

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I come to memorialize someone who was not only a constituent but a minister and a friend. The Reverend O.C. Smith was a jazz singer, a pop singer and minister.

O.C. Smith, a one-time jazz singer in the Count Basie band, found popular success in the late 1960s with songs like "That's Life" and the Grammy-Award-winning "Little Green Apples." When we walked into the sanctuary of his church on Sunday, there were big baskets of little green apples that were given out as a souvenir of his life; and little green apples grow into ripe red apples, such a symbol of who he was.

Smith officiated at a Thanksgiving service Thursday. I do not know whether he foresaw his immediate demise, but he had all of his children come from around the country. He had asked the Reverend Barbara King to preach for him on Sunday, and she was on her way from San Diego to Los Angeles when she heard about his death.

In early 1961, Smith auditioned successfully for the Count Basie band. He was the one who replaced the legendary Joe Williams.

After the Count Basie band, Smith worked the club and concert circuit across the country, toured the Far East for several months, and settled in Los Angeles afterwards. Columbia Records soon signed him on and expanded his repertoire. Many Members probably remember the successful "That's Life" which Frank Sinatra turned into a golden record years later. He obtained his first commercial breakthrough with "Son of Hickory Holler's Tramp" which became a big hit in Britain.

Then came his version of Bobby Russell's "Little Green Apples," winner of the Grammy Award in 1968. A year later Smith had another big R&B single, "Daddy's Little Man" in 1969 which hit number 9.

I guess there was a calling or an avocation. In 1980, Smith's life began to take a new direction after friends invited him to attend a Science of the Mind service, and later on he became the Reverend O.C. Smith. He felt the presence and he was called to come and administer to many celebrities, many professionals and just regular people.

The O.C. Smith I knew was kind, loving and always full of joy. He always had an uplifting word for you whenever you saw him, on the streets, in the theater performing, or in his church. I am very proud to say I was the only politician that he would allow to come up to the podium and speak and that he would endorse. The last time I saw him was in his church, but as we attended his church on Sunday, he was seen in spirit throughout that sanctuary.

We have lost not only a minister but a person who could make one believe in the Supreme Being being inside of you. We lost a performer. We lost a great and spiritual man which we shall re-

member forever, and particularly when we hear his version of God's "Little Green Apples." May he rest in peace and always be with us.

#### REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act and Sec. 221(c) of H. Con. Res. 83, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the allocations for the House Committee on Appropriations.

As provided by Sec. 218 of H. Con. Res. 83, I am increasing the allocations to accommodate House action on the President's revised request for defense spending. As reported to the House, H.R. 3338, the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2002, includes \$17,347,000,000 in new budget authority and \$14,932,000,000 in outlays in response to the Administration's requested increase. I am increasing the allocation by those amounts.

As you know, the Committee on the Budget has reported separate legislation (H.R. 3084) that would, among other things, increase the appropriate aggregate established pursuant to H. Con. Res. 83 to reflect the President's revised defense request. It is my intention that this bill be passed freestanding or incorporated into one of the appropriations conference reports. In either event, it will be necessary to modify the language in H.R. 3084 to avoid duplication of the defense adjustment.

In addition, Division B of H.R. 3338 provides for the use of emergency-designated funds previously authorized in P.L. 107-38, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations in Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States. Under the provisions of both the Budget Act and the budget resolution, I must adjust the 302(a) allocations and budgetary aggregate upon the reporting of a bill containing emergency appropriations. The emergency-designated spending provided in Division B of H.R. 3338 totals \$20,001,000,000 in new budget authority and \$9,347,000,000 in outlays.

Next, the conference report on H.R. 2620, the bill making appropriations for Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies for fiscal year 2002, included an emergency-designated appropriation providing \$1,500,000,000 in new budget authority to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. No outlays are expected to flow from that budget authority in fiscal year 2002. The allocations had previously been adjusted by \$1,300,000,000 in new budget authority and \$0 in outlays for the House-Passed measure. I am adjusting the allocations and budgetary aggregate for the difference in emergency-designated appropriations in the House-Passed and conference measures.

Finally, the conference report on H.R. 2217, the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, provided emergency-designated ap-

propriations for wildland firefighting. Those appropriations totaled \$400,000,000 in new budget authority and \$289,000,000 in outlays. Emergency-designated appropriations were not provided in the House-Passed measure.

