

and treatment is cost-effective because it will decrease much of the street crime, child abuse, domestic violence, and other social ills that can result from substance abuse.

If we can get kids through age 21 without smoking, abusing alcohol, or using drugs, they are unlikely to have a substance abuse problem in the future. But there are still those who shrug their shoulders and say "kids are kids—they are going to experiment." Others find the thought of keeping kids drug-free too daunting a task, and they give up too soon.

But the truth is that we are learning more and more about drug prevention as researchers isolate the so-called "risk" and "protective" factors for drug use. In other words, we now know that if a child has low self-esteem or emotional problems; has a substance abuser for a parent; is a victim of child abuse; or is exposed to pro-drug media messages, that child is at a higher risk of smoking, drinking and using illegal drugs. But the good news is that we are also learning what decreases a child's risk of substance abuse.

The Drug Free Communities program allows coalitions to put prevention research into action in cities and towns nationwide by funding initiatives tailored to a community's individual needs. It currently funds more than 300 community coalitions across the country that work to reduce drug, alcohol, and tobacco use.

And they are making a difference, which is just one of the reasons that I am proud to support this important bill reauthorizing the program.

Drug abuse plagues the entire community. We all feel the consequences—crime, homelessness, domestic violence, child abuse, despair—and we all need to do something about it. Prevention messages must come from all sectors of the community, from a number of different voices. Coalitions bring those groups together, give them information they need, help develop programs that work, and nurture them to success.

I believe that the Drug Free Communities program is a powerful prevention initiative and I urge my colleagues to support its reauthorization.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1500

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2291, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF SUMMER EMERGENCY BLOOD DONOR MONTH

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res 202) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the establishment of a Summer Emergency Blood Donor Month to encourage eligible donors in the United States to donate blood, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

##### H. RES. 202

Whereas every 3 seconds someone in the United States needs a blood transfusion;

Whereas approximately 32,000 pints of blood are used each day in the United States;

Whereas donated blood is used for transfusions of platelets, red blood cells, and plasma;

Whereas between 5 and 8 pints of red blood cells and approximately 5 pints of platelets are needed for the average open-heart surgery;

Whereas people who have been in car accidents and suffered massive blood loss may require transfusions of 50 pints or more of red blood cells;

Whereas blood centers are often in short supply of type O and type B blood;

Whereas shortages of type O and type B blood are most acute during the summer and during traditional vacation periods during the winter;

Whereas blood shortages can result in canceled surgeries, emergency room closures, and even death;

Whereas the Southeastern United States was in short supply of blood for transfusions before being hit by tropical storm Allison and is now experiencing a blood shortage crisis;

Whereas other States are donating blood from their own fragile blood supplies to the States that were hit hardest by tropical storm Allison;

Whereas the State of New York is experiencing a blood shortage crisis;

Whereas eligible donors in the State of New York are less than half as likely as other eligible donors in the United States to donate blood;

Whereas due to higher rates of cancer and other factors, the demand for blood in New York is higher than in other States;

Whereas the State of New York and the entire United States would benefit from increased blood donation;

Whereas the establishment of a Summer Emergency Blood Donor Season would encourage eligible donors in the United States to donate blood; and

Whereas the summer of 2001 would be an appropriate season to establish as Summer Emergency Blood Donor Season: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) a Summer Emergency Blood Donor Season should be established to encourage eligible donors in the United States to donate blood; and

(2) the President should issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the summer of 2001 with appropriate programs and activities, including, in the case of eligible donors, the donation of blood.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from In-

diana (Mr. SOUDER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, House Resolution 202 expresses the sense of Congress that the President should establish a Summer Emergency Blood Donor Month to encourage eligible donors in the United States to donate blood. Although we just celebrated Labor Day, which is the traditional end of summer, the health care system continues to experience a shortage of blood donors. This resolution expresses the support of Congress to encourage blood donors to help their families and neighbors in times of need and will hopefully serve to increase public awareness of this issue.

I thank the principal sponsors of this resolution, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), for their work on this resolution, which I support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Since 1970, the President of the United States has proclaimed January as National Volunteer Blood Donor Month, highlighting the importance of giving the gift of life through the donation of blood. House Resolution 202 will continue to help raise the public's awareness about blood donation by establishing a Summer Emergency Blood Donor Month.

Every 3 seconds, someone needs blood. Each day, patients across the country receive approximately 32,000 units of this vital resource. This year alone, as many as 4 million patients will require blood transfusions, as accident victims, people undergoing surgery and patients receiving treatment for leukemia, cancer and other diseases. By donating blood just once, each of us can save up to three lives. Too many Americans wait until they need blood before they truly realize the importance of volunteer blood donation. Sixty percent of the U.S. population is eligible to donate blood, but only 5 percent do so. While women and minority groups are volunteering to donate blood in increasing numbers, the 5 percent who donate blood are generally college-educated white males between the ages of 30 and 50 who are married and have an above-average income.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) should be commended for raising all Americans' awareness about the importance of donating blood and giving the gift of life. Blood donations are most needed during holidays

and in the summer. It is during the holidays and summer that the number of donations decline while the demand continues or even increases. This resolution will go a long way in addressing the Nation's need for blood during this critical period.

