55 million people have shopped on the Web for products ranging from books, computers, clothing, CDs, and videos, to cars, car parts and even houses. Those consumers spent \$12 billion this year, up from \$7 billion last year.

Moreover, the biggest business is . . . business! Companies have spent even more than consumers—about \$43 billion on Internet purchases according to Forrester Research. This year, that figure will likely jump to nearly \$110 billion. It's no wonder, as the University of Texas reported, that the Internet economy generated \$301 billion of revenues in 1998 and created 1.2 million jobs.

In short, to connect with people and businesses in other countries, the Internet can't be beat. And there's nowhere to go but up as more and more nations get wired and go on-line. E-commerce will be the story of the next century.

LEHIGH VALLEY HERO

HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Mr. J. Anderson Daub. Mr. Daub, who owns and operates five car dealerships in my district, recently won the prestigious Time Magazine Quality Dealer Award for outstanding performance. This award is the culmination of a lifetime of hard work for Mr. Daub, who began his career washing cars in his father's dealership at the age of twelve. Through hard work and diligence, he learned how to operate his dealerships successfully, with a commitment to quality and service that won him this impressive award.

In addition to his excellence in business, Mr. Daub also gives much of his time back to the community. He is a board member of the Lehigh Valley Easter Seal Society, the State Theatre for the Arts, and the United Way of the Lehigh Valley. In addition, Mr. Daub is president of the Brown-Daub Foundation, which provides educational and social services to thousands of citizens in my district. I applaud Mr. Daub for his professional achievements and his involvement in his community.

IN MEMORY OF MARY M.
BRANNAGAN OF PAWCATUCK,
CONNECTICUT

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a very heavy heart to offer a few words

in memory of Mary Mullaney Brannagan of Pawcatuck, Connecticut. Mary was my friend and an outstanding public servant in the southeastern Connecticut for decades. She will be missed by countless members of the community whose lives she touched during her long and meaningful life.

Mary was born in Pawcatuck in 1908 and lived in the same house her entire life. Early in her career, she was a teacher in the business department of Stonington High School until her retirement in the 1950s. Over many years, she served as a clerk in the office of probate judge and for a brief period as judge of probate. She was well-known by everyone in Town Hall. Later in life, she was an active volunteer with the Pawcatuck Neighborhood Center, which provides a range of essential services to residents in the community. She was affectionately known as the "daffodil lady" because she sold bouquets of daffodils each year to raise funds for the Center.

Mary was also the pillar of the Democratic party in Stonington for many decades. In this capacity, she helped every Democratic leader—including this member—to understand that our party represents the interest of working Americans who have made this country great. To her final days, she had an acute political sense and understood the pulse of the community better than anyone.

Mr. Speaker, Mary has been widely remembered as a friend, a mentor and a leader. She reached out to every member of the community and had an extended family which is too numerous to count. Everyone who knew her will remember her fondly. I extend my deepest sympathy to her son and daughter. We can take comfort in the fact that Mary Brannagan's memory will endure in Pawcatuck through her many good deeds, years of service and friendships.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of honor that I rise to celebrate Black History Month and its 2000 theme—Heritage and Horizons, the African-American Legacy and the Challenges of the 21st century. As I consider this year's theme, I reflect on this great nation's African-American heritage, and anticipate a multitude of future accomplishments in the new millennium.

As we reflect on the great African-American contributions made to our nation's history, I would like to draw your attention to some individuals who were the first in representing the African-American community in Indiana's First Congressional District: William Burke, the first African-American police officer in Gary; Lonnie Bolden, the first African-American firefighter in Gary; Bernard Carter, the first African-American Prosecutor in Lake County; and Rudy Clay, the first African-American State Senator.

These individuals, the trailblazers for our future leaders, had the courage and initiative to set high aspirations, achieve their goals, and become role models for our youth. We must

recognize this great African-American heritage, honor our African-American pioneers and celebrate their accomplishments. However, we must stop there. We are at the dawn of a new century.

