

has been accomplished on his watch, along with our very best wishes for the happy, healthy retirement that he and his wife, Carol, have earned and so richly deserve.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, 2001, I missed rollcall votes 31 and 32. I was chairing a hearing with Vice President Cheney. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" for H.R. 624, the Organ Donation Improvement Act of 2001, and "yea" for H. Con. Res. 47, which honored the 21 members of the National Guard who were killed in the tragic crash of a National Guard Aircraft on March 3, 2001.

SCHOOLS INVITED TO APPLY FOR FREE 3M LIBRARY SECURITY PRODUCTS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

3M ANNOUNCES PROGRAM TO DONATE \$1.5 MILLION TO SCHOOLS

3M, in partnership with the American Association of School Librarians, will select 100 schools to receive 3M security products that protect their valuable resources.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—March 6, 2001—3M today announced the company will donate \$1.5 million to middle and high schools through its "3M Salute to Schools" program in 2001, which provides much-needed security products that help reduce the loss of valuable library resources.

One hundred schools will be selected to receive, free of charge, up to two 3M™ Detection Systems for the entrance/exit of their library media centers, a supply of 3M™ Tattle-Tape™ Security Strips for making materials and materials processing accessories—a package with an average value of about \$15,000.

Now in its second year, "3M Salute to Schools" is sponsored by 3M, in partnership with the American Association of School Librarians (AASL), a division of the American Library Association. 3M and AASL both share a strong commitment to education and value investing in the nation's schools.

"Protecting a school's most valuable learning tools is an ongoing challenge for a library media center with limited resources and no proven security," says Don Leslie, 3M Library Systems. "One of the fundamental goals of '3M Salute to Schools' is to enhance education by making detection systems more available to schools that might not otherwise have the resources to purchase them."

In 2000, 3M donated \$1 million to schools through "3M Salute to Schools." AASL selected 70 schools to receive a 3M detection system from among more than 500 applicants.

"Research shows the highest-achieving students attend schools with good library media centers, and protecting library resources contributes to the overall improvement of library media services for young people," says Harriet Selverstone, president of AASL. "AASL is pleased to again partner with 3M to help school libraries preserve these resources for students throughout the country."

"3M Salute to Schools" is open to middle and high schools in the United States. Schools selected to receive the donation will be awarded up to two 3M detection systems for the entrance/exit of their library media centers, a supply of 3M™ Tattle-Tape™ Security Strips for marking items in their collection and necessary materials processing accessories. Individual donations will vary depending upon specific needs of the library, such as the size of a collection and the physical layout of the media center. To be considered for the donation, a school must meet eligibility requirements and be able to demonstrate a need for a detection system.

Applications are available online at www.3M.com/library or by calling the American Library Association Fax-On-Demand system at 1-800-545-2433, then press 4 and request document no. 802. Recipients will be announced at the American Library Association Annual Conference, June 14 through 20 in San Francisco. Applications must be post-marked by May 1, 2001.

For more information about the 2001 "3M Salute to Schools" program, contact the AASL Awards Program at 1-800-545-2433, ext. 4383, or aasl@ala.org.

The global leader in library security for more than 30 years, 3M protects literally billions of individual items in thousands of libraries throughout the world. 3M is a Founding Partner to the American Library Association's Campaign for America's Libraries, also known as the @ your library™ campaign. This five-year public education campaign is designed to help promote the value of all types of libraries and librarians in the 21st century. The sponsorship further demonstrates 3M's commitment to helping libraries better meet the changing needs of library professionals and their customers—now and in the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. ROBERT HUTCHINGS GODDARD

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I represent the 5th Congressional District of Maryland which is home to NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. I would like to take this opportunity to celebrate the achievements of Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard who, 75 years ago this month, launched the world's first liquid propellant rocket. Indeed, the flight of Goddard's rocket on March 16, 1926, at Auburn, MA, was a feat as epochal in history as that of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk. During his lifetime Dr. Goddard designed, built, and launched 35 rockets of increasing sophistication. Dr. Goddard was the first scientist who not only realized the potential of missiles and space flight but also contributed directly in bringing them to practical realization.

Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1959, the 86th Congress of the United States authorized

the issuance of a gold medal in honor of Dr. Goddard. When measuring the importance of Dr. Goddard's innovative contributions, there is no greater proof of his originality than his United States patents. In addition to the two patents issued in July 1914, 56 more would be issued to him in his lifetime. Thirty-five patents pending were issued after his death in 1945. An additional 131 patents, based upon his notes, sketches, and photographs, were applied for by his widow, Esther C. Goddard. In 1960, the U.S. Government acquired the rights to use these 214 patents.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Goddard created the building blocks which others would later invent independently. Dr. Goddard considered both manned and unmanned vehicles to explore the moon and planets, solar power, electric propulsion, and even flight to the stars. Today, the Armed Forces, NASA, and many others in the science community are able to construct rockets, missiles, weather instruments due to Dr. Goddard's vision. On this day, I would like to honor and recognize one of the greatest scientists and the father of modern rocket propulsion, Dr. Robert H. Goddard.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNTER-MONEY LAUNDERING AND ANTI-CORRUPTION ACT OF 2001

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be introducing today, in cooperation with Senator JOHN KERRY, anti-money laundering legislation that passed, on a bipartisan vote of 31-1, the House Banking and Financial Services Committee in the 106th Congress. Unfortunately, the full House did not consider this legislation in the previous Congress. But I am hopeful that we will make a serious effort in the 107th Congress to enact this important bill into law.

The purpose of the International Counter-Money Laundering and Anti-corruption Act of 2001 is to provide the United States with new tools to combat foreign money laundering threats, and to prevent the use of the domestic financial system by money launderers and corrupt foreign officials. The bill specifically addresses the abuse of offshore secrecy havens by criminals who seek to launder their illicit monetary gains.

Let me stress an important point: offshore secrecy havens are used by financial institutions and businesses around the world for perfectly legal and legitimate transactions. However, the officially recognized secrecy, and almost non-existent supervision, of the financial sectors in many of these jurisdictions, make it remarkably easy for criminals to abuse them. And with the global growth of electronic commerce and banking, and the unprecedented expansion of global commerce in general, the financial system is more vulnerable to abuse.

In a speech to international bankers in the Spring of 2000, former Treasury Secretary Larry Summers highlighted three important reasons to embark on an aggressive fight against money laundering:

First, it help us pursue criminals who commit the underlying organized crimes that generate tainted money, such as drug trafficking, tax evasion, and fraud;

Second, it helps us fight the foreign corruption that undermines U.S. and multilateral assistance programs to promote democracy and economical development abroad; and lastly,

It helps us protect the stability of the international financial system.

The bill we are introducing today enshrines these principles. The bill provides the Treasury Secretary with the authority and discretion to address a specific money laundering problem with precision—which cannot be done with current law.

Current law provides limited options for law enforcement; the Treasury Secretary can either issue informational advisories to U.S. financial institutions about specific offshore jurisdictions, or take the more extreme approach of invoking sweeping and often disruptive economic sanctions. In an effort to strengthen our ability to fight money laundering, the bill I am introducing today provides new discretionary authority to the Treasury Secretary, which can be invoked under certain select circumstances. For instance, the Secretary can use these discretionary tools if he or she were to identify an area of “primary money laundering concern” offshore. If invoked by the Treasury Secretary, these discretionary tools only apply to the activities of U.S. financial institutions outside the U.S., but not domestically.

Our bill grants the Treasury Secretary the authority, and policy discretion, to use several new tools that fall between informational advisories, on the one hand, and economic sanctions on the other. For example, the Secretary could identify a particular institution in a foreign jurisdiction as a primary money laundering concern without making a determination regarding the entire foreign jurisdiction, and then, impose restrictions on activities concerning such an institution. The approach taken in the bill offers the kind of regulatory flexibility, which does not exist today, needed to tackle a fast-moving and remarkably adaptable class of criminals.