I have always been told, Madam Speaker, that you cannot lead where you do not go and you cannot teach what you do not know. So I am pleased to note that each year at some point in time I find some way to go to a blood donor organization, get on the couch, get on the table, have my blood pressure taken and give blood, even if I have got some reservation or hesitation.

Again I want to commend the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and urge all Members of this body to enthusiastically support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), the principal cosponsor.

Mr. KING. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for yielding time. I rise in strong support of House Resolution 202.

At the outset, let me thank the gentleman from Indiana for bringing this bill to the floor and moving it along. I also want to pay a special debt of thanks to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) for the effort and the leadership she has shown in this issue as she has on so many other health-related issues.

Madam Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois really laid out the case. The reality is that every 3 seconds somebody needs a transfusion. Thirty-two thousand pints of blood are needed every day. Yet as the demand goes up, the supply is going down. It is essential that the Federal Government play a leadership role. One way to do that, one very noted way of doing that is to set aside a month during the summer season, to set aside the summer season as the time when donation will be urged, encouraged. This is the time when the demand is at its greatest.

That is why I am again proud to stand in support of House Resolution 202. It deserves the unanimous support of this body. I thank the gentleman from Indiana, as I said. I thank the gentlewoman from Long Island, New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) for the leadership she has shown on this issue.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY), the author of this legislation and one of the more sensitive Members of this body in relationship to human needs.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the

gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) of the Committee on Government Reform for allowing this resolution to come to the floor so rapidly. I want to certainly thank my good friend from Long Island, New York (Mr. KING) for helping me on this issue. I want to associate myself with the kind words that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) mentioned.

We talk about giving blood. I know as a nurse over so many years, people are afraid to give blood. There is nothing to be afraid of. If you do not like needles, just turn your eye. You can give it in 15 minutes. But taking that 15 minutes out of your life has an opportunity to save so many lives. We always think about giving blood in times of our community when there are accidents or a tragedy happens and people do go to the hospitals to give blood. This is happening every single day. No one talks about the children across this Nation that have leukemia and they have to have transfusions. No one talks about how much blood is needed for our patients that have hemophilic blood problems. No one talks about cancer, how it affects women and how they need their transfusion so they can go through their chemotherapy.

I am hoping that by us being here on the floor and talking about it, those in the Nation who are watching this will say to themselves, "You know, I can make a difference." I think that is what we are trying to ask. This resolution certainly is for the summer but it is blood every single day that we need throughout the year.

The other thing that unfortunately is happening, we see especially in New York that only 2 percent of the people of New York give blood. This is happening across our larger cities. We do not talk about those in the minority communities that come down with sickle-cell anemia and how they need blood transfusions. We have to start educating people more and more on why they should give blood. You can give blood almost every 53 days. It is certainly a habit that I am into.

I want to remind all my colleagues that the end of this month we will be having another blood drive here in the Capitol. I am hoping that all my colleagues will donate this time so we can set an example certainly for all of our constituents back home. Also I would like to see all our colleagues go home and do a blood drive. One of our jobs is to teach our constituents on what we do. So I think it is extremely important.

Unfortunately, one of the other problems that we are seeing is because we are seeing less and less blood coming over from Europe, people do not realize how much blood we count on, especially in our major cities for the transfusions that we get from overseas. That is going to be cut off at the end of this

month and unless we can certainly sustain that, our cities are going to be in more of a crisis than ever before.

So I certainly urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution but more than support it, do something about it. The easiest thing that we can do for the American people is to give blood. I happen to think that people in this country are tremendous during emergencies. Well, we are in an emergency. A pint of blood can save three lives or even more. I urge that this resolution be passed. I thank again the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING). I thank the committee for passing this so fast.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to again thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for bringing this to the floor in an expeditious way and also the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) for their leadership and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for his statement. It reminds us again and we are going officially on record that we need to think beyond ourselves and think of others and pay tribute to the millions of Americans who already donate blood and encourage that at this time of need.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana. It is always a pleasure to work with him and to interact with him. I will close by simply stating that when we give blood, we give the gift of life. I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) for stimulating me and for challenging all of us. I am going to take up her challenge and I am going to go back to my district and organize a blood donor drive before the end of this year.

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to be able to join my colleagues in supporting H. Res. 202, a resolution expressing the sense of the House regarding the establishment of a Summer Emergency Blood Donor Season to encourage eligible donors in the United States to donate blood.

Currently, our blood supply sometimes struggles to meet the demand for blood, which is increasing due to an aging population, increase in cancer diagnoses and new medical and surgical advancements. The recent decision by the Food and Drug Administration to eliminate donations from Europe will exacerbate this situation in New York City. Our teaching hospitals offer the finest surgical care in the world but these procedures often require substantial amounts of blood to stabilize a patient. That is why I am co-hosting a blood drive with the Brooklyn/Staten Island Blood Services, the newest operating region of the

New York Blood Center this coming Saturday at the East New York Diagnostic and Treatment Center.

