

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ALICE TENNISON

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention the outstanding work of Alice Tennison.

Alice lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and is a constituent of mine. Recently, Alice won the Education's Unsung Heroes Award for mentoring students and founding the Student Mentorship in Education Project. The Student Mentorship in Education Project gives high school students hands-on experience in leading elementary school classrooms.

I would also like to thank ReliaStar Financial Corporation and Northern Life Insurance Company for sponsoring the event.

A good education helps students achieve their career and life goals. Alice Tennison has helped provide a quality education in New Mexico. Her work touches the lives of our next generation of teachers.

Alice Tennison continues to contribute to New Mexico education and I hope she will continue to do so well into the future. Mr. Speaker, I ask that we recognize and thank Alice Tennison for her achievement.

INNOVATIVE RESPONSES TO YOUTH VIOLENCE AND SCHOOL DROPOUTS RATES

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, educators in communities across the country are searching for innovative methods to assist families in combating the threats that plague so many of our nation's high schools. Drugs, juvenile violence, high school students dropping out of their education: schools have a responsibility to partner with parents in safeguarding our children from these hazards.

In 1997, the last year for which we have reliable statistics available, there were 706,000 violent crimes involving teenagers. To reduce this number, we have to start early: as former Winston-Salem, North Carolina police chief George Sweat has said, "the fight against crime needs to start in the highchair, not wait for the electric chair."

Nationwide, 5 percent of students drop out of school. Only 40 percent of high school dropouts are employed. Dropping out often leads students to drifting, trouble and sometimes crime and time in jail. As the demands of the workplace grow more dependent upon high levels of literacy and technical skill, high school dropouts will increasingly face problems in getting and keeping jobs.

The American family is the bedrock of hope for instilling values in children that can keep

them on the right path. But our schools can help as well. The use of innovative methods to educate and encourage young people to respect themselves, to stay in school and out of trouble is essential. One such method is a public-private partnership to which over 40 percent of American schools belong. These schools work with the Channel One Network, an in-school news analysis program that reaches eight million American students daily. Studies have shown that public service announcements by this programmer for military recruitment and drug prevention have been extraordinarily effective. Students in Channel One Schools have more negative impressions of drug use. They are also more likely to consider enlisting in their nation's armed services.

I believe that schools must increase such effective programs in the areas of juvenile violence and high school dropout prevention. I intend to work hard to ensure that our government expands its support of our schools' efforts in this direction.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER MICHAEL LEWELLEN

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Officer Michael Lewellen for his commendable service to the United States Armed Forces. It is with great pride that I present Mr. Lewellen with seven prestigious military awards and decorations including the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, the Air Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Combat Medical Badge, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Ribbon with Device.

Our nation is graced with many treasures, though none so precious as the peace we enjoy in our prosperous country. I am honored to commend Mr. Lewellen for his contribution to safeguarding that peace. It is one of our nation's great strengths that men and women have answered their country's call, and continue to heed it today to prevent the devastation we have witnessed too often this century.

Fortunately, our society has been blessed with many leaders who learned the values of leadership—responsibility, accountability and loyalty—while wearing the uniform of their country. For without their dedication to duty, we would not enjoy the many freedoms a fortunate America has to offer.

Again, I offer Mr. Lewellen my sincerest congratulations. I join together with everyone in this room to celebrate Mr. Lewellen's patriotism and to pay tribute to his service to our great nation.

BRINGING SMILES TO FLORIDA

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my warmest congratulations to the dental community in Florida for their great success with Project: Dentists Care (PDC), which facilitates access to dental care for indigent or underserved populations throughout the State. In a typical year, over 700 dentists donate more than 10,000 hours to treat 6,000–7,000 patients, providing close to a million dollars worth of dentistry, all at no charge.

Project: Dentists Care Began in Palm Beach County in 1992, and now enjoys success throughout the State. Money raised from fund raisers such as the annual Dentist's Day in October, including the ball, the silent auction and art sales, helps buy supplies and equipment needed for the programs.

I am pleased to support the efforts of Project: Dentists Care, and I urge my colleagues to join me as I extend my support and best wishes for a successful Dentist Day.

