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No. 159

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, November 12, 1999, at 10 a.m.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1999

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE).

REVISED NOTICE

If the 106th Congress, 1st Session, adjourns sine die on or before November 17, 1999, a final issue of the Congressional Record for the 106th Congress, 1st Session, will be published on December 2, 1999, in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All material for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the respective offices of the Official Reporters of Debates (Room HT-60 or S-123 of the Capitol), Monday through Friday, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. through December 1. The final issue will be dated December 2, 1999, and will be delivered on Friday, December 3, 1999.

If the 106th Congress does not adjourn until a later date in 1999, the final issue will be printed at a date to be announced.

None of the material printed in the final issue of the Congressional Record may contain subject matter, or relate to any event that occurred after the sine die date.

Senators' statements should also be submitted electronically, either on a disk to accompany the signed statement, or by e-mail to the Official Reporters of Debates at "Records@Reporters".

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By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

WILLIAM M. THOMAS, *Chairman*.

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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NOTICE

Effective January 1, 2000, the subscription price of the Congressional Record will be \$357 per year, or \$179 for 6 months. Individual issues may be purchased for \$3.00 per copy. The cost for the microfiche edition will remain \$141 per year; single copies will remain \$1.50 per issue. This price increase is necessary based upon the cost of printing and distribution.

MICHAEL F. DiMARIO, *Public Printer.*

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 11, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD A. PEASE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. A. David Argo, Capitol Hill United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

O God of wind-swept beaches, humid jungles, frozen hills, open fields, rushing oceans, dry deserts, turbulent skies, we come to You on this day fully aware that You know the places and the men and the women who often with certainty and sometimes with puzzlement have risked their futures and given their lives to make possible this process of democracy and the claim of freedom on this place. We thank You for their gift to us and ask that You would embolden us with their courage, trouble us with their sacrifices, and sustain us with their faithfulness so that the fulfillment of the tasks of this day will bespeak our deep gratitude and reflect our serious response to their legacy. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
NOVEMBER 15, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the

House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the time for resumption of proceedings on the de novo vote to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2336 is redesignated as Tuesday, November 16, 1999.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

(Mr. NETHERCUTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING VETERANS ON
VETERANS' DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we were told that we would have votes on Friday, which is tomorrow; and for those of us that live in California, this is 21 hours back and forth to California and then to return the following day. So I decided to stay here and send messages to my veterans organizations and also to do a special order. Since that time, we found out that there will not be votes tomorrow, that they will not happen until Tuesday.

The men and the women behind me and before me, Mr. Speaker, have come today to pay homage to our veterans. I apologize for keeping them here on Veterans' Day, but I will be brief.

Today is very difficult for many of us, both Memorial Day and Veterans'

Day, that, as a retired Navy person, I was shot down on my 300th mission over North Vietnam. I understand and appreciate what this day means to veterans and what it means for their families, for the active duty, the Reserve, and the Guard, and for our prisoners of war, wherever they may be.

This is our last meeting for Veterans' Day of this century, for we enter the 21st century in this next year.

Like the human search for freedom this century, our peace has come at a very high price throughout this century. For those of us that have seen combat and its horrors resist as a last means engaging into another war.

Many have fought for different reasons in different conflicts, but I can think of no other reason other than freedom that should rise to the top of reasons for conflict.

I would like to think, as we enter this next century, that the world would be free, not only free for individuals, but free of conflict. But, unfortunately, it is still a very serious and dangerous place.

I feel, serving on the Defense Committee on Appropriations, that it is even more dangerous than it was 25 years or even 50 years ago.

I would like to go through a couple of stories I think in honor of some veterans. I heard this first story from Ronald Reagan as he accepted his inauguration on the Capitol steps a few years back.

I would ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, if they have ever heard of a private named Martin Trepto, a very famous individual. I would say that no one listening to this speech or, yourself, Mr. Speaker would know who he is. But let me tell my colleagues his story.

Martin Trepto was a baker that made bread and rolls in France. And during World War I, he closed his shop and he volunteered to go to war because he thought it was his duty.

As Martin Trepto entered the battlefield, he was assigned a position as a messenger. They did not have the fancy electronics that they have today, and many of those messages were carried in a courier's pouch. When Martin Trepto got to the battlefield, the three messengers ahead of him had been killed trying to deliver a message.

Martin Trepto volunteered to take that message forward to the front lines. And like the other three messengers, Martin Trepto was killed.

They found his diary, and in his diary it read: "This has been a very difficult war. I do not know if I will survive it."

But I must treat every action of mine as if that individual action would shorten this war and cause freedom for my friends."

How profound is that. How many of us, Mr. Speaker, honor those veterans that gave their lives in some cases, that served this country so that if every one of their actions would give us the right to stand here?

The day that I was shot down over Vietnam, the executive officer of the F-92, Commander Blackburn, was also shot down. He did not come back. His backseater, Steve Hoodloff, came back with the rest of the POWs in 1994.

Commander Blackburn's son lived in Poway, California, in my congressional district. And from time to time his son would call and say, "Duke, can I come over and talk about my father?" It was the same questions and mostly the same answers.

Well, a few years later, about 8 years, they brought Commander Blackburn's remains back. Now, it is not like his son wanted to see his father come back. But it was like a 5,000-pound weight had been lifted off that child's back, knowing the reserve and the resolve of what happened to his father.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, that if there is any hope of any POW or MIA coming back, that we must turn over every stone and do everything that we can possible.

Recently I visited North Vietnam. It was very difficult. Pete Peterson, who is a Democrat, now the ambassador to Vietnam, asked me to come and raise the American flag over Ho Chi Minh City for the first time. That was also very difficult to do.

But I want to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the men and the women of our active duty military and some of our veterans are doing everything that they can, at least in Vietnam, to make sure that our loved ones know the resolve of their family members that did not come back from that war.

Let me tell you about another individual. On 19 January, 1972, I was fortunate enough to survive and shoot down a MiG-21 over North Vietnam, one of five that I shot down. When I got back aboard the U.S.S. *Constellation*, all 5,000 guys, Mr. Speaker, were up on the flight deck. We were trying to get the wings folded, my backseater Willie Driscoll and I, get the arm switches safe. I looked over at the side of the aircraft, and there were the 5,000 guys with Captain James D. Ward, who was skipper of the U.S.S. *Connie*.

Admiral Hutch Cooper was Commander of Task Force 77. And there was my plane captain, Willie Lincoln White, with a big smile on his face. He broke through the crowd, Mr. Speaker. He knocked over Admiral Cooper. And you do not do that in the Navy. As he broke through the crowd, he ran back under the tail feathers of the airplane and jumped up on the port wing, and he came down the turtle back as I am trying to get the ejection seat pinned into the airplane, and he grabbed me by the

arm and he said, "Lieutenant Cunningham, Lieutenant Cunningham, we got our MiG today, didn't we?"

What was Willie White telling me, Mr. Speaker? That he was a very important member of a team, that he was a United States serviceman, that I only deserved about one-five-thousandth of the credit.

From Ramirez, the Filipino cook that used to fix our double egg, double cheese, double fry burger every night, to the guys that put the hydraulic pumps in the airplane to the fuel, if you can imagine an ordnance man forgetting to put an umbilical cord on a missile or a gun so that it did not work, they all deserve credit. That is who we honor today, those veterans who served this country.

I saw plane captains cry when their pilots did not come back. That is how intense and how dedicated they were.

Let me talk of another hero, a veteran, he has asked me not to tell his name, and he is alive today, if I can get through this.

I have a good friend that was a prisoner in Vietnam, and it took him almost 5 years to knit an American flag on the inside of his shirt as a prisoner of war in Hanoi. And on occasion he would take off his shirt whenever they got together with one or two prisoners, and they would hang the shirt with the flag above them to symbolize freedom. And that was fine, until the Vietnamese guards broke in one day; and, Mr. Speaker, they ripped his shirt to shreds. They took out this prisoner, and they brutally beat him all day long.

When they brought him back, he was unconscious. He had broken bones so bad that his fellow prisoners did not think he would survive. And so they took him and put him on a bale of straw and comforted him as much as they could and went back and huddled in a corner.

A few minutes later, they heard a stirring from the POW. He had dragged himself to the center of the floor and started gathering those bits of thread to knit another American flag.

That is what Veterans' Day is. It stands for freedom. It stands for the Constitution of this great country.

□ 1415

I would look at the conflicts that we have had over the last 5 years, and I think foreign policy with military policy in many cases has been wrong in my opinion. Our military today is at the lowest that I have ever seen it in 30 years of military service. We are keeping only about 23 percent of our military, our enlisted, in. We are retaining only about 30 percent of our pilots.

Many will say, well, it is just the economy, because they are going out for the jobs and away from the military. That is partially true. But the primary reason is when I talk to these young men and women that are serving on active duty, Mr. Speaker, they are away from their families, from their

wives and from their children, in some cases husband and children for 8 months out of the year and in some cases this has been 4 years in a row. This is during peacetime. That is hard for anybody to be away from their family at 8 months at a time each year.

In Somalia, we lost 22 Rangers, Mr. Speaker, because the White House refused to give them armor. It took us 17 hours to get into Mogadishu. By the time we got there we had lost 22 Rangers. This was the third time that our military leaders had asked for armor. Yet, in Somalia, the warlords are still there. General Aideded has died but his son is still there. And it cost us billions of dollars. In Haiti, we are still spending \$20 million a year in Haiti. The warlords are still there. Aristide is still there. And that cost us billions of dollars.

Iraq, we went in four times over the last 2 years. Each time that Mr. Ritter and them were rejected from inspection, we went to war. It has cost us billions of dollars. And today we are spending a billion dollars, not a million dollars, Mr. Speaker, but a billion dollars a year still in Iraq. Bosnia has cost this country \$16 billion. That does not account for next year, or the following years.

We bombed an aspirin factory in Sudan. The White House just settled for \$50 million because of a mistake. In Kosovo, the total number of people killed in Kosovo before us, the United States and NATO, going into Kosovo was 1,012. One-third of those were Serbs that were killed by the KLA. We destroyed an infrastructure of an entire country. We lost thousands of people. Thousands of people were thrust out of their homes. And today look at the results. Ninety percent of the Serbs have been ethnically cleansed out of Kosovo by the KLA. One hundred eighty orthodox Catholic churches have been destroyed by the KLA. And we are building two \$350 million bases in Kosovo, the United States. Are we going to be there like we are in South Korea, or other places in the world?

And whether you agree with Kosovo or not, we flew 86 percent of all the missions in Kosovo, the United States, 86 percent. Ninety percent of all the weapons dropped were from the United States. And if we are to ask our active duty, our reserve and our guard to fly in these conflicts and other nations not pay their fair share, then at least NATO needs to upgrade its equipment so that they can use the standoff weapons, or they need to pay for it, because before this Congress today, the great debate on are we spending Social Security and Medicare money or not, \$150 billion in these conflicts. In my opinion, there are very few that the United States should have entered in.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it is time, as J.C. WATTS said in the Republican Convention in San Diego, we ask God to come back into our country. I think it is time to secure peace through strength. I would ask, Mr. President,

not through weakness, not through BRACs, not through decreasing our defense budget but increasing it.

Recently, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, every one of our four-star generals said we need \$150 billion to bring us up to where we can fight just two wars. I do not want our men and women going to war and having to celebrate or recognize them during Memorial Day because we did not give them the assets. It is time to honor our veterans, our active duty, our reserves, and give them the resources that we promised, and to our veterans as well, Mr. Speaker, because as we honor our veterans today, many of the fellows that I served with, the men and women, are telling their children not to enter active duty service because their benefits have been eroded.

Well, this Congress in a very bipartisan way, with the veterans bill and with the defense bill, came to that call. We provided \$1.7 billion increase for veterans' medical health care, the largest increase since the 1980s. The total funding is \$19 billion for our veterans. It provides a \$5 million increase for veterans' medical and prosthetic research. It provides \$51 million for the veterans benefit administration to expedite claims processing. Many of my veterans and the veterans of every Member in this body, Mr. Speaker, have got veterans saying that those claims take too long. We more than doubled the President's request for veterans' State extended care. My veterans in San Diego County wrote a bill called subvention. It enables our veterans to use Medicare at military hospitals. It actually saves money. But yet we are still limited to a pilot project. Our veterans are saying they are tired of Band-Aids for their promised health care. We need to pass, Mr. Speaker, the FEHBP for veterans. If you have an active duty military and you have a civilian that sits next to them, when they retire, the civilian gets FEHBP, which is a supplemental to Medicare. The military does not. That is wrong. We could help our veterans by passing that as a full substitute and to help them do that as well.

Mr. Speaker, let me close with what I think this day represents. On the 10th of May, 1972, I was shot down over Vietnam. In coming down in a parachute, I thought I was going to be a prisoner of war, or even killed, since the enemy was down below. Air Force, Marine and Navy pilots risked their lives to get my back-seater and I out. In coming down in that parachute, they told us there were two things that would keep you alive. One was having a good family back home, and the other was faith in God. I would tell my veterans, there is going to be a time in each and every one of your lives, maybe you lose a loved one, maybe you lose your job, but if you get on your knees and you say a little prayer, I guarantee somebody is going to listen to you. It is time, Mr. Speaker, to invite God back into this

country. I think as we look forward into the 21st century, how exciting it is, not just communications but health care research and the things that we can do to take care of our veterans.

I would close, Mr. Speaker, by saying God bless the veterans, God bless the active, the Guard and the Reserves, and to our MIAs and our families, do not give up hope. God bless America.

FREEDOM IS NOT FREE

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I wish I was in my district in the State of Washington today to help celebrate Veterans Day with my fellow veterans, my veterans that I represent. I did not serve and I am not a veteran. I wish I were with them, but our schedule did not allow us to do that. But I have come to the floor of the House to express a personal sentiment, if I may, and it is inspired in some degree. This morning I attended the ceremony at Arlington Cemetery where the President spoke, laid the wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and something the President said inspired me to come to the well today to say something personal. What he said is that freedom is not free. That is very true.

I got to thinking about some of the things I get to do as a Member of the U.S. House. I get the opportunity, and it is a splendid opportunity, to get to vote in this Chamber, to try to preserve some of our freedoms, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom to petition your government for redress. And I get that opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to vote to try to preserve those freedoms because of some of the work some people did before me. I have a very personal expression of gratitude I want to give them from the floor. And even though it is personal, I think it is appropriate to do it on the floor.

I want to thank the late Phillip Tindall, who is my wife's great uncle who served in World War I and during an infantry charge was wounded and reported actually dead in the Seattle newspapers. It turned out he survived and he went on to be a great leader in the City of Seattle, helped build Ross Dam and helped a family that I was lucky enough to marry into. I want to thank him.

I want to thank my father Frank Inslee, who served in the Navy in World War II. I want to thank my father. I want to thank my Uncle Bob Brown, who served in the Navy during the Korean conflict, and as boy I remember hearing tales of him knocking a bomb overboard on an aircraft carrier, something that I remember growing up.

I want to thank my Uncle Evan Inslee, who served in the Air Force during the Cold War, a war that you sort of forget some of the sacrifices veterans made during the Cold War, maybe not

so many movies were made about them, but they sacrificed indeed.

And I want to give special tribute to a man none of you have probably heard of, whose name is Bob Grimm. Bob is the fellow who lives on Bainbridge Island, where I live. Bob now builds houses. My son works with him. But the reason I want to pay special tribute to him is that he served and saw intense combat in Vietnam, in the jungles of Vietnam, where he was wounded. I want to pay special tribute to Bob because when Bob and his fellow veterans came home from the Vietnam conflict, they did not come home to real loud parades. They did not come home to a grateful Nation showing its gratitude, frankly, that we should have. I want to pay special personal thanks to Bob and his fellow veterans of the Vietnam War for the service they provided and the continued help so that we could vote in this Chamber for the freedoms that we treasure.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Phillip, my father, Bob, Evan and especially Bob and all of their colleagues who made these freedoms dear.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. INSLEE, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, November 15, 1999, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5310. A letter from the Chief, Accounting Policy Division, Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Changes to the Board of Directors of the NECA, Inc [FCC 99-269] received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5311. A letter from the Chief, Accounting Policy Division, Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service [FCC 99-256, CC Docket No. 96-45] received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5312. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Iowa Park,

Texas) [MM Docket No. 99-258, RM-9681] (Centerville, Texas) [MM Docket No. 99-257, RM-9683] (Hunt, Texas) [MM Docket No. 99-234, RM-9645] received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5313. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Marysville and Hilliard, Ohio) [MM Docket No. 98-123, RM-9291] received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5314. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—1998 Biennial Regulatory Review—Streamlining of Mass Media Applications, Rules, and Processes [MM Docket No. 98-43] Policies and Rules Regarding Minority and Female Ownership of Mass Media Facilities [MM Docket No. 94-149] received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5315. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13-159, "Motor Vehicle Excessive Idling Exemption Temporary Amendment Act of 1999" received November 09, 1999, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5316. A letter from the Chairman, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting "The FAIR Act of 1998 Commercial Activity Inventory"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5317. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Department of

Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review, transmitting the Department's final rule—Exemption of Records System Under the Privacy Act [AAG/A Order No. 180-99] received November 9, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5318. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Sciame Construction Fireworks, East River, Manhattan, New York [CGD01-99-181] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received November 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5319. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Housatonic River, CT [CGD01-99-085] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received November 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5320. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations: City of Augusta, GA [CGD07-99-068] (RIN: 211-AE46) received November 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5321. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Kennebunk River, ME [CGD01-99-024] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received November 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ARCHER: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3081. A bill to increase the Federal minimum wage and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax benefits for small businesses, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 106-467, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1838. Referral to the Committee on Armed Services extended for a period ending not later than November 17, 1999.

H.R. 3081. Referral to the Committee on Education and the Workforce extended for a period ending not later than November 17, 1999.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 460: Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 1389: Mr. SCHAEFFER and Mr. PAUL.

H.J. Res. 59: Mr. DUNCAN.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING CPL. WALTER OLLIFF
MOORE, USA

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, when President Eisenhower signed a proclamation expanding the observance of Armistice Day to the commemoration of Veterans Day in 1954, he called for a day to " * * * let us solemnly remember the sacrifices of all those who fought so valiantly, on the seas, in the air, and on foreign shores, to preserve our heritage of freedom, and let us reconsecrate ourselves to the task of promoting an enduring peace so that their efforts shall not have been in vain."

Thursday is Veterans Day, and we owe it to the men and women who have served our nation in the Armed Forces to remember their sacrifices and to honor them for the freedoms they have guaranteed for us today. Since 1775: 41,882,000 Americans have served their nation through eleven major conflicts; 1,091,200 have died in service to our country; 18,968,000 veterans of America's wars live in our communities today; and another 30,638,000 living ex-service members or peacetime veterans are our neighbors.

We must commemorate this day by remembering our veterans are our grandfathers, fathers, and brothers, uncles and aunts, or the guy next door. Most do not seek recognition for their sacrifices, but spend the eleventh hour, of the eleventh day, of the eleventh month, remembering, reliving their experiences, and praying for their fallen comrades.

Walter Olliff "Ollie" Moore is one of those veterans. Unpretentious. A resident of Millen, Georgia, he was the guy next door in 1949. Engaged to be married to Miss Jacklyn Miller, he entered the service at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. With war erupting in Korea in 1950, as a U.S. Army Infantryman he was transferred to the combat zone and assigned to Company D, 19th Infantry Regiment. Ollie was wounded in action in November of that year. He recovered and returned to action on the front lines. He was captured by the enemy and was held captive as a Prisoner of War at Pyo Dong, Camp #5, in North Korea until September 1953. Corporal Moore returned home to Georgia in October 1953, married Jackie in February 1954, became a father to Walter Jr., and settled in as the guy next door.

Ollie is one of 41,882,000 American Veterans who has sacrificed for our nation, one of 6,807,000 who served during the Korean conflict, one of 7,140 Americans known to have been held as a POW in Korea, one of 2,814 of those ex-POW's surviving today, and today one man in a community of over 273 million grateful Americans. We owe Ollie and the many Americans like him a debt of gratitude every day. On Thursday, we must all take a moment to pay homage to those who have contributed so much to the preservation of our nation. You do not have to go far to find a vet-

eran; one may be in your family, a special friend, someone you pass on the street, or he or she may be the guy living next door.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID BREWER

SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor the courageous behavior of David Brewer. On August 15, David's daughter—Maretta—fell through a plate glass window, lacerating her arm and putting her life in eminent peril. Fortunately for Maretta, her calm and even-headed father applied pressure to her arm, saving both her arm and life.

While saving the life of his beautiful daughter is clearly enough reward in and of itself, Mr. Speaker, I thought that it was important that we all congratulate and thank David for his admirable behavior. Though none of us would ever wish to be thrust into a perilous situation like Maretta's and David's, if we were, we could only hope to act as calmly and bravely as David Brewer.

TRIBUTE TO LOYD WELCH

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Loyd Welch. Mr. Welch, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Welch in Congress.

Loyd Welch, now 74, fought in the 36th Infantry Division as a machine gunner during World War II. In October of 1944, German forces began an attack on his group. Throughout the onslaught, Mr. Welch held his position, firing his machine gun until it finally overheated. However, his determination did not diminish when his weapon failed. Instead, Mr. Welch lobbed hand grenades at the enemy, wounding at least 25 German troops. In the end, he allowed his company to complete its mission by his actions.

Mr. Loyd Welch is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

DIETARY MEDICAL EXPENSES

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that amounts paid for foods for special dietary use, dietary supplements, and medical foods be treated as medical expenses.

There is an increasing amount of scientific data demonstrating the benefits of good nutrition, education, and appropriate use of dietary supplements to promote long-term health. Many Americans rely on dietary supplements as a means of maintaining good health and for some, to improve health conditions. Additionally, children with inborn errors of metabolism, and pervasive development delays such as autism require special diets and supplements that can create a significant cost burden to families. All individuals with autoimmune disorders, chronic inflammatory disease, and diabetes have special dietary needs incur significant expenses in regard to these needs. A long-term cost savings will be realized in health care by the adherence to special dietary needs of individuals with certain disease and disorders through the slow down in progression of disease and better quality of life.

The inclusion of dietary supplements as a medical exemption, will in no way re-designate them as drugs for regulatory purposes under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

DSHEA required the FDA to promulgate reasonable guidelines to regulate the content of dietary supplement labels. The goal of this requirement is to insure that the labels give consumers necessary information for decision-making in supplement selection and usage, without making claims regarding medical or disease benefits.

The FTC currently enforces a standard for advertising that conflicts with the intent of DSHEA. The FTC does not allow the same information in advertising of dietary supplements that is allowed in labeling of the same products. Dietary supplement manufacturers are currently allowed to make some statements in the labeling regarding the benefits of calcium, vitamin C, and other common supplements that have been studied extensively. However, the FTC makes it very difficult for this useful information to be used in the advertising. This makes no sense. The information that the FDA allows as part of the labeling of a dietary supplement should also be allowed in advertising the same supplement, yet the FTC is seeking to regulate the advertising of dietary supplements by denying to consumers the very information that the DSHEA required the FDA to allow be used. This dual and contradictory set of regulations undermines the intent of Congress.

I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this Internal Revenue Code amendment. It would insure that all Americans with medical conditions that require special dietary approaches

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

and individuals who are maintaining better health through the use of dietary supplements will not carry the burden of this additional expense alone.

TRIBUTE TO RACHELLE F.
JAMERSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Rachelle F. Jamerson, this year's National Minority Female Entrepreneur as chosen by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency. Ms. Jamerson is most deserving of this award and I am pleased to count her among the constituents of South Carolina's Sixth Congressional District.

Before finishing high school, this ambitious entrepreneur put her talent for sewing and fashion design to work. Because no bank would take a gamble on a 16-year-old seeking to start a business, she raised her own capital by designing clothes, producing fashion shows, and creating a line of Greek paraphernalia.

She attended Winthrop College in Rock Hill, SC, and graduated with a bachelor of science in Fashion Merchandising. In further developing her entrepreneurial interests, Ms. Jamerson also attended a summer design session at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York in 1988.

By the age of 33, Ms. Jamerson had parlayed her early success in designing and selling women's wear into a diverse business that includes a nail salon, travel agency, financial counseling service and a deli. This "one-stop shopping" vision grew out of a need Ms. Jamerson perceived in her hometown of Orangeburg, SC.

The name of her business "Rachelle's Island" is a reflection of her vision. Her concept is that every visit to her store will seem like a mini-vacation. The idea has caught on and the number of "vacationers" visiting Rachelle's Island continues to increase. Ms. Jamerson's reported sales exceeded \$500,000 in 1998.

I applaud her ingenuity for turning a sewing skill into a diverse business. Such talent and vision are the hallmarks of a successful entrepreneur. Ms. Jamerson has demonstrated that she has an abundance of both.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Rachelle Jamerson for her outstanding achievements as an entrepreneur. Her hard work and dedication should be commended by this House.

TRIBUTE TO MURIEL OLBERT

SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a woman who was dedicated to the community, the church and her family, Muriel Olbert. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, exemplified the notion of public

service and civic duty. Sadly, Muriel recently passed away.

Muriel's many achievements and interests speak well of the hard working woman that she was. She was born in Mancos, Colorado, on January 2, 1908. Muriel graduated from Northwestern University with a degree in education after which she dedicated much of her time and energy to students and education, including Mrs. Trundell's Private School in Huning Castle. In addition to being a devoted member of the Saint Paul Lutheran Church for over 50 years, Muriel was a former member of the Order of the Eastern Star and a member of the Lew Wallace Chapter of the D.A.R.

As is evident from her devotion to her faith and her family, Muriel will be greatly missed by all. She is survived by her daughter, her brother, her two grandchildren, and her three great-grandchildren.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to a fine and cherished woman. Her memory of love and dedication will live on forever.

HONORING AMERICA'S VETERANS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to take this moment to salute each and every distinguished individual who has served our country in the United States Armed Forces. Our veterans should be commended for their outstanding contributions and dedication; they have made America great.

Every November 11, Americans take the time to say thank you for the freedom we so often take for granted. This country should not forget that freedom has a price. The sacrifices of those men and women who serve in uniform, as well as their families, have secured our liberty. We also need to recognize those that have paid the ultimate price of giving their lives for something greater than themselves. However, we cannot wait any longer to tell the veterans of today that they are important. It is time to say thank you.

I am a strong supporter of the National World War II Memorial which is to be built in Washington, DC. The site, located between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, was dedicated by President Clinton in 1995. The American Battle Monument Commission has been working hard to raise the money to build the monument, for which they expect to break ground on Veteran's Day 2000. This is supported by all veteran's associations, with the American Legion being one of the strongest supporters. Those interested in learning more about the efforts of the American Battle Monument Commission should contact their local veterans' organization.

I am proud of the thousands of veterans who reside in the First Congressional District of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that, on this Veterans Day, the residents of Valparaiso, Portage, Chesterton, Beverly Shores, Kouts, Burns Harbor, The Pines, Porter, Ogden Dunes, Dune Acres, Whiting, East Chicago, Gary, Lake Station, Hammond, New Chicago, Munster, Highland, Griffith, Hobart, Merrillville, Dyer, Schererville, St. John, and Crown Point join us in recognizing these noble individuals.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM ANDREW
WHISENHUNT

HON. JAY DICKEY

OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the highest compliments a person can receive is to be called a "servant," someone who gives of himself for others. A man that I have known for many years, a man of outstanding reputation, a man who has given a large part of his life in service to his neighbors, a man respected by his peers, is about to make a major change in his life. The people of the fair state of Arkansas would be remiss if they did not acknowledge that change.

Andrew Whisenhunt of Bradley, in Lafayette County in Southwest Arkansas, was born in the town of Hallsville, Texas. His family, however, moved to the Natural State while Andrew was still a baby. Though technically this means that he is not a native, Andrew is Arkansas through and through.

He has long been in the public eye, and soon Andrew will step down from the presidency of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation after thirteen years. A modern-day tiller of the soil, he has been a farmer for as long as he can remember, as was his father before him. With loving support from his wife Polly, and with help from his five children—Warren, Terri, Tim, Julie, and Bryan—Andrew has built the farm where he has lived almost all his life into what has been called a model of modern agriculture. It is a testimony to his abilities that his family was selected Farm Family of the Year and that he personally was chosen as the "Progressive Farmer Magazine's Man of the Year in Arkansas Agriculture."

His love for his chosen profession has carried him far beyond the fencerows of this 2,000-acre cotton, rice, soybean, and wheat-and-grain operation. The journey began when he joined the Lafayette County Farm Bureau in 1955. By the time Andrew was elected to the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Farm Bureau in 1968, he had served in almost every office in his county organization, including president. In his early years on the Farm Bureau state board, he worked on several key board panels, including the Executive and Building committees. The latter panel's work resulted in the construction of Farm Bureau Center in Little Rock in 1978.

His fellow board members thought enough of his personal industry and leadership abilities that they elected him their secretary-treasurer in 1976, an office he held for ten years. During that time, Andrew was also active outside of the Farm Bureau arena as, among other things, a charter member of the Arkansas Soybean Promotion Board, and as former president of both the American Soybean Development Foundation and the Arkansas Association of Soil Conservation Districts. In 1986, he was elected as president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau.

During his tenure, the organization has enjoyed unprecedented growth in membership, influence, and prestige. When Andrew accepted the mantle of top leadership, the Farm Bureau represented some 121 farm and rural families in the state. Today, that figure stands at almost 215,000, the eighth largest Farm Bureau of the fifty states and Puerto Rico.

As the Arkansas Farm Bureau has grown, Andrew's leadership has done likewise. As an influential member of the American Farm Bureau Executive Committee, he has traveled far and wide as an advocate, not just for Arkansas farmers, but for American farm interests in international trade and foreign relations. He was a member of the Farm Bureau delegation that visited Russia after the fall of the Iron Curtain to offer assistance to farmers and to experience that nation's agriculture. Andrew was also a key player in delegations to China, Japan, and South America. He led a group of Arkansas farm leaders on a visit to pre-NAFTA Mexico, and to deliver rice the Farm Bureau had donated to a Central American village devastated by Hurricane Mitch. Most recently, he was among U.S. farm leaders who traveled to Cuba to see how trade with that nation might be re-established.

But Andrew's influence and tireless work ethic embrace the non-farm sector as well. His service to his local community includes county and city school boards, the local hospital board, the Board of Florida College in Tampa, Florida, the Bradley County Chamber of Commerce, and his church.

When Andrew steps down as the president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation in December, the members of that great organization will miss him greatly. He has never been one to sit still, however, and chances are that will never change. Unlike the 'Old Soldier' General Douglas MacArthur spoke of so many decades ago, Andrew Whisenhunt will certainly not "fade away." As the new century unfolds, the Farm Bureau's loss will undoubtedly be a gain somewhere else for all Arkansans.

TRIBUTE TO HARLEY EXTINE

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Harley Extine. Mr. Extine, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Extine in Congress.

Harley Extine, now 55, was a soldier defending freedom in the Vietnam conflict. On January 30, 1966, Mr. Extine's 101st Airborne Division came under sniper fire on a rice paddy in South Vietnam. Two soldiers went down with serious wounds. Mr. Extine dashed through the field to reach the wounded friends, disregarding his own safety. In fact, though the bullets continued flying through the air, Mr. Extine would not seek shelter until the wounded had been evacuated. His bravery and valor took him into other battles, at one point seriously wounding Mr. Extine. Undeterred by the wounds, he returned to serve a second tour in Vietnam.

Mr. Harley Extine is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

HONORING MARGARET "PADDY" WARD

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH-HAGE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor American veterans of all wars for the sacrifices they've made to preserve our freedom, our heritage, and our American way of life. On Thursday, November 11, 1999, we will celebrate Veterans Day across America, and we have much to be proud of in this great Nation of ours. I want to personally offer my deepest thanks to the brave soldiers who have either served or are currently serving in the Armed Services.

In addition, I would like to pay a special tribute to U.S. Airman Margaret "Paddy" Ward. As a 19-year-old Air Force enlistee, she accomplished what no woman had before. She became the first female member of the U.S. armed services to travel at twice the speed of sound and only the second woman in the world to do so. Her historic flight took place in an F-106 Delta Dart, which traveled along the Atlantic coast in March 1963. Newspaper accounts describe how calm she was, despite the still experimental nature of her flight. Truly, Airman Ward's flight is an inspiring story of personal bravery.

Mr. Speaker, I find it extremely heartening that our country can produce someone so young with such courage and enthusiasm. It is no wonder that with such people we have become the successful nation that we are.

Sadly, Airman Ward was taken away from us a mere 10 years later at the age of 29. Yet we should remember her for the example that she set. And if God has chosen that she die in youth, then we should console ourselves in remembering her as the youthful girl who climbed the heavens that historic day.

Thinking upon her unique accomplishment, I am reminded of a poem by Leonard Heath:

Yet spirit immortal, the tomb cannot bind thee,
But like thine own eagle that soars to the sun
Thou springest from bondage and leavest behind thee

A name which before thee no mortal hath won.

Mr. Speaker, U.S. Airman Margaret "Paddy" Ward was truly an American hero.

SERIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS ARE RAISED BY THE MERGER OF ARCO WITH BP AMOCO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a number of questions have been raised by the proposed acquisition of ARCO by BP Amoco. Mergers are always matters of considerable concern because of their potential economic and business impacts. In this case, however, there are serious environmental questions that need to be considered seriously. ARCO is a major participant in Alaskan oil exploration and recovery, and the merged company will have

enormous influence in that region. For this reason, it is important that we consider the environmental impacts of this merger.

Mr. Speaker, the record of BP Amoco in Bolivia, for example, causes me to have very grave reservations about this merger and its impact in Alaska. Pan-American Energy, a South American subsidiary of BP Amoco, is allegedly responsible for contaminating the drinking water supply of a rural Bolivian town. The consistent failure of BP Amoco to deal with this relatively small issue in Bolivia raises serious questions in my mind about the firm's environmental sensitivity.