To reflect these adjustments, I hereby increase the 302(a) allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations to \$701,447,000,000 for budget authority and \$707,946,000,000 for outlays. The increase in the allocation also requires an increase in the budgetary aggregates in \$1,666,635,000,000 for budget authority and \$1,615,644,000,000 for outlays.

These adjustments apply while the legislation is under consideration and take effect upon final enactment of such legislation. Questions may be directed to Dan Kowalski at 67270.

#### H.R. 3113, TANF REAUTHORIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to advise this House that I have introduced a bill, H.R. 3113, which seeks to amend and reauthorize the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF). H.R. 3113 currently has 49 sponsors. I hope that more Members will join in support of major changes to the TANF law that Congress enacted in 1996. The TANF block grants must be reauthorized next year. It is not too early to begin the review and discussion of necessary changes.

TANF replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, which had distributed welfare benefits since the 1930s. Benefits under the AFDC program were provided as an entitlement and although benefit levels varied from state to state, the overall system was regulated by the federal government. TANF repealed the entitlement and made much of the eligibility and program structure subject to state law.

TANF also imposed a cumulative lifetime time limit of 5 years on the receipt of benefits. TANF went into effect in 1996 and many of the families enrolled in the program are now reaching their 5-year limit. Five hundred families in Hawaii will be cut off in December of this year. In some states, thousands of families already have been cut off because the TANF law allows states to have even shorter time limits.

The recession we now are suffering cost 415,000 jobs in October 2001 alone. Thousands more jobs lost in November spread economic vulnerability through wider segments of our population. This vulnerability is especially severe for TANF families. In October, 111,000 jobs were lost in the service sector, where many current and former TANF recipients have been employed. Layoffs are especially harsh for TANF families that do not qualify for unemployment insurance and who are no longer eligible for welfare. Of the 415,000 people who lost their jobs in October, only 40 percent were eligible for unemployment insurance. Of the thousands of workers who are not protected by the unemployment insurance system, many are mothers who have left TANF for the labor market.

According to its proponents, TANF promotes labor market work as the way out of "welfare dependency." Yet most of the jobs that are available to recipients pay such low wages that fulltime employment does not raise their families above the poverty line. So even for TANF recipients who do have jobs, employment has not yielded economic security. TANF actually impedes recipients' efforts to move into jobs at living wages. TANF does not allow recipients to meet the work requirement by pursuing post-secondary education; it limits vocational education to one year; and it caps the percentage of recipients who can be counted as engaged in a work activity by virtue of vocational training.

TANF's work requirement stresses getting a job, any job, regardless of what it pays, what benefits it provides, and whether the combination of earnings and benefits are sufficient for a family to survive on. The failure of TANF to count post-secondary education as a work activity is its biggest hypocrisy and is one of the key problems H.R. 3113 seeks to correct. Research has long established that women with education beyond high school, especially a college education, are more likely to earn living wages.

Child care is another nagging problem under TANF. Without dependable and appropriate child care there is little hope for a parent to be able to stay in an employment situation. Under the Family Support Act of 1988, child care was an entitlement. TANF repealed the entitlement for individuals, making it even harder for poor mothers to assure care and supervision to their children while they are away from home meeting their work requirement. One of the powerful ideas in the 1996 welfare debate was the strong view that one of the ways to help children in welfare families is to find their fathers and make them provide child support. TANF requires women seeking welfare to disclose the identities of biological fathers and to help government locate them. It enforces these requirements with new sanctions reducing family benefits when mothers don't comply. These harsh provisions totally disregard a mothers' own best judgment about what's best—and safest—for herself and her children. What's more, TANF provides that all child support money collected by the government stays with the government as reimbursement for welfare.

What Congress needs to do is to undo punitive regulation of mothers on welfare. Instead, we need to encourage states to make job training and educational opportunities available to recipients so that leaving welfare for the labor market means leaving poverty. We need to make it possible for mothers to seek job training and education, as well as to keep jobs that pay living wages. We need to treat women on welfare the same way that we treat all women—with the respect, dignity, and rights we all cherish for ourselves.