COMMANDER JACKIE W. KYGER

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a gentleman who does an outstanding job commanding a Coast Guard Station in my district, Commander Jackie W. Kyger.

Commander Kyger is an absolutely superb man. He commands the South Padre Island Coast Guard Station in Port Isabel, Texas, in my district and he will be leaving Friday, August 6, for the private sector. If he carries the same gung-ho, can-do attitude that he has employed in his service to our country into the private sector, I have no doubt he will retire a millionaire.

The Port Isabel station has a very tough mission, which centers largely on drug interdiction. They have quite a small station, with a tremendous amount of space to cover. In the last Congress, it came to my attention that the station desperately needed new equipment. They were making do with surplus equipment in their quest to interdict drug smugglers along a large chunk of South Texas coast. We ask our Coast Guard to do so much: search and rescue, boat safety, drug interdiction and fishing regulation enforcement, among others.

It is just not right to give them that enormous responsibility without the equipment to do the job. In the next Coast Guard Authorization bill, I made sure to include committee report language stressing the need for new equipment, and as a result, the Port Isabel

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

Coast Guard station recently got two new utility vehicles that are currently being fitted. This speaks to Commander Kyger's leadership ability, ensuring that his people had the proper equipment to accomplish their mission.

Mr. Speaker, Commander Kyger will be greatly missed by the larger South Texas community, as well as the Coasties he commands. He is a devoted family man who is also committed to helping the community. He was of great help to a community project known as "Save Our Children," a non-profit group that targeted young people in the Valley, encouraging them to stay away from violence and drugs, and reassuring them that they are indeed loved and are a valuable resource to South Texas. He was also instrumental in forming a partnership with the Boys Scouts of America to create a U.S. Coast Guard Explorers Post, an activity that provides a positive focus for young people after school.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Jackie Kyger, an outstanding patriot, officer and family man on his departure from Coast Guard Station South Padre Island this week.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2000

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT WEXLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Chairman, I strongly oppose the Burton Amendment to H.R. 2606, the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, which would limit U.S. foreign aid to India.

This amendment, which cuts essential aid to India, sends the wrong message to the government in Dehli. U.S./India relations have significantly improved since the end of the cold war. In reaching out to the United States and the international community, India has undertaken dramatic economic policy reforms to become a market-oriented economy. As of today, the United States is India's largest trading partner and largest investor.

The Indian government has also taken constructive steps to improve its human rights record. We must recognize the Indian government's efforts and progress, and assist them in taking further steps to reduce human rights abuses in their country.

Although the Indian government has made progress with respect to economic reforms and human rights, they face a much tougher goal of providing for a population of close to a billion people with a rapid population growth of 1.7 percent per year. Forty percent of India's urban population and half of the rural population live below the poverty level. The Burton amendment would cut crucial U.S. humanitarian aid to India that is desperately needed for disease control, population control, malnutrition, and rural development.

India which is an important strategic ally of the United States borders Iran and Communist China. Like the United States, India has many security concerns, including the direct threat of terrorism. Radical terrorist outfits trained in Afghanistan and Pakistan, including that of Osam Bin Laden, have targeted and executed innocent civilians in Kashmir.

I believe that the United States and India have already begun to see the benefits of improved bilateral relations. Unfortunately, this amendment reverses the gains made between our two democracies and denies humanitarian assistance to the most needy in India. I urge my colleagues to defeat this amendment.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE
PARAMEDIC INTERCEPT SERVICE
EQUITY ACT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Paramedic Intercept Service Equity Act, legislation which will provide reimbursement for critically needed ambulance intercepts, no matter where they occur.

In the past, paramedic ambulance companies have billed Medicare for services administered to beneficiaries during an intercept. In May 1995, the Health Care Financing Administration discontinued allowing the paramedic ambulances to bill Medicare, stating that they only grant payment for services provided by the transporting ambulance, which under an intercept would be the non-billing volunteer ambulance. This policy precludes paramedic ambulances from receiving Medicare payment for their services.