Mr. Speaker, these environmental concerns are serious and deserve our careful consideration. I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an excellent op-ed by Mr. Adam Kolton, the Arctic Campaign Director of the Alaska Wilderness League, which focuses on the negative environmental implications of BP Amoco-ARCO merger. I insert the text of Mr. Kolton's article in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it careful attention.

AS BP AMOCO AND ARCO MERGER NEARS, FUTURE OF THE ARCTIC WILDLIFE REFUGE IS ENDANGERED

(By Adam Kolton)

BP Amoco's pending acquisition of ARCO will give the newly-merged company an enormous presence in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and an opportunity to preserve that ecologically fragile coastal plain for future generations.

As the merger negotiations proceed, so should worldwide public scrutiny of BP Amoco's plans for oil exploration in the refuge. The Arctic Refuge is the only conservation area in the United States that safeguards a complete range of Arctic and sub-Arctic ecosystems. It is home to more than 200 species of wildlife, including the largest international migratory caribou herd in the world, denning polar bears, rare musk oxen, and hundreds of thousands of migratory birds. The refuge is an international treasure.

It is no secret that BP Amoco is lobbying hard to drill in the coastal plain, and it's certain that such drilling will seriously harm the environment in that environmentally fragile area.

More drilling for oil in Alaska is one of the oil industry's priorities. Both BP Amoco and ARCO are members of Arctic Power, a lobby group supported by the oil industry and the state government of Alaska. Arctic Power has only one agenda item—to lobby Congress to open up the coastal plain for oil and gas drilling.

BP Amoco's acquisition of ARCO is before The United States Federal Trade Commission. It is our hope that BP Amoco's poor environmental record will be considered as the merger approval process proceeds. Better still, BP Amoco could avoid great embarrassment, and set an example as an international environmental leader, by canceling its dangerous plans to drill for oil on the coastal plain.

Such drilling would scar the coastal plain for decades. One need look no further than Prudhoe Bay, the area to the west of the refuge and starting point for the Trans Alaska Pipeline System. Development at Prudhoe Bay has permanently altered more than 400 square miles of pristine wilderness. The area is now one of the world's largest industrial complexes with more than 1,500 miles of roads and pipelines and thousands of acres of

industrial facilities. In 1997 alone, about 500 oil spills occurred at this site, involving 80,000 gallons of oil, diesel fuel, acid, biocide, ethylene glycol, drilling fluid, produced water and other materials.

Does Alaska need more of this type of environmental degradation? Opening the coastal plain to drilling will result in more of the same.

THE BP AMOCO ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD

In Alaska and throughout the world, BP Amoco is not what its advertisements proclaim. Recent drilling activities in Bolivia resulted in serious water contamination. BP Amoco's drilling subcontractor there refused to continue work, as he became aware of BP Amoco's disregard for the water supply when drilling for oil in South America.

BP Amoco this year pled guilty to a felony charge of dumping hazardous waste in Prudhoe Bay, and was fined \$22 million. Doyon Drilling, a BP subcontractor, was recently fined \$3 million after being found guilty of illegally injecting hazardous waste back into the groundwater at the company's Endicott Field along Alaska's North Slope. The hazardous waste eventually reached the surface and contaminated the surrounding Beaufort Sea. The company pleaded to 15 misdemeanor counts of violating conditions of the federal Clean Water Act, and was placed on probation for five years for ordering workers to dump thousands of gallons of toxic waste into unprotected well shafts.

The BP Amoco merger would effectively end competition for oil on the North Slope of Alaska. BP Amoco/ARCO would effectively control 74 percent of all Alaska oil activities, 72 percent of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, and all North Slope oil extraction. Should a company with an abysmal environmental record have undue control over the one of the world's greatest natural treasures, Alaska?

We think not. The record speaks for itself, and the future of an internationally significant environmental refuge is at stake.

FOOD STAMP VITAMIN AND MINERAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Food Stamp Vitamin and Mineral Improvement Act of 1999.

This is a commonsense piece of legislation. It would give those Americans using food stamps the ability to purchase vitamin and mineral supplements for themselves and their families.

A similar bill was introduced with bipartisan support in the Senate and already has the support of the following organizations: the Alliance for Aging Research, the Spina Bifida Association of America, the National Osteoporosis Foundation, and the National Nutritional Foods Association.

Nutrition experts such as Dr. Paul Lachance, Chair of the Department of Food Science at Rutgers University, Dr. Jeffrey Blumberg of Tufts University, Dr. Charles Butterworth, Director of Human Nutrition at the University of Alabama Birmingham, and Dr. Dennis Heldman, Chair of the Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition at the Uni-

versity of Missouri have also called for making this commonsense change to food policy.

This legislation would contribute substantially to improving the nutrition and health of a segment of our society that too often falls below recommended levels of nutrient consumption. Scientific evidence continues to mount showing that sound nutrition is essential for normal growth and cognitive development in children, and for improved health and the prevention of a variety of conditions and illnesses. Studies have also shown, unfortunately, that many Americans do not have dietary intakes sufficient to meet even the very conservative Recommended Daily Allowances, or RDA's, for a number of essential nutrients. Insufficient dietary intakes are particularly critical for children, pregnant women and the elderly.

A recent study conducted by the Tufts University School of Nutrition, and based on government data, showed that millions of children living in poverty in the United States have dietary intakes that are well below the government's Recommended Daily Allowance for a number of important nutrients. The study found that major differences exist in the intakes of poor versus non-poor children for 10 out of 16 nutrients (food energy, folate, iron, magnesium, thiamin, vitamin A, vitamin B6, vitamin C, vitamin E, and zinc). Moreover, the proportion of poor children with inadequate intakes of zinc is over 50 percent; for iron, over 40 percent; and for vitamin E, over 33 percent.

For some nutrients, such as vitamin A and magnesium, the proportion of poor children with inadequate intakes is nearly six times as large as for non-poor children.

Pregnant women also have high nutritional needs. Concerns about inadequate folate intake by pregnant women prompted the Public Health Service to issue a recommendation regarding consumption of folic acid by all women of childbearing age who are capable of becoming pregnant for the purpose of reducing the incidence of spina bifida or other neural tube defects. That is why this change has long been a priority of the Spina Bifida Association of America.

Furthermore, the percent of pregnant and nursing women who get the RDA level of calcium has dropped from just 24 percent in 1986 to a mere 16 percent in 1994. That's 84 percent of women who aren't getting enough calcium—which we know is critical to preventing the debilitating effects of osteoporosis.

And again, the evidence is that lower income women, many of whom are eligible for Food Stamps are more likely to have inadequate intake of key nutrients. Women with income of 130 percent or less of the poverty level have higher rates of deficiencies in intake of Vitamins A, E, C, B-6 and B-12, as well as Iron, Thiamin, Riboflavin and Niacin than those with higher incomes.

Obviously, the best way to obtain sufficient nutrient intake is through eating a variety of nutritious foods, but some groups—particularly those at the greatest risk, including children, pregnant women and the elderly who do not absorb nutrients as well—may find it significantly difficult to obtain sufficient nutrient intake through foods alone. Accordingly, many people in our nation do rely on nutritional supplements to ensure that they and their families are consuming sufficient levels of key nutrients.

I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor the Food Stamp Vitamin and Mineral Improvement

Act of 1999. This bill, when passed, will help families, particularly children and the elderly, have a better chance at better health through adequate nutritional support.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES D. NORTHWAY

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. James D. Northway, who is retiring later this year from his position as President and CEO of Valley Children's Hospital in Madera, California.

Dr. Northway was born in San Francisco on July 22, 1935. He received his undergraduate and medical degrees from Stanford University. After finishing medical school, Dr. Northway went to Salt Lake City in 1960 to begin the specialty to which he would devote himself throughout his career—pediatrics. There he began a series of residencies and research fellowships in the field of pediatrics.

Dr. Northway is a veteran of the military, having taken a leave of absence from his practice from 1963 to 1965 to serve as Senior Surgeon in the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit in Cairo, Egypt. Upon completing his tour of duty, Dr. Northway returned to the U.S. and proceeded to hold a number of teaching positions at the University of Utah, Indiana University, and the University of California, San Francisco. Dr. Northway still serves as Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at the University of California, in addition to his other duties.

Since 1983, Dr. Northway has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Valley Children's Hospital. There he has overseen a facility that serves the entire Central Valley of California. Dr. Northway has helped to build Valley Children's into one of the finest institutions of its kind throughout the country.

In addition to his leadership of Valley Children's Hospital, Dr. Northway has been involved in a number of professional associations, holding the chairmanship of the California Children's Hospital Association and serving in the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutes. Dr. Northway's participation in these groups has provided ample evidence of his unwavering commitment to the field of pediatrics and to the health of our children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Dr. James D. Northway for his leadership in the field of pediatrics and for his contributions to his community. We send our sincere congratulations and wish him a very happy retirement.

THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF CALIFORNIA'S FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 150th anniversary—the sesquicentennial—of the defining period in the founding of the

State of California. November 13 of this week will mark the anniversary of the adoption by the citizens of California of the first constitution of our state and the selection of the state's first democratically elected governor. This constitution expressed California's desire to be admitted to the United States, a request that was granted on September 9, 1850, when President Millard Fillmore signed legislation making California our country's thirty-first state. Mr. Speaker, the path to California statehood began when the conflict with Mexico ceased in California in 1847. A number of United States citizens had already emigrated to the Golden State even before the war with Mexico, but with the end of hostilities, the number of emigrants increased. The discovery of gold at Coloma in January 1848 became the catalyst which rapidly transformed our state. Word of the discovery of gold spread slowly at first, until President James K. Polk in his State of the Union message to Congress on December 5, 1848, officially confirmed the discovery. An influx of "Forty-Niners" invaded California, and the Gold Rush began.

During 1849 some 100,000 people went to California from the United States, Europe, and other countries around the globe. The trip from the eastern states was long and difficult—either a perilous 17,000 mile journey from New York around Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America and then to San Francisco or a two-thousand-mile overland trip from the American Mid-West across roadless and uninhabited territory. The sudden population explosion made it clear that government institutions needed to be established in the new United States territory.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress was unable to act effectively to set up government institutions for California from the other end of the continent because transcontinental telegraph lines did not exist and the Pony Express had not yet been established. As a result, Californians took matters into their own hands. In September of 1849, forty-eight delegates elected by their fellow citizens in California met in Monterey to draw up a state constitution. The document was modeled after the state constitutions of Iowa and New York, states from which several of the delegates hailed. It established state government institutions and declared California to be a free state, one from which slavery was to be excluded. Californians ratified that constitution on November 13, 1849, and in that same election they chose a governor and other state officials.

Mr. Speaker, this week as we mark the sesquicentennial of the historic vote of the people of California adopting the first constitution of our state, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in honoring this important milestone in the history of California which set our state firmly on the path of statehood and a representative democratic government.

—
A TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF
VICTOR VAN BOURG

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of loss that I rise to pay tribute to Mr.

Victor Van Bourg, one of the nation's leading labor union lawyers, who recently passed away at the age of 68.

As a young man, Mr. Van Bourg joined the building trades as a member of his father's Local of the Painters' Union. He later attended the University of California at Berkeley where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1953 and his law degree from the University's Boalt Hall School of Law in 1956.

In 1964, Mr. Van Bourg co-founded the law offices of Van Bourg, Weinberg, Roger & Rosenfeld, one of the largest union-side law firms in the country.

During his career, he appeared numerous times before the United States Supreme Court, the California Supreme Court, as well as many other State and Federal Courts, and administrative agencies. One of his most recent victories included a unanimous California Supreme Court decision upholding the validity of a labor agreement guaranteeing that all work on the San Francisco Airport's multi-billion dollar expansion project would be completed with union workers.

Mr. Van Bourg was a fierce believer that only through unions could workers gain the strength to stand up to the otherwise unrestrained power of their employers, and he spent his life trying to even the odds against workers and unions.

Mr. Van Bourg represented workers all over the country, in every trade and profession where workers gathered in unions, from carpenters to costume designers, from teachers and professors to janitors, healthcare workers, cement masons, and stationary and operating engineers. He also traveled abroad to meet with workers and their unions in nations including Poland, the USSR, and Israel.

Van Bourg was also General Counsel to the Ironworkers' International Union for more than a decade, spending much of his time in Washington, D.C., not only to represent the Ironworkers' International, but also participating in the AFL-CIO's General Counsel's Committee, and meeting with and advising labor leaders from all over the nation.

Mr. Van Bourg will be missed by his family, friends, colleagues, and members of the labor community. He may be one of those remarkable human beings who is truly indispensable.

—
TRIBUTE TO THE OLATHE STATE
BANK

SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize an exceptional bank in western Colorado. The Olathe State Bank in Olathe, Colorado is known for its commitment to its community. Its commitment was recently recognized by the Independent Bankers of Colorado. In September, the Olathe State Bank was awarded the 1999 Crown Service Award for Outstanding Service to the Community.

The award was in acknowledgment of the Bank's consistent and comprehensive community initiatives. Programs such as the scholarship program, special checking accounts for high school students and a travel program for customers over 55 years of age, go hand in

hand with the many employee activities and benefits and the active participation of many of the board members in various community groups. These are but a few of many excellent examples of the dedication and foresight shown by this bank.

Mr. Speaker, that is why it is my pleasure to congratulate the Olathe State Bank on the well-deserved award and for the years of service and dedication to the community.

—
TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY TREASURY
SECRETARY STUART EIZENSTAT
IN RECOGNITION OF HIS DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE AWARD FROM
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last night a number of us joined in paying tribute to Deputy Secretary of Treasury, Stuart Eizenstat. He was honored at an event at the Department of State by our Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright, in recognition of his outstanding service as Undersecretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Eizenstat is an extraordinary public servant who has undertaken exemplary efforts during his career in Washington. He served as the United States ambassador to the European Union, and then returned to Washington where he has served in three critical sub-cabinet posts in three key departments—the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, and now the Department of Treasury, where he serves as Deputy Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Secretary Eizenstat for his dedicated and effective service to our nation on this occasion. I also ask, Mr. Speaker, that the excellent remarks of Secretary Albright honoring Secretary Eizenstat be placed in the RECORD, and I also ask that the remarks of Deputy Secretary Eizenstat in response and discussion of United States relations with the European Union also be placed in the RECORD.

—
EU-EIZENSTAT DINNER

Ambassador Laajava: High Representative Solana; Secretary of State Valtasaari; excellencies from the diplomatic corps; Senators Baucus, Cleland, Lieberman and Sarbanes; Congressman Lantos; members of the Eizenstat family; friends, colleagues and distinguished guests: Good evening.

It is my great pleasure to welcome all of you to the State Department. We are gathered here tonight for two very good reasons: to honor the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions of the Members of the European Union and the European Commission; and to thank Stu Eizenstat for his magnificent job as Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs.

Ten years ago tonight, the Berlin Wall was brought down from both sides, signalling an end to one chapter in the Euro-Atlantic Alliance, and the beginning of another.

Since that time, the partnership between America and Europe has grown stronger and deeper, to take on new challenges not just on the continent but around the globe.

Today, we are working together to advance peace and stability in the Balkans, on the Korean Peninsula, and in the Middle East.

We are working to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, while fighting criminals, terrorists and drug traffickers wherever they may be.

We are providing support for democracy from Russia and Ukraine to Nigeria and Indonesia.

And our \$300 billion-a-year trading relationship continues to grow, as we prepare together for a new round of WTO negotiations.

None of this has happened by accident. It has been the result of hard work and detailed planning, including long hours of close consultations. The European diplomats whom we honor here tonight have been an essential part of that, and they deserve our heartfelt thanks.

And of course, no one has done more to strengthen the U.S.-EU relationship than Stu Eizenstat.

I first met Stu more than twenty years ago, when he was the Domestic Policy Adviser at the White House. Stu was young to have that top job, but his boss at the time—President Jimmy Carter—had a slogan: "Why not the best?" And I am sure you will all agree that Stu Eizenstat is the best.

In the post-Cold War world, American security and prosperity depend increasingly on a stable and growing world economy. When I became Secretary of State, I wanted our diplomacy to reflect that fact.

So I asked Stu to make sure that the State Department was doing its part to bring down trade barriers; open new markets; coordinate with our allies; and sustain what is now the longest economic expansion in American history. Thanks largely to his efforts, the United States has remained a global leader in economic diplomacy, with clear benefits both for our country and the world.

And no one has done more to negotiate the very hardest issues raised by sanctions. It is testimony to his diplomatic skill that even to this day Stu Eizenstat remains on speaking terms both with Jesse Helms and France.

We do not have time tonight to go over the full list of Stu's professional accomplishments. Suffice it to say that on each of the key international economic issues of the past seven years, from outlawing foreign commercial bribery to launching a new Transatlantic Economic Partnership, Stu has been there, leading the way.

He has also been a great help to me in reaching out to the business community, because there is no more natural a constituency for a strong and successful American foreign policy. He has helped especially in emphasizing the importance of resources to back our leadership, and in taking the case for adequate foreign affairs funding to Capitol Hill. I know this remains a concern of Stu's at his new post at Treasury. And I'm sure he is supportive of my major preoccupation this week, which is to say to Congress that the time has come, at long last, this year, to pay America's UN bills.

I suspect one of the reasons Stu Eizenstat has been so successful is because of his remarkable stamina and patience. He is famous for outlasting even his youngest colleagues in all-night negotiations, and bringing people together when most everyone else had given up. He is a living testament to what a combination of determination and tuna fish sandwiches can do.

Stu has skill, determination and wit. That is a lot, but if it were all, I doubt we would be honoring him here tonight. Stu Eizenstat has shown throughout his career a dedication not only to succeeding, but to succeeding in the right cause, for the right purpose, in the right way. He understands that public service is not having a big office or a fancy title, it's about getting things that matter done.

I don't know a better example than Stu's leadership on the issue of Holocaust assets.

No one else could have done what he did: to shine with an unwavering hand the light of truth; to advocate fairly but with unrelenting honesty the need for justice; and to handle a raft of deeply emotional issues with unmatched dignity. For that work alone, Stu earned the Economist's praise as a "national treasure" but I think the entire world has reason to be grateful to this man.

So now without further ado let me present Deputy Secretary Eizenstat with the State Department's Distinguished Service Award:

"For exceptional commitment to public service and the public interest in the execution of U.S. foreign and economic policy as Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs from 1997-1999. Your countless contributions in the international economic sphere helped to make the United States an anchor of stability and hope for people throughout the world. In addition, your dedication, perseverance and creativity opened new avenues to obtain justice and closure for victims of the Holocaust in the United States and around the world. Your personal example of values and morality in government service inspired all who served with you."

REMARKS BY STUART E. EIZENSTAT

AT PRESENTATION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD BY SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE ALBRIGHT

Madame Secretary, your remarks and this award are especially meaningful for several reasons. First, that it has come from you, a friend of over two decades, whose remarkable career I have watched up close—from our years together at the Carter White House, our work on presidential campaigns; your presidency of the Center for National Policy which I helped found with you; and now at the pinnacle, more than two exciting years working under your inspired leadership as Secretary of State. You have been not only a role model for women, who have seen you shatter the glass ceiling in the field of diplomacy. But you have become the embodiment, for all Americans and for people the world over, of the foreign policy of the greatest nation on earth. By bringing me back to the State Department, where I began this Administration as Ambassador to the European Union, you gave me the opportunity to work again with the dedicated professionals in the career Foreign Service and Civil Service who give so much time and talent to this country—at home and abroad. I have been privileged to serve with them. This award belongs to them, as well as to me. I have seen American diplomats, among their other responsibilities, time and again help our businesses win contracts in the face of tough foreign competition. Yet they receive so little credit and so few resources with which to work. Our foreign affairs budget is less than 1% of the Federal budget, but it makes 50% of the history of our time. As you have said so eloquently Madame Secretary, we cannot be a superpower on the cheap. It is urgent for Congress to give the men and women who conduct our foreign policy—political and economic—the support needed for America to continue to be the leading nation in the world.

Second, just as you, Madam Secretary, have created a family spirit at the State Department, I am deeply grateful that you would permit me to share this moment with some of my many family and friends who have come from near and far to be here. To all of you, especially my dear wife Fran, my lifelong companion, adviser, and supporter, my sons Jay and Brian and their wives Jessica and Erin, and my mother Sylvia and mother-in-law Sarah, thank you for being here so that I can share this award with those who have done so much to make it possible for me to receive it.

Last, it is particularly meaningful that this award is being given at a dinner in honor of the Ambassadors of the fifteen nations of the European Union, because so much of my work, and yours, Madame Secretary, has involved European relations. We are at the end of a century and a millennium. This nation was founded over two centuries ago by people who took the best ideas and ideals from Europe and shaped them in the crucible of a new world. We gave the world an example of a democratic revolution and a democratic form of government. This was our gift to Europe and the entire world, but it drew heavily from European philosophers and models. The 20th century has drawn us ever closer together across what many now call the pond—the Atlantic Ocean. In two world wars, the United States of America has expended vast resources and seen the blood of its finest men and women shed, along with those of our European allies, some of whom make even greater sacrifices, to secure democracy and freedom against tyranny, brutality and dictatorship. Europe's cause became our cause because we realized that their liberty and our own security were inextricably intertwined.

We were not content to simply win the War. Together we also won the peace, and we did so as partners. Through the Marshall Plan we began the process of rebuilding war-torn Europe but also fostered European unity, so that in the future great wars on the European continent would be inconceivable. We created enduring institutions, military and economic, NATO, the Bretton Woods institutions (the IMF and World Bank) and the OECD.

Over four harsh decades, we stayed together as the most intimate allies poised to defend Europe and freedom against any Soviet threat. Together we won the Cold War and together we created a new opportunity for a European continent united, whole, and free.

No one has done more in our country, except for the President himself, to bring life to the dream of European unity than Secretary Albright. It was her vision and determination, together with our European allies, which made it possible for former Communist countries of the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact to become members of NATO. It was she who led the charge within the Administration to make NATO relevant to post-Cold War realities and who incorporated the lessons of World War II and the Holocaust by stemming Serbian aggression in Bosnia and in Kosovo together with our European allies. Now that we together won that war, together we must win this peace as we did after World War II.

My own efforts for this Administration have been inextricably intertwined with the European Union. To me the two historic European events of the last half of the 20th century have been the end of Communism and the development of the European Union. The EU is one of the boldest visions and most successful experiments in peacemaking and shared sovereignty in the history of the world. I have observed up close the development of a single economic market, the creation of the Euro (which as early as 1993 I believed would be born), and the efforts to build a commensurate political cohesion. We recognize that Europe's economic health is directly connected to ours, and we have built the world's largest trade and investment relationship. But, we also recognize that America cannot go it alone and achieve our political and economic objectives. We strongly support the development of your Common Foreign and Security Policy, whose first High Representative, Javier Solana, is here, because we believe that with our shared democratic, free market, pluralistic

values, this common EU policy will allow us to be even more effective partners in the 21st century to protect freedom and human rights not only in Europe but around the world.

In 1955, I was pleased to be part of the creation of the New Transatlantic Agenda and in 1998 the Transatlantic Economic Partnership to bind us closer together in the post-Cold War era and to try to nip contentious disputes in the bud.

Our work together last year in dealing with difficult economic sanctions legislation affecting investments in Cuba and Iran turned a potential negative in our relations into a positive joint effort that led to a common effort to promote human rights in Cuba and to deter Iran from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

And, my continued work with many of the nations of the European Union, including Germany today, is seeking to bring belated justice to the victims of the Holocaust, the most profound human tragedy to occur on the European continent.

Through all of this certain lessons emerge that can guide our future partnership:

I have seen that when we act together great things happen and the world takes notice and follows. I was privileged to be part of the final negotiations for the Uruguay Trade Round in Brussels where our last minute compromise on agricultural and industrial issues broke a seven-year impasse and gave the world the benefits of the greatest trade liberalization in history. The partnership we were able to forge with the EU in Kyoto, Japan made possible the Kyoto Protocol to combat global warming.

America must unite with its allies in the fight for freedom around the world. Although we have the economic, political, and military capability to wage this fight, America alone cannot be successful. In the immortal words of Thomas Jefferson, in our Declaration of Independence, we must have "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." We need our European allies and other allies as full partners in Europe and beyond.

We must develop transatlantic relationships with our private sectors, NGOs and civil societies. We will solidify our relationships for the new post Cold War era by nurturing the business, labor, environmental and consumer dialogues we have created. With the interesting integration of the U.S. and the EU our economies, we must involve our private sectors to help us resolve our differences, enhance our workers' rights, and strengthen our environmental protections.

U.S. policy on sanctions must be rationalized to better balance costs and gains and to provide ample Presidential discretion. It needs to recognize we have a monopoly on virtually no product and so to be effective sanctions should always try to be multilateral and include our European allies. Sanctions should focus on rogue nations and those who threaten our national interests, rather than on other countries, including European, even if we disagree with their policies toward those countries.

The EU must not throw up artificial barriers to U.S. products or delay implementation of WTO rulings—nor should we. These actions create unnecessary tensions and divisions and undermine respect for the institution we have created together. So too we must show the world we fulfill our obligations, for example, by paying our arrears to the United Nations and other international institutions.

There remains a vital bipartisan center in our country for continued engagement in Europe and in the world, despite a chorus of opposition from both sides of the political spectrum. European partnership and burden sharing with the U.S. can help nurture and

strengthen a continued American commitment to constructive engagement around the globe. Indeed, the enlargement of the European Union is critical to the achievement of the dream of President Clinton and Secretary Albright of a Europe united across old East-west divisions.

I close with a personal note. I am proud of my country. It is a selfless force for good and has done more than any nation to better the lot of mankind in this century. I am proud I could serve it—under Presidents Johnson, Carter, and Clinton, and with Secretaries Christopher and Albright—over the course of more than two decades, to return to this great and good nation a small part of what it has given to me, to my community, and to the world. And I am absolutely certain that America's future in the new Millennium will be even greater than its past.

TRIBUTE TO MACK DRAKE

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Mack Drake. Mr. Drake, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Drake in Congress.

Mack Drake, now 74, was a soldier defending freedom in the Pacific during World War II. One night during the invasion of Guam, the Japanese military engaged in a counterattack that wounded Mr. Drake and others, and left many killed. Despite his face and arm injuries, Mr. Drake refused to evacuate the area and stood his ground on behalf of the United States. Mack Drake continued to fire until his ammunition was depleted, all the while protecting the right flank of his platoon. Even upon the realization that he had no bullets left, Mr. Drake continued the fight by using grenades to defend his troop. Because of Mack Drake's unflappable bravery, lives were saved and a massacre was averted.

Mr. Mack Drake is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN B. MCLENDON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a basketball pioneer and a leading force in desegregating collegiate and professional athletics. I rise today to pay tribute to the extraordinary John B. McLendon.

Although Coach Mac, as he was affectionately known, was diminutive in stature, his influence was gigantic in the game of giants. For most, 40 years in coaching with a career record of 523–165 is an outstanding achievement. For Coach Mac, it is only the beginning of the story.

On the court, he led the men's basketball programs at North Carolina Central, Hampton,

Tennessee State and Kentucky State. During that time he became the first coach to win three straight NAIA Championships. He also amassed four conference and two district championships.

But it was his moves off the court that demonstrate Coach Mac's true grit. When he began his career as a basketball coach, the game was strictly segregated, including national championship competitions. In 1950, he initiated and planned the mechanics for integrating black colleges into the NAIA national tournament. During the first integrated national tournament in 1953, his Tennessee State team won the first NAIA District 29 Championship. In 1954, the same team became the first NBCU to participate in a National Invitation Tournament. Just 3 years later, his team won its first NAIA Championship. The success of his team and other HBCUs forced the NCAA to desegregate its national tournament.

As a pioneer, Coach Mac blazed a trail of "firsts" that are unrivaled. Among those accomplishments are his distinctions as: the first black to coach a professional basketball team, the first black to coach a predominantly white collegiate team, the first black coach on the Olympic coaching staff, and the first black coach to author a book on basketball. He also escorted Earl and Harold Hunter to tryouts with the professional Washington Caps in 1950, and they became the first black players to sign NBA contracts.

Up until the day of his death, October 9, 1999, Coach Mac was pursuing his latest achievement, the establishment of the HBCU Heritage Museum and Hall of Fame. Just this year, Durham, NC was chosen as the site for this facility. He certainly will be one of its first inductees.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring John B. McLendon. A towering figure in a profession of giants.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DELEGATION FROM CALIFORNIA'S 9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE VOICES AGAINST VIOLENCE YOUTH CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, DC

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute, congratulate and to honor Oakland's best and brightest youth: Mr. Davon Blackwell, Ms. Brittany Dunning, Ms. Delanor Ford, and Ms. Magdalena Larios of McClymonds High School; Ms. Sonneng Chan of Castlemont High School and Ms. Ann Nguyen of Skyline High School. I praise them for taking leadership roles in addressing the problem of youth violence in our community. These six students represented my home district, the 9th Congressional District of California, at the "Voices Against Violence: Congressional Teen Conference" held on October 19th and 20th here in our nation's capital.

I commend these students for their efforts in working with federal law enforcement and education officials, national legislators, and leaders of the entertainment industry to develop substantive solutions related to youth violence. They made valuable contributions to the national dialogue by offering ideas on how our

nation can work together to tackle this problem on a national level as well as locally in our schools and communities.

These students, and their committed campus coordinators, stand as shining examples of the type of determination, vision and energy we as concerned adults, parents, and community members must exhibit in order to eradicate the epidemic of youth violence. As I reflect upon my interactions with this cadre of distinguished leaders, I cannot help but marvel at the spirit of cooperation and commitment they had between them. I firmly believe that if we, in this great deliberative body, applied the same level of cooperation and commitment to confronting the issue of youth violence that these six students displayed, we would finally put principle over politics and solve this problem. I say, let them stand as a source of inspiration and encouragement for us all.

DIETARY SUPPLEMENT FAIRNESS IN LABELING AND ADVERTISING ACT

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Dietary Supplement Fairness in Labeling and Advertising Act. When Congress enacted the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (DSHEA), Congress intended to insure that all Americans had access to factual and adequate information about vitamins, minerals, and other dietary supplements so that they can make informed decisions about their health and well-being.

There is an increasing amount of scientific data demonstrating the benefits of good nutrition, education, and appropriate use of dietary supplements to promote long-term health. Additionally, preventive practices, including the safe consumption of dietary supplements will play a role in significantly reducing health-care expenditures in this country. At a time when we are looking at a doubling of our health care expenditures by 2007, it is very important to find cost-saving measures such as the use of dietary supplements.

The Government continues to provide funding to Agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, which includes the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine and the Office of Dietary Supplements, as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Science Foundation to conduct research in nutritional approaches to improving health status and in the prevention, treatment, and cure of diseases.

Over 100 million people safely use dietary supplements every day in the United States. The bill that I am introducing today will allow the public access to solid scientific research information about the safe and proper use of dietary supplements. It would amend the Federal Trade Commission Act (FTC) so that that information on the scientific studies, including clinical trials, be made available to consumers without the FTC charging the manufacturer with improper advertising.

The FTC does not allow the same information in advertising of dietary supplements that is allowed in labeling of the same products.

Dietary supplement manufacturers are currently allowed to make some statements in the labeling regarding the benefits of calcium, vitamin C, and other common supplements that have been studied extensively. However, the FTC makes it very difficult for this useful information to be used in the advertising. This makes no sense. The information that the FDA allows as part of the labeling of a dietary supplement should also be allowed in advertising the same supplement, yet the FTC is seeking to regulate the advertising of dietary supplements by denying to consumers the very information that the DSHEA required the FDA to allow be used. This dual and contradictory set of regulations undermines the intent of Congress.

DSHEA required the FDA to promulgate reasonable guidelines to regulate the content of dietary supplement labels. The goal of this requirement is to insure that the labels give consumers necessary information for decision making in supplement selection and usage, without making claims regarding medical or disease benefits.

Additionally, the bill will instruct the FDA to withdraw the notice of proposed rulemaking published in the Federal Register of April 28, 1998, which attempts to regulate the types of statements made concerning the effects of dietary supplements on the structure and function of the body. In the Government Reform Committee, we conducted a hearing in March in which we discussed this very issue. The FDA proposed rulemaking is in direct conflict with the intent of Congress in DSHEA. Pregnancy and Aging are not disease states, but under the proposed FDA rulemaking their redefining of "disease" would designate them as such. Furthermore, it was never Congress' intent that citations from credible scientific publications not be allowed in providing accurate information in labeling of dietary supplements.

In passing this legislation, Americans will gain access to better information about the research in dietary supplements. Additionally, there will be access to fair and adequate reviews of claims. This bill prescribes a method by which the FTC must act prior to filling a complaint that initiates any administrative or judicial proceeding alleging noncompliance by an advertiser. The FTC would be required to provide a full and fair opportunity for advertisers to consult with the Commission's scientific experts and allow for an open exchange of ideas and information to insure that decisions are based on concrete, substantial scientific evidence. This is the development of an efficient and effective government practice during a time where our society has become far too litigious, I support strengthening the review process, prior to filling any claims or complaints.

I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor the Dietary Supplement Fairness in Labeling and Advertising Act. It would insure that all Americans have access to factual information about vitamins and other dietary supplements so they can make informed decisions about their health and well-being, while continuing to provide adequate safeguards to protect the public good.

A TRIBUTE TO BETTY GARDNER

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Betty Gardner, who is retiring this month from her position as President and CEO of the Kings Federal Credit Union in Kings County, California.