More specifically, the bill would do the following:

Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to impose one or more of five new special measures upon finding a jurisdiction, financial institution operating outside the United States, or class of international transactions to be of “primary money laundering concern”;

Require the Secretary, in selecting a measure, to consult with the Federal Reserve and consider several factors of concern to domestic financial institutions;

Outline the special measures, including enhanced recordkeeping and reporting; collection of information on beneficial ownership of certain accounts; conditions on opening so-called payable-through and correspondent accounts; and prohibition of payable-through or correspondent accounts;

Require the Secretary to consult with selected Federal officials and consider a number of factors in making a finding relative to a primary money laundering concern;

Require the Secretary to notify Congress within 10 days of taking a special measure;

Authorize banks to share suspicions of employee misconduct in employment references with other banks without fear of civil liability, and clarify prohibitions against disclosure of a suspicious activity report to the subject of the report;

Clarify penalties for violating Geographic Targeting Orders issued by the Secretary to combat money laundering in designated geographical areas;

Require the Bank Secrecy Act Advisory Group to include a privacy advocate among its membership and to operate under the “sunshine” provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act;

Require reports from the Treasury Department and banking agencies regarding penalties for Bank Secrecy Act and safety-and-soundness violations;

Express the sense of the Congress that the U.S. should press foreign governments to take action against money laundering and corruption, and make clear that the United States will work to return the proceeds of foreign corruption to the citizens of countries to whom such assets belong; and,

Express the sense of the Congress that the U.S. should support the efforts of the Financial Action Task Force, an international anti-money laundering organization, to identify jurisdictions that do not cooperate with international efforts to combat money laundering.

We are often told by the financial services industry that it self-regulates well in the area of international and correspondent banking, and that, therefore, no legislation is needed. However, a recent staff report by the Senate’s Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations concluded that U.S. correspondent banking provides an important avenue for rogue foreign banks and their criminal clients to carry on money laundering and other criminal activity in the U.S. We are also too often reminded by egregious cases—such as the recent one involving the laundering of Russian organized crime funds through offshore centers and U.S. financial institutions—that our current regulatory and law enforcement system may not be as protected as we like to think. A well targeted, common sense approach—such as the one in this bill—that fills in gaps in current law makes sense. Moreover, keeping in mind the need to protect legitimate commerce, the bill is crafted in a way that evenly balances burden-sharing between regulators and the financial services industry.

In sum, I am pleased to propose comprehensive money laundering legislation to address one of the most insidious and challenging of financial crimes. Money laundering is now estimated to absorb somewhere between 2 and 5 percent of the world’s domestic product, or nearly \$600 billion, and represents a significant threat to the international financial system. The enhanced tools in this proposed legislation will lead to improved ways of preserving the integrity of the international financial system, working in partnership with our major trading partners and the world’s market economies.

As we consider policy changes in this area, we must address the appropriate needs of law enforcement without impeding legitimate commerce. By empowering the Federal government with more flexible and effective tools

than those offered under existing law, the bill moves us closer to meeting this goal. I look forward to working with the Bush Administration, law enforcement officials, and the financial services industry, to enact a common sense approach to fighting money laundering.

APRIL SCHOOL OF THE MONTH

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have named Meadowbrook Elementary School in East Meadow as School of the Month in the Fourth Congressional District for April 2001.

Thomas Mangano is Principal of Meadowbrook Elementary, and Dr. Robert R. Dillon is the Superintendent of Schools for the East Meadow Union Free School District.

The school motto says it all—“Four Walls with the Future Inside.” For over 45 years, Meadowbrook has been educating Long Island’s future generations on the importance of accepting everyone as is. These children have learned that being “different” doesn’t matter.

Boasting a 100 percent teacher PTA membership, Meadowbrook fosters a culture of inclusion and emphasizes a strong school, family and community partnership. All teachers have been trained in the “World of Difference” program which fosters a respect for diversity at all levels. Meadowbrook is a multi-cultural school representing a variety of countries such as India, Pakistan, Columbia, South Korea, South Vietnam, China, El Salvador, Egypt, Israel and Russia.

Meadowbrook, recognized as a New York State Blue Ribbon School, is one of five elementary schools in the East Meadow Public School District and has 510 students. Meadowbrook is one of two sites which provides educational services to children who face special educational challenges. This, combined with the school’s emphasis on cultural awareness, teaches children that being different is good.

I commend Meadowbrook for the focus on special education students. I have a learning disability that wasn’t diagnosed until I was an adult, so I’m particularly gratified to know children are being helped at a young age. It’s also comforting to me that these kids don’t feel “different.” I know that feeling, and it’s not a good one.

Congratulations, and keep up the good work.

TRIBUTE TO REV. VERSIE PULPHUS EASTER OF THE CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TURNER CHAPEL CHURCH

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church is an organization