According to the providers this policy has proven to be a nightmare. It creates a situation in which the volunteer personnel might choose to not call paramedic personnel, even if it is against their best judgment, because the patient may not be able to afford the cost of the paramedic care. The billing of the patient could also be avoided, if the patient is physically transferred from the volunteer ambulance to the paramedic ambulance, thereby making it the transporting ambulance but, in the process, wasting time that could be critical to the well being and survival of the patient. However, if the volunteer company does choose to call paramedic personnel, then the cost is passed on to the patient.

Although carriers have begun billing patients for their services, they often waive the charges for seniors who cannot afford to pay the bill. As a result of this policy, many paramedic ambulance companies are experiencing serious financial losses and may have to go out of business, which jeopardizes emergency care. Additionally, many seniors have taken to calling paramedic providers to describe their conditions to see if they would require their services, before calling the volunteer ambulance.

In 1997, Congress addressed this issue in the Medicare provision of the Balanced Budget Act. This provision amended the Social Security Act to provide coverage in rural areas for paramedic intercept services under Medicare Part B. This change was intended to allow paramedic ambulance companies to bill

Medicare for their services despite the fact that they were not the transporting vehicle. Yet under the Health Care Financing Administration's proposed methodology, many areas which would commonly be thought of as rural are not considered as such under the rule. Thus, these areas have all the problems of being rural, yet have none of the protections that Medicare reimbursements for paramedic intercept services would provide.

As a result, one town with the fortune of being classified as rural has paramedic intercept coverage, while the town directly next door with the same basic rural nature, but a few more residents has no coverage. This leaves seniors stuck in the middle, confused as to what areas are covered, and scared to call for an ambulance for fear they will be charged with a bill they cannot afford. The policy of only reimbursing ambulance intercepts that occur in rural areas geographically discriminates against Medicare beneficiaries by arbitrarily setting standards for reimbursement that will help only those seniors with the luck of living in a federally defined rural town.

Paramedic intercepts should be covered by Medicare no matter where a senior lives. If a senior is in medical need of an intercept, then Medicare should pay for it. The Medicare Paramedic Intercept Service Equity Act takes the debate over coverage out of rural vs. urban and towards one of medical necessity. Specifically, this bill strikes the word "rural" from the ambulance intercept provision of the Balanced Budget Act. In doing this, all intercepts are covered whether they are in a rural area or not.

Please join me in providing seniors with the critical emergency services they need and co-sponsor this important bill.

COSTELLO HONORS 300TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE VILLAGE OF
CAHOKIA

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 300th Anniversary of the Village of Cahokia.

As we begin to near the end of this millennium, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the history of the small towns within all of our districts. Throughout this year, Cahokia, a village in my district, continues to celebrate its tricentennial anniversary, with reflection on its vital place in American history.

The Village of Cahokia derives its name, which means "Wild Geese", from the Cahokia Indian tribe. Today, it is recognized not only as a wonderful, thriving community of Southern Illinois but also as the site of the Cahokia Mounds, which is both an Illinois State Historic Site and a World Heritage Site. The Cahokians, members of the Illini Confederation, along with their relatives, the Tamaroas, were the first people known to inhabit this small and beautiful region in the Mississippi Valley. While the Cahokian tribe continues to provide a vital, unique character to the region, in 1699, the diversity of the community was further strengthened with Cahokia's founding by missionary priests from the Seminary of Quebec.

As the 18th century progressed, this community also became the principal commercial center in the mid-west. Specializing in the trade of Indian goods and fur, Cahokia's economic development thrived. This served as the impetus for prompting the expansion of Agriculture as a viable livelihood, which was so necessary to feed the rapidly growing community of settlers.

The Village of Cahokia also took pride in its role in winning a battle of the American Revolution. Captain Joseph Bowman and George Rogers Clark negotiated peace agreements in Cahokia at Fort Bowman with neighboring tribes of the Illini Confederation, and then launched an attack on British occupied Vincennes. Both their soldiers and ammunition were primarily supplied by the residents of Cahokia.