During her tenure, Ms. Gardner has overseen a period of tremendous growth for the Kings Federal Credit Union. In 1960, she began serving credit union members from her home, slowly building the credit union's customer base. Nearly forty years later, the credit union's membership has expanded to 11,000 members, serving more than 180 select employer groups. In the small rural communities of Kings County, the credit union has played a vital role in providing project financing and financial services for people who might not otherwise have access to those services.

In addition to her leadership of the Kings Federal Credit Union, Ms. Gardner has been active in professional associations for the credit union industry. In 1990-91, Ms. Gardner served as chairman of the California Credit Union League, working to improve the league's voting procedures.

Her advocacy for and interest in the credit union industry also led her to travel on behalf of the industry. In October 1992 for example, she spent five days in Gdansk, Poland, visiting new credit unions and assisting the Polish Credit Union Foundation in their development of new operations.

Ms. Gardner has been honored by the California Credit Union League with a number of awards, including the 1994 Distinguished Service Award, and the 1998 Leo H. Shapiro Lifetime Achievement Award.

She has also been actively engaged in the community, participating in Soroptimist International, the Hanford Chamber of Commerce, the Sacred Heart Hospital Board of Directors, the Business Development Committee, the American Cancer Society, and serving as a former chair of the Hanford Parks and Recreation Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Betty Gardner for contributions to the credit union industry and to the larger community of Kings County. We send our sincere congratulations and wish her well on her retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH-HAGE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, on November 8 and 9, I missed several rollcall votes on account of minor illness. Had I had been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 574 (H. Res. 94), "yea" on rollcall vote 575 (H.R. 2904), "yea" on rollcall vote 576 (H. Res. 344), "yea" on rollcall vote 580 (H. Con. Res. 223), and "yea" on rollcall vote 581 (H.R. 1554).

TRIBUTE TO LAURA SMART

HON. JAY DICKEY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, back in 1997 I attended a Little League event and heard an opening prayer that was remarkable. It was given by Laura Smart of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, my hometown. She and her husband, Lee, were the parents of one of the players. The prayer has become even more remarkable since so much attention has been given across the nation to schoolchildren and their relationship with their parents. I would like to share this prayer with the rest of the nation by placing it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Dear Lord,

Shine your Heavenly Light on us here tonight at this happy event celebrating our American League players, our coaches and our parents. Guide us in learning from thoughts and memories of years passed that will be shared through our speakers in these times of laughter and sadness, excitements and disappointments, and wins or losses. Only you, Lord, can help all of us to focus and prioritize your teachings in the real games of life knowing that Love for the children must remain. Bless us as we depart this event to bring a stronger light to others and to brighten the future by learning from mistakes, celebrating the greatness of good times, but using both as a ministry to all people and in your Honor, your Glory, and in your Name. We are so blessed to be able to watch our players run with two legs, hit with two arms, catch with two eyes and hear with two ears. For God's sakes make us realize when our own priorities get away from us that not all children can be on teams to have a chance to physically and mentally play. We are so blessed Dear God—in God's name we pray.—Written by Laura Smart, 1997.

THE CALUMET PROJECT

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that the Calumet Project will be hosting its 9th Annual Job and Justice Awards Banquet on Friday, November 19, 1999, at the Social Hall of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish in Hammond, Indiana. The Calumet Project is a 15-year-old grassroots, labor-community-religious coalition that works for economic and social justice in Northwest Indiana. Each year, the Calumet Project honors prominent, extraordinary residents of Northwest Indiana for their tireless work to educate and organize people to fight for the betterment of all our lives. This year, four outstanding citizens from Northwest Indiana will be honored for their dedication to justice, and for their commitment to the people of Northwest Indiana.

One of this year's Calumet Community Hero Award recipients is Tom Conway. Mr. Conway is being honored for his dedication and contributions to the labor community. During the last year, he has been responsible for directing the United Steel Workers of America's (USWA) field campaign in the recent "Stand

Up for Steel" efforts aimed at the steel imports which continue to be a source of concern to the USWA.

Additionally, Carlotta King and Jose Bustos will receive the Calumet Community Hero Award for their organizing efforts in their respective communities, Hammond and East Chicago. Ms. King's passion and focus has been to improve the quality of life for children. She is the board president of the Bethany Child Care and Development Center, and president of the board of V.A.U.L.E.S., a group that mentors African-American males. Ms. King also serves as a Redevelopment Commissioner for the City of Hammond. She is a strong advocate for community participation in the redevelopment of brownfield sites. Mr. Bustos has devoted much of his life to helping the people of East Chicago. He and his wife Eva started the group, "The Youth Conqueror," which was responsible for bringing attention to how the increase in gang activity and violence was threatening the community's young people. Additionally, they started the Cesar Chavez Catholic Workers Community House. The community house has assisted many young individuals in different areas of their lives. Mr. Bustos has also been active in organizing a Christmas dinner for the needy, organizing a student walkout to protest against a toxic waste dump, and the protest against Napalm.

Reverend Michelle Cobb will also be receiving the Calumet Community Hero Award for her religious work in the community. Reverend Cobb is a native of Gary, Indiana. She has served as the pastor of the Marquette Park United Methodist Church in Gary, Indiana, and is currently senior pastor of the Merrillville United Methodist Church in Merrillville, Indiana. Cobb is a member of the NAACP, the Merrillville Kiwanis Club, and the Black Methodist for Church Renewal. She also serves on the Northwest Indiana Worker's Rights Board.

This year's Lifetime Achievement Award recipient, Reverend Dr. Robert Lowery, is one of the most dedicated citizens of Northwest Indiana. Dr. Lowery is the minister at St. Timothy Community Church in Gary, Indiana, and has spent nearly half a century providing leadership on economic and social justice issues. Dr. Lowery serves on the executive board for several organizations, including: the Northwest Indiana Urban League, the Calumet Council Boy Scouts of America, the Lake County Mental Health Association, and the Referral and Emergency Service.

State Senator Frank Mrvan will be presented with the One of Our Own Award for his support of workers' rights. Senator Mrvan has been a state legislator for more than 16 years and a member of the Hammond City Council for 10 years. He is a member and serves on the board of directors for the Hammond Chamber of Commerce, the Urban Enterprise Association, and the Hammond Development Corporation.

Christine Walters will receive the Special Recognition Award for her active role as a Calumet Project Board member and her leadership in economic and social justice actions. Walters joined the Calumet Project Board in 1994 and became a member of the Northwest Indiana Brownfield Redevelopment Project (NIBRP). NIBRP is an organization designed to promote the clean-up of polluted urban sites and to return these sites to productive use, while bringing increased tax revenue to our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating these fine individuals for their dedication to justice and for their commitment to the people of Northwest Indiana.

COMMENDING EUNICE WALLER ON RECEIVING THE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FROM THE NAACP OF CONNECTICUT

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Eunice Waller upon receiving the Lifetime Achievement Award from the NAACP of Connecticut. Eunice Waller is an extraordinary American who has dedicated her life to educating young people and improving race relations.

Ms. Waller has spent the better part of the past thirty years serving citizens in Waterford and New London, CT. She was a teacher at the Clark Lane Middle School for 26 years working to ensure that thousands of young people received the best possible education. She served as a member of the board of education and city council in New London as well as mayor of the city.

Eunice Waller has devoted her life to expanding opportunity for all citizens of southeastern Connecticut. She has played a guiding role in the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Trust Fund. The fund provides scholarships to help minority students to attend college. Thanks to her efforts, the gates to our nation's colleges have been opened to deserving students regardless of income.

Mr. Speaker, I have included an editorial from the New London Day which eloquently describes Eunice Waller's many contributions to improving the lives of citizens across southeastern Connecticut. I commend her for her service and join the NAACP in honoring her life's work.

[From the New London Day, Nov. 2, 1999]

EUNICE M. WALLER'S SERVICE

Eunice M. Waller, a Waterford teacher for 26 years, served on the New London Board of Education and City Council and has been mayor of the city, but her greatest achievements as an involved citizen have been her encouragement of children to improve their lives and adults to get involved in their communities. She has been especially effective working with minority citizens.

All people, young and adult, need encouragement or an exhortation to work hard and achieve goals. Those remarks remind people—often during periods that seem discouraging—to press forward and get beyond the problem of the moment.

Eunice Waller has helped countless people with those simple acts of kindness. She has also served as a conscience for people who interacted with her. Leadership by example matters because it signals others that the words coming out of a person's mouth are not rhetoric, but rather a reflection of the earnest efforts that person is making every day in life. Eunice Waller has led by example.

Her public life has served to complement her other activities, such as her 20 years of service to the Mitchell College board and her founding role in the National Council of Negro Women. Countless young people remember her best for the guidance and assertiveness she has given the Dr. Martin Luther

King Jr. Memorial Trust Fund. This outstanding local scholarship service has helped many minority young people from the region go on to colleges and successful careers in a variety of fields.

So it was especially fitting that the state NAACP honored Mrs. Waller with a lifetime achievement award at a prayer breakfast Sunday in New Haven. The Acronym NAACP stands for National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but it really stands for equality and progress in race relations in this country.

In the past and still today, Eunice Waller monitors the results of that effort. Because of people like her, race relations continue to improve in this nation and many people live happier, more productive lives.

MEDICARE, MEDICAID, AND SCHIP BALANCED BUDGET REFINEMENT ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, since its creation, the Medicare program has protected millions of beneficiaries from poverty by helping to pay for medical services. It has improved access to care for the elderly and many disabled Americans and is certainly among the key policy successes of this century.

Still, as the health care market evolves in this country, and as beneficiaries grow older and their health care needs change, Medicare must also evolve. In enacting the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA), the Congress took important steps to begin this evolution and to help extend the program's financial viability.

Unfortunately, many of the reforms Congress prescribed in the BBA have been implemented poorly, and sometimes counter to Congressional intent. While I continue to support the budget priorities established in the BBA, I believe Congress must act to correct the mistakes and misjudgments that now threaten the viability of many health care providers. For this reason, I support H.R. 3075, the Medicare Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999.

In particular I am pleased the Committee has included specific provisions that will benefit Medicare providers and patients in Southern Arizona.

This bill: Strengthens rural hospitals, provides additional funds for physical therapy and speech therapy, expands the number of critical access hospitals, increases funding for teaching hospitals, extends Medicare's coverage of immunosuppressive drugs, improves the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), and continues the Medicare Community Nursing Organization demonstration project, otherwise known as the Healthy Seniors program in Tucson.

In total, this bill provides an additional \$11.8 billion for Medicare providers and patients. I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT J. FLAVIN

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a long time friend and Rochester Telephone employee, Robert J. Flavin, who passed away on Friday in Rochester, New York. Bob served as the President of Local 1170 of the Communications Workers of America for 36 years.

I was honored to attend his memorial service yesterday as this great labor leader and champion of the working people was remembered. As a sign of the high regard the Rochester community had for Bob, on Sunday he was given the Rochester Labor Council, AFL-CIO and United Way Community Service Award posthumously in recognition of his life's work. To further honor Bob, the organizations also announced that the award would be renamed in his memory.

Bob Flavin spent his career fighting for the rights of communications employees, helped Rochester Telephone evolve into the national telecommunications firm known as Frontier Corporation, and was instrumental in negotiating a recent labor agreement between Rochester Telephone and Local 1170. His long legacy includes ending the labor dispute between CWA and the former Rochester Telephone Corp. in 1996 and 1997 over the withdrawal of the pension plan. Recently, Bob Flavin had been particularly active in building support from the rank and file within his CWA labor organization for the now-completed merger of Frontier with the international telecommunications firm, Global Crossing Ltd.

Bob was proud of his association with and admiration of Frontier's CEO, Joseph Clayton. Mr. Clayton rode with his employees yearly in the Labor Day Parade and he and his family attended the union's events. His concern and affection for Bob during his final illness should be a model for management/labor to follow. Our pain at losing Bob is eased by knowing Bob's final years as a labor leader were his best years because of Joe Clayton.

Beyond his many professional contributions to the Rochester community, I remember in particular Bob's love of his family and his great faith. Anyone who knew Bob, knew of his love for his wife of 50 years, Carolyn, and their three sons: Michael, Pat and Timothy, who all still live in Rochester. Among the over 1,000 people who attended his funeral, both his CWA members and Global Crossing management expressed sadness at Bob's passing, and so did many community leaders with whom Bob worked. He will be deeply missed by all of us in the Rochester community.

IN APPRECIATION OF MS. LESLIE DeMERSEMAN

HON. MARY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in admiration of the service Leslie DeMersseman has given as the 1999 president of the California School Board Association.

Prior to serving at the state level, Leslie DeMersseman exhibited her leadership and community concern as a board member of the Palm Springs school board for 12 years, presiding over the board for five of those years. In addition to her work in Palm Springs, DeMersseman has served as a director of the Riverside County School Boards Association since 1987.

The California School Board Association is the primary statewide organization with the board point of view to set the agenda for California's school-children. Under Leslie DeMersseman's leadership this organization has been able to work toward improving some of the many problems California's public schools are experiencing.

Leslie DeMersseman has risen to the challenge of actively working to better education in the state of California, and as a parent I deeply thank her for her efforts. As we seek to find ways to solve the problems in our public education system, we need more people like Leslie DeMersseman working for our children. It is people like her, working at the state and local level, who inspire us and validate our efforts to give more control to the states and local education authorities.

It is with great appreciation and respect that I ask my colleagues to join me to recognize Leslie DeMersseman for the continuous efforts on behalf of children and education throughout Palm Springs, Riverside County and the state of California.

THE REINTRODUCTION OF THE PRIVATE BILL FOR THE BENEFIT OF ADELA BAILOR AND DARRYL BAILOR

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation that would provide for private relief for the benefit of Adela Bailor and Darryl Bailor. As you know, private relief is available in only rare instances. I believe that the circumstances surrounding the Bailors' case qualifies under the rules for private legislation.

The facts surrounding this case are clear and undisputed. Adela Bailor, while working for Prison Fellowship Ministries in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, was raped on May 9, 1991, by a federal prisoner who had escaped from the Salvation Army Freedom Center, a halfway house in Chicago, Illinois.

What makes the Bailors' case special is that they were caught in a legal catch-22. The Bailors' filed suit against the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Salvation Army, which ran the halfway house to which Mr. Holly was assigned.

One of the requirements for all inmates at a halfway house is that they remain drug free and take a periodic drug test. Mr. Holly had a history of violence and drug abuse including convictions for possession of heroin. On May 6, 1991, Mr. Holly was called into the Salvation Army office and was told that his drug test was positive for cocaine use. The Salvation Army had the option of informing Mr. Holly of the failed drug test with a U.S. Marshal present, but chose not to. When advised of his

drug test failure, Mr. Holly simply announced that he was "out of here" and walked through the unlocked door.

In the lawsuit, the Bailors' lost on a legal technicality. The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals recognized this technicality. The technicality was that, under law, apparently, no one had true custody of William Holly. The Federal Bureau of Prisons had legal custody of William Holly, but not physical custody. The Salvation Army had physical custody of William Holly, but not legal custody. Recognizing that this was legally untenable, the 7th Circuit recommended that Ms. Bailor apply to Congress for private relief.

I ask that my colleagues join in this effort to eliminate this gross injustice for Adela Bailor and Darryl Bailor. If we believe in victims' rights, then we must hold those who are responsible for the incarceration of violent criminals accountable for such conduct. Adela Bailor is an honorably-discharged Marine Corps veteran. At the time of the attack, she was helping to make this country a better place. We cannot, and should not, turn our back on her because of some legal loophole.

The 7th Circuit has reviewed this case fully and has made its recommendation. Although Congress is not bound by such recommendation, Congress should give great deference to the legal analysis by the 7th Circuit, which has determined that Adela Bailor and Darryl Bailor fall into an unusual legal situation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of my colleagues to support this legislation so that we may rectify a great wrong.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. LOU TRONZO UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it's a pleasure for me to recognize an outstanding individual who will soon be retiring from the University of Pittsburgh, Mr. Lou Tronzo.

Lou has represented the University as a public affairs executive for the last thirty years, working at the local, state, and federal levels. In Western Pennsylvania and in the higher-education community, he's been an institution in the pursuit of programs to help universities and students.

Lou began his career in the public sector working for the Urban Redevelopment Authority of the City of Pittsburgh and for ACTION-Housing Inc., where he focused on land disposition, housing development, and economic research.

A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh with a B.A. and an M.A., he's been actively involved with the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and the American Association of Universities. He's also served on the Boards of institutions such as the Community College of Allegheny County and Forbes Health System. He's the Founder and Co-Chair of the Institute of Politics at the University of Pittsburgh.

But this is a case where the details do not tell the whole story. Lou Tronzo has the respect of all of us who have worked with him over the years for his dedication, loyalty, common sense, and devotion to helping people.

The most recent project I've been working on with Lou is one that would bring economic progress and jobs to Western Pennsylvania—as always Lou's focus is on helping people and giving them a chance to improve their lives.

It's impossible to put any kind of number with the many, many students, educators, communities, institutions, and organizations that Lou has helped over the years. But it is possible to try on behalf of all of us who have benefited from knowing him to say: "Thank you, Lou, we recognize your outstanding contributions and hope you enjoy the time you will now have to spend with your family, especially your grandchildren."

TRIBUTE TO ROB SANDERS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999
McINNIS.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Rob Sanders, Moffat County High School Assistant Principal and Activities Director, for being honored by the Milken Family Foundation as a National Educator.

The Milken Family Foundation National Educator Award provides recognition and unrestricted financial awards to exceptional elementary and secondary school teachers, principals and other education professionals who are furthering excellence in education. This award is only given to four educators a year (in Colorado).

Mr. Sanders is an asset to Moffat County High School, as well as the entire country. Our education system thrives due to the efforts of individuals like Mr. Sanders. His dedication and hard work have proven to be a success in the third district of Colorado and I greatly appreciate his continued commitment to our youth.

A TRIBUTE TO ROGER ROBB

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Roger Robb, who is retiring this month as Manager of the Lower Tule River and Pixley irrigation districts in Tulare County, in central California.

Mr. Robb was born in Garden City, South Dakota, on October 5, 1937. He attended junior college in Porterville, expressing an early interest in serving as manager of an irrigation district. He received his bachelor's degree in civil engineering from California State University, Fresno, and his Master's degree in Geotechnical Engineering from U.C. Berkeley.

Early in his career, Mr. Robb held various positions with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, serving in their Napa and Davis state offices. There he was active in a wide range of issues, including watershed management, drainage issues, small dams and irrigation efficiency studies.

In 1976, Mr. Robb began work at the Lower Tule River Irrigation District and Pixley Irriga-

tion District as a staff engineer. Only one year later, he ascended to his "dream job" of manager of the two districts. Mr. Robb took the position at a time when the Central Valley of California was facing one of its worst droughts in history, posing a challenge to the newly installed manager.

Throughout his career, Mr. Robb has been active in a number of associations, including the Friant Water Users Authority, Mid-valley Water Authority, Association of California Water Agencies-Joint Powers Insurance Authority, and Central Valley Project Water Association.

On the Tule River, Mr. Robb has overseen day-to-day operations for the Tule River Association, and helped lead the successful effort to establish a small hydroelectric power plant at Success Dam.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Roger Robb for his contributions to his field and to the Central Valley community. We send our sincere congratulations and wish him well on the occasion of his retirement.

A SALUTE TO FLORETTA CHISOM ON HER RETIREMENT, OAKLAND, CA

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and to salute Floretta Chisom on her retirement from her position as the Director of the City of Oakland's Department of Aging, Health and Human Services.

Ms. Chisom's professional career, spanning more than a quarter century, began as the Director of the East Oakland Parent Participation Nursery School. She also served as Director of the District Parent Program for the San Francisco Unified School District and the Parent Education Program for the San Francisco Community College District, Assistant Director of the Life Enrichment Agency, and as Executive Director of Oakland's Community Action Agency.

Ms. Chisom also served for fifteen years as the Director of Oakland Head Start, helping the program to grow from serving fewer than 200 children to more than 1,500 children. While at the Oakland Head Start, Ms. Chisom was responsible for a number of innovative and pilot programs, including Home Base (where teachers visit families and provide instruction to parents in the home), services to homeless families with children of Head Start age, and a program to provide Head Start through family day care homes.

Since 1992, Ms. Chisom served as the Director of the City of Oakland's Office of Health and Human Services. In that role, she served as the Executive Director of the City's Community Action Agency as well as staffing a number of other city boards and commissions. She began Oakland's involvement with the California Healthy Cities program, assisted the City to develop a Child Care Plan, a Homeless Plan, and promoted expansion of programs to address homelessness, hunger, illiteracy and poverty.

In response to the termination of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC),

and the creation of CalWORKSs, Ms. Chisom established the City of Oakland's Welfare Reform Coordinating Committee and served as Chair of the Committee. During this time, she was appointed as the Welfare Reform Manager for the City and, along with the Community Action Agency, coordinated the development of the City of Oakland's Welfare to Work Training Program.

In addition to her career in the public sector, Ms. Chisom is also active in many volunteer organizations including previously serving as a Board Member of the Breast Cancer Fund and her recent appointment to the California Breast Cancer Research Council.

I proudly join friends and colleagues in thanking and saluting Ms. Chisom on her twenty-five years of dedicated public service, leadership and innovation to the people and City of Oakland and extend my best wishes to her on her upcoming retirement.

TRIBUTE TO JOHNNIE HENDRIX

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Johnnie Hendrix. Mr. Hendrix, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Hendrix in Congress.

Johnnie Hendrix, now 81, served in the 8th Infantry Division's 13th Regiment during World War II. While participating in an action against the German military in the Ruhr Valley, his commander was critically wounded. With concern for his commander and his fellow soldiers, Mr. Hendrix took up command of his company to lead the battle. Under his direction, a combination of tanks and infantry successfully broke the German defenses and the group captured more than 1,000 Axis prisoners.

Mr. Johnnie Hendrix is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE AND EDUARDO MARTINEZ

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the vision and commitment of brothers Jesse and Eduardo Martinez, founders of Picosito.com, who have created a bilingual Internet website tailored to the U.S. Hispanic/Latino community. These first generation Mexican-American brothers established their parent company, VivaMedia Incorporated, in 1998 with the focus on educating, promoting and cultivating the online Hispanic/Latino community—regardless of income level or education.

Picosito.com provides free access to engaging, dynamic and culturally driven content including free email, news, entertainment, health, business and communications resources tailored to the needs of the growing online Hispanic/Latino community.

The stories featured on Picosito.com are exclusively written or selected because they address issues that affect the U.S. Hispanic/Latino population. The company is dedicated to identifying stories that will inform, educate and inspire Hispanics to make a difference in their lives and their communities.

Quizito, Person of the Day, and the Daily Fact are some of the unique features that allow users to test their knowledge and gain insightful information about their history, heritage and the vibrant culture of "la gente bonita."

Jesse and Eduardo Martinez are the first in their family to graduate from college, Jesse with a mechanical engineering degree from Texas A & M University and Eduardo with an electrical engineering degree from Stanford University. They credit their parents, Alfred and Socorro, who never graduated from high school, with instilling in them the courage, strength and determination to achieve academic success. Now they want to give back to their community and believe Picosito.com is the appropriate vehicle for this journey.

Picosito.com's first step at bringing technology into the Hispanic community is being demonstrated by the "Gift of Information" program, which involves donating computers to organizations that need computers and offer training in the usage of computers and the Internet throughout Los Angeles, New York and Miami.

Joining the entire Picosito.com team at the House of Blues in Los Angeles to help launch the "Gift of Information" program are Edward James Olmos and many personal and corporate friends from throughout the United States and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, Please join me in honoring Jesse Martinez and Eduardo Martinez as they pursue their dream—which is now reality: providing the resources to empower Hispanics to make a difference in their own lives, in their communities and in our country. They have earned our praise and respect.

HONORING BERNARD E. MADDEN

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a dear constituent, Bernard Madden, who died on November 5 in San Luis Obispo at the age of 105 years.

Mr. Madden worked as a steam engineer in Omaha, Nebraska, for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. After his retirement, Mr. Madden and his wife, Eula, moved to San Luis Obispo. He spoke highly of his nieces and nephews, read the newspapers every day and spoke to my staff frequently about current affairs. One of his most passionate pleas was that prescription drug coverage be included in Medicare. Mr. Madden and I had a lot in common there. I will strive to see that this is accomplished in remembrance of him and the many seniors he knew and I know will benefit when this gaping hole in Medicare is fixed.

Bernard Madden had a wonderful and cheerful spirit and my staff and I will remember him fondly.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of Tuesday, November 9, 1999, I was unavoidably detained by matters relating to the Aviation Conference and because of this missed rollcall votes 580 and 581. On rollcall vote No. 580, House Concurrent Resolution 223, Expressing the Sense of the Congress on the Fall of the Berlin Wall, I would have voted "yea." In addition, on rollcall vote No. 581, House Resolution 1554—the Satellite Copyright, Competition and Consumer Protection Act, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

IN HONOR OF OUR NATION'S VETERANS

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow our nation pays tribute to the men and women who served in the armed forces. Veterans Day is an opportunity for everyone to stop and say thanks to those who have given so much to protect our freedom.

Since the beginning of our nation, the soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines of the Armed Forces have been called on to risk their lives and fight for the ideals that make America great. The level of our support for the Armed Forces has varied throughout history. Yet, regardless of what one thinks about the wars that they fought, or the wisdom of our involvement, we all should agree that those men and women responded to the call of their country and performed with honor and dignity.

This year we should take time to especially remember the veterans of World War II, many of whom are well into their 80's. Now more than ever, we need to listen to and preserve their collective wisdom and experience. Their devotion and courage can teach us about the importance of an individual's commitment to a cause greater than oneself.

On Veterans Day, in my congressional district, I have arranged to bring some of those veterans together with middle school students in several communities in western Wisconsin. My hope is that our children will learn the true meaning of duty, honor and courage from those veterans who were heroes on battlefields around the globe. It is important that our children learn about the sacrifices made by previous generations.

I recently read an excerpt from Senator JOHN MCCAIN's new book *Faith of our Fathers*. Senator MCCAIN spent more than 5 years as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, in what was derisively referred to as the "Hanoi Hilton." In his book he talks about the meaning of glory.

For I have learned the truth: There are greater pursuits than self-seeking. Glory is

not a conceit. It is not decoration for valor. It is not a prize for being the most clever, the strongest, or the boldest. Glory belongs to the act of being constant to something greater than yourself, to a cause, to your principles, to the people on whom you rely, and who rely on you in return. No misfortune, no injury, no humiliation can destroy it.

These words are a powerful reminder of the attitude shared by thousands of our veterans, living and dead, when they answered their nation's call. They are good words to remember, not just on Veterans Day, but every day.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, as is reflected in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I was granted a leave of absence for Tuesday, November 9, 1999.

If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall vote 577—H.R. 1714—On agreeing to the Inslee of Washington amendment: "Yes."

On rollcall vote 578—H.R. 1714—On agreeing to the Dingell of Michigan amendment: "No."

On rollcall vote 579—H.R. 1714—On passage of the Electronic Signatures in Global and International Commerce Act: "Yes."

On rollcall vote 580—H. Con. Res. 223—Suspend the Rules and agree to express the Sense of Congress regarding Freedom Day: "Yes."

On rollcall vote 581—H.R. 1554—Suspend the Rules and agree to conference report on the Satellite Copyright, Competition, and Consumer Protection Act: "Yes."

TRIBUTE TO H. HARPER KERR

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize H. Harper Kerr, former Puebloan, who passed away last Thursday.

Originally the son of an Iowa country doctor, Dr. Kerr arrived in Pueblo in the mid-1950s and practiced medicine for more than 20 years, specializing in thoracic and cardiovascular surgery. He served as chief of staff and chief of surgery at St. Mary-Corwin hospital. In addition, he served on the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors of the Colorado Medical Society. In 1968, he was elected as the Pueblo County Coroner, where he served for a number of years.

Upon Dr. Kerr's retirement from surgery, he moved to Kansas City where he was appointed Chief Medical Director of Social Security Disability for the four-state region of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. Following his work in Kansas City, Dr. Kerr moved to Shalimar, Florida, where he was on the original committee that formed the Elderhostel Senior Center for Lifelong Learning. In addition,

he was active with the Coast Guard Auxiliary, functioned as a Flotilla Commander, served as medical advisor to the Air Commando Association and the McCoskrie Foundation.

Dr. Kerr's contributions to this country extend back to World War II as physician and surgeon of the 605th Field Artillery Battalion in the 10th Mountain Division of the U.S. Army.

Dr. Kerr was an asset to the people of Pueblo and his ability as a surgeon assured Puebloans were in good hands while under his supervision. We will miss his service and friendship greatly.

HONORING OUR NATION'S VETERANS

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Veterans Day, and I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to those who have served our country so bravely. Tomorrow, all over this great country we will honor men and women who willingly gave body and soul to defend our nation and the values which make it great. Tomorrow truly is their day and I wish I could be in my district to celebrate it with my constituents.

My husband Walter drew his inspiration to run for Congress largely from decades of work with Vietnam veterans. I live every day with Walter in my heart. His passions and cherished causes are now very much my own. I am committed to upholding his legacy of support and respect for America's veterans.

Vietnam veterans were his teachers, as they have been ours. From their painful experiences, we have learned that when we send our soldiers to war we must always welcome them home. But, whether a veteran of Vietnam, of World War II, Kosovo, the Gulf War, or Korea, they are to be commended for their great accomplishments and tremendous sacrifice. Whether called to safeguard the world from a menacing dictator, to fight the spread of tyranny, or to maintain a fragile peace, our nation owes a priceless debt of gratitude to each and every veteran.

Veterans Day also allows veterans to come together to continue a much needed healing process. Just as Walter invited Vietnam vets into his classroom to share their stories, veterans will come together to share each other's stories and gain comfort from each other.

As a Member of Congress, I have the distinct—almost sacred—responsibility to preserve our nation's security. This means ensuring that our military remains the best trained, best equipped, and most prepared in the world. It also means providing today's fighting men and women, and those who have retired, with the support they need to maintain the quality of life they deserve. This is especially true at a time when military personnel are being deployed more frequently, and in more places around the world.

In Congress, I am working hard to support increased military pay, improved health care coverage, and a strengthened retirement system.

I am proud to note that we recently passed a Defense bill which provides much needed

improvements for current and retired military personnel. It included a 4.8% pay raise, and authorizes bonuses and other incentives to retain and promote our servicemen and women. It will also change the unfair REDUX retirement plan—giving veterans the choice to return to the more generous pre-REDUX retirement system or receive a \$30,000 retirement bonus.

When talking to veterans up and down the Central Coast—whether it be in Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Arroyo Grande, or Paso Robles—I hear a common refrain. Vets are increasingly concerned about benefits they have earned and maintaining access to quality health care. I am working on a number of initiatives to address these concerns.

I recently introduced the Veterans Emergency Telephone Service Act. The VETS Act would set up a national veterans' hotline service operating 24-hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week. This hotline would provide vets immediate access to a staff knowledgeable in VA benefits and programs. This combination "411-911" number for veterans would provide a one-stop, toll free number veterans can call at any time of day or night to receive encouragement and assistance.

I am also supporting a bill requiring the VA to institute an annual outreach plan to insure that veterans are informed about the entire range of benefits and health care services available to them. Too often veterans are not informed about benefits they are eligible for, or how to receive them. This bill also assists widows and survivors of veterans obtain important assistance.

And I'm working hard to pass landmark legislation—known as the Keep Our Promise to America's Military Retirees Act. This bill would allow all military retirees to participate in the same health care programs federal employees currently enjoy and provides free lifetime health care to those who enrolled in the services prior to 1956.

Many Americans made sacrifices to defend our country with the understanding that upon retirement the government would provide them with lifetime health care. But for too many military retirees there is little or no health care available.

In addition, I support legislation allowing military retirees with service connected disabilities to receive the full amount of their retired pay along with VA disability compensation—without a deduction from either source of support. We need to take extra special care of those whose service has left them with an injury or disability.

I will always support our fighting men and women, whether in peace time or in war.

I will always support the benefits our veterans need and deserve.

And I will forever cherish the honor my constituents have bestowed upon me by allowing me to serve as their Representative.

TRIBUTE TO LEON FOY

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Leon Foy. Mr. Foy, a recipient of the

Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Foy in Congress.

Leon Foy, now 78, served in the 8th Air Force during World War II. On May 29, 1944, during his 15th bombing mission, Mr. Foy and his nine-member crew were raiding a ball-bearing plant near Berlin. German aircraft attacked and a bullet struck Mr. Foy's head. Ever strong and brave, Mr. Foy continued to fly his B-24 until he was in Sweden, a neutral country, where he landed safely on a very short runway.

Mr. Leon Foy is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT SCHOOLS SHOULD USE PHONICS

SPEECH OF

HON. BARON P. HILL

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. HILL of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to my colleague from Indiana, I regret that I cannot support this resolution. Phonics is a proven method of reading instruction that has a place alongside other approaches to teaching reading. But I think this resolution goes a bit too far. The Federal Government should not tell professional educators in our States and local school districts how to teach reading to their students. I believe communities know best when it comes to educating their kids and I had thought my colleague, Mr. MCINTOSH, would agree with this sentiment.

I'm concerned about education policy as a representative in Congress, but I have a much greater stake in education as the father of public school kids and the husband of a public school teacher. My wife, Betty, is a middle school math teacher. My two oldest daughters are products of the public schools and my youngest still attends a public school.

I hear every day from them about the successes and challenges in our schools. That's how I know the power to make decisions should be at the local level and the focus should be on how to help our communities better educate our students.

We should always keep in mind that the Federal Government is only a junior partner in our Nation's education process. More than 95 percent of the money our country spends on education comes from the States or from local communities. The ultimate day-to-day responsibility of running our Nation's schools does not belong to the Federal Government, but to the parents, teachers, and administrators who work with our children every day.