TANF needs to take into account the many different reasons that people are forced to turn to welfare. Many poor mothers lack the skills needed to land better-paying jobs. They need access to training and education. Many cannot afford to be employed, because they lack child care or can't find affordable transportation or aren't assured crucial benefits such as health care. They need to be protected by all labor

laws, be guaranteed child care, and receive Medicaid benefits for as long as they are income-eligible. Some mothers suffer from substance abuse or mental health problems or debilitating illness or domestic violence. These mothers need access to treatment, recovery, legal remedies, and skills-building services before entering the labor market. All children desperately need loving care in the home. Their mothers need the resources and the flexibility to decide when their children need a mother's care, not that of a sibling or baby sitter.

I urge my colleagues to consider H.R. 3113, which seeks to: 1. Expand the definition of "work activity" to include education and job training at all levels as well as a parent's caregiving for a child under the age of six or over the age of six if ill or disabled or if after school care is not provided; 2. Stop the 5 year clock from running if the recipient is engaged in an allowable work activity, including education and job training; 3. Prohibit full family sanctions that punish whole families when the adult recipient doesn't meet a TANF rule; 4. Make paternity establishment and child support enforcement voluntary, while encouraging cooperation by directing all child support collections to the family; 5. Count treatment for domestic and sexual violence, mental health problems, and substance abuse as "work activities"; 6. Prohibit states from establishing "family caps" that withhold benefits from a child born to a mother on welfare; 7. Replace the "illegitimacy bonus" with a poverty reduction bonus for states that lower poverty rates the most; 8. Restore the child care entitlement for TANF families when the parent enters the labor market or in a work activity leading to participation in the labor market; 9. Guarantee equal access to TANF regardless of marital or citizen status and enforcement antidiscrimination and labor laws, as well as due process guarantees; 10. Stop the clock for all TANF families during recession and temporarily restore TANF eligibility for families who have exceeded their time limit but who are otherwise eligible (recession equals 5.5% unemployment rate or higher); 11. Provide incentives to states to provide programs to reduce barriers to employment, to offer job training, and to encourage education; and 12. Stipulate that the statutory purpose and goal of TANF is to reduce child and family poverty.

These changes will put TANF to work helping mothers parent in dignity and helping children grow up with economic security. I urge my colleagues to join in support of H.R. 3113 by co-sponsoring this legislation.

#### ECO-TERRORISM, THE CHARACTER COUNTS PROGRAM, MISSILE DEFENSE, AND MILITARY TRIBUNALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. McINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, this evening I want to take a few minutes to talk about a number of subjects which I think are very important, espe-

cially considering the times that we are in.

The first subject that I want to talk about is domestic terrorism. Specifically, I want to focus in on ecoterrorism and talk a few minutes about that.

Second, an exciting program which has been implemented in many schools across the country, the program Character Counts. This evening I am just going to do kind of a teaser on it and discuss some of the elements of the program, but I intend later to go into much more depth about the program and why it would be important for my colleagues to try to encourage their local schools to adopt the program Character Counts.

Then I would like to move on to a subject which I have addressed many times, and that is missile defense and the importance of missile defense.

I would also like to touch on the military tribunals that the President has proposed for war criminals, not for American citizens but for those individuals who have committed acts of war against the United States.

Keep in mind that military tribunals were first used by George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and President Roosevelt. The United States Supreme Court on a number of occasions has found that military tribunals are constitutional, so our discussion this evening about military tribunals will not be on constitutionality because that issue has been determined. Our discussion this evening should center more instead on why they are necessary, why they are important and of what benefit are military tribunals to the United States of America in its continued and long-lasting fight against terrorism worldwide.

Let me begin with terrorism on a domestic picture. For some reason, over the last few years there seems to be kind of a Robin Hood image given to those people who are so dedicated to the environment that they think that their dedication to the environment justifies acts of terrorism against the property of others and at some point in time against humans and other citizens in the United States.

This Robin Hood picture is kind of being played on by the media. It is not a noble act. Environmental terrorism is not the way to accomplish their means. There are many active organizations in this country who care very, very deeply about the protection of the environment. Many of us on this floor, including myself, care very deeply about the environment.

Obviously, on many occasions we have a difference of opinion. In fact, on this House floor, the two sides of the aisle are sometimes urban versus rural. We have deeply held differences with the people from the other side of the aisle or with our colleagues from another State. For example, in Colorado