Cahokia has long been recognized as a significant force in Illinois politics. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Cahokia Courthouse served as an important center of activity in the Northwest. At one point it was both the judicial and administrative center for a massive area which rose up to the borders of Canada.

Today, I am honored to represent Cahokia, which has embraced its heritage of both Native-American history, as well as the influx of French and other ethnicities, spurred by westward expansion. This close community of churches, civic groups, and businesses inspires us to remember the legacy of our forefathers, while also celebrating the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Village of Cahokia this month in commemoration of its 300th Anniversary!

MUSEUM FOR AFRICAN ART

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize one of New York City's premier cultural institutions, the Museum of African Art, and to invite my colleagues to visit the Museum over the August recess. Founded in 1984, the Manhattan-based Museum is the only independent museum in the United States devoted exclusively to historical and contemporary African art.

The Museum for African Art is dedicated to increasing public understanding and appreciation of African art and culture. Through exhibitions and catalogues of the highest aesthetic and scholarly merit, the Museum offers definitive research and scholarship on African cultural groups and their regional influences.

The Museum provides thematic comparison and exploration of artistic ideas reflected in the great variety of cultures in Africa, innovative methods of display and interpretation of African art to involve audiences directly in the exhibition process, and programs that stimulate lifelong learning and appreciation of African art and culture.

In April 1999, the Museum opened a groundbreaking exhibition entitled "A Congo Chronicle: Urban Art and the Legend of Patrice Lumumba." Consisting of 50 paintings by famed African artist Tshibumba Kanda-Matulu and several other urban artists of the time, this exhibition offers a uniquely personal

encounter with the African independence movement as it was born and took hold among the population.

African art aficionados are looking forward to the September unveiling of the exhibit, *Liberated Voices: Contemporary Art from South Africa*. Featuring close to 100 works, including paintings, sculptures, installations, photographs, and videos made since Apartheid ended in 1994. This exhibition highlights major trends in contemporary South African artistic practice. The exhibit will focus on the diverse works of young artists in today's South Africa. Through their personal experiences Museum visitors will gain a greater insight into this dynamic country.

Mr. Speaker, the Museum for African Art is a unique resource. I hope all of my colleagues will have the opportunity to visit the Museum to learn more about African art and its influence and significant contributions to our culture and society.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF MORGAN JULIANN TAYLOR

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, July 28, 1999, Morgan Juliann Taylor was born. She is the daughter of my chief of staff, Jeff Taylor and his wife Julie. God blessed them with a beautiful, healthy child. When we debate issues on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives which will impact the lives of children, I like to think of children I know, especially my own daughter, Ellie. From this time forward, I will also keep Morgan Juliann in my mind and heart as this great body works to make this country a better place to live for Ellie, Morgan and all of our children and grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO ISAAC DARKO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to once again congratulate and to pay tribute to Mr. Isaac Darko, a constituent of mine and a distinguished student at Columbia University in New York. He will be recognized for his academic and scientific achievements as a participant in the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds (UGSP) on August 5, 1999 for the second year in a row.

Isaac graduated from the Health Professions and Human Services High School in 1997 and has just completed his freshman year at Columbia University. This summer he has been working at the NIH Department of Molecular Biology under the supervision of Dr. Alfred Johnson. He has been working on the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), which is expressed in such cancers as breast and prostate cancer and in other cancer cell lines.

Mr. Speaker, the UGSP scholars search is highly competitive and nationwide. Currently,

the program has 24 scholars from all over the nation, from institutions such as Columbia University, MIT, Harvard, Georgetown, U.C. Davis, and Stanford. In order to participate in the program, a Scholar must either have a 3.5 Grade Point Average or be in the top 5 percent of his/her class. Candidates must also demonstrate a commitment to pursuing careers in biomedical research and must be from a disadvantaged background. The current group is composed of 32 percent Hispanics, 32 percent African Americans, 21 percent Asians, 10 percent Caucasians, and 5 percent Native American, with a balance between the genders of 52 percent female and 48 percent male.