The Federal Government plays a limited, but important, role in our education system. Its role is to help States and localities address their toughest challenges. Through programs like Title I and Head Start, the Federal Government helps disadvantaged kids and schools with challenging student populations. It helps millions of kids to go to college through student loan programs. It also provides educators with important research on teaching methods and school performance.

When the Federal Government addresses these important education priorities, it must spend the taxpayers' money responsibly. The Federal Government has a duty to ensure that its resources are actually being spent on the problems we are trying to solve. But beyond targeting federal funds to specific areas where local schools need help, Congress should resist micro-managing and allow local schools to make their own decisions.

We have to maintain the delicate balance between Federal educational priorities and local control of schools. States and localities must have the flexibility to address their problems in ways that make sense for them, but our Federal resources must remain targeted at the people and communities who need them most. While it makes sense to give States and localities discretion, I don't believe we should send money to States without asking for accountability and results.

Governor George W. Bush of Texas was on the right track when he recently said: "The Federal Government must be humble enough to stay out of the day-to-day operation of local schools. It must be wise enough to give States and schools more authority and freedom. And it must be strong enough to require proven performance in return."

This resolution goes too far because it directs schools and teachers to use a specific educational technique. I'm going to vote against this resolution because Congress should not be dictating a school's curriculum from Washington.

The Federal Government's role is to support the people who educate our kids, not to tell them how to teach reading. We should stick to the things that we can do. We must resist the temptation to meddle in places where we have no business. That takes humility and a measure of wisdom, but I am confident that together we can find the strength to do the right things for our students.

TRIBUTE TO KLAMATH COUNTY COURTHOUSE

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the dedication of the new Klamath County Courthouse in the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon. The dedication of this building is much more than a celebration of an assemblage of bricks and mortar, it is a celebration of people who would not quit and who would not accept anything less than the best for their community.

In 1993 the historic courthouse was rendered useless by two earthquakes less than three months apart. Within a week after the second quake, all of the employees were moved to a variety of venues and the work of the county and the justice system went forward with great difficulty. People literally didn't know how to determine where court was being held or where building permits were being issued.

With no funds and no plans, the leaders and citizens of Klamath County rolled up their sleeves and got to work. In 1996 the Klamath County voters passed a bond issue to rebuild the courthouse and build the Government

Center that opened in 1998. With the assistance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Klamath County was able to repay \$1.7 million worth of bonds.

The journey of quickly moving out of the destroyed structure to a variety of temporary quarters to the new courthouse was a long and arduous one. It goes without saying that the system kept working only because of the dedication of employees of the county and the justice system and the elected officials who would not be deterred from their mission.

Today three hard working county commissioners, Steve West, Bill Garrard, and Al Switzer are justifiably proud of the new courthouse, which features many new innovations such as video arraignment and video hearings. The architecture of the building is remarkable in its aesthetic appeal. It is an impressive modern structure that remains loyal to its historic roots and the spirit of this resourceful western city. With grace and dignity, the Klamath County Courthouse declares that this is a community with high standards.

As the house of justice in Klamath County, the courthouse has been dedicated to those who have paid a very dear price to preserve our system of laws and freedom, our veterans and fallen police officers.

Proudly flying in the courthouse square are the illuminated flags of each branch of the military as well as the POW/MIA flag. Seeing these flags flying brightly in the clear Klamath County breeze is an inspiration.

A special area is dedicated to the memory of fallen law enforcement officers who have given their lives in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, my enthusiasm for what Klamath County has achieved must be tempered with the sobering thought that the death of these fallen officers is a grim reminder that the price of justice and security is often very dear. To honor those fallen heroes, I would like to pause for a moment and ask that they each be remembered in a special way.

John E. Lambert, Oregon State Police; Ernest M. Brown, Lakeview Police Department; David R. Sanchez, Lake County Sheriff's Office; Richard C. Swan, Jr., Klamath Falls Police Department; Bret R. Clodfelter, Oregon State Police; Scott A. Lyons, Oregon State Police; and James D. Rector, Oregon State Police.

The citizens of Klamath County will not forget the ultimate sacrifice offered by these fallen officers and neither should any of us in this revered body. It is truly fitting that the seat of justice in Klamath County proclaims every day that justice, freedom, and security are not to be taken for granted.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I salute the leaders and residents of Klamath County whose efforts to make this courthouse a reality have borne such remarkable fruit. This building will stand for a long time as a testimony to the rock-solid, iron-willed resolve of one of the great communities of the West. I am proud of what the citizens of Klamath County have accomplished and proud to have the honor of serving them in Congress.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE
BLIND ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring a very special anniversary to the attention of my colleagues. This Saturday, November 13, marks the 59th anniversary of the founding of the National Federation of the Blind. An historic plaque will be placed at the original meeting place in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on Saturday afternoon, and I am proud to have been asked to participate in this historic celebration.

In November of 1940, the first nationwide self-advisory group of persons with disabilities was founded at a meeting in the Reddington Hotel in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. At that time, the future for most blind people was bleak and employment often meant sheltered workshops for pennies an hour. With few educational opportunities available, the blind came together to organize. Elected to lead the fledgling group was Dr. Jacobus tenBroek, a young blind lawyer who would go on to become a prominent professor of constitutional law. This small group of people dedicated to the advancement of those with disabilities began a trend of advocacy for all people with physical and mental challenges.

Mr. Speaker, today the National Federation of the Blind is the largest organization of its kind in America. Every state has a chapter, as do many communities across the nation. Several thousand activists attend the Federation's annual national convention. The Federation provides scholarships, discrimination assistance, newsletters, and legislative consultation. It supports and assists in the development of new technology to improve the lives of the visually impaired. The Federation champions civil rights for the blind and often intercedes when parents face interference from social service agencies who attempt to remove their children from their homes. Currently, the Federation is attempting to establish sound case law regarding custody rights of visually impaired parents.

Today, the blind are employed in every profession there is, from the law to medicine. The National Federation of the Blind should take great pride in the extraordinary progress it has helped bring about since that day in November of 1940 when the founders gathered together for the first time. I am pleased to join with the citizens in Northeastern Pennsylvania and across the nation in congratulating the National Federation of the Blind and its local chapters as members gather at the organization's birthplace in my district in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania to celebrate this historic event.

TRIBUTE TO SAM T. GIBSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Sam T. Gibson, former Director of the National Blood Bank for the Red Cross, who recently passed away.

Dr. Gibson joined the Red Cross in 1949, following research at Harvard Medical School.

He worked in the blood program of the Red Cross for 18 years and taught at George Washington University medical school and the Uniformed Services University. Dr. Gibson directed the national blood bank program of the American Red Cross and retired from a research post at the FDA in 1988.

Prior to his work at the FDA, Dr. Gibson was a biological official at the National Institute of Health where he retired as director of science and technology in the Office of Health Affairs.

Dr. Gibson was an asset to all of those he served who will be greatly missed by those who were under his care.

TEXAS STATE TECHNICAL
COLLEGE AT BRECKENRIDGE

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding educational institution in the 17th District of Texas. The Texas State Technical College campus in Breckenridge, Texas, provides top rate education to students from across Texas, the United States and the world.

On Tuesday, November 9, 1999, the campus celebrated its tenth anniversary. I offered a flag flown over the Capitol to commemorate this occasion and to show our dedication to the education to both past and future generations.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a copy of a resolution that I offered at this very special event.

It is my hope that this Nation and my home State of Texas will continue to honor institutions like Texas State Technical College that have dedicated themselves to providing the best possible education to its students.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, On November 9, 1999, the Breckenridge Campus of Texas State Technical College will celebrate its tenth anniversary; and

Whereas, The Breckenridge campus serves as a vital component of the Texas State Technical College System, welcoming students from every walk of life; and

Whereas, T.S.T.C. has made an ongoing commitment to the future by providing a top rate education to students from across Texas, the United States and the world; and

Whereas, Today's celebration honors not only the service by the Breckenridge campus of T.S.T.C. during the last ten years, but its commitment to the future; and

Whereas, I present this flag flown over our nation's capital on October 4, 1999, as symbol of our dedication to those past and future generations who have benefitted by the instruction and opportunities made available to them at the Breckenridge campus, be it

Resolved, That I, Charles W. Stenholm, as Congressman for the 17th District of Texas, do officially recognize and extend my best wishes on the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Breckenridge campus of T.S.T.C. and that an official copy of this resolution be presented to T.S.T.C. as an expression of my high regards for their efforts.

DEMOCRATIZATION AND HUMAN
RIGHTS IN CENTRAL ASIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that the House schedule did not permit consideration of my resolution, H. Con. Res. 204, which has been co-sponsored by Representative HOYER, Representative FORBES and Representative MCKINNEY. The resolution voices concern about serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in most states of Central Asia, in particular, substantial noncompliance with OSCE commitments on democratization and the holding of free and fair elections.

Among the countries of the former Soviet Union, only in Ukraine and Moldova have sitting presidents lost an election and peacefully left office. We will yet see what happens in Russia, where President Yeltsin has launched another war in Chechnya. It may be too much, given the historical differences between our respective societies, to hope the post-Soviet states could find among their political leaders a George Washington, who could have been king but chose not to be, and who chose to leave office after two terms. But it is not too much to hope that other post-Soviet leaders might emulate Ukraine's former President Leonid Kravchuk or Moldova's former President Mircea Snegur, not to mention Lithuania's Algirdas Brazauskas, who all allowed a peaceful transfer of power.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, Central Asian leaders give every indication of intending to remain in office for life. Their desire for unlimited and permanent power means that they cannot implement all OSCE commitments on democracy, the rule of law and human rights, as doing so would create a level playing field for challengers and allow the media to shine the light on presidential misdeeds and high-level corruption. The result has been an entire region in the OSCE space where fundamental OSCE freedoms are ignored while leaders entrench themselves and their families in power and wealth.

To give credit where it is due, the situation is least bad in Kyrgyzstan. President Akaev, a physicist, is the only Central Asian leader who was not previously the head of his republic's Communist Party. One can actually meet members of parliament who strongly criticize President Akaev and the legislature itself is not a rubber stamp body. Moreover, print media—though under serious pressure from the executive branch—exhibit diversity of views and opposition parties function. Still, in 1995, two contenders in the presidential election were disqualified before the vote. Parliamentary and presidential elections are approaching in 2000. Kyrgyzstan's OSCE partners will be watching carefully to see whether they are free and fair.

Until the mid-1990s, Kazakhstan seemed a relatively reformist country, where various political parties could function and the media enjoyed some freedom. But President Nazarbaev dissolved two parliaments and singlemindedly sought to accumulate sole power. In the last few years, the regime has become ever more authoritarian. President Nazarbaev has concentrated all power in his hands, subordinating

to himself all other branches and institutions of government. A constitutional amendment passed in October 1999 conveniently removed the age limit of 65 to be president. The OSCE judged last January's presidential elections, from which a leading opposition contender was barred as far short of OSCE standards. Last month's parliamentary election, according to the OSCE, was "severely marred by widespread, pervasive and illegal interference by executive authorities in the electoral process." In response, President Nazarbaev has attacked the OSCE, comparing it to the Soviet Communist Party's Politburo for trying to "tell Kazakhstan what to do."

Tajikistan has suffered the saddest fate of all the Central Asian countries; a civil war that killed scores of thousands. In 1997, the warring sides finally ceased hostilities and reached agreement about power-sharing, which permitted a bit of hopefulness about prospects for normal development and democratization. It seems, however, that the accord will not ensure stability. Tajikistan's Central Election Commission refused to register two opposition candidates for the November 6 presidential election. The sole alternative candidate registered has refused to accept the results of the election, which, according to official figures, current President Emomali Rakhmonov won with 97 percent of the vote, in a 98 percent turnout. Those numbers, Mr. Speaker, say it all. The OSCE properly declined to send observers.

Benighted Turkmenistan practically begs description. This country, which as been blessed with large quantities of natural gas, has a political system that combines the worst traits of Soviet communism with a personality cult seen today in countries like Iraq or North Korea. No dissidence of any kind is permitted and the population enjoys no human rights. While his impoverished people barely manage to get by, President Niyazov builds garish presidential palaces and monuments to himself. The only registered political party in Turkmenistan is the Democratic Party—headed by President Niyazov. In late October he said the people of his country would not be ready for the stresses and choices of a democratic society until 2010, adding that independent media are "disruptive." On December 12, Turkmenistan is holding parliamentary "elections," which the OSCE will not bother to observe.

Finally, we come to Uzbekistan. The Helsinki Commission, which I chair, held hearings on democratization and human rights in Uzbekistan on October 18. Despite the best efforts of Uzbekistan's Ambassador Safaev to convince us that democratization is proceeding apace in his country, the testimony of all the other witnesses confirmed the widely held view that after Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan is the most repressive country in Central Asia. No opposition political activity is allowed and media present only the government's point of view. Christian denominations have faced official harassment. Since 1997, a massive government campaign has been underway against independent Muslim believers. In February of this year, explosions rocked Tashkent, which the government described as an assassination attempt by Islamic radicals allied with an exiled opposition leader.

Apart from elections, a key indicator of progress towards democratization is the state of media freedom. On October 25–27, an

International Conference on Mass Media in Central Asia took place in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Not surprisingly, Turkmenistan did not allow anyone to attend. The other participants adopted a declaration noting that democratization has slowed in almost all Central Asian states, while authoritarian regimes have grown stronger, limiting the scope for genuine media freedom as governments influence the media through economic means.

I strongly agree with these sentiments. The concentration of media outlets in pro-regime hands, the ongoing assault on independent and opposition media and the circumscription of the media's legally-sanctioned subject matter pose a great danger to the development of democracy in Central Asia. Official statistics about how many media outlets have been privatized cover up an alarming tendency towards government monopolization of information sources. This effectively makes it impossible for citizens to receive unbiased information, which is vital if people are to hold their governments accountable.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that in Central Asia, the overall level of democratization and human rights observance is poor. Central Asian leaders make decisions in a region far from Western Europe, close to China, Iran and Afghanistan, and they often assert that "human rights are only for the West" or the building democracy "takes time." But delaying steps towards democracy is very risky in the multi-ethnic, multi-religious region of Central Asia, where many people are highly educated and have expectations of faster change. If it does not come, tensions and conflicts could emerge that could endanger security for everyone.

To lessen these risks, continuous pressure will be needed on these countries to move faster on democracy. Even as the United States pursues other interests, we should give top priority to democracy and respect for human rights, or we may live to regret not doing so.

REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON YOUTH, THE READY ACT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Reducing the Effects of Abuse and Domestic Violence on Youth Act—also known as the READY Act. I am joined in introducing this legislation by Representatives CONNIE MORELLA, NANCY JOHNSON, CAROLYN MALONEY and JUDY BIGGERT. The READY Act is a first step toward addressing the multiple needs of children who witness or experience domestic violence.

In the past year, much has been done to find the cause of violence by our children. Tragic events like the ones at Columbine and Jonesborough have highlighted the violence faced by our Nation's youth. Working groups and commissions have been created across the Nation to study the cause of violence in our schools. Speaker HASTERT has created a bipartisan working group in the House, of which I am a member, to look at several aspects of our society and to identify which may influence the violent trend we have witnessed in our youth during the last several years.

However, as we know from study, one of the primary influences on socialization is the family. Over 3 million children witness violence in their own homes. It is here that my legislation focuses.

Witnessing domestic violence has a devastating impact on children, placing them at high risk for anxiety, depression, and suicide. These children also may exhibit more aggressive, anti-social, fearful and inhibited behaviors. It is estimated that between 20 and 40 percent of chronically violent children have witnessed extreme parental conflict. Another study found that boys who had witnessed their father battering their mother had a 1,000 percent higher battering rate than boys who did not.

Clearly, witnessing this type of violence in the home has a profound effect on children. In order to combat this trend, the READY Act gives grants to qualified nonprofit agencies in order to create multi-level interventions for child witnesses. This program would create a partnership between entities like the courts, schools, health care providers, child protective services and battered women's programs to provide a system of cooperation and collaboration between the professionals in a community in order to better support these child witnesses.

Examples of intervention partnerships could include: security for the child and his or her family; mental health treatment; counseling and advocacy for the family; and outreach and training to community professionals. While many facets of this support system are currently in place, there is a gap in coordination and cooperation.

In another step to encourage coordination between various agencies, a second provision in the READY Act would encourage collaborative efforts between nonprofit domestic violence community agencies and schools to create a curriculum for K–12 students, as well as provide training for education professionals on experiencing and witnessing domestic violence. Training would include teachers, administrators, counselors and other school personnel. I believe that this provision is especially important in light of the determination that one-third of all 16–19 year old girls experience violence from an intimate partner.

Domestic violence often escalates during separation and divorce, and visitation is often used as an opportunity for abuse. Under my legislation grants would be provided to qualified applicants on a competitive basis to create family visitation or visitation exchange centers. Use of such centers will minimize the potentially dangerous interactions between family members.

On July 3, 1996, 5-year-old Brandon and 4-year-old Alex were murdered by their father during an unsupervised visit. Their mother Angela was separated from Kurt Frank, the children's father. During her marriage, Angela was physically and emotionally abused by Frank. Brandon was once hit by his father and had his lip split when he stepped in front of his mother during a domestic violence incident. Angela had an Order of Protection against Frank, but her request for her husband to receive only supervised visits was dismissed during custody hearings. Kurt Frank murdered his two sons during an unsupervised visit. While it is too late for Brandon and Alex, a secure visitation center will help to prevent other children from meeting the same fate.

The READY Act also allows the use of private pensions to settle child abuse judgments. Private pensions are currently used for alimony or child support payments, however cannot be used to settle a child abuse judgment. This provision was originally submitted by my friend and colleague, CAROLYN MALONEY during the 105th Congress and I am happy to be able to include it in the READY Act. In addition, my legislation amends the Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act to provide a defense to women who flee across State lines to escape domestic violence or sexual assault, and ensures that a civil court can consider domestic violence and the parent and child's safety when determining which State should hear a custody dispute. This will pull the State and Federal laws regulating this area closer into line.

Finally, the READY Act includes a sense of the Congress stating that when determining child custody, it is not in the best interest of the child to force joint custody in cases where there is a history of domestic violence. This act also states, that it is also not in the best interest of the child to make so called "friendly parent" provisions a factor when there is abuse against a parent or a child. It is important for Congress to take the lead on this important issue.

In preparing to introduce this bill, I came upon a website that posted story after story from women who had been victims of domestic abuse. Of the dozens of stories that I read, one particular submission was especially poignant, by a 23-year-old woman named Lisa. Lisa had been married to her husband for 4 years, but altogether she has been with him for 6 years. He mentally and physically abused her and her children, just as her father had abused her and her mother. She is ready to leave him. She realized that her oldest child is 4 and, since he's a boy, she is afraid he will grow to be like her husband. Her youngest is 3 months, and she does not want her to end up where she is. Lisa ends her letter with the realization that she has to leave for the sake of her children. She writes of how she and her children have their whole lives ahead of them and it should not be a life full of fear.

Her letter was written over a month ago. Hopefully, since that time she has been able to flee her husband's abuse both to save herself and to save her children. Her lifetime has been testimony to the cycle of violence. For Lisa and her kids, it is time to break that cycle. While the road to healing begins with the knowledge that Lisa needs to save herself and her kids, more help is needed to repair the damage done during the years of abuse. Without it, chances are the cycle will continue.

As we all know, there are no easy answers or solutions to the violent acts of our youth. However, passage of the READY Act would be one solid step toward reducing the effects of abuse and domestic violence that is so clearly harming our youth.

TRIBUTE TO LA AGENCIA DE ORCI & ASOCIADOS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to La Agencia de Orci

& Asociados, one of the most successful, independent, Hispanic owned and operated full-service advertising and public relations agencies in the United States. As they celebrate their 13th anniversary, we salute them for their vision and commitment to serve the needs of our entire community, with special attention to our Hispanic/Latino constituents. Through insightful creative, targeted media and integrated marketing programs, La Agencia has established deep and lasting mutually beneficial relationships between their clients and the Latino consumer.

We honor today those individuals who exemplify leadership, professionalism, community service and dedication. La Agencia de Orci partners, Hector Orci and Norma Orci, founders and co-chairs, Roberto Orci, president and Marlene Garcia, executive vice president, are committed to dynamic leadership in their industry. La Agencia values and beliefs dictate that the most direct route to gaining Share of Market with the Hispanic consumer is to first capture Share of Heart.TM

Our community and our country continue to benefit from award-winning La Agencia pro bono efforts on behalf of the Children's Bureau of Southern California, United Way, Los Angeles Unified School District, AIDS Project L. A., Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO), Boy Scouts of America, and Census 1990 and 2000.

With the September 23rd opening of their Chicago offices, La Agencia is now one of the largest full-service independent advertising agencies in the Midwest dedicated to the national Hispanic market. Also announced was the establishment of Orci Public Relations, extending services to non-advertising clients.

Established in 1986, with headquarters in Los Angeles, annual billings exceeded 60 million dollars in 1998. Current valued clients include Allstate Insurance, American Honda, Bell Atlantic, Hormel Foods, Picosito.com, Shell Oil, Tropicana and Washington Mutual.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to La Agencia de Orci & Asociados, a "family" of 80 bilingual and bicultural staff who come together from 17 countries. La Agencia excels in the advertising business world and services as a leading role model in corporate citizenship. They have earned our recognition, praise and respect.

TRIBUTE TO MARY MEISNER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Mary Meisner, the director of public health for Garfield County, who has been awarded the "Florence Award."

Ms. Meisner was recognized by the Colorado County Nurse Association, Inc. for more than twenty years of faithful service and exceptional contributions to quality community health throughout Garfield County and across the entire state of Colorado. She has dedicated her entire nursing career to the promotion of public health.

After leaving a small farming community in Iowa to join two nursing colleagues on an ad-

venture out west, Ms. Meisner began her career in western Colorado. Ms. Meisner served as the sole nurse on the western end of the county in Rifle before taking over as the nursing director responsible for the Rifle and Glenwood Springs offices.

In 1997, Ms. Meisner became the Director of Public Health for Garfield County, overseeing nine public health nurses, the Healthy Beginnings director, a registered dietitian, three WIC educators, an outreach worker and five office personnel.

Ms. Meisner has proven the value of hard work and dedication through the satisfaction in the people she serves. She continues to provide an educational environment in which school nurses and administrators can effectively work. Ms. Meisner is an asset to the Third District of Colorado and deserves our highest gratitude and praise on receiving this great distinction.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 900, GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MELVIN L. WATT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I supported the Financial Services Modernization bill (H.R. 10) when it was considered in the Housing Banking and Financial Services Committee and in the full House. I felt good about supporting the bill because the House Banking Committee had worked on a bipartisan basis to develop a consensus bill which was supported by the industry, federal regulators and many community and consumer groups. That bill overwhelmingly passed the House on July 1, 1999 by a vote of 343 to 86.

Unfortunately, the bipartisan deliberations and efforts which characterized the consideration of H.R. 10 in the House did not continue when the House-Senate Conference Committee on Financial Services Modernization convened. The Chairmen's print, which was used as the base text for consideration by the Conference Committee, was drafted by the three Republican Chairmen of the Committees of jurisdiction with no input from the Democratic conferees. The conferees were then given a very limited period of time to review the lengthy document before having to begin the amendment process. During the amendment process, consideration was abruptly terminated and some of the most important provisions of the bill (the CRA provisions) were brokered behind closed doors in the middle of the night. This important, complex and historic legislation should have been the subject of thoughtful, bipartisan review and input. Instead, the process was hijacked and corrupted by a few senior Republican members.

An unacceptable process, while objectionable, is not sufficient reason to oppose legislation designed to achieve important public policy objectives, if the flawed process results in a satisfactory substantive product. Unfortunately, the terrible, partisan process which was followed in this Conference resulted in serious substantive flaws. Some of these flaws include the following:

(1) The bill needs a section stating the public policy purposes the bill is designed to

achieve. In at least nine instances¹ the bill makes reference to the "purposed of the Act." Unfortunately, the "purposes" section contained in the bill which passed the House was stripped from the conference bill and no "purposes" section was inserted to replace it. The failure to include a statement of the congressional purposes for enacting the bill is, in my opinion, a huge error, leaves the bill's references to "the purposes of the Act" irrational and could lead to much conjecture and possible litigation about what, in fact, we intended to achieve.

(2) The privacy provisions in the bill are not strong enough. While the legislation will give consumers the right to "opt-out" of having their financial information disclosed to unaffiliated third parties, I do not believe this privacy provision goes far enough to safeguard the privacy of customers. It also leaves a huge loophole in the definition of "unaffiliated third party." Because the legislation will eliminate the firewalls that have existed since 1933 between banks, insurance companies and securities firms, the newly formed financial services conglomerates sanctioned by the bill will be able to exchange information on their customers freely. While most of the businesses operating in this new frontier will use this ability to share information reasonably, some will not. The few who do not could yield privacy horror stories that could ultimately result in a public demand for much greater privacy protections. Financial services modernization should not come at the expense of consumers' rights to control the details of their private personal and financial life and the financial services industry should exercise these new rights carefully. Otherwise, this bill will not be the final chapter written on this point.

(3) The bill's provisions which impose continuing reporting requirements on community groups which are parties to CRA agreements with banks are offensive and unprecedented. I am disappointed that my Republican colleagues who repeatedly talk about eliminating the era of "big government" are now on the other side of this issue. This bill expands the reach of federal banking regulators and the Federal Reserve by obligating them to police CRA contracts between banks and community groups despite the fact that the regulators

have no regulatory authority over community groups and these contracts involve no government money. While Senator PHIL GRAMM has characterized community groups who enter into these agreements as "extortionists," no bank has come forward to complain about a CRA agreement and the "sunshine" requirements in the conference bill are, therefore, a solution in search of a problem. Even worse, the reporting provisions impose burdensome paperwork requirements on community groups which are unfair and will be a heavy disincentive to the groups to participate in efforts to force banks to comply with the CRA or to help achieve the intended results of the CRA.

(4) The bill lengthens the time between CRA examinations for some banks. The CRA paperwork requirements for small banks with assets less than \$250 million were already streamlined in 1995. Relaxing the current practice of CRA examinations, which occur approximately every two years, could reduce the effectiveness of the CRA because federal banking regulators will be allowed to go up to five years before checking to ensure that some banks are abiding by their CRA obligations. My Republican colleagues need to be reminded that the CRA has served a very important purpose by expanding access to credit and capital in all communities and that the CRA is not an affirmative action program. Rather the CRA benefits small businesses, farmers and people who live in low and moderate income communities throughout America, not just in minority communities. Congress should be working to strengthen and expand the CRA, not to diminish its effectiveness.

Despite my concerns about the process and about the substantive provisions in the conference bill, I continue to believe that financial services modernization is important and necessary. While all the concerns I have expressed are legitimate and important, and certainly result in a bill which is less meritorious than it could and should be, in my judgment they do not outweigh the need for the bill or warrant a "no" vote.

Congress has waited too long to catch up with what is already occurring in the marketplace. Except for the concerns outlined above and several others of lesser significance, I believe the conference bill provides a good framework to eliminate barriers between the various industries in the financial market and still maintain sufficient safeguards to protect the safety and soundness of our banking system. This framework does not exist now, yet the regulators and businesses are breaking through the barriers without a uniform set of rules. A framework is needed and this bill provides it.

While some of my colleagues who support this bill will call the bill a great bill and some who oppose it will call it a terrible bill, in my opinion, both of these positions are exaggerated. From my perspective, like most bills we consider, this one is either a good bill which contains some bad provisions or a bad bill which contains some good provisions. In the seven years I have served in Congress I have not yet seen a perfect bill. This one is no exception. I have had to learn "not to let the perfect be the enemy of the good."

I believe this is a good bill that contains some bad provisions and does not include some provisions I desired to have included. However, despite its flaws and imperfections, it represents a step forward and, on balance, deserves to be supported.

DR. PALMA FORMICA: "WOMAN OF THE CENTURY"

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, November 15, 1999, Saint Peter's University Hospital and the Muscular Dystrophy Association of Central New Jersey will honor Palma E. Formica, M.D., of Old Bridge, NJ, as a Woman of the Century.

Dr. Formica is chairwoman of family practice at Saint Peter's University Hospital in New Brunswick, NJ, and is a professor of family medicine at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. She began her family practice in Old Bridge in 1959. Denied admission by medical schools in the United States because they believed she would "just get married and have kids," Pam Formica got her M.D. from the Università Di Roma, Facoltà di Medicina e Chirurgia in Rome, Italy.

Actually, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Formica did get married and have kids. She also was a pioneer for women in medicine. She was the first female president of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and held the same distinction for the Middlesex County Medical Society. She is a Past President and current Member of the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association (AMA). She serves on numerous other boards and commissions, and has won awards too numerous to mention here. The Medical Society of New Jersey has established an award in her name for women who actively lead the way for women's equality in the medical field.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to join in paying tribute to Dr. Palma Formica, a great physician, a great New Jerseyan, and a fighter for equal opportunities for women in education, in medicine, in community affairs and in all fields of endeavor. She is indeed a Woman of the Century.

HONORING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF MICROSTRATEGY

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a company that represents the very best of the Information Age, a true superstar in the information technology arena that is helping to fuel the economy in my home state of Virginia and, indeed, across the entire nation. For Vienna-based MicroStrategy, it seems that the sky is the limit.

Founded in 1989 with a \$100,000 contract in hand from DuPont, MicroStrategy has quickly grown into a giant in the fledgling world of Business Intelligence. The company focuses on providing technology to build "intelligence applications"—applications that extract insight from large databases. Its software empowers organizations to understand the interactions they have with their customers, suppliers, and businesses.

That insight enables MicroStrategy's impressive array of clients—MCI, Pepsi-Cola, Coca-Cola, Wal-Mart, AT&T, Fannie Mae, American

¹Section 103(a)(3)(A): the factors the Federal Reserve shall use to determine whether an activity is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity. Section 103(a)(5)(A): the factors the Federal Reserve shall use to impose regulations on financial activities. Section 103(a)(7)(A): the factors the Federal Reserve and the Treasury may use to impose regulations on merchant banking activities. Section 103(m)(3): the factors the Federal Reserve may use to impose on the conduct or activities of a financial holding company or any affiliate of that company. Section 114(a)(1)(A): the factors the OCC may use to impose regulations on the relationships or transactions between a depository institution subsidiary of a bank holding company and any affiliate of the depository institution and between a State member and a subsidiary of a bank. Section 114(b)(2)(A): the factors the Federal Reserve may use to impose regulations on the relationships or transactions between a foreign bank in the United States and any affiliate of the foreign bank in the United States. Section 114(c)(1)(A): the factors the FDIC may use to impose regulations on the relationships or transactions between a State nonmember bank and a subsidiary of the State nonmember bank. Section 121(b)(3): the factors the Treasury may use to determine whether an activity is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity.

Express, United Airlines, and Bank of America, to name but a few—to improve operations and better analyze their marketing effectiveness. As I have heard MicroStrategy officials and their clients explain, the firm's technology allows run-of-the-mill e-commerce sites to be upgraded with "intelligence" features. As we all know, Mr. Speaker, the typical site lets the customer buy something, but provides little insight into what to buy, or security after the purchase.

MicroStrategy, for ten years, has been on the leading edge of a movement away from plain "vanilla" e-commerce sites.

The numbers alone speak volumes about the company's meteoric growth. It has been profitable since it was founded, achieving revenue growth of more than 100 percent per year annually. Analysts estimate that the company has an annual run rate of \$200 million. In the second quarter of 1999, the company recorded the best growth of any Business Intelligence provider and the fastest improving market share, according to one report. Every year, the company has essentially doubled its revenue and number of employees. Today it has over 1600 employees, many headquartered in Tysons Corner.

But even more impressive are the goals of the company's leaders, young, spirited entrepreneurs like cofounders Michael Saylor, CEO, and Anju Bansal, COO. Their vision of the way information technology will transform all of our lives in the very near future is the reason they have met with such astounding success.

One of the company's mottos is "Information Like Water." In an online interview earlier this year, Saylor explained the credo. "The great business organizations made it their mission to provide a certain utilitarian entitlement to the masses: radios for everyone, telephones everywhere, a car in every driveway," Saylor said. "Our vision is that the information you need to make better decisions will be ubiquitous, cheap, and clean. Just like water. We will be done when everybody has access to all they need, every hour of the day, everywhere."

And all signs indicate MicroStrategy is far from done. Last June 28, for example, the firm introduced its newest venture, Strategy.Com, which links the firm with companies such as USA Today, The Washington Post, Metrocall, and EarthLink to deliver personalized information and alerts to subscribers via e-mail, telephone, mobile phone, pager and the Internet. MicroStrategy provides the software, and the other companies provide the content.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to send my sincere congratulations to MicroStrategy for its success, and thank the company for doing business out of Northern Virginia. MicroStrategy is a company that serves as a shining example of the American spirit, of the quest always to find a better, more productive, more user-friendly way of approaching challenges. In this new Information Age, MicroStrategy is helping its customers make information the most valuable source of strategic insight—insight that drives intelligent business, generates new, more profitable sales, and strengthens customer loyalty.

Mike Saylor's goal of "Putting a crystal ball on every desktop" is a revolutionary one, and one that has allowed the company he started to rise above the competition. Mr. Speaker, my crystal ball predicts MicroStrategy will continue to lead the way for years to come.

TRIBAL JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation that will improve tribal judicial systems through training, technical assistance, and civil and criminal legal assistance.

Recently, a nationwide survey conducted by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics found that American Indians are victimized by violent crime at two times the rate of the general population. The staggering poverty, unemployment and violent crime statistics of many Indian communities is a contrast to other communities that are experiencing strong economic health, low unemployment, and decreasing crime rates in other parts of America.

