

Waiting to hand the Lakers a monumental defeat.

The Lakers await, after their sweep,
But they can put away the brooms and get ready to weep.

They played well, blowing through the West,
But they will need every minute of their long 10-day rest.

Shaq and Kobe can play with the best,
But we will not be denied in our championship quest.

The Staples Center will be the place,
Just as in the Presidential race.
The Dems crowned Al Gore there,
While George W. was nominated, do you remember where?

That race turned out exactly right,
So when the day turns into night,
The Sixers will turn out the lights,
And it won't be from a rolling blackout,
But rather from the Philadelphia Sixers knockout."

Go Sixers.

FREE TRADE COMMUNITY RELIEF ACT

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

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced H.R. 1819, the Free Trade Community Relief Act. The bill has 68 cosponsors, Democrats and Republicans; and we represent large cities, small towns and rural counties. Our districts are diverse, but we all have something in common: We have lost jobs because of the impact of NAFTA since it was implemented in 1994.

Since then, factories have shut down across the country, including my district in Mississippi, and moved to Mexico, exploiting cheap labor and leaving thousands of dedicated American workers in trouble. Our once vibrant communities suffered immeasurably. Countless Main Street businesses have closed their doors.

My own county which I represent in Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi, has nearly 11 percent unemployment. Virtually no manufacturing jobs are left.

NAFTA included a job retraining program, that is what it is supposed to be called, to cope with the NAFTA-related job losses. However, not only has this program been underfunded, it completely misses the point that in many rural and inner-city areas, when a factory shuts down, there are no jobs to retrain the people for.

People who live in these communities do not need to be retrained for jobs that do not exist, they need actual jobs. The Free Trade Community Relief Act tackles this problem. It authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to designate NAFTA-impacted communities, similar to enterprise zones. They will get business tax incentives to locate in each community and hire local workers.

We have to give them a reason to want to go there. They need the tax in-

centives. These rural areas cannot survive like they are going right now.

This is not an anti-trade measure or a statement against NAFTA. Indeed, NAFTA has earned at least passing grades for its overall impact on the American economy. But as we hear more and more about new trade agreements, such as the Free Trade Area of the Americas, we must be mindful of their potential and what they can do for jobs that leave our part of the country. We must protect the people and communities that might lose jobs if we do not build in protections for them.

The Free Trade Community Relief Act acknowledges the damages done by NAFTA and will serve as a model for community protection provisions that must be included in any future free trade agreements. The Free Trade Community Relief Act bill is a win-win for business and labor. It needs to become law, because there are so many unemployed Americans who are counting on us to act quickly.

If you look at the economies across not only Mississippi, but a lot of rural parts of the country, we find that jobs have left, and they are not being replaced. We need to act quickly, Mr. Speaker.

THE WOMAN ACT

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an issue that is critical to women's health: direct access to OB-GYNs. Too many women are denied access or forced to jump through numerous bureaucratic hoops before they can see their OB-GYN. This is simply unacceptable. A woman should not need a permission slip to see her doctor.

OB-GYNs provide basic critical health care for women, and every woman deserves direct access to her doctor. A recent American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists/Princeton survey of OB-GYNs show that 60 percent of all OB-GYNs in managed care reported that their patients are either limited or barred from seeing their OB-GYN without first getting permission from another physician. Nearly 75 percent also reported that their patients have to return to their primary care physician for permission before they can see their OB-GYN for necessary follow-up care. Equally astounding is that 28 percent of the OB-GYNs surveyed reported that even pregnant women must first receive another physician's permission before seeing an OB-GYN.

After meeting with women, obstetricians and gynecologists, health plans and providers in the State of California, I wrote a State law that gives women direct access to their OB-GYN.

That law was a good first step. However, it still does not cover over 4.3 million Californians enrolled in self-insured, federally regulated health plans. In March, I introduced the Woman Act to close this loophole and ensure all women in California have direct access to their OB-GYN.

Clearly this problem is not unique to California. There are still eight States that do not guarantee a woman direct access to her OB-GYN. Equally important to remember is that even if a woman lives in a State with direct access protections like California, she may not be able to see her OB-GYN without a referral if she is covered by a federally regulated ERISA health plan. This means that one in three insured families are not protected by State direct access to OB-GYN laws.

The time has clearly come to make direct access to OB-GYN a national standard. I urge you, Mr. Speaker, and all my colleagues to pass this critical legislation quickly into law.

REMEMBERING THE 57TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

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

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, this is June 6. Fifty-seven years ago today, June 6, 1944, a day that we now refer to as D-Day, was the day that the American and Allied Forces invaded Normandy, France and began the arduous task of winning Europe back against the Nazi tyranny. And they did this, and they did it well. World War II in Europe came to a close, beginning with the Normandy invasion on June 6.

I wonder how many people across our country remember today? There are those that were there, those that parachuted in, those that landed at the beach and fought their way through France and Belgium into Germany. But many hardly know the word "Normandy" or what it stands for.

Mr. Speaker, we think of our veterans and those that were lost in the conflicts of yesteryear on Memorial Day; we honor the veterans on November 11, Veterans' Day; but, in between, we do not seem to remember them. There seems to be a gap between civilian America and military America, whether they be veterans or whether they be the active duty and National Guard and reservists who wear the uniform at the present time.

I hope that we can pause for a moment and pay tribute to the valor of those who stormed the Normandy beaches, who parachuted into France that day and began to end the tyranny of Hitler's reign. And I hope that in the days ahead we can pay tribute to those, not just the veterans of yesteryear, but those who are serving in the Armed Forces, Guard and Reserve today, for

without them we would not have nor be able to celebrate the freedoms that we enjoy.