Mr. Speaker, being selected for this program for two consecutive years indicates that Isaac has demonstrated that he has the ability and the desire to be an asset and a role model in our community. We are proud of his accomplishments and I know he is taking full advantage of the opportunity presented to him. He is a terrific example for future participants in this program and others like it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating once again Mr. Issac Darko for his outstanding accomplishments and also in commending the National Institutes of Health Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds for offering opportunities to students like Isaac.

FAMILY BUILDING ACT OF 1999

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Family Building Act of 1999.

This legislation will assure the millions of Americans suffering from the disease of infertility that the treatments they so desperately need will be covered by their health insurance plans.

There is nothing more basic to human beings than the desire to have a family. Yet, more than 6 million American families will suffer from infertility at some point in their reproductive lives. However, fewer than 1 in 4 employer-based insurance plans include coverage for infertility.

Imagine being given the devastating news that you have a fertility problem. Fortunately, your physician confidently informs you that the majority of couples who seek treatment for their infertility are able to have a baby. So you leave the office feeling hopeful if not optimistic. Then news even more devastating than your diagnosis comes your way: your health plan has decided that infertility is a disease they don't think worthy of covering. Their profits mean more than your inability to have a family.

It's unfair, and it happens too often in this country.

As fewer and fewer of our citizens are allowed any meaningful choice in health plans, Americans are being denied access to medical treatments that provide them with their only hope of becoming a parent. This is unfair, and the Family Building Act of 1999 will put a stop to it.

The insurance industry may claim that providing infertility coverage will cost them so

much money that they will either go out of business or that employers will not be able to provide any coverage at all. This is not the case.

Studies completed by the American Society for Reproductive Medicine have shown that providing comprehensive infertility coverage will add only three dollars per member per year. Thirteen states have already passed similar legislation and it has not driven the insurance companies out of business, nor has it caused employers to drop their health insurance. In fact, in Massachusetts a study shows that the cost for HMOs actually went down when they started providing coverage.

Insurance coverage for infertility also allows for better medicine. We have all heard about and been concerned with the rising number of triplets, quadruplets and even higher numbers of multiple births from fertility treatments. Proper insurance coverage will allow patients and their physicians to pursue conservative, medically appropriate treatments and lower the risk of multiple births.

Consider: just three dollars a year could allow thousands of Americans to become parents. I think it's worth it, the American people think it's worth it and I hope this House will show it thinks it's worth it by passing the Family Building Act of 1999.

ISSUES FACING YOUNG PEOPLE

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have printed in the RECORD statements by high school students from my home State of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today. I am asking that you please insert these statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as I believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

WORKERS' RIGHTS AND WELFARE REFORM

(On behalf of Daniel Peyser and Jenn Donohue)

Daniel Peyser: I'm going to be covering workers' rights, and specifically minimum wage, and maybe health care, and Jenn is going to be doing welfare reform, which will tie into it.

A key issue regarding the basic rights of workers is a livable wage. There was a minimum wage increase that was from \$4.25 to \$5.15, but it is still not livable. It is nice to have the wage increase, but it is not significantly helping us out. I make minimum wage, and it's a pain when you are not making enough money that you feel that you would deserve more for the work that you put in. But, over the past two decades, the minimum wage, with that one exception of that increase, has largely, for most people, stagnated or declined, and combined with inflation, the real value of the minimum wage hasn't increased very much since around 1955 to 1970.

It used to be, after World War II, that when productivity went up in companies that the workers got cut into the action and everyone prospered. But between 1983 and 1989, we have seen that, as companies reach record profits, that workers aren't getting cut in any more. And between 1983 and 1989, 99 percent of the new wealth that was accumulated went to the top 20 percent of the income groups.

America is now the most economically stratified country in the industrialized world. So there's a lot of issues that also tie in with livable wage. I mean, you have welfare, which is one issue. And one of the incentives perhaps for a lot of people who are on welfare would be a higher minimum wage. I think the answer to the problem would be to require companies to, first of all, raise the minimum wage to something that is easily livable. Ideally, I would have said \$9 an hour or so. Cut back working hours, so require companies, based on how much money they make, to hire a certain number of workers, also based on their expenses, which would help unemployment rates.