A true role model for today's youth is Karen Freeman-Wilson of Indiana's First Congressional District. Karen, a native of Gary, recalls showing her seventh grade report card to her father. Her grades included 5 "A's" and one "B". After indicating his pleasure, her father told her if she brought up the "B" and continued to work hard, she could achieve any goal she could conceive. She became the 1978 valedictorian for Gary Roosevelt High School, the first in her family to attend college, and in 1985, a graduate of Harvard Law School. She then returned to her home in Lake County to confront new challenges as a deputy prosecutor and later a public defender. From 1989 to 1992, she headed the Indiana Civil Rights Commission, guiding legislation which made Indiana the first state in the nation to pass fair housing laws aligned with the federal government's. She also brought Indiana law into alignment with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Karen was appointed a Gary Circuit Court judge in 1994, the first African-American to serve in that position. As a judge, she developed programs to combat drug addiction, gang involvement and teen smoking. In addition, she has worked with Gary pediatrician Dr. Steve Simpson to establish a home for babies born addicted to crack cocaine.

On February 21, 2000, Karen Freeman-Wilson confronted her latest challenge when she was appointed to be the youngest Indiana State Attorney General. As Attorney General, Karen vows to continue her efforts to protect children, the elderly, and victims of rape and domestic violence, while providing quality legal representation of all the people of Indiana.

Karen clearly states that she owes her personal and professional success to many influential leaders and activists who paved the way before her. Now, Karen Freeman-Wilson is paving the way for young African-American children to confront and conquer new challenges.

I would also like to draw your attention to two distinguished African-American youths who have emerged victorious after facing many difficulties and will lead us into the 21st century. Dominic Adams, a junior at Lew Wallace High School in Gary, is currently serving as a Congressional page. Dominic is a member of the male role model program at his high school, head of the school newspaper, and a member of the Christ Baptist Church youth choir.

Another distinguished young person is Andrea Ledbetter, a senior at Emerson High School in Gary. She recently won a national Target scholarship. Andrea is involved in many activities including the Gary Youth NAACP Chapter, U.S. People to People Student Ambassador Program, Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program, Academic Super Bowl team, and Governor O'Bannon's Indiana Point of Youth Program. As a part of a citywide Stop-the-Violence rally in Gary, Andrea was instrumental in recruiting cheerleaders from each of the area high schools to provide routines aimed at increasing the peace. In addition, Andrea is an outstanding academic student,

ranked number one in her class with a grade point average of 4.10 on a four-point scale. Andrea and Dominic are fine representatives of their high schools in Gary, of Indiana's First Congressional District, and of Future African-American leaders.

As we celebrate Black History Month, let us all continue our work together. Let us celebrate our country's African-American heritage and commemorate it. Let us address the challenges of the 21st century, encouraging and helping our young African-Americans to achieve success.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WATERS'
"ENDLESS CHAIN"

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, North Carolina has produced many notable individuals and accomplishments. From Andrew Jackson to Michael Jordan and from the first American born child to first in flight. North Carolina has a lot to brag about. There is one North Carolinian in particular who I wish to remember today, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Waters.

Mr. Benjamin Waters was from the small town of Dover, which is located in historic Craven County, North Carolina. In 1907 Mr. Waters received a patent for a revolutionary new invention, which he called "the endless chain." The principle behind his invention is used today as the tracks of our amphibious military tanks and in machinery such as farm equipment.

Mr. Waters invented the "endless chain" as a useful improvement for boats. The original patent specifications give Mr. Waters credit for "propelling mechanism . . . comprise(d of an) endless chain of propeller blades which travel about and below the boat and which are so constructed that water will be prevented from getting behind the blades and thereby retarding the progress of the boat."

As is often the case, it was only by accident that Mr. Waters realized the potential use for his invention on land. He and his brother, Frank Waters, who had helped him build his invention, were out testing their model one Sunday afternoon using a clock spring as a power source. They placed the boat into the water and sent it to the other side, only to have the boat quickly run up the bank and onto land. This amazing discovery led Mr. Waters to begin work on obtaining a new patent for use of his invention on land.

Unfortunately, plans for the new patent were not completed before Mr. Waters was tragically killed at the age of 35. He was deaf and did not hear the oncoming train that would take his life as he attempted to cross the railroad tracks. His family claims that Mr. Waters' workshop was broken into and all of his drawings and sketches stolen soon after his death. Thus he never received credit for the invention's capability and utility on land. In 1924 the right to his patent on water also expired.