Mr. Speaker, equal access to justice is important to all Americans. As a past U.S. Assistant District Attorney and the former Attorney General for the State of New Mexico, I had numerous opportunities to work with tribal court judges, tribal court administrators and tribal court personnel. I became aware of the work of such Indian legal services programs of the Legal Services Corporation as Indian Pueblo Legal Services in New Mexico, and DNA Peoples Legal Services on the Navajo Reservation. These tribal judges and Indian Legal Services program attorneys deal with many of the same kinds of cases that make up state dockets: traffic, domestic violence, child welfare and assault, to name a few. But often these court personnel and legal representatives face staggering caseloads and are only able to draw upon limited resources such as the availability of law books, computers, personnel, or staff training.

The legislation I introduce today would do three important things. It would authorize the Attorney General to award grants from within existing programs at the Department of Justice. The grants would be used for the purpose of improving tribal judicial systems through training, technical assistance and civil and criminal assistance.

Second, the bill would provide that the Attorney General may award grants and provide technical assistance to Indian tribes for the development, enhancement and continuing operation of tribal justice systems. These grants and technical assistance may be used for such activities as code development; the development of intertribal courts and appellate systems; probation services, sentencing and alternative sentencing and diversion programs; juvenile justice services and multi-disciplinary protocols for child physical and sexual abuse; and traditional tribal justice practices and dispute resolution methods.

And last, the legislation would amend the Indian Tribal Justice Act of 1993 to extend the authorization for appropriations under the Act from fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2007. The Indian Tribal Justice Act of 1993 authorized base funding through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the more than 250 existing tribal justice systems at a level of \$58.4 million annually. However, no funds have yet been appropriated under the act.

This bill is intended to be a complement to, rather than a substitute for direct federal fund-

ing to tribal governments in the area of tribal justice. Because tribal court judge organizations and Indian Legal Services programs do not wish to compete with tribal courts, the bill provides that the grants authorized under the act are outside of the Department of Justice's funds for the tribal courts program.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this is a companion bill to legislation already considered by the other Chamber, S. 1508, which was introduced on August 5, 1999, by Senator BEN NIGHORSE CAMPBELL.

HONORING FRANCES COLBERT TERRELL

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate a former employee of mine. Frances Colbert Terrell retired from the Federal Government on January 2, 1999, after 30 years of faithful and loyal service to the Legislative and Executive branches of government. Twenty-three of those years were spent right here in these "Hallowed Halls of Congress."

Fran, an alumnus of Hampton University, where she majored in business education, joined me in January 1989 when I became Chairman of the Government Operations Committee. Having begun her career on Capitol Hill in January 1972 as staff assistant to the Government Operations Committee, then chaired by the late Honorable Chet Holifield, Fran had come full circle and brought to my staff a wealth of administrative, management, and policy expertise on how to get things done in a Congressional Committee. Prior to joining me, Fran worked on the Small Business Committee under the chairmanship of former Rep. Parren J. Mitchell (D-MD) and the Banking and Finance Committee with former Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis) as chairman. She played a large part with my investigative staff in putting together its hearings, legislation and report for my 1994 Procurement Reform Legislation which streamlined the Government's \$200 billion per-year acquisition system and allows "off-the-shelf" commercial purchases whenever possible after my investigation had revealed major abuses in military procurement.

Fran, a native Alexandrian, came to the Hill at a critical and interesting time for African Americans. The country was still reeling from the assassinations of President Kennedy, Bobby Kennedy, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., the March on Washington and the Poor Peoples' Campaign March. Major civil rights legislation had just been passed and an historic influx of Afro Americans had, for the first time, been elected to the House of Representatives. Fran says, "I still remember the awe and pride I felt working for Congress. There were few African American staffers in 1972, and I was sure my tenure wouldn't last any longer than 4 years at the most. You can imagine my own surprise at lasting for 23 years. Why, that's 11 terms!" Fran left the Hill for the Department of Agriculture in 1995 when the Republicans gained control of the House. However, she couldn't avoid politics. She ended her career with a former colleague

from Indiana, the Honorable Jill Long Thompson, Under Secretary of Agriculture in the Clinton Administration.

Fran says her plans now are to rest, relax and travel. She and her husband, Calvin, have already traveled to France, England, Greece and Italy. Her next adventure will be a cross country journey through the USA. I wish you the very best in your retirement and in whatever the future holds for you and your family.

HONORING OUR VETERANS WHO SERVED IN VIETNAM

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3293, a bill I introduced today with 104 original cosponsors, which will create a three foot by three foot plaque to be placed at the 13-acre site of Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The plaque will honor these men and women whose lives were cut short by their service in Vietnam.

Honoring the men and women who gave the ultimate sacrifice for our country should always be a priority. Unfortunately, some Vietnam veteran service and sacrifice is still not being fully recognized because they can not have their names placed on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial wall. The wall is open to some veterans who died after the conflict, but the criteria for eligibility does not include many veterans whose post-war deaths were a direct result of such factors as Agent Orange and post traumatic stress syndrome. H.R. 3293 will address this issue by authorizing the creation of a plaque to honor them.

Mr. Speaker, it is vital for us to have a place to honor all the men and women who have served and died for their country. It is also important for the families of these fallen heroes to have a place in our Nation's Capital where their loved one's sacrifice is honored and recognized for future generations.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CLAY AND SHERYN DAVIS UPON THEIR RE- CENT MARRIAGE

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Clay Davis and Ms. Sheryn Shearer who were united in marriage on Saturday, October 30th, 1999 in Somerset, Kentucky. Clay has been a dear friend of mine for many, many years and it was a personal honor for me to serve as his best man that day. Clay and Sheryn declared their love before God, family, and friends, and I can not think of two people who more deserve the everlasting love and happiness they have prayed for.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Clay and Sheryn on their recent nuptials. May their love only continue to grow with each passing year.

TRIBUTE TO GRACE MARIE TRIPP- HOLMES

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Mrs. Grace Marie Tripp-Holmes, longtime educator, who recently passed away.

Before retiring in 1972, Mrs. Holmes taught a generation of children in Alamosa, Colorado. Mrs. Holmes taught high school in Manassa schools and later operated a private kindergarten in Alamosa, before the Alamosa School District offered its own kindergarten. Following her contributions there, she taught fourth grade at Alamosa's Central School.

Mrs. Holmes was an asset to the children and families of Alamosa. Her role as an educator facilitated an environment where students were effectively taught the values necessary to succeed. But when we lose a woman such as Mrs. Holmes, being missed is certainly no precursor to being forgotten. And, everyone who knew her, will walk through life a little bit differently for it.

IN CELEBRATION OF POLISH INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the people of Poland will celebrate their independence day. I rise tonight to pay tribute to them and people of Polish descent across the globe.

After 123 years of occupation, the Polish people regained their independence and their place on the map on November 11, 1918.

The principles laid down by Woodrow Wilson after the First World War helped build a moral framework for Poland's reemergence. But it was up to the Polish people to guarantee that this promise was fulfilled. Many Poles had fought on a number of fronts, by choice or conscription, in World War I. Particularly famous was the "Blue Army" of General Jozef Haller, and the legendary Polish Legions of Jozef Pilsudski.

In July 1917 while resisting German control of his forces. Pilsudski was captured and imprisoned by the Germans at Magdeburg. Many Polish units subsequently refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Germans and then disbanded, building the ranks of the underground Polish Military.

As the Central powers collapsed, Ignacy Daszynski proclaimed a Polish People's Government in Lublin on the November 7, 1918. On November 10, Pilsudski was released by the Germans and returned to Warsaw where an awaiting Regency Council handed over power to him. Across the country, Polish military and ex-Legionnaires disarmed the Germans and seized political control.

Pilsudski telegraphed the allied governments that day with the immortal words, "the Polish state has arisen from the will of the whole nation." From that day onward Poles everywhere celebrated November 11th as Independence Day.

It is that much more painful that only two decades after throwing off the cloak of foreign occupation, Poland would undergo invasion and occupation by the Nazis followed by another invasion and forty-four years of domination by the Soviet Union.

My life has intersected with the bookends of this painful period in Polish history. My father was serving in the Polish army in 1939 when World War II erupted. After my family fled tyranny in Europe to settle in the United States, I ended up representing a Congressional district in eastern Connecticut that produced the submarines which helped the West win the Cold War and give the Poles their second chance for independence and freedom.

It was in the shipyards of Gdansk that the labor unions and Lech Walesa formed the Solidarity movement that rose from the underground to eventually negotiate communism's demise in Poland. It is my honor to represent shipbuilders in Groton, Connecticut—proud union members who stand for justice here at home and abroad. Some are Polish Americans who can trace their family history back to the days of November 1918 and before. Some of them like Wayne Burgess of Uncasville, a member of MDA—UAW Local 571, have visited the shipyards in Gdansk to express their solidarity with their Polish counterparts' heroic fight for freedom.

To complete the circle, it was my privilege to accompany President Clinton to the NATO Madrid Summit in July of 1997 when the Alliance invited Poland, along with Hungary and the Czech Republic to apply for membership. After years of occupation and oppression, the Polish people had finally found peace with the withdrawal of Soviet troops. When they joined NATO, the people of Poland achieved the only fundamental freedom they lacked—peace of mind.

I therefore rise with Polonia here in the United States and across the globe to pay tribute to Poland on the anniversary of its independence. Tomorrow let the world hear again that "the Polish state has arisen from the will of the whole nation."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for one vote on Tuesday, November 9, 1999, missing rollcall 578. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE A. McMILLAN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Californian and friend, Katherine A. McMillan, on the occasion of her 75th birthday.

The daughter of Irish immigrants Margaret and John Trumble, Katherine McMillan was born on November 17, 1924, in Worcester,

MA, the youngest of nine children. Her five brothers are Thomas, William, James, Joseph, Francis, and her three sisters are Margaret, Mary, and Anne.

Katherine McMillan matriculated from St. Vincent Academy in Worcester and she went on to serve in the Navy as a nurse. She gave 37 years of nursing at Sequoia Hospital in Redwood City, CA, spending the majority of her time in the fast pace and demanding Emergency Room where she helped to establish their quality long-term care Extended Care Facility.

Upon her retirement from nursing, Katherine McMillan founded the first latchkey day care program in the San Francisco Archdiocese at St. Pius Catholic Church in Redwood City where she provided quality child care for school aged children. The children had the rare opportunity to learn both Katherine McMillan's unique perspective on life gleaned from a lifetime of experience and her distinctive regional vernacular, a legacy from her Irish parents.

In 1990, Katherine McMillan was the first woman to be awarded the In Via Award from Serra High School, San Mateo, CA, for her significant contributions to and support of the Serra High School community. This singular honor made her the first and only "woman" alumna from the all-male school. Katherine McMillan continues to spend time volunteering at the Serra High School Library, attending and leading rowdy school functions at the "Jungle" and was elected in 1998 by the student body as their Homecoming Queen.

Katherine McMillan spends her free time crocheting blankets with a group of dedicated, giving hands at the Redwood City Senior Center for Sheryl Parker's Pre-to-Three Program so all new babies born in San Mateo County have a blanket handmade by dedicated "volunteer grandmothers." She was appointed by the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors to serve on the San Mateo County Health Plan Board where she works to ensure healthcare services for all those without insurance coverage.

Katherine McMillan has three loving, grown children . . . her two daughters Katherine and Mary; and her son, Robert, who is married to Julie and have given her two beautiful grandchildren, Sean McMillan, 6 years old, and Kenny "B" McMillan, 4 years old.

Katherine McMillan is especially proud of rearing her three children as a single working mother all of whom went on to college and are now productive members of our community. She is exceedingly proud of her two grandsons who carry the legacy of her extraordinary spirit into a third generation of McMillan's.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Katherine McMillan, a great and good woman, for her countless contributions to our community and our country and congratulate her on the attainment of her 75th birthday. We are indeed a better country and a better people because of this woman.

TRIBUTE TO JOE SERNA, MAYOR OF SACRAMENTO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in great sadness to pay tribute to a very distinguished leader, to one of the most honorable public servants I know, and to a true friend. On Sunday, the mayor of Sacramento, and my good friend Joe Serna, lost his courageous battle with kidney cancer. As the community mourns his loss, I ask all my colleagues to join with me in saluting the career and efforts of this extraordinary person.

Joe Serna was born in Stockton and raised in Lodi, California. He grew up the son of an immigrant farm worker, where he was taught the honorable values and hard work ethic that exemplified his career. It was here too that he began a storied and successful career, becoming a sheet metal worker at the age of 19. He went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in social science/government from Sacramento State College in 1966 and attended graduate school at UC, Davis, majoring in political science.

Always wanting to serve others, Mayor Serna entered the Peace Corps in 1966, working in Guatemala as a Community Development volunteer specializing in cooperatives and credit unions. Upon his return to the States, he continued his service by pursuing one of the most noble of all professions—he became a teacher. He joined the faculty at CSU, Sacramento, in 1969 becoming a professor of government. Of course the energy he brought to life was quickly transferred to his students in the classroom, and in 1991 he received the Distinguished Faculty Award.

Continuing his lifelong calling to public service, Joe Serna was first elected to the Sacramento City Council in 1981 and reelected in 1985 and 1989. He was then elected mayor of Sacramento in 1992 and again in 1996.

As mayor, Joe Serna left a proud legacy of leadership and accomplishments. He worked throughout his career to revitalize Sacramento's downtown which included initiating the Sacramento Downtown Partnership Association, the "Art in Public Places" program, and the Thursday Night Market. Joe Serna was selected in 1995 by the National Council for Urban Economic Development to receive their annual Economic Development Leadership Award.

He also established the Mayor's Commission on Our Children's Health and the Mayor's Commission on Education and the City's Future, which led to a new Sacramento City Unified School District Board of Trustees. As part of his active role in improving the Sacramento City School District, he founded the Mayor's Summer Reading Camp, a literacy program for below average scoring second and third grade students.

Over the past three decades Mayor Serna was a member of numerous organizations including the Regional Transit Board of Directors and the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Commission. He was the Co-trustee of the Crocker Art Museum Association and an Advisory Board Member of Senior Gleaners, Inc. He also was a former Chair of the Sacramento City/County Sports Commis-

sion, member of the Board of the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, member of the Sacramento Metropolitan Cable Television Commission and Sacramento Air Quality Management Board. From 1970 to 1975, he served as the Director of the United Farmworkers of America's Support Committee in Sacramento County. Mayor Serna also served as a two-time presidential appointed member of the Board of Directors of "Freddie Mac."

Mayor Serna was known as an elected official with profound vision for the future and the energy to implement that vision. He knew how to build coalitions, ignite community involvement, and succeed in achieving his goals. Because of this vision, he leaves a proud legacy in Sacramento of downtown revitalization and growth, a stronger public school system, more jobs, more community police, and a higher quality of life.

What made Mayor Serna such a remarkable leader was his ability and willingness to listen to the community and make himself available to all voices that wanted to be heard. In an era when following the politically expedient route is commonplace, Mayor Serna was never afraid to fight for what he believed in if he knew it was the right thing to do. He never compromised his values and always brought a sense of honor and dignity to the Sacramento community. I thank him for his courage, for his kindness, and for the exceptional integrity he maintained throughout his career. Clearly, Mayor Serna leaves a new standard of leadership that we should all do well to follow.

I would also like to extend my deepest and heartfelt sympathies to Mayor Serna's wife, Isabelle, his son Phillip, and his daughter, Lisa. I along with the city of Sacramento and the California community mourn with them.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Sacramento has suffered a tremendous loss of one of its most distinguished and visionary leaders, as well as one of its best citizens. We will all miss him dearly.

REMEMBERING THOMAS D. WELLS III

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a great American, a great Texan, and a great friend. Thomas D. "Tommy" Wells, the long-time County Attorney for Lamar County, Texas, died on October 15, 1999, will be sorely missed.

Tommy served Lamar County as County Attorney for twenty years and will always be remembered as an exemplary public servant. But I will remember Tommy as a friend—a man dedicated to his family, committed to always doing the right thing.

My friend Tommy was an inspiration to the people of East Texas. He graduated from Paris High School and received his bachelor's degree from Baylor University. After graduating from law school at St. Mary's University, he returned to Paris to practice law.

Subsequently, Tommy won five consecutive elections to the County Attorney post. He was elected president of the Texas County and District Attorney's Association and also served on the State Bar of Texas Grievance Committee. After leaving his prosecutor's post for

private practice. Tommy continued to serve his state as a special prosecutor.

Clearly Tommy was a credit to his profession—but his lasting legacy is his family. Tommy and his wife of thirty years, Rusty, raised two sons in Paris. Nothing was more important to Tommy Wells than his family.

His dedication to his family's activities brought him closer to his community. Tommy taught Sunday School for the First Baptist Church of Paris and coached football for Optimist teams. He was active with the Paris Boys Club. He served on the board of the Salvation Army and was a member of the "Old Men's Club."

Tommy Wells was not an old man, though. He died at age fifty-four. A young man both in age and spirit, he contributed more to Lamar County in his brief life than its residents ever could have asked of him.

Mr. Speaker, East Texas has lost a leader and a friend. His wife, sons, and mother have lost a dear member of their family. But the City of Paris and Lamar County gained so much from the life of Tommy Wells. We celebrate his life and are grateful for his time with us.

PARNICK JENNINGS

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, sooner or later, all of us have to deal with the death of a loved one. Often, during that difficult time, the devotion, counsel, and wisdom of another person can make a bad experience a little easier to bear.

Parnick Jennings of Rome, GA, is one such person. For the past 50 years, he has operated Jennings Funeral Home in Cartersville, GA. In the process, he has consoled thousands of grieving friends, spouses, relatives, and children as they work through the most difficult moments of their lives.

The involvement by Parnick Jennings in our society and his community, however, have not ended at the doors of his business. After graduating from the University of Tennessee, he served with the U.S. military during the Korean war. Since then, he has been involved in many civic groups such as the Rome Kiwanis Club, where he is a charter member, and the Floyd County Baptist Association, where he served as a Brotherhood Director.

Mr. Jennings has also served his community on the Shorter College Board of Trustees, and the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board of Trustees. In all that he has done, he has given freely of his time and energy to make northwest Georgia a better in which place to live and work.

I join a grateful community in offering a sincere thanks for a lifetime of devotion to others exemplified by Parnick Jennings.

RECOGNITION OF DONNA
GALBRAITH AND GERRY SCHULTZ

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, over the last ten years, a tradition has been established in the Port Huron Community. This December will mark the tenth anniversary of the Nutcracker Ballet Theater's production of the timeless Christmas classic "The Nutcracker". Friends and fans of the production are gathering tonight to honor the heart of the theater company—Donna Galbraith and Gerry Schultz.

These two individuals have given tirelessly to the community. It is through their vision and commitment, that the Nutcracker Ballet has become the can't miss event of the holiday season in Port Huron.

Donna and Gerry have made the Nutcracker a part of their lives, and used it to touch the lives of so many others. Without their leadership and direction, the production simply would not be possible. They have brought together dancers from across the region, many of whom have moved on to participate in nationally recognized dance troupes. Donna and Gerry have taken a personal role in the development of thousands of young people in our community. Through rehearsals, training, and character building, they have made their presence felt beyond the stage and into the day to day lives of so many children and families.

The Blue Water Area is a better place because of the leadership and dedication of Donna Galbraith and Gerry Schultz. Every town in America needs a Donna and Gerry of its own to remind them of the wonderful joy that the work of two individuals can bring to an entire region.

I ask you all to join me today in recognizing the dedication of Donna Galbraith and Gerry Schultz as they bring the true spirit of the holidays to Port Huron once again.

THE SMALL BUSINESS FRANCHISE
ACT OF 1999

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Small Business Franchise Act of 1999.

In the closing days of the 105th Congress, Congressman CONYERS and I introduced similar legislation aimed at leveling the playing field in the business relationship between corporations that sell franchises and the small businessmen and women who invest in them. Franchise businesses represent a large and growing segment of our nation's retail and service businesses and are rapidly replacing more traditional forms of small business ownership in our economy. As a result, franchise owners have become the heart and soul of America's economic engine and the backbone of local commerce.

The franchisor/franchisee relationship is fundamentally an economic one where the objective of each party is to make money. Capitalism at its best one would think. Unfortu-

nately, that is where the mutuality ends. In the context of a means to an end, the interests of the franchisee and franchisor are not always the same. For instance, because the parent corporations collect royalties on sales, not profits, it is in the economic interest of the corporate franchisor to open more outlets, even if it is at the expense of an existing franchisee. It is exactly this type of activity that has brought us here today.

As a conservative Republican who supports smaller government and less regulation, many people have asked why I support franchise legislation. First of all, this legislation is not about bigger government and more regulation—it is about protecting freedom. The freedom for small business entrepreneurs to contract fairly, honestly, and without fear of retribution. Second, the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to regulate interstate commerce which Congress has already done for some franchisees by enacting the Petroleum Marketers Act and the Automobile Dealers Day in Court Act. I believe the time has come to apply these same standards to all franchise business relationships.

One of the key provisions of this legislation applies the Duty of Good Faith and Fair Dealing to the franchise relationship. One would think that this obligation is inherent in all contractual relationships, however, because there has been inconsistency in judicial interpretation, clarification is needed. The Duty of Good Faith provision requires both the franchisor and the franchisee to act in good faith in its performance and enforcement of the contract. A Duty of Good Faith obligates each party to do nothing that would have the effect of destroying or injuring the right of the other party to obtain and receive the expected fruits of the contract. If the franchisees are willing to apply this provision to themselves, why are the franchisors unwilling to do the same?

There is also great concern among franchisees about monopolistic behavior among franchisors with respect to sourcing requirements. Many franchise contracts require franchisees to purchase equipment, fixture, supplies, goods and services directly from the franchisor or its subsidiary, thus eliminating competition from the system and driving up costs for the franchisees and ultimately the consumer. Under this legislation, competition would be injected into the procurement process, ultimately lowering costs for everyone. Along these same lines, franchisors would also be required to disclose any rebates, commissions, payments or other benefits resulting from the mandated sourcing requirement imposed on the franchisees. These kinds of "kickback" have been illegal in other industries for years, and the time has come to shine the light of day on these long-standing franchisor abuses.

During the past 20 years, there has been tremendous change in the franchising industry, and as a result, I believe the time has come for Congress to examine this issue and level the playing field for small business franchisees across our great nation. The legislation that I introduce today, along with my distinguished colleague from Michigan, Congressman JOHN CONYERS, addresses the fundamental and necessary safeguards that this industry so desperately needs. This legislation, like the Automobile Dealers Day in Court Act and the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act, rights the imbalance that has existed for too long in the franchisor/franchisee relationship.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, November 8, I was inadvertently detained and unable to vote on the following measures:

Rollcall No. 574, recognizing the generous contribution made by each living person who has donated a kidney to save a life;

Rollcall No. 575, amending the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to reauthorize funding for the Office of Government Ethics; and

Rollcall No. 576, recognizing and honoring Payne Steward and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death and to the families of those who died with him.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall Nos. 574, 575, and 576.

HONORING AGNES FUSS

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Agnes Fuss for her years of service to her country and her community. "Miss Agnes" is the person in the Upper Cumberland area of my district call when they need help.

Perhaps because she is a federal retiree, she is especially good at providing assistance to those confused by the sometimes complicated workings of government. She has been described as a favorite of seniors and a lifesaver. Agnes would simply tell you her reward is the satisfaction she derives from helping people solve problems.

Agnes lives in Jackson County with her husband, Floyd. Born in St. Johns, Newfoundland, Mary Agnes Myers was educated at a local parochial school and commercial college. In May 1955, she married Floyd Fuss, a U.S. Air Force serviceman, while he was in St. Johns as part of his military service. Two years later, she immigrated to the United States. In March 1959, Agnes was naturalized in the Eastern District Court in Philadelphia.

Agnes attended Kennesaw College in Georgia. In 1966, she was hired as a clerk in the Overseas Employee Office at Dobbins Air Force Base in Marietta, GA. She was later promoted to Chief of the Classification Division. Agnes retired in 1993, after 27 years of service.

Agnes and Floyd have four children and seven grandchildren, on whom she likes to brag. She is very family-oriented and, after 44 years of marriage, always has kind, complimentary words to say about Floyd.

For someone who has been so giving, I would like to take the opportunity to personally thank Miss Agnes for the contributions she has made to her country and to the people of the Sixth District. In short, although she may feel uncomfortable with all this praise, I just wanted to make a Fuss about Agnes.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WEBER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the dedication and accomplishments of Mr. George Weber. I would like to honor this individual who has managed to balance his time and energy between his job teaching music, his role as a wilderness leader and a career as a musician.

Mr. Weber has been teaching at the Colorado Rocky Mountain School since 1996 and before that he taught at the September School in Boulder, Colorado. Aside from his involvement and dedication to the students in the classroom, Mr. Weber also conducts extended trips into the wilderness of three to ten days.

In addition to his demanding life with the Colorado Rocky Mountain School, he is also a veteran of the bluegrass music community. From his experience in the past with "the Medicine Bow Quartet," "The George Weber Band," and "Hot Rize" to his current work with the group "Live Five," he has been offering his skills, passion and talent to his fans and Colorado in general.

It is my pleasure to congratulate Mr. George Weber on his success and to thank him for his dedication as well as his willingness and ability to entertain and educate Colorado.

HONORING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNITY OF SLEEPY HOLLOW WOODS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a neighborhood community that was founded in my district 40 years ago this Thanksgiving weekend. Sleepy Hollow Woods, home to the second oldest tree in the state of Virginia, at nearly 400 years of age, has played a significant role in the Falls Church community throughout the years. It has been a neighborhood where families can raise their children and their children can in turn raise their children.

On Thanksgiving Day of 1958, the first family moved into the new neighborhood located off Columbia Pike, just across from Mason District Part. One year later, in 1959, the community of Sleepy Hollow Woods was established. In the post-World War II era, the first families were mostly young Pentagon and Capitol Hill types who were looking to start families of their own. Sleepy Hollow Woods with its affordable housing and convenient proximity to Washington, D.C., made this an ideal community for young families.

Sleepy Hollow Woods, with its winding streets, shady trees and spacious private yards has received accolades in a national magazine when the neighborhood first opened. People traveled from all around the nation not only to view the community but also to reside in one of the new model homes. As with all new communities inhabited by young professionals, there has always been a feeling of hustle and bustle in Sleepy Hollow Woods.

Waking up early on Saturday mornings to the sound and smell of fresh grass being cut; the laughter of children playing in the yard; and the sounds of a kick-ball game in the cul-de-sac. Not much has changed since 1959. The trees are a little larger and new faces have blossomed, but the community closeness and pride has never left the neighborhood.

Currently, Sleepy Hollow Woods has 378 homes and almost fifty nationalities are represented. Everyone is community conscious and there is a high number of volunteers for neighborhood projects and neighbor support. To demonstrate how close-knit the community is, the residents of Sleepy Hollow Woods are holding a series of celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the neighborhood. All 43 original homeowners have been invited of which 39 will be in attendance.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to ask my colleagues join me today in commending Sleepy Hollow Woods for its rich history and dedication to their neighborhood and community. I also would like to wish Sleepy Hollow Woods a warm congratulations on their 40th anniversary and for being a community whose vision and character reflect the best of America.

VETERANS CEREMONY AT JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL HONORING GOLD STAR MOTHERS OF VIETNAM VETERANS

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a special event taking place in my congressional district this week. El Paso's Jefferson High School is commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the school. As part of this week long commemoration, the Jefferson High School Ex-Student's Association is honoring today, Jefferson High School veterans and their families. Specifically, they are taking special notice of the service and sacrifice of twelve Jefferson High School graduates from the class of 1967. These twelve individuals represent the largest number of students from one high school to have graduated in the same year who died in the Vietnam War. These young people were in the prime of their lives, and whose contribution to the world can never be fully measured. Who knows what lives these individuals would have led, contributions they could have made, or accomplishments they could have attained? However, their service to this country in the name of freedom, serves as an inspiration for their classmates, fellow El Pasoans, and citizens across this nation.

The mothers of these veterans are El Paso Gold Star Mothers. They follow a long tradition, going back seventy years to the founding of the American Gold Star Mothers. The Gold Star Mothers got their name from the practice of mothers of veterans displaying a gold star in their homes, as a symbol of their children who died fighting. Congress officially recognized this organization in 1929, and the members of this organization provide service to veterans, their families and communities. They contribute to developing and keeping alive the spirit of world service, assist veterans and

their dependents in presenting claims to the Veterans' Administration, perpetuate the memory of those who died during war, teach lessons of patriotism and love of country, and inspire respect for the flag in the youth of America.

The Gold Star Mothers of El Paso remind us of the never-ending bond between families. They remind us of the sacrifice that families of veterans make as they endure the fears and concerns of having loved ones overseas, and the loss from loved ones who never return.

As Veterans Day memorials take place this week throughout the nation, the Jefferson High School commemoration is a special event honoring the incredible sacrifice and service of one community. The twelve Vietnam Veteran classmates of 1967, are part of a larger number of Jefferson High School veterans who served and risked their lives for American values and ideals. These men and women reflect an El Paso community which maintains a long history of distinguished military service with the presence of Fort Bliss. Our community of veterans includes those from World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf and other conflicts where American troops have stood against totalitarianism and threats to our national security.

The Jefferson High School ceremony also reminds us of our young men and women who are currently deployed around the world. These fine soldiers are our nation's first line of defense and they protect our interests and allies whether they are in Bosnia, the Middle East, Korea, or Europe. The incredible freedom we enjoy in these times of prosperity is a direct consequence of the service of these brave men and women and the veterans who preceded them throughout this century. We should be grateful for their commitment and dedication and never take for granted the high price they and their families pay to defend our liberty.

On this the fiftieth anniversary of Jefferson High School, let us remember the duty, honor, and sacrifice made by the graduates of this school, by their families, and the community that supports and honors them.

Veterans Day asks all Americans to take stock in this nation's incredible opportunities and freedoms, and urges us to always remember our courageous veterans.

God bless these veterans and their families.

CONGRATULATING ERIC LEWIS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Eric Lewis from Camden, New Jersey on winning the prestigious Thelonious Monk International Jazz Piano Competition. As a Camden native, Mr. Lewis has brought great pride both to the city of Camden and to the entire state of New Jersey, as well as to musicians all over world. In addition to his exceptional musical talents, Mr. Lewis obviously shares a commitment to his community. Mr. Lewis has pledged to donate ten percent of his winnings to his local church. This unselfishness and generosity is a testament to Mr. Lewis' character and an ex-

ample to all. I have confidence that he will use his exceptional talent to give back to his neighbors and community. Once again, hats off to Mr. Eric Lewis on this outstanding accomplishment.

PARENTS HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT TOXIC RISKS TO THEIR CHILDREN'S HEALTH

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will help protect our children from illness and disease that can result from chemical exposure to pesticides. My legislation, the School Environment Protection (SEPA) Act, addresses the need for schools to provide protective action from the effects of pesticide use in school buildings and on school grounds.

Parents entrust their children's safety to schools and have the right to know what toxic substances their children are being exposed to. There are safe alternatives to the use of dangerous chemicals as pesticides and herbicides. This bill would encourage schools to use integrated pest management techniques that have proven to be safe and effective. In the event that potentially dangerous chemicals would have to be used, this Right to Know Act will require our schools to inform parents of any risk to which their children would be exposed. My proposal will take simple steps to ensure children's safety in the place where they spend most of their time, school.

When it comes to pesticide exposure, children are one of the least protected groups. Due to their small size, children take in more pesticides relative to their body weight than adults and are also less likely to detoxify toxic chemicals through their still developing organ systems.

The National Academy of Sciences Report, Pesticides in the Diets of Infants and Children, found that the current EPA generally lacks data on children's susceptibility to pesticide exposure that would allow them to provide adequate standards necessary to protect children. The EPA is beginning the process to review pesticides, however, this could take them months or even years. Meanwhile, schools are frequently using pesticides that have the potential to harm our children's physical and mental development. Maryland schools reported 94% of their school districts surveyed used pesticides that have been linked to cancer. Similar results were yielded in California with 93% of its school districts surveyed using pesticides known for causing cancer. This usage can be a serious detriment to our children's health. We do not have time to wait for the EPA's results. According to the National Cancer Institute, childhood cancer has increased over 1 percent a year. Too many of our children's health and lives are at risk now and in the future.

Studies have shown that children living in households where pesticides are used suffered elevated rates of soft tissue sarcoma, leukemia and brain cancer. A study done by Childhood Leukemia and Parents' Occupational and Home Exposures found that in homes where pesticides were used a 3.8-fold

higher risk of childhood leukemia was likely and when pesticides were used in the garden a 6.5-fold higher risk was reported.

Some states have taken action to combat this ever-growing problem, however state protection is uneven and children in 20 states have no protection at all from these potentially deadly chemicals.

My SEPA legislation will require the use of the safest pesticides in and around our schools. All pesticides that have been determined to cause cancer, mutations, neurological and immune system effects and other serious toxic effects will be excluded from use in schools. Schools may use conventional pesticides if less toxic substances cannot control or prevent a pest as long as the school community is given at least 24 hours notice of application.

Several national and regional groups have already come out in support of my bill. This includes the National Education Association, Children's Health Environment Coalition, Citizens for a Better Environment, New Jersey Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides and the New Jersey Environmental Federation.

SEPA will force our nation to better protect all our children from unnecessary chemical effects and assist our youth in living healthier, longer lives. I urge all my colleagues to join in this "Right to Know" effort by supporting the School Environmental Protection Act.

RELIEF FOR AKAL SECURITY

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce a bill that would allow a business, Akal Security, located in Santa Cruz, New Mexico, to receive payment for services it performed for the United States Government almost a decade ago.

In the Spring of 1991, Akal Security performed guard services as emergency work during the Desert Storm situation. Specifically, security services were performed at a record storage site located in St. Louis, Missouri. The storage site was leased to the Army Corps of Engineers and was further leased to the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN). The services were orally ordered by the United States Corps of Engineers for the month of March, 1991.