This drive is specifically designed to encourage minority participation in the City's blood drive. Less than 8% of the Blood Center's volunteer blood donors are African-American. This population represents only 7% of the community's blood supply. Yet, African-Americans make up nearly 30% of New York City's population. Blood is particularly needed from minorities because minority patients sometimes have rare and unique markers, known as antigens, in their blood inherited from their race and ethnicity and may require a life-saving transfusion from someone of the same background. This Saturday's event at the East NY Diagnostic and Treatment Center will help boost the already significant collection progress in Brooklyn where the donor base has been increased by one-third in the past year.

Having participated in Government Reform oversight hearings on the nation's blood supply, I understand first-hand how critical it is to encourage Americans to continually replenish the nation's blood centers with blood donations. I want to commend the authors of this legislation and the House leadership for scheduling this resolution at such a critical time. Hopefully, it will greatly increase the public's education and awareness about the need for blood donations. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 202.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, as Americans, one of the many things that we can be thankful for is the high quality of medical care. American technology, physicians, and pharmaceutical companies are often leaders in the development of new and improved healthcare equipment and techniques. But even the most cutting-edge technologies, the best doctors and nurses, and the finest facilities cannot save the life of a person in need of a blood transfusion. A child with cancer, a mother who was in a car accident, or a grandfather who needs an emergency operation—any of these individuals could be saved by a simple gift of blood. Without this vital gift, which I must add is in great demand, many of our patients would not survive.

Yet consider the following: Only five percent of people who are able to donate blood do so on a regular basis. And, although donated blood can be stored for up to six weeks, it usually is used within ten days because the demand is so great.

Every one of us knows someone—a family member, a friend, a loved one—who has needed, and received a blood transfusion at some point. But there are so many more who are in danger of not receiving the help they need.

This is why it is so vital that we make people aware of the importance of donating blood. I take this responsibility very seriously and give blood on a regular basis. Yet, I am only one person. We need to find ways to encourage more. Today, we can pass a resolution, which expresses the sense of the House

that we establish a summer emergency blood donor season to encourage eligible donors.

I strongly support this resolution. We must ensure that everyone who is able to give blood does so. It is perhaps the most important gift we can give.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 202, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the establishment of a Summer Emergency Blood Donor Season to encourage eligible donors in the United States to donate blood."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2001

Mr. OXLEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2510) to extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2510

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Defense Production Act Amendments of 2001".

##### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

Section 717(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2166(a)) is amended by striking "September 30, 2001" and inserting "September 30, 2004".

##### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 711(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2161(b)) is amended by striking "1996 through 2001" and inserting "2002 through 2004".

##### SEC. 4. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

The Defense Production Act of 1950 is amended as follows:

(1) In section 301(a)(1) (50 U.S.C. App. 2091(a)(1)), by striking "714(a)(1) of this Act" and inserting "702(16)".

(2) In subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 301(e)(1) (50 U.S.C. App. 2091(e)(1)), by striking "industrial resource shortfall" each place such term appears and inserting "industrial resource or critical technology item shortfall".

(3) In sections 301(e)(1)(D)(ii) and 303(a)(7)(B) (50 U.S.C. App. 2091(e)(1)(D)(ii), 2093(a)(7)(B)), by inserting "item" after "critical technology".

(4) In section 304(b)(1), (50 U.S.C. App. 2094(b)(1)), by striking "711(c)" and inserting "711(b)".

(5) In sections 301(e)(2)(B) and 309(a)(1), (50 U.S.C. App. 2091(e)(2)(B), 2099(a)(1)), by striking "Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs of the House of Representatives" and inserting "Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY).

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OXLEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. OXLEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2510, the Defense Production Act Amendments of 2001. As I am sure my colleagues know, the DPA is an essential element of our national security package. The DPA uses economic tools to provide uninterrupted supplies of industrial resources in times of both military crisis and civil emergency.

We are here today because the President's authority under the DPA expires at the end of the fiscal year. This bill introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) who chairs the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy and his ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), is a straightforward, 3-year reauthorization with a handful of purely technical amendments.

Those amendments amount to little more than housekeeping. For example, one of those changes updates the statute to reflect the creation of the Committee on Financial Services at the beginning of this Congress. Others fix errors in section numbering or harmonize language within the statute.

Madam Speaker, I have with me the administration's statement in support of this bill along with a letter from Defense Principal Deputy Undersecretary Michael W. Wynne endorsing this legislation.

□ 1515

Madam Speaker, I will include these for the RECORD at this point.

PRINCIPAL DEPUTY  
UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,

Washington, DC, September 4, 2001.

Hon. MICHAEL OXLEY,  
Chairman, House Financial Services Committee,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is to express my strong support of the enactment of H.R. 2510, 107th Congress, an Act to extend and reauthorize the Defense Production Act