TRIBUTE TO CHANCELLOR JULIUS CHAMBERS

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

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last month a gathering of distinguished North Carolinians assembled in Durham to pay tribute to Julius Chambers upon his retirement from the chancellorship of North Carolina Central University. Speaker after speaker praised Chancellor Chambers for his many contributions to the university and to the community.

Today, along with the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), I want to pay tribute in this House to Julius Chambers, to his distinguished and path-breaking career, to his bold vision, perseverance, and ability to inspire that have meant so much to the university, to North Carolina and to the Nation.

Julius Chambers served as chancellor of his alma mater for 8 years, and his vision for NCCU reminds me of another leader of a great Durham university, Terry Sanford, who led Duke University with what he called "outrageous ambitions." Julius Chambers brought that tradition of "outrageous ambitions" to Central, and he left the university far stronger than he found it.

Julius Chambers accepted the call to return to Central after a distinguished history of leadership in the civil rights movement, the legal profession, and higher education. He came back to Durham with a reputation as a premier civil rights lawyer, having argued landmark desegregation cases in the 1960s and 1970s. His most famous case was *Swann vs. Board of Education*, in which he persuaded the U.S. Supreme Court in 1971 to approve Charlotte's comprehensive plan for school integration.

At Central, he moved quickly and effectively to increase public and private funding, to raise admissions standards and strengthen curricula, to recruit talented faculty and add major facilities in biotechnology and education, and to involve Central students in community service as an integral part of their curriculum.

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He had an active agenda at the Federal level as well. I enjoyed working with him on matters ranging from the impact of the Higher Education Act on Historically Black Colleges and Universities to the Eagle Village project, which is developing the community around NCCU; the highly promising NCCU-EPA partnership at the Biomedical/Biotechnology Research Insti-

tute, which bears Mr. Chambers' name; and the restoration of Shepard House, the home of NCCU's founder.

Julius Chambers graduated summa cum laude from NCCU in 1958, earned a master's degree in history from the University of Michigan in 1959, and he completed his law degree at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1962 and earned a master's degree in law from Columbia University School of Law in 1964. He was the first African American to edit the UNC Law Review. He was selected by Thurgood Marshall to be the first intern for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. He founded North Carolina's first interracial law firm, which continues a distinguished and wide-ranging practice today.

As he presided over his last commencement this year, Chancellor Chambers told students how he felt when he graduated from Central 43 years ago. Despite being black and poor, he believed he could accomplish anything: "You are expected to succeed. You are expected to dream," he told the graduates of NCCU. As Julius Chambers returns to Charlotte and his law practice, we are grateful for the foundation he laid at Central; and we pledge to continue to build on his dream for the benefit of all.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), a close friend and associate of Mr. Chambers.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), my friend and colleague, for yielding to me and for joining in this tribute to Julius Chambers. I am proud to join with the gentleman in paying tribute to Julius Chambers who, while we were out during our most recent break from Congress, retired from the chancellorship at North Carolina Central University in Durham, North Carolina, on June 1.

North Carolina Central, of course, was in my congressional district for the first 6 years of my service in the Congress; and then, because my district lines were redrawn, North Carolina Central went out of my congressional district and into the district of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE). At that time, Julius Chambers was the chancellor of North Carolina Central.

My relationships with Julius Chambers go back to well before he became chancellor of North Carolina Central University in Durham. More than 35 years ago, when I was about to enter undergraduate school in 1963, I had the pleasure of meeting Julius Chambers when he was about to open his law firm in Charlotte, North Carolina. Nobody knew at that time, of course, what impact Julius Chambers would have on North Carolina. Nobody knew that he would become a renowned civil rights lawyer and be involved in so many

landmark civil rights cases, such as school desegregation, employment discrimination, and criminal cases with substantial civil rights implications.

But Julius Chambers was there about to start a law firm, and I was about to start undergraduate school; and he was already encouraging me, even before I started undergraduate school, to consider going to law school and returning to my native city, Charlotte, to practice law. This was 7 years before I even got a law degree, and 4 years before I got an undergraduate degree, and even then, Julius Chambers was having an impact on my life.

I stayed in contact with him for the next 4 years, for the next 3 years after that 4 years while I was in law school, and got an offer to return to the law firm that he had started in 1970, and did, in fact, go back to Charlotte to practice with Julius Chambers in that law firm, the first integrated law firm in North Carolina, one of the first integrated law firms in the South at that time. He was solely responsible for talking me into returning to North Carolina. He was solely responsible for talking other professionals, young black professionals in particular, into setting up medical practices, accounting practices, law practices of various kinds in Charlotte, North Carolina, and coming and having an amazing impact on our area of North Carolina.

I happened to be with him when he had a conversation with Harvey Gant in which he talked him into coming to Charlotte, North Carolina. He was from South Carolina and was not really thinking about coming to North Carolina, but came at Julius' insistence and with his persuasion to North Carolina, and, of course, has had substantial impact on the politics of North Carolina from being the first African American mayor of the city of Charlotte to running in 1990 against JESSE HELMS for the United States Senate, a substantial impact on the politics of North Carolina.

So I want to pay special tribute to Julius Chambers today for all of the impact he has had on North Carolina Central University, but more importantly to me, for the impact that he has had on my life, because I know I would not be standing here as a Member of the Congress of the United States, but for the influence that he had on my life. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join in this tribute.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Julius Chambers, who retired on June 1st as Chancellor of North Carolina Central University in Durham, North Carolina, which was in my congressional district from 1993 until 1998 and is now represented by DAVID PRICE.

Thirty years ago, I was privileged to get to know Julius Chambers as a friend and learn from him as a lawyer when he hired me to join his law practice, which was the first integrated law firm in North Carolina. In its first decade, his law firm did more to influence evolving civil