On April 3, 1991, Akal submitted its invoice for \$10,208.74 for services performed. After multiple requests, the Department of the Army has still not paid the bill owed. To date, there has never been any question that the services were in fact ordered by the COE and rendered by Akal Security.

In December, 1992, the Deputy General Counsel of the Department of the Army notified Akal Security that the guard services could not be procured because it could cause a violation of 10 U.S.C. Sec 2465. This section provides that the "Department of Defense may not be obligated—for the purpose of entering into a contract for the performance of—security-guard functions at any military installation or facility." The only recommendation of the Deputy General Counsel was that Akal could seek private relief legislation.

Mr. Speaker, correspondence from a Colonel Greiling in 1995 indicates that the Army

Reserve Personnel Center had information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation that ARPERCEN records storage sites could possibly be a target for terrorist activity. In consideration of the information from the FBI and the subsequent oral request made by the Corps of Engineers, Akal Security acted responsibly and deserves compensation for the services performed during a time of heighten national security.

After researching this issue and being in contact with the Department of Defense, I have come to the conclusion that an Act of Congress is needed to pay for these services that were incurred. This bill only concerns the invoice amount of 1991 and does not concern interest on the principle since then.

The introduction of this bill today is the continuance of an effort that was begun in earlier years. This bill is identical to a bill that was introduced in the last Congress by my predecessor, Congressman Bill Redmond.

Thank you Mr. Speaker for your consideration of this matter and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER NIETCH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Christopher Nietch for his excellence in coastal and marine study. Through dedication and hard work, Mr. Nietch has found unique methods and helped create new equipment to aid in the study of coastal marshland research.

Mr. Nietch's research focuses on the nutrient and carbon biogeochemistry of marshes. He is aiding resource managers in determining the effects of land use and is exploring possibilities of unorthodox methods which hones the maximum possibility regarding the usage of coastal wetlands. His work is on the edge, not only exploring, but pushing coastal marshland science to maximize the usage of marshlands.

Using different methods, Mr. Nietch aided in the creation of new equipment that makes the measurements necessary to study some 15 different marsh sites within four separate estuaries in South Carolina not only economical, but also practical and accurate. His findings have been circulated widely among his peers and colleagues within the coastal stewardship, which in effect allows other researchers, coastal resource managers, and policy makers to easily access his findings.

Mr. Nietch's work is a benchmark for future studies that would measure how much potential and access coastal wetland marshes have to offer society. His work has contributed to both the overall public awareness of how sensitive and valuable the coastal wetland marshes are and the necessity to further research and study the long-term management of these priceless resources.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me and my fellow South Carolinians as we pay tribute to Christopher Nietch for his diligent work and hours of effort in researching coastal wetland marshes. He is a role model, and I wish him continued success in his new ventures.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BERTRAM BRINGHURST ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to my constituent, the distinguished Mr. Bertram Bringhurst. Today, Mr. Bringhurst achieves two major milestones: the celebration of his 100th birthday and the award of France's highest honor, the Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Bringhurst was among the many bright, energetic young men who answered our nation's call to arms during World War One. At the tender age of 17 he struggled to survive the fierce battles at Chateau-Thierry and Argonne Forest as well as poison gas attacks. Upon returning from France, Mr. Bringhurst set about living his life, starting and raising a family and being an honorable member of his community. According to his family, he spoke little of his time in France. However, the memories that he did share, the memories of German soldiers who died clutching photos of their children, clearly demonstrate his compassion for all mankind.

Today, Mr. Bringhurst will celebrate his 100th birthday at the Castle Point Veterans Hospital in Beacon, New York, surrounded by his family and friends. Mr. Bringhurst will also have a special guest at his birthday party—the French Consul will be on hand to present him with the French Legion of Honor in honor of his service in France in World War One. This is a fitting tribute to a great man.

Mr. Speaker, I feel a debt of gratitude to Bertram Bringhurst for the role he has played in our nation's history. As a veteran, I take great pride in being associated with a man of his caliber. As an American, I am proud that Mr. Bringhurst will get the accolades he deserves for his service in France.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 900, GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following for printing in the RECORD:

Unitary thrift holding companies—Section 401 closes the unitary thrift holding company loophole that permits commercial firms to acquire thrifts. This section contains a grandfather provision that permits a company that was a savings and loan holding company on May 4, 1999, or had an application on file as of that date, to acquire and continue to control a thrift and engage in commercial activities. It should be recognized that this exception to the general prohibitions in section 401 on commercial firms owning thrifts applies only to companies that owned or controlled thrifts as of that date (or pursuant to an application pending as of that date) and not to any subsequent acquirer of a grandfathered unitary thrift holding company.

The intention of the conferees on this matter is very clear from the plain language of

section 401. First, section 401 provides that no company may acquire a thrift after May 4, 1999, unless the company is engaged only in financial activities. Second, a company that does acquire a thrift after May 4, 1999 may not engage in commercial activities. As such, a grandfathered unitary thrift holding company could not be acquired by another commercial firm or financial firm and retain its commercial activities. A financial firm could not acquire a grandfathered unitary thrift holding company engaged in commercial activities unless such activities are divested because the acquiring financial firm would then be engaged in commercial activities directly and indirectly in violation of section 401.

Insurance company portfolio investments—New section 4(k)(4)(I) of the Bank Holding Company Act permits insurance company subsidiaries of financial holding companies to acquire equity interests in nonfinancial companies ("portfolio companies"). Such acquisitions, however, must represent an investment made in the ordinary course of the insurance company's business and must be made in accordance with relevant state insurance law. The Act also prohibits a financial holding company from routinely managing or operating a portfolio company held pursuant to this section, except as necessary to obtain a reasonable return of the investment. It has been suggested that this would permit officer overlaps between the financial holding company and the portfolio company held under the authority granted by this section. This is not the case. The restriction in fact was intended to prohibit financial holding companies from becoming involved in the day-to-day operations or management of a portfolio company, except in unusual circumstances, and thereby maintain the Act's general prohibition on the mixing of banking and commerce. Since the officers of a company are involved in the day-to-day management of the company's affairs, officer interlock between a financial holding company and a portfolio company would, in most circumstances, involve the holding company in the routine management and operation of the portfolio company. Director interlocks, on the other hand, would properly allow a financial holding company to monitor its investment as long as the director was not involved in the day-to-day management of the portfolio company.

CT-43A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SETTLEMENT ACT

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, it has been three and a half years since my constituent, Adam Darling, died. He died on the same airplane that carried the late Secretary of Commerce, Ron Brown. Together, they and 33 others perished on the side of a cold, dark mountain outside of Tuzla, Croatia.

Since that fateful day, the families of the victims of that crash have sought redress with the government, first through the Air Force, then through the Department of Commerce, and now with Congress. It is for that reason that today I and more than 30 bipartisan members of this body, introduce this bill. We introduce this bill in the name of justice and in the name of every person who died in this crash. And for me, I introduce this bill in the memory

of Adam Darling and all the energy and hope and spirit that emanated from his young, idealistic heart.

Mr. Speaker, when TWA 800 went down, and more recently Egypt Air 990, the families of the victims on those planes are met with helping hands and offers of assistance. They are met with intensive investigations as to causes and apologies for events gone wrong. If the families are unsatisfied, they have recourse to means (namely the court system) to alleviate their loss.

This was not true for everyone on the Ron Brown trip. Because this trip was government sponsored and occurred on a government aircraft, and because the crash happened on foreign soil, the victims on that plane were caught in a tremendous catch-22 that prevented their grieving families from seeking restitution for their loss. After extended negotiations, families of private citizens were awarded settlements from the Air Force.

Families of deceased federal employees were not.

Federal employees' survivors are not entitled to seek such restitution because the law provides only for those benefits within the scope of the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA). Even under situations where there may be clear cause, these persons are barred from the court system to argue their case.

The victims of TWA 800 could go to TWA or the Boeing Company for redress. The victims of Egypt Air 990 could go Egypt Air or the Boeing Company for restitution. The victims of CT43-A have only their government to turn to, and their government has turned them down.

This rejection is hurtful not because the law is so strict in its treatment of the victims. The rejection is hurtful because the post-crash investigation found deliberate violation in the chain of command that allowed the airplane to fly the day of the crash; numerous safety deficiencies on the airplane; and overt aircrew error. When this much goes wrong, and when the wrongs are items that should never have happened had normal precautions been in place and standard operating procedures been followed, then there is every reason to ask for redress.

The legislation being introduced today will provide \$2 million to each family of the victims on the Ron Brown plane who were federal employees. This will provide some measure of confidence to the families that yes, the government that employed the victims cared about them, in their lives and in their deaths. I ask all of you to join with me today in making these families who lost so much know that the circumstances of their loved ones' deaths will be met with justice.

SUPPORT SATELLITE REFORM LEGISLATION

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3261, the "Communications Satellite Competition and Privatization Act of 1999." I want to commend Chairman BLILEY for his commitment to this important legislation and for his efforts in working with Congress-

man TAUZIN and Congressman MARKEY. Together, they have produced an excellent, bipartisan bill that is designed to bring the benefits of competition to consumers of satellite communications. This bill will reform the 1962 Act—a law that is woefully outdated and in need of a complete overhaul.

Today, we still rely on a foreign government-controlled treaty organization—INTELSAT—to provide the bulk of international satellite services to and from the United States. This structure was designed in the 1960's when it was believed that only governments and monopolies could finance and operate satellites. So much has changed since those early days. Today, the United States leads the world in satellite manufacturing and technology. Yet, we still cling to the 1960's governmental model that stifles competition, trade, and ingenuity—all to the detriment of consumers.

H.R. 3261 will end the last remaining telecom monopoly in the United States and provide incentives to encourage INTELSAT, and its sister organization, INMARSAT, to privatize in a procompetitive manner. The bill uses access to the U.S. market to encourage INTELSAT and INMARSAT to so privatize. If they refuse, they will still have access to the U.S. market for the services they were originally created to provide—such as public telephone and maritime services—but they will not be permitted to compete with private commercial providers of new services such as direct-to-home TV and high-speed Internet. To gain admission to the U.S. market for these new competitive services, they will first have to shed their governmental privileges and immunities and become truly competitive and private.

COMSAT will also be normalized by this legislation. When Congress created COMSAT 37 years ago, it granted COMSAT a monopoly over access to the INTELSAT, and later, the INMARSAT satellites. COMSAT has been the only U.S. company permitted by law to directly use these valuable satellites. Any other U.S. company that wanted or needed access to these satellites, like AT&T, MCI, the networks, had first to go to COMSAT. It has enjoyed the exclusive U.S. franchise.

COMSAT is not only the monopoly reseller of INTELSAT services in the U.S., but under the law no other company or individual is permitted to invest in INTELSAT. This has been a very lucrative benefit as INTELSAT pays a guaranteed rate of return to its investors of about 18 percent annually. We should all be so lucky with our investments. The time is long overdue for Congress to end this—we must end COMSAT's monopoly over access to and investment in INTELSAT. Congress shouldn't be dictating who can invest in INTELSAT. The U.S. would not be alone if we finally end this as over 90 other countries permit direct access of some kind, and 29 of those permit multiple investors.

COMSAT also has much to gain from this legislation. In exchange for the monopoly benefits granted to COMSAT under the 1962 act, Congress imposed some restrictions as well. For example, no one could own more than 49 percent of COMSAT. This legislation will free COMSAT of these restrictions.

This bill will permit users of satellite services to go directly to INTELSAT to purchase satellite capacity. The FCC has determined that this will result in cost savings of up to 71 per-

cent. A 1998 study documented that reform legislation would save U.S. consumers \$29 billion over 10 years. Worldwide savings would reach \$6.9 billion.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3261. It brings the full benefits of competition to consumers and it will permit COMSAT to move ahead in this rapidly changing world of telecommunications.

CABIN USER FEE FAIRNESS ACT OF 1999

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 1999 with my colleagues, Senator CRAIG and Senator THOMAS. The legislation will establish a new appraisal process to determine a fair fee for Forest Service cabins. Under the formula established by the bill, appraisals would be based on the raw value of the land, adjusted for structures and services provided by the Forest Service.

The Cabin User Fee Fairness Act will address two major concerns with the current appraisal process. First, the appraisal methodology currently used by the Forest Service is not arriving at the appropriate value of the use of a lot by a cabin owner. Federal property differs from private land in that the owners do not maintain the same rights and privileges to their property as those held by private landowners. For example, permit holders cannot make modifications to the land or their cabin without the approval of the Forest Service, they cannot reside in their cabin on a year round basis and they cannot deny others access to the land on which the cabin is built. These factors should be taken into consideration in the appraisal process.

A second major concern with the current process is how the traditional objectives of the Forest Service are changing under the new appraisal process. Recreational residences have been dominated by families. Some of these families are older, some young and some span generations, but the existence of families, many from relatively modest economic backgrounds, enhances the mission of the Forest Service to provide for the public at large. A dramatic and rapid fee increase diminishes the family atmosphere of the areas. Public lands exist for the enjoyment of a broad spectrum of Americans and dramatic fee increases hurt this objective.

In each of the last two years, Congress enacted stop-gap measures through the Appropriations Committee, on which I serve, to gradually increase the fee rates while a long-term solution could be developed. The legislation I introduce today will provide for such a permanent solution to the problem.

The passage of well thought-out legislation today, with the support and understanding of all parties, will avoid costly and adverse conflicts down the line. I urge my colleagues to support the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act.

OPEN LETTER IN HONOR OF OUR
NATION'S VETERANS**HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on Veterans Day, America honors those men and women who have served to keep this nation free and bring the world peace. Not only have these generations of veterans waged war and destroyed totalitarian threats, but they have engaged in the peacekeeping missions that strengthen democracy worldwide.

As I pay tribute to these worthy citizens tomorrow, Veterans Day, I am deeply troubled by the irresponsible across-the-board 1 percent cut in discretionary spending recently proposed by the House Republican leadership. A 1 percent cut from the total FY2000 Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) appropriation would reduce available funding for veterans programs, including veterans health care services. The adverse impact this reduction would have on the health and lives of our nation's veterans is significant.

For the past three years, the VA has endured straight-line funding which was left the agency struggling to meet the increasing costs of medical care for the growing number of enrolled veterans it treats. As such, veterans and veterans service organizations called on Congress to appropriate up to \$3 billion more in health care funding than the Administration's original budget and have denounced these Republican cuts. I, along with my Democratic Colleagues, have strongly supported proposals throughout the year that would have actually added from \$2 to \$3 billion to the President's initial proposal for veterans' medical care. On October 20, the President signed into law a \$1.7 billion increase.

Now, the Republican leadership claims that their 1 percent reduction in funding would have no effect on health care to veterans because the VA could save millions by eliminating overhead in capital assets and other "government waste." What the Republican leadership fails to acknowledge are the tremendous changes the VA has already made, such as closing thousands of beds, eliminating thousands of staff positions, and strengthening auditing systems. Moreover, whether savings of this magnitude could be realized in the immediate future without significantly uprooting current VA programs is highly questionable. Even without cuts, currently approved funding is less than required to fulfill our nation's duty to adequately care for veterans.

I believe that providing a \$1.7 billion increase for veterans health care and then turning around a few weeks later and taking dollars away is Republican budget gimmickry. The bottom line is clear. Our nation's veterans have sacrificed life and limb in protection of our constitutional rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." I submit to my Republican colleagues in Congress that, in turn, our veterans deserve our commitment to fund veterans programs and services to ensure that they are themselves able to enjoy these same rights.

THE ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRA-
TORY SPECIES CONSERVATION
ACT**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Conservation Act. I believe this bill represents a good first step to "Right-Size" the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fleet. Senator BREAUX is expected to also introduce a similar measure in the Senate today or later this week.

Specifically, my bill would: (1) Establish three time-area closures for highly migratory species—one permanent area in the south Atlantic and two time-area closures in the Gulf of Mexico; (2) establish and authorize funding for two buyout programs for approximately 75 eligible vessels; (3) Establish a highly migratory species bycatch reduction research program within the Southeast Fisheries Service Center of the National Marine Fisheries Service to identify and test fishing gear configurations and uses to determine the most effective way to reduce billfish bycatch mortality in pelagic fisheries; and (4) attempt to address fishery related concerns in the area known as the mid Atlantic bight.

The proposed closures represent historic "Hot spots" for bycatch of undersized swordfish and billfish by catch based on available science from the National Marine Fisheries Service. These closed areas would help to rebuild and protect swordfish populations as well as other highly migratory species and prohibit pelagic longline fishing during these closed periods.

The bill includes a compensation package that authorizes specific congressionally appropriated funds that will be combined with a direct loan to be repaid by both commercial and recreational fishermen.

Mr. Speaker, this has been a long and difficult road to get this bill ready for introduction.

What started as an introductory meeting just before the August recess with representatives of the pelagic longline industry and several recreational fishing organizations gradually turned into hundreds of telephone calls the next several months. Many conversations with recreational and commercial fisherman and their organizational representatives from all over the country took place which lead to concepts—then proposed legislative language—and finally a bill for introduction today.

I would like to thank members of the Blue Water Fishermen's Association located in my district for their leadership on this initiative, the Billfish Foundation, the Coastal Conservation Association, the American Sportsfishing Association and many other recreational fishermen in my district, in the State of New Jersey and throughout the country who have worked with me to develop this bill.

While not all of these groups are entirely happy with this bill, we hope we can continue to dialog and continue to work together. I would also like to thank the National Marine Fisheries Service for starting this process by establishing a limited entry program for the pelagic longline fishery in the highly migratory species fishery management plan.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that this bill is not perfect. I realize that there is much that remains

unresolved, particularly in the waters of the mid Atlantic. I look forward to productive and spirited hearings over the coming months that will take place before the subcommittee in Washington, New Jersey, and perhaps Florida as well.

I believe it is very important that all interested fishermen and their supportive organizations realize this is the beginning of a process, and that much lies ahead.

In the end, I am confident that the final bill will include conservation measures designed to protect these important and impressive migratory marine species, will compensate the fishermen who decide to leave the fishery, will help to maintain a viable U.S. pelagic longline fishery for the future, and will send a strong message to our fellow fishing nations that greater conservation measures need to be enacted to protect and rebuild swordfish populations and reduce unnecessary billfish bycatch.

H.R. , ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES
CONSERVATION ACT OF 1999

CONSERVATION BENEFITS

(1) Highly Migratory Species Conservation Zones: The Act creates one permanent closure and two time-area closures:

Pelagic Longline fishing prohibited within zones during closed time period/season.

The three zones represent "hot spots" for bycatch of undersized swordfish & billfish based on available science from the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Atlantic swordfish conservation zone

Extends from the North Carolina/South Carolina border south through to Key West, Florida, to reduce high mortality rates of juvenile swordfish and high rates of billfish bycatch.

Covers 80,000 square nautical miles.

Closed indefinitely year-around to pelagic longline vessels but not recreation or charter vessels.

Gulf of Mexico swordfish conservation zone

Extends from North Eastern Gulf of Mexico/DeSoto Canyon region (Mobile, AL to Panama City, FL), to help build swordfish stocks.

Covers 5,400 square nautical miles.

Time-area closure from January 1 through Memorial Day each year indefinitely to pelagic longline vessels but not recreation or charter vessels.

Gulf of Mexico billfish conservation zone

Extends from the Gulf of Mexico from the U.S./Mexico border to Cape San Blas, Florida, out to the 500 fathom line, to reduce billfish bycatch.

Covers 82,000 square nautical miles.

Time-area closure from Memorial Day to Labor Day each year for four years from date of enactment to pelagic longline vessels but not to recreation or charter vessels.

(2) Establishes the Highly Migratory Species Bycatch Reduction Research Program: The Act establishes within the Southeast Fisheries Service Center (SFSC), NMFS, a three year Pelagic Longline Billfish Bycatch and Mortality Reduction Research Program to identify and test a variety of pelagic longline fishing gear configurations and uses to determine which configurations and uses are the most effective in reducing billfish bycatch mortality in pelagic longline fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico and throughout the exclusive economic zone, specifically the Mid Atlantic Bight. In addition, an observer program for the Mid Atlantic Bight will be established and required for vessels operating during the period of June through September to monitor any net increase impacting billfish bycatch and bycatch mortality as well

as any substantial net increase in the number of vessels or effort from the remaining pelagic longline vessels.

The Secretary shall submit a report to Congress three years following the time-area closures in the Gulf of Mexico evaluating the conservation effectiveness of the closures.

Within one year of enactment, all U.S. pelagic longline vessel covered under the HMS FMP shall be required to install Vessel Monitoring System equipment.

(3) Establishes Restrictions on Pelagic Longline Vessels in Mid Atlantic Bight: Permitted pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Mid Atlantic Bight from June through August shall not (1) increase their total effort by more than ten percent based on their total effort in the Mid Atlantic Bight from 1992 to 1997, and (2) increase days at sea in the Mid Atlantic Bight by more than ten percent based on average days at sea from 1992 through 1997.

(4) Pelagic Longline Vessel Permit Holder Compensation Program: The Act establishes voluntary pelagic longline vessel permit holder compensation program for 68 eligible vessels that fished at least 35% of their time in the Atlantic Swordfish Conservation Zone. Upon accepting the buyout, the permit holder surrenders all commercial fishing permits and licenses that apply to the eligible vessels, including any permits or licenses issued by the Federal Government or a State government or political subdivision. The bill authorizes \$15 million to be covered by appropriations as the Federal share and \$10 million for the direct loan program to be paid back by a 50-50 split between the commercial and recreational fishing sectors. The compensation will be a combination of a flat dollar amount plus the value of the highest landings in any one year between 1992 and 1998, defines landings, and requires documentation of landings value.

The Act also establishes a second voluntary buyout program called the Mid Atlantic Buyout Program. Permitted pelagic longline vessels that have landings of at least 40 percent in the Mid Atlantic Bight from the period of 1992 through 1997 would qualify. The compensation program shall be fair and equitable and shall be based on the compensation formula for the primary buyout program. The bill authorizes \$5 million for the buyout program.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise and have spread on the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an article on Mr. Lloyd Collier of Dyersburg, Tennessee. The article adequately describes Mr. Collier's work at the Social Security Administration, as well as his outstanding service to his community.

Over the years, Mr. Collier has been of tremendous service to our office. His vast knowledge, and his willingness to share it with our staff, has been a valuable asset to the residents of the Eighth Congressional District. Just yesterday, he was instrumental in helping a constituent, who is stricken with cancer, obtain the benefits that are rightfully his. This is just one of the thousands of examples of the

dedicated service he has aptly demonstrated during his 38 years of public service.

So, it is with appreciation for his service that I include the text of an article published in the Dyersburg State-Gazette under the headline, "He's making a difference."

[From the Dyersburg State-Gazette, Oct. 17, 1999]

At 60, most people are thinking about retirement and how big their Social Security checks might be.

Not Lloyd Collier.

He's more interested in making sure other people get all of the Social Security benefits they're entitled to receive. It's a job he's loved for more than 38 years.

Working first as a claims representative and now as the Northwest Tennessee district manager with the Social Security Administration, Collier said he's had countless opportunities to help people. One of his most memorable cases happened 33 years ago while he was a field representative in Florence, Ala.

"I'll never forget taking a survivor claim from a 13-year-old widow with one child less than 1 year of age," he said. The girl had become pregnant when she was 11, married at 12 and a widow at 13. Her 22-year-old husband, who had no life insurance, was killed in a motorcycle wreck.

"Social Security played a big part in the financial picture of that family," he said. "It's something that you don't forget. It's a rare case, but things like this happen all over the nation."

Ironically, Collier will never receive the same benefits he has helped to disburse over the years. A long-time federal employee, Collier is covered by a civil service retirement plan instead of Social Security.

Still, he's earnestly trying to help in his characteristically quiet way.

"I categorize him as being a quiet, dynamic person," friend Wendell West said. "He's not a flamboyant toastmaster-type person. (But) when you need a job to be done, he's going to do it efficiently and without a drum roll."

That description applies not only to Collier's job but also to the volunteer work he does with the Boy Scouts, the Civitan Club and his church.

Collier, who was hired by the Social Security Administration the day before his 22nd birthday, looks at his career as a wonderful birthday present.

"It's been a good opportunity, and I like working with people, trying to help them resolve problems," Collier said. "I love my job."

The career was happenstance. Collier—a man with a mechanical mind, a knack for math and a sharp attention to details—originally wanted to be a civil engineer.

Unfortunately, he couldn't afford to go to an engineering college. Instead, he pursued a bachelor's degree at his hometown college: Austin Peay State University in Clarksville, where he majored in math and minored in physics. Although his college advisor encouraged him to get a teaching certificate, Collier wasn't too excited about being a teacher. He also opted to take the civil service exam.

The Social Security Administration called him in September 1961, just a few months after he graduated.

Even with the government job, Collier couldn't escape teaching. When he served as the assistant district manager in Dyersburg (a job he held from 1972-87), he was responsible for training new and promoted employees.

"He has always gotten strong, rave reviews on his ability to teach," said Bill McClure,

deputy regional commissioner for the Social Security Administration's office in Atlanta. Collier's students reported being "very impressed with his overall knowledge of the program and his ability to communicate and effectively transfer that knowledge."

Collier also received high marks for his willingness to assist students on an individual basis, McClure said. Collier was asked to teach classes not only in Dyersburg but in other cities, as well.

It was Collier's attention to detail that helped make him a good teacher, an alert claims representative and now an outstanding district manager. "That's a lot of what makes him so successful, because so much of the (Social Security) law is detailed," McClure said.

Collier's cordial, gentle manner also has contributed to his success. McClure said Collier often shares information with fellow Social Security managers in Memphis, Jackson and Nashville and he works closely with other retirement-related agencies, such as a railroad retirement system.

"He is very professional in his approach to the public and he represents us very effectively in the community," McClure said.

Collier puts his teaching skills to work on a regular basis as a volunteer with the Boy Scouts.

"He's just as tolerant and patient of the boys as you can get." Troop 87 assistant scoutmaster Franklin Robertson said. "One of the major things is at the times you prepare meals. He assists, directs and encourages the Scouts to prepare their meals. I've never seen anything but patience."

"He works with the Scouts until they develop the skills they need."

Edgar Shults, also a leader in the local Boy Scout program agreed with Robertson. He said Collier is "real good with the boys. If he weren't, he wouldn't be in it. He's a good, easy-going person and he enjoys working with people."

While Collier still attends Troop 87's weekly meetings and joins them on camping trips, he also shares his knowledge with Scouts from all over West Tennessee.

Collier holds knot-tying classes each year during the Cub Scout day camp at Dyersburg State Community College and started the sailing program at Camp Mack Morris, a residential Scout camp near Kentucky Lake.

For one week each summer between 1989 and 1995, Collier introduced young boys to the thrills and quiet pleasures of sailing. Using his own 17-foot O'Day Sailor II, Collier taught the boys to hoist sails, to maneuver the boat and to turn the boat right-side-up if it ever turned over.

The last lesson proved quite important one summer. A crosswind caught the boat's sails and tipped it over. Collier said he and the five Scouts on board knew what they needed to do. They crawled on top of the keel and pulled. Ideally, the sailors' weight would push the keel down into the water while they pulled the mast back up. They had one small problem.

"It's just that the six of us didn't weigh enough to get the job done," Collier said.

A road crew working on the lake shore saw the struggling Scouts and called a nearby marina for help. The sailboat was towed into shallow water, where it was easier for the Scouts to right the boat.

Today, Camp Mack Morris has a fleet of six sailboats. The instructors are graduates of Collier's first sailing course.

Instead of attending Camp Mack Morris for the last four summers, Collier and his wife have traveled to Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico and participated in training programs for adult leaders.

Collier has served as a Webelos leader, a cubmaster, an assistant scoutmaster and district commissioner in the past. This year,

he's chairman of the Davy Crockett District of Boy Scouts.

Collier believes the Scouting program gives boys skills that will last a lifetime. "I think it is a very worthwhile program for boys, and it is a program we need to promote health young men become better citizens," he said.

"We teach a lot of first aid in Scouting, and I have seen young men and boys use the training they learned in Scouts to help someone at a later time in a medical emergency," he said. "I've also seen young men become involved in civil opportunities because of what they learned about in Scouting."

Robertson said he's seen young boys change their attitudes after becoming involved in Scouts and feeling Collier's influence and gentle guidance.

"He certainly provide a leadership role and is a model for the young boys," Robertson said.

Collier also takes a leadership role in the Civitan Club.

Active for the last 31 years, Collier has held every position from chairman of the local fruitcake fund-raiser to lieutenant governor of the Valley District, which stretches from the Mississippi River east to the Cumberland Gap. This year, he's the Area 9 director.

Collier has recruited 25 new members into the club. "That's like recruiting a club in itself," Wendell West said.

The club focuses on helping disadvantaged adults and children, participates in the Special Olympics and provides birthday cakes each month for those at the Developmental Skills Center. Collier said he likes being involved in those projects as well as the clubs "ideals of wanting to make this a better place to live."

He pointed to the fact that the club helped secure the funding for a greenhouse at the Developmental Skills Center 12 years ago. The greenhouse has opened new avenues for the center's clients.

"Who knows. One of these days, one of those people may be able to manage a greenhouse of his own," Collier said. "We've just got to put a spark on some tender and let it go from there."

Collier's life is distinguished by his dedication and genuine interest in other people, long-time friend and fellow church member R.H. "Red" Bond said.

"I don't know anyone I respect more highly than him," Bond said. "Anytime you need someone to step in and be a leader, he's more than ready. In the church, he has served on the leading committees. He's not just one who sits back. He's one who's willing to take a leading role."

Collier has held a number of positions at First United Methodist Church in Dyersburg—Sunday school teacher, member of the church finance committee, member of the church nominations committee and member of the pastor-parish committee.

Lay leadership, such as that demonstrated by Collier, is the lifeblood of the church, Bond said. "The church couldn't exist if it didn't have lay people who were willing to supervise the activities of the church."

Even when he's not serving in an official capacity, Collier's ready to help others. He's known for growing vegetables and sharing them with friends and acquaintances.

Collier said he started gardening in 1971 because it offered a "good release of energy" and helped him get rid of any frustrations he might have. At the time, he lived in the Belair subdivision and gardened inside a submerged pool that had been filled with dirt.

Today, Collier tends a large plot of tomatoes, lima beans, green beans, squash, okra and other vegetables on a grassy plain near

the main dam at Lakewood subdivision. His garden is commonly mistaken as a community garden, and Collier said he sometimes finds people there, picking bags full of produce. (The garden just happens to be located in the same spot where Lakewood developer Jere Kirk used to plant corn for the subdivision residents.)

The close proximity of water serves Collier well. He said he has watered the garden only once since the fourth of July. The plants produced plenty of vegetables this year, despite the fact that Dyer County received no significant rainfall for almost three months.

Collier's continuing interest in helping his neighbors and his community is remarkable in itself.

Often, people join an organization and put a lot of energy into it in the beginning. At some point, though, their enthusiasm dwindles and they stop contributing.

Collier "doesn't seem to have that attitude," West said. "Service to the community is still part of his life."

Why does Collier have such staying power? West suspects he's guided by his faith.

There's an old saying that goes: "Our life is God's gift to us and what we do with our lives is our gift to God." Perhaps, West said, Collier is living his life that way.

"He's making a difference by being actively involved in making it a better world," West said.

FAMILY BACKGROUND:

Lloyd Hadden Collier was born Sept. 6, 1939, in Clarksville. He was the older of two sons born to Lloyd Nelson Collier, a mail carrier, and his wife, Grace Hadden Collier, a registered nurse.

When it came to celebrating birthdays, early September was a big time for the Collier family. Grace Collier's birthday was on Sept. 4, and the younger son, David Collier, was born on Sept. 5, exactly 365 days after Lloyd Hadden Collier was born. If it hadn't been a leap year, the two boys would have shared birthdays on Sept. 6.

FAMILY MATTERS:

Collier met Barbara Nichols, the woman who would become his wife, while he was in college. He was president of the Methodist Student Association and she was a fellow student. Their friendship blossomed into a romance and they married two years later in August 1962.

They have a daughter, three sons, a granddaughter and two grandsons.

Their daughter, Heidi Collier Johnson, is an accountant with the University of Tennessee medical system in Memphis.

Lloyd "Hadden" Collier Jr. is employed in research and development at Dyersburg Fabrics Inc.

Latham Collier and Lawrence Collier are twins. Latham Collier works as a draftsman with Centex Forcum Lannom, and Lawrence Collier is a chemical engineer in the Dyersburg Fabrics dye lab.

EDUCATION

Collier grew up in Clarksville, where he attended Howell School and graduated in 1957 from Clarksville High School.

In 1961, Collier received a bachelor's degree from Austin Peay State University in Clarksville with a major in math and a minor in physics.

Collier had wanted to become a civil engineer, but tough times financially prevented him from attending an engineering school. He followed the advice of his college advisor, who encouraged him to get a temporary teaching certificate. However, he didn't really want to teach and never pursued a teaching career.

EMPLOYMENT

Collier's first post-college job was as a land surveyor. It rained so much that summer he

managed to complete only five full weeks of work—a fact that convinced him he couldn't depend on surveying for a livelihood.

His salvation came in September when the Social Security Administration called him about a job opening in Nashville. Collier, who had taken the civil service exam while still in college, was hired as a claims representative the day before his 22nd birthday. "I like to think this job was a birthday present many years ago," he said.

As soon as he finished the Social Security training class, the draft board ordered Collier to report for a physical. Only six of the 24 men who underwent physicals that day passed; Collier was one of them. Because of the potential he would be ordered to serve in the military, the Social Security Administration kept Collier in the Nashville office, where it would be easier to cover his absence. The Berlin Conflict ended before Collier was called into the military.