Other issues that tie in are, a large part of having an unbalanced budget can be attributed to having stagnated wages. College education prices have gone up 80 percent over the past two decades, I think, as far as the cost of real value. And it is going to be harder and harder for people who are making minimum wage now to send their kids to college or to support their families.

Congressman Sanders: Jenn?

Jenn Donohue: As a senior in high school, the time is coming where I have to go out and find a job and employment. And, as Dan was saying, it bothers me in both respects, that there are people out there who are making minimum wage, trying to feed their kids, trying to buy necessities, basic things that people need, and they are getting welfare; and there are other people out there who don't work, who wait for the check to come every month, and that's what they live on, they have no initiative to get up, get out, and get a job.

Welfare was established for people in need, to help them get back up on their feet until the time came where they were okay, and they were all set, and they didn't need it as much as they did before. But now, I think, there is a problem where people are using it as their basic income. They have no desire to get up and get a job. And it is not the case with all people who are on welfare. Some people need it intensely. They are working two jobs, their spouse is working two jobs. Their kids are going to school, they need food and products all kids need.

I just think that something has to be done to change the way that welfare is going, because it is unfair to deprive people who really need the welfare of the money, when it is going to people who are just using it—I mean, there are women who get pregnant so they will have more money coming in the door. It is sick and it's twisted, and something needs to be done to reform welfare, so that the people who need it are getting it, and the people who need it and aren't doing anything to get it do something about that.

Congressman Sanders: Thanks for tackling a very, very important issue.

ZERO TOLERANCE FOR ALCOHOL

(On behalf of Laura Megivern)

Laura Megivern: My name is Laura Megivern, and I'm from South Burlington High School.

In all 50 states, it is illegal for anyone under 21 to purchase and possess alcoholic beverages. Following this logic, it should therefore be illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to have a blood alcohol concentration of anything over .00. However, this is not the case. In Vermont, anything under a .02 alcohol level is legal for someone under 21 years old, who cannot legally purchase or possess any alcoholic product.

It is required that all states have a zero tolerance law for people under the legal drinking age. A zero tolerance law is defined as any law that states that persons under 21 are not allowed to have a blood alcohol level

of anything more than .02, .01 or .00. In 1994, according to the National Highway Safety Administration, motor vehicle traffic crashes cost the United States more than \$150 billion in economic costs. Crashes involving 15- to 20-year-olds cost the United States years more than \$21 billion in 1994.

Although they may be effective, there is a bit of a discrepancy in the fact that, although youth are not permitted to purchase or possess alcohol, it is all right for them to have some alcohol in their blood. One reason why the legal limit is set above zero is because of problems with the calibration of instruments, and because of the margin of error that may exist in the use of a Breathalyzer.

Other reasons brought up while the law was being created were that some foods may raise the alcohol level in breath, and that wine consumed in church as part of communion may raise the blood alcohol to an illegal level. The amount of wine ingested during communion would most likely be immeasurable, unless the Breathalyzer test was administered just afterwards. Also, an average high school student taking one dose of NyQuil would be under this limit, as the alcohol level would barely be measurable—although, in my opinion, if you feel bad enough to take NyQuil, a cough syrup advertised as helping someone get to sleep, you probably shouldn't be driving anyway. Some yeast products may also raise the alcohol content, but not to a measurable level, according to Dan Steinbar of the Day One Program, an outpatient rehabilitation program. He also says that, a beginning drinker without a high tolerance to alcohol, like a teenager, would be showing signs of impairment, especially of slurred speech and impairment of judgment, at a .02 blood alcohol concentration.

To get to a .02 blood alcohol concentration, you would need to drink a can of beer, 12 ounces, or 6 ounces of wine. In fact, for a 150-pound male, one can of beer, 5 ounces of wine, or 1.5 ounces of hard liquor puts the blood alcohol concentration above the legal limit even for someone over 21. However, if the male waited two hours to drive, he would be below it.

The rationale for zero tolerance is clearly understandable. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 21 percent of 15- to 20-year-old drivers involved in fatal crashes had some alcohol in their blood in 1996. In the same year, an estimated 846 lives were saved by the minimum-age drinking laws, and an estimated 16,513 lives have been saved by these laws since 1975.