However, today, the "endless chain" lives on in daily use by our military, our farmers, and our industries. I wish to officially recognize

Mr. Benjamin Franklin Waters and thank him for his ingenuity in providing us the principles of the "endless chain."

INDIA TRIES TO FALSELY IMPLICATE SIKHS IN MURDER OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY BY USING ALIAS "SINGH"

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, the Tribune newspaper of India reported on February 9 that the Indian government has identified the killer of Christian missionary Graham Staines as Dara Singh, but his real name is Rabinder Kumar Paul. The use of "Singh" is a smear against the Sikhs designed to create the impression that Sikhs were somehow responsible for the Staines murder and put the Christians against the Sikhs, promoting India's divide-and-rule strategy against minorities.

The facts do not support this. Staines, an Australian missionary, and his two young sons were burned to death in their jeep. They were surrounded by a mob of militant Hindus affiliated with the RSS, which is the parent organization of the ruling BJP. These fundamentalist Hindus chanted "Victory to Hanuman," a Hindu god, while the Staines family's jeep burned. Yet India wants to create the impression that one person was responsible for this brutal murder and that he is a Sikh.

Mr. Speaker, I am offended by this open manipulation of both Christians and Sikhs. Apparently, India is concerned about the support that leaders of the freedom movements of South Asia have showed for each other. So they have resorted to this divisive strategy to preserve their empire.

The time has come for America, the beacon of freedom, to take strong measures to stop India from pursuing this campaign to turn one minority against another. First, we must cut off our aid to India. We must recognize its violations of religious liberty and impose appropriate sanctions. Then we must declare our support for free and fair plebiscites, under international supervision, on the question of independence for Punjab, Khalistan, for Kashmir, and for Nagaland.

Pitting one group against the other to maintain a corrupt, brutal tyranny is not a democratic or a moral way to behave.

HONORING KING HUSSEIN AND QUEEN NOOR OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor his Majesty the late King Hussein and her Majesty Queen Noor of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and to bring to the attention of my colleagues a special event that will

take place on April 6, 2000. On this evening, the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation will sponsor "A Royal Evening for Peace" in Santa Barbara, California.

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation works to create a more peaceful and secure future for humanity through its projects and activities, and annually honors an outstanding individual in the cause of peace. This year the Foundation will honor the late King Hussein with its prestigious Peace Leadership Award for his courageous efforts in forging an atmosphere of trust and peace in his country of Jordan and throughout the Middle East.

Her Majesty Queen Noor worked with her husband in these pursuits and has carried on this work creating peace in Jordan and around the world. She has worked tirelessly to eradicate landmines, improve the lives of women and children, and promote economic sustainability.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the immeasurable contributions that King Hussein and Queen Noor have made to their country and to the world have changed the course of history. Their dedication to peace and humankind will continue in perpetuity. I thank her Majesty Queen Noor on behalf of the 22nd Congressional District of California and I am honored by her visit.

IMF REFORM ACT OF 2000

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to fundamentally change the way the International Monetary Fund (IMF) operates. The bill is an outcome of a 2-year JEC research program that has included eight Joint Economic Committee (JEC) studies and reports and 5 hearings on the IMF and its operations. The bill, entitled the "IMF Reform Act of 2000," expands on my IMF Transparency and Efficiency Act of 1998, a version of which became law in that year.

The legislation I am introducing today builds on previous efforts to provide more transparency and efficiency in IMF operations. The IMF is far too secretive and its use of pervasive interest rate subsidies is economically indefensible. IMF finances must become transparent, and its policy of extremely low interest rates, currently under 5 percent, for countries such as Russia and Indonesia must be ended. Such uncreditworthy countries should not be able to borrow at interest rates below the cost of funds of IMF donors such as the United States.

My bill would mandate IMF financial transparency and IMF lending at market interest rates, and would also reduce the maturity of loans to less than one year. IMF lending would be restricted to crisis lending only. Furthermore, IMF lending safeguards are needed to end the IMF traditional "see no evil, hear no evil" approach to potential corruption. The IMF's continued lending to countries that have falsified loan documents or other information is very hard to justify to taxpayers. Strict accounting controls and safeguards should be