Three years later, in 1964, Collier transferred to the Knoxville office as a claims representative. He worked there for a year before being promoted to a field representative position in Florence, Ala. He traveled four days a week into the rural areas, helping people file social security claims, participating in radio shows, giving speeches and distributing public information.

He came to Dyersburg as the Social Security Administration's operations supervisor in January 1968. He was promoted to assistant manager of the Dyersburg office in October 1972 and manager in February 1987.

Because the Dyersburg office is actually a district office covering 10 counties, Collier is supervisor of offices in Dyersburg, Union City and Paris.

HOBBIES

Shortly after college, Collier bought a 12-foot Styrofoam sailboat and discovered a life-long hobby. It all started with a fascination for the physics of sailing and a desire to know how a sailboat worked. He taught himself how to sail by reading a number of books and then launching his sailboat on Old Hickory Lake near Nashville.

These days, Collier sails a 17-foot fiberglass sailboat that can accommodate up to six people. Although he's been known to launch at Lakewood subdivision, Collier usually plies the waters of Kentucky Lake.

"I like the ability to get out on the water without any type of mechanical equipment," he said, noting he enjoys the quiet form of relaxation. It allows him to meditate.

In addition to sailing, Collier said he enjoys gardening, traveling and getting involved in the community.

ACTIVITIES

A former Boy Scout himself, Collier re-entered the world of scouting when his oldest son joined the program years ago. Collier served as his son's Webelos leader, then as cubmaster, assistant scout master and eventually as a district commissioner. Last summer, he was elected chairman of the Davy Crockett District of Boy Scouts.

Collier established the sailing program at Camp Mack Morris, a Boy Scout camp near the Tennessee River in Benton County.

Collier is a graduate of the Wood Badge training program for adult scout leaders and attends the adult training sessions each summer at Philmont Scout Ranch near Cimarron, N.M.

In 1996, he received the Silver Beaver Award from the West Tennessee Area Boy Scout Council for distinguished service to youth. He also earned District Awards of Merit for his work both as a Cub Scout leader and as a Boy Scout leader. He was given the honorary title of permanent patrol leader for the Busy Beaver patrol in the Wood Badge Training program.

Collier joined the Dyersburg Civitan Club in March 1968 cause he believed it would provide an opportunity to serve the community. He ended up also serving the club as the Valley District (middle and west Tennessee) lieutenant governor this past year, as president in 1977-78 and in 1994-95, as secretary-treasurer several times and as fruitcake sales chairman in 1980. In August, he was selected as the "Lieutenant Governor of the Year," beating out 12 other potential winners in the district. In the fiscal year that started this month, Collier will serve as the Civitan Clubs' Area 9 director.

Active in First United Methodist Church, Collier serves on the church finance committee and as a Sunday school teacher and participates in the men's chorus. He formerly was a member the church's nominations committee, the pastor-parish relations committee and served as chairman of the administrative board.

In addition, Collier serves as chairman of the craft advisory committee for the office occupations division of the Tennessee Technology Center at Newbern; serves on the advisory committee for typing, shorthand and secretarial science at Dyer County High School; and is a former chairman of the local advisory board for the Tennessee Vocational Training Center in Dyersburg.

QUOTE

"If I have (a motto), it's part of the Civitan creed: 'To follow the golden rule and to make it pay dividends both material and spiritual.'"

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER BRIAN NUTT, USN

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Commander Brian Nutt, who for the past two years has served as the Deputy Director of the House Liaison Office of the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs. Commander Nutt will soon be leaving Capital Hill to attend Prospective Commanding Officer Training, and will eventually take over as the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. *Bremerton* (SSN 698) stationed in San Diego, CVA.

As the Chairman of the House Armed Services Research and Development Subcommittee, I have relied heavily upon Commander Nutt's support for some of my most important endeavors. In the last year, I have traveled on several Congressional delegations with Commander Nutt. During these trips, I worked to foster improved relations between the United States and Russia. The success of my endeavors was in no small part due to the contributions of Commander Nutt.

I am not alone in my deep respect for Commander Nutt. He has made many friends here on Capitol Hill with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle. Each and every Member of Congress who has worked with him has come away with a better understanding of how the decisions which we make in this House will affect the men and women who protect and serve our nation. Commander Nutt's skill and dedication have reflected well on him and all of our men and women in uniform.

Commander Nutt has consistently worked to remind this Congress that we must support our troops. No nation has ever been defeated because it is too strong, and we must under-

stand that one of our most important responsibilities outlined in the Constitution is the defense of the American people, wherever they might be, at home or abroad. Leaders like Commander Nutt have made our military the envy of the world.

I ask my colleagues to join me in bidding him farewell, and in wishing him continued success as he embarks on his newest journey to protect our country's national security.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a history of Commander Nutt's service to the United States:

Commissioned through Officer Candidate School in Newport, RI (Nov 82)
Completed Nuclear Power School in Orlando, FL (Jun 83)

Completed Prototype Reactor Operation Training in Idaho Falls, ID (Dec 83)

Completed Submarine Officer Basic Training in New London, CT (Mar 84)

Junior Officer Sea Tour—U.S.S. *New York City* (SSN 696), Pearl Harbor, HI (Apr 84-Feb 87)

Received my Dolphins (qualified "Submarines") Jun 85

Completed Submarine Officer Advanced Course in New London, CT (Mar-Sep 87)

Served as Weapons Officer on U.S.S. *Louisville* (SSN 724), San Diego, CA (Oct 87-Oct 89).

Served as Submarine Liaison Officer on the staff of Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group THREE, San Diego, CA (Nov 89-Nov 91)

Served on the Combat Systems Training Team conducting submarine weapons certification, San Diego, CA (Nov 91-Oct 93)

Served as Radiological Controls Officer on the submarine tender, U.S.S. *Frank Cable* (AS 40) in Charleston, SC (Nov 93-Feb 95)

Served as Executive Officer on U.S.S. *Puffer* (SSN 652) in San Diego and then decommissioned her in Bremerton, WA (Apr 95-Jun 96)

Served as Executive Officer on U.S.S. *Alabama* (SSN 731) in Bangor, WA (Jul 96-Sep 97)

Served as Officer of Legislative Affairs, Deputy Director, House Liaison Office (Nov 97-Dec 99)

Commander Nutt's inspirational leadership, breadth of vision, and complete success have earned the award of the Meritorious Service Medal for his superb accomplishments

TRIBUTE TO FATHER PIO OLIVA GOTTIN

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn yesterday of the death of Padre Pio Oliva Gottin. Nho Padre Pio, as he was known to many, was a pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was one of the most respected and dedicated leaders of the Cape Verdean Community both in the United States and in the Republic of Cape Verde. A native of Italy, and a missionary of the Order of Capuchins, he devoted his pastorate and life to responding to the needs of the community, and he was an important spokesman and advocate of the Cape Verdean-American and Cape Verdean immigrant people living in the Northeast, and

in particular, Massachusetts. As a Member of the U.S. Congress, with the proud honor of representing one of the largest Cape Verdean-American constituencies in the United States, it is with great sadness that I join his family, friends, the members of his congregation, and the entire Cape Verdean Community both here and abroad in remembering and paying tribute to Padre Pio for his decades of valuable contributions to the spiritual and cultural life of the Cape Verdean people from around the world. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the statement by the Prime Minister of Cape Verde, Dr. Carlos Alberto Wahnnon Veiga, on the death of Padre Pio Oliva Gottin, be printed in translated form.

TRANSLATION—OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER, GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The People and Government of Cape Verde learned with profound sadness and regret of the death, yesterday afternoon, of FATHER PIO, a missionary with eminent qualities and a great friend of Cape Verde and particularly of the Brava Island and its people.

The Catholic Church and the People of Cape Verde lost a man of great stature, a friend and protector of the poor.

FATHER PIO, a native of Italy, came to Cape Verde as a young missionary from the Capuchin Order doing his work mostly in the Brava island where he gained much respect and admiration.

In the process, on that island, "Nino Padri", as he was affectionately called, tirelessly sought to respond to the needs of the disenfranchised by creating conditions for self-improvement and social integration through education and training.

This is how the "Escola Materna de Nova Sintra", founded by Father Pio, has assumed such an important role in numerous professional arenas such as carpentry, secretarial and others which today still have a relevant role in the Braven Community.

Even though he resided in the United States in the last few years, he continued his missionary work with the Cape Verdean community for whom FATHER PIO continued to be a point of reference.

In this moment of pain, the Government of Cape Verde expresses its profound sorrow for the irreplaceable loss of a man who became Cape Verdean to better serve his high ethical and spiritual ideals.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER,
PRAIA NOVEMBER 8, 1999.

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING THE TRAFFICKING OF BABY PARTS

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, November 11, 1999

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to lend my support to H. Res. 350, which I have co-sponsored, which expresses the sense of the House that Congress should exercise its oversight responsibilities and conduct hearings into the possible trafficking of baby parts for profit.

Throughout the abortion debate, many Americans have come to realize that abortion is a morally repugnant act which has no place in a civilized society. In spite of the brutality of partial-birth abortion and other abortion methods which more Americans have become aware of in recent years, Congress has been

unable to override a Presidential veto which would outlaw this practice.

Many Americans are beginning to reevaluate their views on this issue. Recently uncovered evidence shows that infants "delivered" by partial-birth abortion and even those born alive have been killed for their body parts. Private companies have circumvented laws banning this practice by acting as "middlemen" in this gruesome trade by selling baby body parts from abortion clinics to research facilities.

My colleagues, certainly we can begin to take some action to address this terrible practice. I strongly urge you to join me in voting for H. Res. 350, to express the sense of the House that Congress should conduct hearings into the possible trafficking of baby parts for profit. Let's show this Nation that the unborn should be protected by conducting hearings and getting more information on this issue.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably absent on a matter of critical importance and missed the following vote: On the agreement to the amendment to H.R. 1714 introduced by the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. DINGELL, I would have voted "yea."

WESTSIDE AMERICAN HEART WALK

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the American Heart Association on the occasion of the 1999 Westside American Heart Walk.

The Westside American Heart Walk will kick off on Saturday, November 20, 1999. This year's event chair is Philip P. Thomas, the Chief Executive Officer of the V.A. Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System. More than 3,500 enthusiastic walkers are expected to participate in the non-competitive 5K walk and fun run. Proceeds from the event will go toward cardiovascular research grants and community education programs throughout the greater Los Angeles area. I am delighted to participate in this very important cause.

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in our country. It takes the lives of about 960,000 each year, including more than 25,000 residents of Los Angeles County. I want to commend the American Heart Association for its fight against cardiovascular disease and strokes. It raised \$312 million during fiscal year 1997–1998 for research and education and community programs. Without the hard work and dedication of more than 4 million volunteers, the American Heart Association could not fulfill its important mission each year.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Philip P. Thomas and the staff, volun-

teers, and friends of the American Heart Association on their tremendous work to make the 1999 Westside American Heart Walk a success.

OP-ED BY FORMER CONGRESSMAN PETER RODINO ON THE NEED FOR WARNING LABELS ON RAW SHELL EGG CARTONS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, over the last two years I have been growing increasingly concerned about the difficulty the federal government has had in combating outbreaks of food borne illnesses in this country. Food borne illnesses are on the rise and, according to a recently released report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are occurring with a far greater frequency—more than double the rate—than was previously thought.

In an effort to address this troubling trend, I have introduced two pieces of legislation this Congress that would improve the safety of the Nation's food supply. The first, the Consumer Food Safety Act, would establish a comprehensive food safety inspection and education program across the nation. The second, the National Uniform Food Safety Labeling Act, would help consumers make more informed choices about the food they eat through warning labels placed on food packaging.

One particular aspect of the second bill I wanted to mention tonight concerns the placement of warning labels on egg cartons. I wanted to mention this for two reasons. The first is that the Secretary of Health and Human Services is expected soon to make a final recommendation on a proposal put forth in July to require warning labels on raw shell egg cartons. I strongly support that language and recently sent a letter to the Secretary urging her to finalize the language proposed in July, which I think will go a long way in protecting consumers against food borne illnesses caused by eggs.

The second reason I wanted to mention this particular provision is one of the House's most distinguished former Members, Congressman Peter Rodino from my home State of New Jersey, has written an op-ed on this matter. Congressman Rodino's op-ed succinctly describes the problem, and the reasons why the Secretary's July language on raw shell egg safety should be finalized.

I commend Congressman Rodino for recognizing the importance of this issue. He is right on the mark in his suggestion that the Federal Government should be looking at food safety as a priority issue. To that end, I submit his op-ed for the record and urge all of my colleagues to follow the suggestions of one of the most respected public figures to ever have served the people of New Jersey and the Nation.

Over the past few years, I've followed with great interest news and television stories about food poisoning. And, this summer, I was disturbed to learn that the incidence of food borne illness is on the rise, and that according to the Centers for Disease Control, 76 million Americans became ill and 5,000 die annually from food poisoning. While E. coli

and mad cow disease are significant, severe illness caused by salmonella bacteria are pandemic, and eggs stubbornly remain the number one source of food poisoning caused by salmonella.

Salmonella contaminated shell eggs is an excellent example of government recognizing a major health problem on one hand, and having a solution on the other, yet sitting on its hands.

The Department of Health and Human Service (HHS) projects that the number of cases of illness due to food poisoning from eggs will continue to rise significantly from an estimated 660,000 cases each year. Recently at a public hearing in Washington, both the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) agreed upon a goal of reducing salmonella egg related illness by 50% by the year 2005.

I commend Secretary Donna Shalala for her efforts to combat food borne illnesses by proposing stronger warning labels on egg cartons to warn consumers about the risk of illnesses caused by salmonella.

I've also learned, the very same FDA created a standard to pasteurize a raw egg in its shell, and the USDA designed a process to inspect raw egg pasteurization, even certifying it with a special seal of approval. Experts point out this is a 99.999% solution to the problem.

While I commend the FDA for approving this egg pasteurization technology and the USDA for creating a mechanism for the protection against salmonella, until full-scale, raw egg pasteurization equipment is available to egg producers, there are other common sense steps to protect against food borne illnesses.

One step is in a bill introduced by my friend, New Jersey Congressman Frank Pallone together with a number of other cosponsors earlier this year. The bill, known as the National Uniform Food Safety Labeling Act, requires warning labels on raw or soft cooked eggs, unpasteurized juice, and fish. These foods could be harmful to as much as 30% of the population consisting of children, the elderly, pregnant women and persons with weakened immune systems such as AIDS patients.

Senator Durbin (D-IL), recognizing the gravity of the problem of food borne illnesses, introduced his bill, The Safe Food Act, to address this problem. It would replace the current fragmented federal food safety system with a single, independent agency to oversee all federal food safety activities.

With all the risks facing us, eating eggs should not be one of them. The CDC calls salmonella food poisoning from raw or soft cooked eggs "epidemic," the USDA says that salmonella costs the U.S. economy up to \$2.3 billion annually. A story related by Congressman Pallone before the House of Representatives concerning Lynn Nowak, his personal friend and constituent, describes how Lynn became ill from food poisoning while pregnant. This resulted in severe health complications for her unborn daughter, Julia. Although modern antibiotics cured Lynn, her daughter was left scarred.

Until such time as pasteurization is required, I urge that the Congress take the simple step of supporting the egg carton warning label language proposed by Secretary Shalala which states, "Eggs may contain harmful bacteria known to cause serious illness, especially in children, the elderly and persons with weakened immune systems. For your protection, keep eggs refrigerated, cook eggs until yolks are firm, and cook foods containing eggs thoroughly."

Hopefully this warning label could help reduce the possibility of one more death or illness like Lynn's from ever occurring again.

It is unconscionable to sit still and not support this right to consumer awareness.

There many stories to tell, but Lynn and Julia's compelled me to speak out on this critical issue. The human and economic costs of food poisoning are simply too great to stand by and do nothing.

Not every tragedy can be prevented, but those that can be should be stopped.

Food safety should be looked upon by our government as a priority issue.

Peter W. Rodino, Jr.

HONORING MILWAUKEE PRINCIPAL DIANE NEICHERIL

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to acknowledge and commend Diane Neicheril, known in our community as the "woman on a mission." For 14 years Ms. Neicheril's mission has been serving as the principal of the Clarke Street School in Milwaukee, setting high expectations of her students and teachers, and holding even higher standards for herself.

I have known Diane Neicheril for many years, well enough to understand how her dogged determination to achieve goals affects others. The teachers and students at the Clarke School all hold her in high esteem and acknowledge that Diane Neicheril provided inspiration for them to strive for excellence.

The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel proclaimed that the Clarke Street School, "might be the most successful school in the Milwaukee Public Schools system." Its students scored 10 percentage points above the statewide average and more than 30 percentage points above the Milwaukee average on reading proficiency tests.

This accomplishment is made all the more remarkable given the many challenges facing the Clarke Street School in past years. Working far longer hours than expected of her, Ms. Neicheril fought to keep her students away from the scourge of drugs and violence that lay just beyond the schoolyard fence.

Ms. Neicheril will be sorely missed at the Clarke Street School, but I have no doubt that she will continue to be an integral part of the Milwaukee community and that her legacy will continue to inspire educators and citizens in our city and beyond.

FOREST SERVICE FEES

HON. MERRILL COOK

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will direct the Forest Service to set fees in a fair, honest manner for forest lots on which families and individuals have built cabins for seasonal recreation. A companion bill is being introduced in the Senate by Senators CRAIG and THOMAS.

The Forest Service recreation residence program is the oldest of the formal undertakings by Congress to provide American families with rustic settings for leisure and for

physical and emotional renewal. Authorized in 1915 under the Term permit Act, more than 15,000 of these forest cabins remain today, providing generation after generation of families and their friends a respite from urban living and an opportunity to regularly reconnect with nature.

Approximately 20 years ago, the Forest Service saw the need to modernize the regulations under which the cabin program is administered. Acknowledging that the competition for access and use of forest resources has increased dramatically since 1915, both the cabin owners and the agency wanted a formal understanding about the rights and obligations of using and maintaining these structures.

New rules that resulted nearly a decade later reaffirmed the cabins as a valid recreational use of forest land. At the same time, the new policy reflected numerous limitations on use that are felt to be appropriate in order to keep areas of the forest where cabins are located open for recreational use by other forest visitors. Commercial use of the cabins is prohibited, as is year-round occupancy by the owner. Owners are restricted in the size, shape, paint color and presence of other structures or installations on the cabin lot. The only portion of a lot that is controlled by the cabin owner is that portion of the lot that directly underlies the footprint of the cabin itself.

The question of an appropriate fee to be paid for the opportunity of constructing and maintaining a cabin in the woods was also addressed at that time. Although the agency's policies for administration of the cabin program have, overall, held up well over time, the portion dealing with periodic redetermination of fees proved in the last few years to be a failure.

As the results of actual reappraisals on the ground began reaching my office in 1997, it became clear that the Forest Service was out of alignment in determining fees for the cabin owners.

At the Pettit Lake tract in Idaho's Sawtooth National Recreation Area, the new base fees skyrocketed into alarming five-digit amounts so high that a single annual fee was nearly enough money to buy raw land outside the forest and construct a cabin. Many cabin users in my district faced increases of several hundred percent.

At the request of the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture in 1998, the cabin owners named a coalition of leaders of their various national and state cabin owner associations to examine the methodology being used by the Forest Service to determine fees.

It was learned that the Forest Service, contrary to their own policy, was appraising and affixing value to the lots being provided to cabin owners as if this land was fully developed, legally subdivided, fee simple residential land not a highly regulated lease.

I urge each of my colleagues to be in contact with cabin owners in their state during the congressional recess.

There are more than 15,000 families out there who fear that the long tradition of cabin-based forest recreation is nearing an end because the fees have made the program unaffordable for all but the wealthy. I along with the American Land Rights Association and the National Forest Homeowners welcome your whole-hearted support and your co-sponsorship of this important legislation.

Protect these cabin owners from bureaucratic zealots. Don't let the Forest Service tax Americans out of their log cabins.

NATIONAL CHEMISTRY WEEK

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Chemistry Week. I rise on this occasion to recognize the thousands of American Chemical Society members who are volunteering their time this week—not only across the nation, but around the world as well—to teach all of us about the exciting ways that chemistry and chemical engineering benefit our country and improve our everyday lives.

This is the 12th year that the American Chemical Society has led the celebration of National Chemistry Week. And I'm especially excited that in my home district, the 23rd District of New York, volunteer chemists and chemical engineers of the American Chemical Society's Norwich Section will host an open house for 4th, 5th, and 6th graders Chenango County schools. There they will teach practical chemistry using a full range of hands-on activities, so they can see and explore and learn for themselves how chemistry works. Last year, the Norwich Section won national recognition for its Chemistry Week event, which was attended by 250 people from all over Chenango County.

This year National Chemistry Week culminates a 52-country International Chemistry Celebration that featured "A Global Salute to Polymers." In the United States alone, no less than 51 companies, 10 universities, 2 museums, and 17 individual scientists were saluted for the innovative products they created that have changed our lives.

During National Chemistry Week members of the American Chemical Society will conduct events in communities around the country along the theme "Celebrating Polymers." For instance, kids will be asked to carry out activities using sodium poly-acrylate, a widely used absorbent with applications ranging from horticulture to construction to disposable diapers. After seeing how poly-acrylate works, students will be challenged to think up other ways it can be applied to other real-life problems. More activities using sodium polyacrylate are available in the fall issues of the ACS student magazines WonderScience and Chem-Matters.

Mr. Speaker, our ability to improve the quality of our lives, make educated decisions in an increasingly technological world, and compete successfully in the global economy depends critically upon our understanding of sciences like chemistry.

So please join me and the 160,000 chemists, chemical engineers, and allied professionals of the American Chemical Society in highlighting the fact that every single aspect of our lives is in some way a result of chemistry in action.

DECEPTIVE MAIL PREVENTION
AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 9, 1999

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring forward S. 335 with the provisions of the House passed deceptive sweepstakes mailing bill, H.R. 170, and would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Subcommittee on the Postal Service for the interest they showed in moving this important legislation, particularly our ranking member, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Mr. FATTAH, for his input in making this legislation stronger and of wider appeal to those affected by its provisions. By taking this action today, we help to ensure enactment of this important legislation in 1999.

On behalf of our full committee chairman, Mr. BURTON, I must also note that S. 335 includes additional provisions that, it is my understanding, that the other body has agreed to include in the bill. Incorporated in the bill is H.R. 807, which passed the House under suspension of the rules by voice vote on March 16, 1999, after being introduced on February 23 by our Civil Service Subcommittee chairman, Mr. SCARBOROUGH of Florida, with eight original cosponsors, including the committee's ranking member, Mr. WAXMAN of California.

H.R. 807, included as Title II of S. 335, provides retirement portability for certain Federal Reserve Board employees who take jobs in the executive branch. It will allow those employees who participate in the Board's FERS-like retirement plan to obtain FERS credit for their Federal Reserve years when they transfer to another federal agency. The Federal Reserve already provides such reciprocity for employees who transfer to the Federal Reserve from other federal agencies. Without this correction, former Board employees would receive smaller annuities upon retirement than they otherwise should.

This title will also correct an inequity in current law that prevents certain Federal Reserve employees from withdrawing their funds from their Thrift Savings Plan accounts. Finally, one section in this title is critically important to the men and women who have served our nation in the armed services. It clarifies the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998 to ensure that veterans will receive the benefits that Congress intended when it passed that act last year.

Title III includes H.R. 3187, a bill introduced by Representative KEN CALVERT, that would amend the 1949 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to continue the authority allowing no-cost conveyances of surplus Federal property to State and local governments for law enforcement and emergency response purposes.

Under the Federal Property Act, State and local governments or eligible nonprofit entities can obtain surplus property, at no cost, for several authorized public purpose programs. These programs include education, public health, correctional facilities, and public airports. A bill that became law in the 105th Congress, introduced by Representative CALVERT, added law enforcement and emergency management response purposes to this list. Prior

to its enactment, however, Mr. CALVERT's bill was amended to include a December 31, 1999 sunset date for these new public purpose categories.

Three properties have been conveyed to local governments, under these authorities. There are more than 22 pending State and local government application nationwide. These new conveyance categories have been invaluable for local governments who are enhancing their law enforcement, and fire and rescue training efforts. These new authorities have allowed for an excellent reuse of surplus Federal property.

H.R. 3187 provides that during the extension, the General Services Administration may not convey surplus Federal property at no cost for law enforcement and emergency response purposes. However, the General Services Administration could at least accept, consider, and approve applications for transfer during this extension. Additionally, prior to December 31, 1999, the General Services Administration can convey surplus property at no cost, for law enforcement and emergency response purposes, to qualifying State and local government entities.

In regard to S. 335 itself, Mr. Speaker, the testimony from the General Accounting Office at the subcommittee's August 4 hearing summed it up well: when it comes to deceptive mail, which includes sweepstakes and other kinds of mailed material, "Consumers' Problems Appear Substantial." We are all concerned by the way some sweepstakes mailings entice consumers, particularly senior citizens, into making unwanted purchases under the mistaken impression that this will enhance their chances of winning a major prize.

As I have stated previously, sweepstakes, themselves, are not evil. They are an effective marketing tool that are accessed by willing and often highly satisfied millions. But experience teaches, us, where the laws fall short, the dishonest will flock and honest people will suffer. Now is the time to correct these shortfalls.

S. 335, as amended with the language of the House passed H.R. 170, was carefully developed with our ranking member, Mr. FATTAH, and the bill's original author, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. LOBIONDO. Keeping with H.R. 170's objective of ensuring honesty in sweepstakes mailings, the amended language incorporates and responds to the extensive testimony submitted at the hearing conducted by the Subcommittee on the Postal Service, and was agreed to by the House under suspension of the rules on November 2.

The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. LOBIONDO is to be commended for championing the necessary changes to our nation's postal laws in this area, and I deeply appreciate the assistance of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. FATTAH. In fact, the language before us today reflects the input of other Members who also introduced bills, including the gentleman from California, Mr. ROGAN, and the gentleman from Florida, Mr. MCCOLLUM, authors of H.R. 237 and H.R. 2678 respectively. This language is also based upon Senator SUSAN COLLINS' comprehensive, bipartisan sweepstakes mailing legislation, which passed in the other body, by a 93-0 vote on August 2. Mr. Speaker, you can see we have drawn from many sources to craft what I believe is a reasonably balanced and effective piece of legislation.

S. 335, as amended, would establish strong consumer protections to prevent a number of types of deceptive mailings. It would impose various requirements on sweepstakes mailings, skill contests, facsimile checks, and mailings made to look like government documents. It would establish strong financial penalties, provide the Postal Service with additional authority to investigate and stop deceptive mailings, and preserve the ability of states to impose stricter requirements on such mailings.

I should note that in adopting H.R. 170, the House made changes to the notification system required by those sending skill contests or sweepstakes mailings. The House increased the number of days after which a name must be removed from such mailings lists from 35 to 60 days due to concerns raised by nonprofit mailers in the House hearing; the nonprofit mailers did not testify before the other body. In addition, the House included the opportunity for a consumer to bring an individual, private right of action in State court when they receive a mailing after previously requesting to be removed from the mailing list of a skill contest or sweepstakes promoter. The House included provisions stating that promoters will have an affirmative defense against such actions if they have established and implemented, with due care, reasonable practices and procedures to effectively prevent mailings in violation of the section allowing names to be removed.

Pursuant to the new section 3016(d), promoters of skill contests or sweepstakes must establish and maintain a notification system that will allow for any individual to elect to have the name and address of that individual excluded from all lists of names and addresses used by that promoter to mail any skill contest or sweepstakes. The notification system in the bill passed by the Senate, and modified by the House, does not require that companies establish a specific type of system to allow consumers to request the removal of their names from mailing lists. The legislation requires companies to include in every mailing the address or a toll-free telephone number of the notification system, but does not require that consumers submit their request in writing to comply with the removal system. Companies are encouraged to adopt a consumer friendly system for the removal of names from their mailing lists, which may include the ability to have names removed by means of a call to a toll-free number. Companies using such a system would not be required to additionally require a consumer to provide their name in writing, but may wish to elect to verify the validity and accuracy of the consumer's election to be removed from their mailing list. Any appropriate method of establishing a record of removal requests by consumers would comply with the requirements of Section 8(d). This requirement should not require a promoter originating sweepstakes or skill contests on behalf of multiple unaffiliated entities to honor removal requests made to one entity in mailings sent on behalf of any other entity.

INTRODUCTION OF CLEANER BUSES FOR CLEANER CITIES ACT

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation that would eliminate federal transportation funding to any person or agency that purchases diesel-fueled buses to be used in any ozone, particulate, or carbon monoxide nonattainment area under the clean Air Act. Black clouds of diesel exhaust are all too commonplace in many urban areas. My bill, the Cleaner Buses for Cleaner Cities Act, will help alleviate the devastating environmental and health problems caused by diesel exhaust.

Diesel exhaust negatively impacts millions of Americans every day. Diesel emissions are a large source of harmful oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and diesel particulate matter (PM). NO_x is the main ingredient in ground level ozone (or smog) and a contributor to acid rain. Diesel PM is especially dangerous because it is fine enough to become lodged deep into the lungs, aggravating respiratory ailments such as asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Furthermore, diesel exhaust has been linked to cancer, lung damage, and premature death.

In my own district of New York City, the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) has carelessly proposed to purchase 756 diesel buses, more than two times the number of alternative fuel buses they plan to acquire. Its decision and any other local agency's similar decision endangers the air quality and health of their communities. Many highly polluted cities like Los Angeles, Atlanta, Boston, and Houston are phasing out diesel buses and switching to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) buses. CNG emits almost no toxic particles and significantly less smog-forming gases. Federal policy should applaud and encourage such environmentally beneficial measures, not provide funding for practices that sustain health hazards.

The elderly and children residing in poor minority communities suffer the most from the environmental hazards of diesel fuel. Asthma is the most common cause of hospitalization for children and asthma related deaths of children have risen 78% from 1980 to 1993. In certain parts of Manhattan and the South Bronx in New York City, the child asthma rates are five times the national average. The use of federal taxpayer money to perpetuate such a public health risk is illogical and irresponsible.

All available measures should be taken to better the quality of life in our cities, especially for our children. Enactment of the Cleaner Buses for Cleaner Cities Act would bring us one step closer to our goal.

IN PRAISE OF THE EFFORTS OF
BRIG. GEN. HARRY GATANAS,
COMMANDING GENERAL OF
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE,
NM

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to an important event which will occur in my con-

gressional district in southern New Mexico next week, on November 16th, 1999. On that day, Brig. Gen. Harry Gatanas will turn over the reins as Commanding General of the U.S. Army's White Sands Missile Range to incoming Brig. Gen. Steven Flohr.

Gen. Gatanas is deserving of special recognition for his efforts as the Commanding General of one of the nation's major test and evaluation ranges and for instituting cost-cutting measures and retooling strategies to enable the Range to upgrade existing technologies and capabilities as well as to attract new business. His story offers insights and positive suggestions to all military commanders throughout the country.

Gen. Gatanas took charge of White Sands on April 13th, 1998. During his tenure at the Range, he demonstrated outstanding command performance of duty by significantly improving every aspect of the Range, while enhancing the well being of all with whom he served and was professionally associated. His command philosophy effectively focused on three principal elements simultaneously: mission, people and shaping White Sands for the 21st Century.

Upon assuming command at the Range, Gen. Gatanas immediately began rebuilding ties with several offices and customers of White Sands. During the last fiscal year (1999), White Sands Missile Range operated on a total budget of approximately \$550 million. Of that amount, only 30 percent was provided by the government in institutional (budget) funds, while the remaining 70 percent was generated from outside customers. All together, the Range employs almost 7,000 people, including military, government-contract labor and civilian labor.

To attract more business, Gen. Gatanas quickly implemented cost cutting efficiencies in test design and execution while streamlining test-support processes and procedures. The remarkable net effect of these efficiencies and processes not only increased White Sands' test activities by more than 18 percent during the last year, but also increased the Range's reimbursable income from 69 percent to 76 percent overall. By reinvesting dollars earned through well planned and executed efficiencies, White Sands has been able to invest over \$10 million of its budget dollars this year to accomplish modernization, while becoming one of the most cost-effective ranges for Project Managers to test rockets, missiles and weapon systems.

Gen. Gatanas' strategy for the 21st Century is already underway in many areas with modernized Range launch complexes currently under construction, test instrumentation upgrades being implemented, communication trunk radio networks and fiber optic local area networks being installed throughout the entire Range, and accelerated scheduled construction of the "state of the art" Cox Range Control Center which is nearing completion. I was pleased to work with the General to secure the necessary funds for these important projects in the 105th and 106th Congresses. The Range is pursuing technological breakthroughs in the development of miniaturized digital cameras and associated digitized test suites to allow White Sands to make finite measurements of sophisticated weapon systems.

Perhaps the General's greatest success was embodied in the Range's completion and

validated Year 2000 compliance of White Sands' 6,500 computers that support daily test, analysis and operations. In fact, Gen. Gatanas established White Sands as the Year 2000 frontrunner in the entire Department of Defense through flawless Year 2000 demonstrations on four separate occasions during tests of Range and infrastructure assets for compliance, including live fire tests of four major weapon systems and associated command and control computers in comprehensive integrated end-to-end demonstrations. These events received national media news coverage. Even the House Appropriations Committee, in its committee report accompanying the FY 2000 Defense Appropriations bill, called attention to the Range's efforts on these matters by noting, "the White Sands Missile Range deserves particular mention for its early and aggressive Y2K effort."

During the watch of Gen. Gatanas, White Sands Missile Range and the Army witnessed several firsts in the success of weapons systems developments. These successes include the first intercepts of the Patriot Advanced Capability (PAC-3) and the Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) missile systems. The successes of these systems are a direct reflection on the great teamwork and capability of the White Sands work force.

Gen. Gatanas exercised great community leadership as the Commander of White Sands, especially in keeping good ties with the three major communities surrounding the Range: Las Cruces and Alamogordo, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas. He also worked with the commanders of nearby bases—Ft. Bliss and Holloman Air Force Base—on important issues such as joint testing and training activities, federal land withdrawal legislation, air defense issues, and Air Force weapons development, testing and training concerns.

Gen. Gatanas took command of the Range at a time of intense conflict and turmoil as a result of military cutbacks in personnel positions and was immediately faced with the decline of over 400 civilian positions and over 100 soldier slots. He immediately designed a program that capitalized on early retirements and transfers in a manner which had minimal impact on the work force morale. Consequently, the plan was implemented without a single unresolved civilian issue or any complaint from a soldier family. In addition, Gen. Gatanas stressed the importance of a qualified work force by instituting several programs which focused on the needs and concerns of employees on the Range. He instituted the important Consideration of Others program ahead of schedule and made it a role model with the Army Test and Evaluation Command. He earnestly and efficiently implemented Disabled Employee Programs which earned the Range the 1998 Department of the Army award. And Gen. Gatanas implemented programs which earned the Range the 1999 IMAGE de Nuevo Mexico award for support of Hispanic employees, the 1999 National IMAGE award for education excellence for Hispanic employees and the 1999 Secretary of the Army award for Outstanding Achievement in Equal Employment Opportunity.

Gen. Gatanas made quality of life initiatives for soldiers and civilians a major priority at White Sands by implementing programs to improve housing, re-open facilities to provide recreation and dining support as well as making the gymnasium facility fully accessible to

soldiers and the work force. I was pleased to work with him in Congress to secure funds to make a host of needed repairs to Range building and workplaces, as well as improvements to roads and water and sewer projects. These efforts made White Sands Missile Range a finalist for the Presidential Quality Award. Further, he canonized the Hembillo Battlefield where the 10th Cavalry fought a heroic campaign in the late 1800s by requesting its inclusion as a place on the National Register of Historic Places. He also continued the time-honored tradition to remember the New Mexico Veterans of the World War II Bataan Death March by recreating an annual march (begun in the early 1990s) through 25 miles of surrounding Range desert in tribute to the heroes of Bataan.

Throughout the past 18 months, Gen. Gatanas has effectively and continuously led White Sands and its work force on a journey of continuous improvement. He created a foundation of technical and infrastructure improvements which will serve the Range for generations and instilled a true spirit of professionalism and pride throughout the work force. The general's efforts have been noted throughout the work force. The General's efforts have been noted throughout the entire Materiel Development Community, the Army Staff, the Department of Defense and the U.S. Congress. His dedication to duty, selfless service and outstanding leadership mark him as a truly successful commander. These accomplishments are deserving of the highest attention and accolades, and it is only appropriate that after the completion of next week's change-of-command ceremony, Brigadier General Harry Gatanas will be promoted to the rank of Major General and will depart to take command of his next assignment as the Commanding General of the U.S. Army's Test and Evaluation Command in Alexandria, Virginia.

All of us in New Mexico have been blessed by an impressive cadre of commanding generals who have taken charge of the reins at White Sands since its founding in World War II. I've been pleased to work with each Commanding General at the Range for the past two decades.

Next month, the Range will celebrate its final firing of the century. Established on July 9, 1945, the first atomic bomb explosion occurred on the Range one week later, on July 16th at Trinity site. Since that time, over 42-thousand test firings have occurred at White Sands, which have included the initial test flights of all of the Army's missile systems including the V-2 rocket, the Nike Hercules, the Nike Zeus, the Redstone, the Hawk and the Pershing II.

I look forward to working with soon-to-be Major General Gatanas and the rest of the Army leadership in continuing the impressive technological contributions to our national security throughout tests, evaluations and operations conducted at White Sands Missile Range.

COMMENDING THE IRS LAGUNA NIGUEL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE OFFICE

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, there are few jobs in the federal government for which public gratitude is a less common response than for those who are tasked with collecting our taxes. Not only must these public servants enforce our ever-burgeoning, byzantine Internal Revenue Code, they are expected to do so in a manner that is professional, responsive and fair to all.

During the past year, I have been witness to the performance of the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) Taxpayer Advocate Office in Laguna Niguel, California, headed by Ms. Connie Adams. This office, which services the 41st Congressional District and the surrounding region, is responsible for resolving difficult, complicated tax disputes between taxpayers and the IRS, and doing so in a manner that stresses, to the utmost, service and fairness to the American taxpayer.

It gives me great pleasure to commend the IRS Laguna Niguel Taxpayer Advocate Office for meeting this difficult challenge during the past year. In handling over thirty complicated tax disputes which I received from constituents in my congressional district, the Laguna Niguel Taxpayer Advocate Office performed its duties expeditiously, with due diligence, and attention to detail. I would especially like to express my appreciation to the staff members at the Laguna Niguel Taxpayer Advocate Office, including Ms. Maryanne McGoldrick, Ms. Deborah Mata, Ms. Mary Haven, Ms. Katie Williams and Ms. Kim Alfrey for their responsiveness and consummate professionalism in performing their duties.

The preliminary evidence in my congressional district is that the IRS has responded with conviction to the reform requirements mandated by the 105th Congress. There are certainly other agencies in the federal government which would do well to learn from the laudatory example set by the Laguna Niguel Taxpayer Advocate Office. Again, my hat is off to these fine public servants for a job well done.

IN HONOR OF THE 75TH BIRTHDAY OF JUDGE J. JEROME PLUNKETT

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of a great man who has achieved a great milestone: the Honorable J. Jerome Plunkett, who will celebrate his 75th birthday tomorrow, November 11.

A distinguished jurist, a decorated soldier, a patron of education, and a devoted husband and father of eight children, Judge Plunkett has throughout his life been a leader for his nation, his state, his community, and his family.

Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, one of five children of James P. and Anne Plunkett, the

young boy's early experiences helped shape his extraordinary life. For his eighth birthday he traveled to Washington, D.C.—by train, for James P. was the Solicitor General for the Great Northern Railroad—to watch his father argue a case before the nine Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Barely beginning third grade, Jerry Plunkett could not have known then that a quarter century later he would begin his own career as a judge. But without doubt that lasting memory was one of several influences that propelled him to the law and the bench.

That autumn Washington day in 1932, as every one of Jerry Plunkett's 75 birthdays, was Armistice Day. On the first Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, Americans had celebrated the end of World War I, which officially concluded when the armistice was signed on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. But the "war to end all wars" had done no such thing. Just months after graduating from St. Thomas Military Academy in St. Paul, Jerry—then 18 years old—entered the United States Army, as the storm clouds of World War II cast their dark shadow on America.

He enrolled in the Infantry Officers Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and rapidly rose through the ranks. By 1944, he was a First Lieutenant with the Second Infantry Division, destined to participate in the Allied invasion of France to liberate Europe.

Lt. Plunkett, the infantryman, was wounded during the monumental struggle with Nazi forces at Normandy, code-named "Operation Overlord," and commanded by General Dwight D. Eisenhower. He would later be decorated not only with a Purple Heart but the Bronze Star, but in June 1944 he continued to punch inland, securing safe landing zones for reinforcements, and waged the campaign through France and into Germany. The German failure to successfully defend the Normandy area from the Allied liberation forces in essence doomed Hitler's dream of "Fortress Europe," and marked the beginning of the end for the Nazis.

While Jerry survived the war, one of his two brothers, James F. Plunkett, did not. He was killed in action in France in 1944.

With victory came peace, and Jerry Plunkett returned home like so many other veterans to start a new life, and begin a career. He chose the law.

When he earned his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Minnesota, he went to work as a legal editor for the West Publishing Company, even then a long-established firm (founded in 1876) and the leading national provider of case law and statutes for all U.S. jurisdictions. His interest in the law was matched, however, by his interest in people and solving real-world problems, and barely two years later he had landed his first job in public policy, as the Assistant City Attorney for the City of St. Paul.

As barrister for the state capital, Jerry Plunkett earned experience in prosecuting criminals and managing civil cases in the courtroom. By 1954, he was presiding over those same cases as the Honorable Jerome Plunkett, appointed by the Municipal Court bench by then-Minnesota Governor C. Elmer Anderson.

His progress and accomplishments on the bench were as swift and commendable as they had been on the battlefield. He was made Chief Administrator of the court system.

In 1956, he was elected by his fellow judges as President of the Municipal Judges Association for the entire state. And while serving on the municipal court bench, Judge Plunkett completed the first recodification since 1875 of all of the laws governing the municipal and conciliation courts in the state of Minnesota. His recodification was enacted by the state legislature in 1961, exactly as he wrote it.

A decade later, another Minnesota governor elevated Judge Plunkett to the District Court. On July 1, 1967, Governor Harold LeVander made possible what would become a 25-year career serving the people of Minnesota. During his remarkable tenure, Judge Plunkett personally set up and organized the Family Court Division of the Ramsey County District Court; he spent three years recasting all of the jury instructions in use in the state's civil courts; he worked for five years to rewrite all of the pension and retirement laws for judges in the state of Minnesota; he served on the Public Defender's Board, which supervises the entire public defender operation in Ramsey County; and he was elected by his fellow judges as an officer of the state-wide Minnesota Judges Association, serving as its Treasurer.

As an experienced District Court judge, Jerry Plunkett was appointed in 1977 to sit as a temporary member of the Minnesota Supreme Court, where he heard over 30 cases and authored seven Supreme Court opinions. Among the matters before Judge Plunkett was the historic Reserve Mining Company case, arising out of claims that the firm's iron-ore processing plant at Silver Bay, Minnesota had disposed of its ore wastes in a way that discharged asbestos particles into the air and into Lake Superior.

Despite these enormously time-consuming professional achievements, family has always been Jerry Plunkett's first priority. Throughout his adult life, he has been devoted to—and guided by—his wife, the former Patricia Bonner. They have raised eight children, all of them impressive in their own rights: John, a forensic pathologist; Patrick, an attorney; Marnie, a computer engineer; Timothy, an insurance executive; Paul, an attorney; Michael, a radiologist; Ann, a business executive; and Peggy, a graphic designer. Imbued with their parents' sense of community and led by the example of their parents' lives, this generation of Plunketts stands as a living testament to the values that each of us in Congress is proud to call American.

Jerry Plunkett's love of his country, his leadership as a jurist for his state, and his dedication to his wife and his family have always been matched by a high level of involvement in the local community. He served as Chairman of the Ramsey County Law Library. He was Director of the Capital Community Center. He has been a Trustee of St. Thomas Academy, and the President of the school's Alumni Association. He has given of himself, his time, and his energies without limit, and all of us owe him an enormous debt of gratitude for his service and his outstanding example.

To mark the occasion of Judge Jerry Plunkett's 75th birthday, his family and his friends will gather with him in St. Paul in celebration. What better way to repay his many kindnesses to our country, if only in part, than by giving him this tribute? I know that all of my colleagues join with me in wishing a happy birthday, and many more to come, to a great American.

CONCURRING IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2280, VETERANS BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999, WITH AMENDMENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 9, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2280—the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 1999. I know many of my colleagues share my sentiments when it comes to our veterans; for their selfless sacrifice in the name of freedom, we can never thank them enough. The basic principle that lies behind the public support our veterans traces back to the earliest days of this Republic.

This bill, in part, carries on that legacy of gratitude. Among some technical fixes included within this bill is legislation concerning the National WWII Memorial, the expansion of Veterans cemeteries, benefits for homeless veterans, and mechanisms for improving the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims. Finally, this bill includes a Senate Amendment that will provide a cost-of-living adjustment in rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities.

As we come to the close of the 20th Century, we are again reminded of the brutality that has been unleashed on human kind as a result of war and armed conflict. Whenever and wherever there had been a just cause, the United States was there to support the side of righteousness. The dedication and bravery exhibited by our veterans can never be forgotten. As a citizen from the territory of Guam, a place that was occupied by foreign troops some 50-odd years ago, the feat of liberation by the combined efforts of both Chamorro insurgents from the hills and from American Marines on the shores will forever remain legendary in the annals of history. Mr. Speaker, on this eve of the 81st anniversary of Veterans day, passage of this bill is all together fitting and proper. I commend Chairman STUMP for his leadership in bringing this measure to the floor. I would also like to thank my good friend Mr. EVANS for his tireless efforts to fight for the American veteran and always keep them within the public consciousness. I urge all my colleagues to support this important legislation.

THE REGULATORY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2000

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Regulatory Improvement Act of 2000. This bill would bring a greater degree of rationality and sounder science to the regulatory process.

We are all aware that regulations have a huge effect on society. They seek to protect the health and safety of the American people, and they seek to protect the natural environment. They deal with transportation, agriculture, communication, manufacturing—lit-

erally every walk of American life. They also directly and indirectly cost consumers billions and billions of dollars. There is a consensus, I believe, that the relationship between these benefits and these costs needs to be better known. This is the fundamental aim of the bill.

Let me say, first, that our effort rides on the shoulders of enormous work that has been done by our colleagues in the Senate, particularly Senator THOMPSON, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. He joined Senator LEVIN to introduce a bill that has the same goals as this one. While there are differences between the two bills, our effort follows from and builds on the work of our colleagues in the other body. I applaud them for their work.

While significant details differ, the contours of this bill are quite similar to theirs. This bill would require federal agencies promulgating major rules to conduct essential analyses of the rules they propose. These analyses will not only cause the agencies to do better thinking about the problems they confront, but they will also allow fuller public discussion of the regulations that are proposed by executive branch agencies.

In the past, we have been shocked at the sight of agencies moving forward precipitously, and in the face of conflicting scientific information, with regulations having massive effects on economic growth and progress. We were pleased to see the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit put the brakes on the Environmental Protection Agency's massive effort to stall economic progress in Pennsylvania and numerous other parts of the country.

That being said, however, I have never weighed in on the substance of these regulations because their true anticipated benefits were never known. As Chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, I was not satisfied that the administrative processes were being followed as these regulations were written. I did not have confidence that the agency was acting rationally and in the best interest of the nation. Nor did many other Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle.

Once the Regulatory Improvement Act of 2000 is passed, we will be able to have confidence in the decisions made by regulatory agencies. This bill will cause more information about the decisions of regulators to come to light allowing everyone—Congress, the press, and the public—to understand the benefits of major regulations. It will also direct agencies toward addressing common causes of injury and disease, rather than popular fears about injury and disease. These are different things, and the federal bureaucracy needs to use sound science to solve the real problems that face Americans, rather than problems that are merely exaggerated in the public mind. Too often, interest groups feed distorted statistics and selective anecdotes to a hungry media in order to advance some agenda. If the regulatory process was better anchored to scientific analysis, the practice of fomenting hysteria among the public would not work as well. Americans would not have to live with trumped up fears.

The bill requires cost-benefit analysis of major regulations, along with risk assessment and substitution risk evaluation of major regulations that address health, safety, or environmental risks. In general, a major regulation is one that has an effect on the economy of \$100 million or more.

Cost-benefit analysis would allow Congress, the press, and the public to learn how cost-effective a given regulation is. We would be able to see how much value we are getting back when we give something up pursuant to regulation. Cost-benefit analyses of different regulations could be compared and we could see what regulations bring large improvements and what regulations bring small improvements to American life. We include in our bill a requirement that agencies analyze a wide variety of regulatory alternatives. Doing so will reveal what the incremental costs and benefits are along a range of options. This will help agencies choose the right place to draw the line—the place where we get the most benefits for the least cost.

Risk assessment is a characterization of the nature of the harm addressed by a regulation, and our bill requires it for regulations addressing health, safety, and the environment. Rather than anecdotes and fear, we need sound scientific descriptions of what causes a given harm, how the harm is caused, and what the chances are that a harm will occur. We also need to reveal what assumptions these assessments rely on. Certain harms are extremely rare, and even speculative, yet sometimes we protect against them more carefully than the harms that befall hundreds of Americans every day. Quality risk assessment will reveal where this has been the case, so we can refocus our efforts on real improvements in quality of life for all Americans.

A substitution risk assessment should study what risks might be created or threatened in the process of avoiding another risk. Substitution risk assessment is the reason most people do not jump into automobile traffic to avoid meeting a bicycle on the sidewalk. The risk this would create is greater than the risk avoided. I do not suggest that any current regulations actually create net risks, but there have been examples where a significant new harm was created by a regulation. We want to avoid this in the future, for the good of our people and for the credibility of the regulatory process.

Let me make some key points about this bill, though I recognize that mine will not be the only view on these subjects. First, to do an effective cost-benefit analysis, all effects of a regulation must be quantified in comparable terms. We must be able to compare apples to apples and oranges to oranges. Otherwise, the true effects of a rule will be obscured. Note well, Mr. Speaker, that accurate cost-benefit analysis does not require tough choices to be made. It illustrates the choices that inevitably are being made in a proposed regulation.

Second, anything that we refer to as a law, including administrative law, must be enforceable. That is, there must be someone to review the actions of the agency. The best source of this kind of review, the one that has always been recognized in this country, is the courts. In the 104th Congress, I was the original author of legislation to make compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act judicially reviewable. Judicial review made it into the Regulatory Flexibility Act in the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. Today, we have seen the benefits of judicial review. A very small number of agencies have been reversed or remanded by the courts, while the clear majority of agencies are now assiduously following the law. If we intend this

bill to be followed once it is law, there should be judicial review. This bill is silent as to review, which means that its provisions are subject to judicial review under the Administrative Procedure Act, which it amends.

These are just two important points I want to lend to the debate on how to achieve rational regulation. I am pleased to introduce this bill, and again acknowledge the hard work of colleagues who have laid the foundation for it.

We realize the window of opportunity for advancing this bill is small. It would represent true improvement of the regulatory process, which is a serious challenge to the status quo. We intend to conduct hearings and move this bill at the outset of the next session. We hope that our vision of regulatory improvement proves out and attracts the support of an administration that has so far only offered to reinvent the regulatory wheel.

I am confident that we will succeed and that the vision we all share—of safe and healthy people, unburdened by irrational regulation—will be achieved through this legislation.

TANNER PRAISES DR. JOHNS' COMMITMENT AS CARROLL COUNTY CIVIC LEADER

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, it is a personal privilege to rise, and have spread on the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an article about my good friend, Dr. Howard Johns of Huntingdon, Tennessee. The article adequately describes Dr. Johns' many sterling qualities, as well as his dedicated and distinguished service to Carroll County.

I would be remiss not to add that my late father-in-law, Mr. Billy Portis, and Dr. Johns were close personal friends for over 50 years. Mr. Billy and Dr. Johns both served as Carroll County Commissioners, and both were active in the Democratic Party.

Dr. Johns attended many of our family functions, and, in fact, he has been almost like a member of our family.

So it is with pride and pleasure that I include a profile article about Dr. Johns that was published recently in The McKenzie Banner and reprinted below. Dr. Johns is a distinguished Tennessean and I am proud to call him my friend.

[From the McKenzie Banner, Oct. 20, 1999]

DR. HOWARD JOHNS—RETIRED VETERINARIAN,
ACTIVE CIVIC LEADER

(By Deborah Turner)

Summers spent in rural Georgia on his grandfather's farm are among the favorite memories of Dr. Howard Johns, retired doctor of veterinary medicine in Huntingdon. Nestled in a tiny town consisting of two stores and a service station, his grandfather owned a racehorse farm, and Howard got to help with the animals while visiting from his hometown of Eatontown, Georgia.

He enjoyed feeding, washing, walking and brushing the beautiful, spirited horses which were trained to pull the two-wheeled carriages, called sulkies, in which one man rode to drive the horse in racing.

He was the middle child of five children: 2 older brothers and a younger brother and sis-

ter. His brothers accompanied him in his visits to the farm, where cows, mules and other animals were raised as well as racehorses. Together, the boys got into plenty of mischief during the visits, but what Howard enjoyed most was riding out with his grandfather on visits to other farms. His grandfather was a "quack veterinarian", doing what he could to help sick or injured animals in his community. It was because of his grandfather's influence that Dr. Johns decided, "I'm going to be a graduate veterinarian; I'm going to go to school." World War II intervened when, at age 20, Dr. Johns joined the Air Force as a mess sergeant serving in the Pacific theatre, traveling to New Guinea with rotation to Australia. Finally able to make his dreams come true at the end of his tour of duty, there were only six schools in the nation teaching veterinary science. Sixty slots were available at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn; Dr. Johns was chosen from 1500 applicants and began his studies.

Unfortunately, his grandfather did not live to see him become a graduate veterinarian, passing away after Dr. Johns completed pre-veterinary school.

In 1949, as a licensed veterinarian, Dr. Johns came to Tennessee to practice. An avid duck hunter, he came here "looking for ducks," he said, and he found them. He dated Judith McConnell for a year and a half before tying the knot in marriage. Over the years, the couple had 4 children; Judy's child, also named Judy, came into the marriage from Judy's earlier relationship; the couple had two more daughters, Kathy and Johnny Beth. Their son, Howard, Jr., affectionately known as Bubba, was tragically lost at the age of eight when he slipped on some hay, falling from a truck as it rounded a corner.

Upon arriving in Carroll County, Dr. Johns set up his clinic in a room at the Carroll County Co-op building, where he remained for a year and a half. Although there were several persons practicing as unlicensed vets, Dr. Johns brought a learned element as the only educated veterinarian in the area. Through the Co-op, Dr. Johns met many farmers and built his practice. He moved into a new clinic on Main Street, where the beauty shop "Snips and Curls" is now housed. There he was able to establish an animal hospital, where around the clock medical care could be provided. As time went on, Dr. Johns saw much evolution in veterinary medicine. When he first began his practice, he saw more large farm animals than small animals. Later, people began taking better care of their pets, and didn't mind spending a little money to keep them healthy. Another change was drive-in service, when farmers and large animal owners began bringing their cows and horses to the clinic in trailers for treatment. Even more has happened in advancements in the science since his retirement 12 years ago, according to Dr. Johns, with better drugs being developed, creating more options for treating diseases. Before the advent of life savings drugs, "We treated symptoms, that's all we could do with the drugs we had," said Dr. Johns. Common in those days were outbreaks of "black leg", caused from a bacteria that enters the muscles where gasses form, capable of killing a calf within two days. The bacteria is found in the soil, and once there it remains, although the advent of vaccinations now prevents recurring breakouts. Another common infection in earlier years was stomatitis, an infection caused by fungus growing on the grasses. When eaten, the mouth becomes infected, rendering the animal unable to eat due to the soreness of its mouth. Many of the advancements made in veterinary medicine are the result of research. Dr.

Johns feels strongly that animal research is necessary and beneficial to the many animals cared for across the United States each year.

Dr. Johns worked long, hard hours in order to provide care to the animals in the county and surrounding areas. Farmers arising very early to milk cows would call him early in the day, while people returning from work in the evenings would call after they got home. He remembers taking the children with him in the car to make house calls on Christmas Day. Asked if he enjoyed his work despite the hardships, he replied emphatically, "I certainly did; I loved it."

His practice included some oddities with mistakes of nature occurring in a two-headed calf he delivered, which survived a month, as well as siamese twin calves which were stillborn. Upon the birth of the two-headed calf, the lady of the house asked how long it would live. He predicted it would live about a month. Though it was cared for and bottle fed, it was never able to rise to its feet and died a month later as he had predicted. "She thought I was real smart," said Dr. Johns. It took 3 hours to deliver the siamese twin calves; with forefeet and hind feet mixing together to be delivered from the birth canal, it took Dr. Johns some amount of confusion before he realized what was going on. It was 10:00 in the evening before the job was complete. "That was before we got married and I took my wife with me that night. She had worked till 10:00 and went to sleep in the car. I woke her up and said, 'Come in here and look at this thing. You've never seen anything like it, and I haven't either, and don't expect to ever see it again.'"

One Sunday his nephew accompanied him on his rounds. In a typical year Dr. Johns handled around 250 deliveries, but on that day there were an astounding 7 deliveries in which his assistance was required, three of them on the same farm at different times during the day. After witnessing the birth of several calves, his nephew asked, "How do the calves get up in there?" Dr. Johns replied, "The cows are just lying around out here and the calves are running around and just run up in there." On their third visit of the day to the farm, Dr. Johns recounted, with a hearty laugh, that his nephew told the farmer, "You're going to have to separate your cows and your calves; we can't keep coming back here all afternoon."

Dr. Johns retired 12 years ago, 2 days before his 65th birthday, in order to care for his wife, who was ill with cancer. "I stayed right here with her and never missed it a day," he said regarding the transition from his work to caregiver. In 1986, his wife lost her fight with the disease, although her personality may still be seen in their home. Among many feminine touches, an embroidered plaque proclaims, "I know I'm efficient; Tell me I'm beautiful." Dr. Johns has had his own share of health concerns, undergoing two successful bypass surgeries; one in 1982 and another in June, 1998, as well as surgery for prostate cancer. He was back delivering calves a month after the first operation. He tires more easily since the last bypass, however, it hasn't prevented him from being an active participant in life.

Dr. Johns has led a busy retirement full of community involvement, being honored

many times over in his leaderships capacities. Most recently, he was awarded a Leadership of Carroll County plaque, in recognition of commitment to the leadership of Carroll County and completion of a leadership program. Dr. Johns is the oldest Carroll Countian ever to complete the program, which entails many physical feats involving teamwork in their accomplishment. Other honors Dr. Johns has received are as follows: President of Tennessee Veterinary Medicine Association 1955; the Silver Medallion Award awarded by the County Court in 1980; Carroll Countian of the Year in 1992; 21 Years as County Commissioner in 1996; 1998 Outstanding Citizen Award for Community Service; 16 Years on the Carroll County Electric Board from 1982-1998; 6 Years on the Huntingdon City Council; past Board of Directors of Farm Bureau; past Board of Directors for Carroll County Live-stock Association; past Board of Directors of Carroll County Cop; presently serves on the Boards of Directors for the Bank of Huntingdon and the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Johns is a Member of the First Baptist Church in Huntingdon. Of his involvement in the community, Dr. Johns said sincerely, "The people of Carroll County took me in and this was home the next day after I got here. Carroll County and the surrounding counties have been home for 50 years, because I've been here for 50 years now. They gave to me and I wanted to give some of it back to them."

In addition to his community involvement, Dr. Johns enjoys reading and "piddling" on his farm where he raises cattle, all of which are offspring of cattle he has raised over the years, and two horses which belong to his grandchildren. Dr. Johns takes much pleasure in the role he plays as "butler" at the Cedar Wood Bed and Breakfast owned by his friend, June Crider. The large colonial home that houses Cedar Wood is also available for weddings, parties, and club meeting. Dr. Johns' daughter, Kathy Whitehead, is a nurse at the Huntingdon Hospital; Johnny Beth is a teacher of health occupations at the Vocational School in Huntingdon, and Judy is a health facilities surveyor for the Tennessee Department of Health. He has 7 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren.

HOUSE/SENATE AT IMPASSE ON AVIATION REAUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 11, 1999

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to apprise my colleagues of a statement I issued last night in reference to the House/Senate conference committee's efforts to reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration.

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN BUD SHUSTER ON AVIATION IMPASSE

The nation is hurtling towards aviation gridlock and potential disaster in the sky. Our aviation system is in trouble. Too many flights are delayed. Service is not as good as

it should be. And as the technology leader of the world, we have second-rate air traffic control equipment.

It is against this backdrop that I must reject the Senate proposal to cut aviation spending.

While the Senate claims that they are unlocking the Aviation Trust Fund, just the opposite is true. The Senate proposal actually spends about \$3 billion less over the next three years than the trust fund takes in in revenues during that same period.

To make matters even worse, the Senate proposal actually reduces Aviation Trust Fund spending below current baseline levels.

I am also dismayed that the Senate is insistent on eliminating the general fund contribution to aviation which has been in place for the last 25 years. This general fund share reflects security and safety investments, as well as military usage of the air traffic control system.

The Senate proposal simply fails to recognize the growing needs in aviation, such as the projected one billion people that will be flying annually just a few years from now.

The House tried to find common ground. We were willing to accept a TEA 21-type firewall in lieu of off-budget. But the Senate would not agree. We proposed to guarantee trust fund spending with a point-of-order in lieu of a firewall. But the Senate still would not agree.

I question our priorities when in these times of trillion dollar budget surpluses, with air travelers investing billions more into the Aviation Trust Fund, we cannot find the commitment to make our aviation system safe and competitive.

The Senate proposal also says the flying public cannot use the money they have invested in the Aviation Trust Fund to make their skies safer. According to today's numbers, that is \$11 billion in trust fund cash balances and the \$1 billion in annual interest earnings. The flying public dutifully deposited the money and they deserve to see it invested properly. Under the Senate proposal, the trust fund balances would grow by over \$3 billion over the next three years.

Worshipping at the altar of fiscal shortsightedness will carry a high price when our aviation system becomes hopelessly congested. If we do not make investments that are necessary we risk the destruction of one of the economic engines that keeps our economy roaring.

I hope we have not let this historic opportunity slip through our fingers. I hope we can find a workable compromise and I hope we can give the American people the safe and competitive aviation system they deserve. But I cannot accept a proposal that makes little changes to a system that is in desperate need of change.

I continue to oppose further short-term extensions of selected aviation programs. This band-aid approach can only delay the significant investments that the flying public has paid for and deserves.

I pledge that I will renew my efforts next year to unlock the Aviation Trust Fund and fulfill our commitment to make our skies as safe as they can be.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Senate was not in session today. It will next meet on Friday, November 12, 1999, at 10 a.m. for a pro forma session.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: None

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3081, to increase the Federal minimum wage and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax benefits for small businesses, amended (H. Rept. 106-467, Pt. 1). **Page H11961**

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated Representative Pease to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H11958**

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest Chaplain, Rev. Dr. A. David Argo of Washington, D.C. **Page H11958**

Meeting Hour—Monday, Nov. 15: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 15. **Page H11958**

Suspension—Postponed Proceedings: The Chair announced that further proceedings on the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 2336, amended, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for appointment of United

States marshals by the Attorney General were postponed until Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1999. The bill was debated on Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1999. **Page H11958**

Quorum Calls—Votes: No quorum calls or recorded votes developed during the proceedings of the House today.

Adjournment: The House met at 2:00 p.m. and adjourned at 2:29 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1999

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No committee meetings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Friday, November 12

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Monday, November 15

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will be in a pro forma session.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: Pro forma session.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue.

HOUSE

Aderholt, Robert B., Ala., E2376
 Andrews, Robert E., N.J., E2370
 Barr, Bob, Ga., E2368
 Barrett, Thomas M., Wisc., E2378
 Boehlert, Sherwood L., N.Y., E2378
 Bonior, David E., Mich., E2368
 Bono, Mary, Calif., E2356
 Burton, Dan, Ind., E2347, E2350, E2354
 Capps, Lois, Calif., E2358, E2359
 Carson, Julia, Ind., E2356, E2366
 Chenoweth, Helen, Idaho, E2349, E2354
 Clyburn, James E., S.C., E2348, E2353, E2371
 Coble, Howard, N.C., E2368
 Conyers, John, Jr., Mich., E2365
 Cook, Merrill, Utah, E2378
 Cox, Christopher, Calif., E2381
 Cummings, Elijah E., Md., E2373
 Davis, Thomas M., Va., E2364, E2369
 Deutsch, Peter, Fla., E2372
 Dickey, Jay, Ark., E2348, E2355
 Dooley, Calvin M., Calif., E2350, E2354, E2357
 Eshoo, Anna G., Calif., E2366
 Farr, Sam, Calif., E2371

Frank, Barney, Mass., E2376
 Gallegly, Elton, Calif., E2366
 Gejdenson, Sam, Conn., E2355, E2366
 Gekas, George W., Pa., E2382
 Gordon, Bart, Tenn., E2369
 Hill, Baron P., Ind., E2360
 Hinchey, Maurice D., N.Y., E2371
 Holt, Rush D., N.J., E2370
 Kanjorski, Paul E., Pa., E2361
 Kelly, Sue W., N.Y., E2362
 Kind, Ron, Wisc., E2358
 Kingston, Jack, Ga., E2347
 Kolbe, Jim, Ariz., E2356
 Lantos, Tom, Calif., E2349, E2350, E2351
 Leach, James A., Iowa, E2371
 Lee, Barbara, Calif., E2351, E2353, E2357
 McHugh, John M., N.Y., E2379
 McInnis, Scott, Colo., E2347, E2348, E2351, E2357,
 E2359, E2361, E2363, E2366, E2369
 Matsui, Robert T., Calif., E2367
 Miller, Gary G., Calif., E2369, E2381
 Murtha, John P., Pa., E2357
 Myrick, Sue Wilkins, N.C., E2347, E2349, E2353, E2358,
 E2359
 Nadler, Jerrold, N.Y., E2380

Nethercutt, George R., Jr., Wash., E2372
 Owens, Major R., N.Y., E2377
 Pallone, Frank, Jr., N.J., E2364, E2377
 Pascarella, Bill, Jr., N.J., E2359
 Reyes, Silvestre, Tex., E2369
 Rogers, Harold, Ky., E2366
 Sandlin, Max, Tex., E2367
 Saxton, Jim, N.J., E2373
 Sherman, Brad, Calif., E2358, E2363
 Shuster, Bud, Pa., E2358, E2384
 Skeen, Joe, N.M., E2380
 Slaughter, Louise McIntosh, N.Y., E2356
 Smith, Christopher H., N.J., E2361
 Stenholm, Charles W., Tex., E2361
 Tanner, John S., Tenn., E2374, E2383
 Underwood, Robert A., Guam, E2382
 Udall, Tom, N.M., E2365, E2370
 Visclosky, Peter J., Ind., E2348, E2355
 Walden, Greg, Ore., E2360
 Watt, Melvin L., N.C., E2363
 Waxman, Henry A., Calif., E2377
 Weldon, Curt, Pa., E2376



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