Although there is a discrepancy in the legal limit and what one would hope would be the legal limit, I see the reasoning behind it, although I hope that, one day, equipment will be in use in Vermont that has no margin of error, so that we can have an actual zero tolerance law, rather than a .02 tolerance law, because zero should mean zero.

MAXINE DEAMOS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to recognize Maxine Deamos upon her retirement from the Lafayette Regional Health Center in Lexington, Missouri.

Ms. Deamos first started working at the former Lexington Memorial Hospital 34 years ago. During her tenure, she worked as a nursing aid in various departments of the hospital,

including surgery, obstetrics, and the operating room. At the time of her retirement, Ms. Deamos was employed in the sterile central supply, the part of the hospital that provides sterile processing for surgical instruments and equipment. A standout employee during her 34 years, she was named Lafayette Regional Health Center Employee of the Year in 1967 and given the Smile Award, recognizing her cheery attitude, in 1997.

Maxine Deamos is an outstanding citizen of the Lexington community, and her wonderful personality will be missed by all at Lexington Regional Health Center. During her quieter times, Ms. Deamos plans to travel, work on her crafts, and spend time with her grandchildren. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that our colleagues join me in recognition of this outstanding Missourian.

A TRIBUTE TO LULAC

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most influential Hispanic civil rights organizations in the United States. The League of United Latin American Citizens is celebrating its 70th anniversary of service to the Latino community.

In 1929 LULAC was formed in Corpus Christi, TX. Formed as a grassroots self-help organization, LULAC has a distinguished record of fighting for Hispanic education, employment and civil rights. Today, LULAC's 250,000 members make it the largest Hispanic organization in the U.S. Its 600 councils nationwide have been significant in empowering Latino communities in Texas, New Mexico, California, Florida, Washington, DC and New York.

Education has always been a chief priority for LULAC, providing more than half a million dollars in scholarships for Latino students. LULAC National Educational Service Centers serve over 18,000 students with counseling and dropout prevention programs. At the same time, its commitment to the assurance of equal access has been fundamental in LULAC's fight for affirmative action and women's rights.

In the Hispanic business community, LULAC has been important in furnishing training and management expertise, while also providing support for economic development. LULAC has also made great strides in combating Hispanic unemployment through the development of programs like SER-Jobs for Progress and Vocational Training Centers.

I am proud to represent the city of Santa Ana, which is the home of the first LULAC council in California. Its work in my community is indispensable. In fact, LULAC was responsible for desegregating Orange County Schools in 1946 with *Mendez v. Westminster School District*.

I congratulate LULAC for its 70 years of service to Hispanics in the United States. Its outstanding work should be an inspiration to other Latino leaders and elected officials, especially those here in Congress. I applaud LULAC's on its anniversary, and give thanks for all its good work.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL MODERNIZATION ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1660, the Public School Modernization Act. It is time for Congress to take action and make an investment in the future of America, our children. This legislation will provide significant help to local school districts in meeting their needs both to build new classrooms to keep up with skyrocketing school enrollments and to renovate and modernize their existing facilities.

Overall, California alone projects a \$20.1 billion five-year cost for school modernization, including \$11 billion for modernization and technology upgrades of old facilities. These technology upgrades include very basic amenities such as additional electrical outlets, and telephone jacks for internet connection.

Additionally, California will need \$4 billion just to build new facilities to accommodate growing enrollment. California would get just over \$3 billion under the Public School Modernization Act. This bill will provide \$24 billion in interest-free funds for school modernization projects and deserves our support.

According to the Committee for Education Funding, the Republican education agenda is projected to cut over \$3 billion from the Department of Education's budget including a \$1 billion cut from Title I funding, a program aimed at supporting children in poverty. Funding will also be slashed dramatically for Federal Pell Grants and the Head Start Program.

It would be prudent to cut funding for wasteful defense programs, and unnecessary manned space exploration. It is time to make a significant improvement in the education of our children. I urge my colleagues to support HR 1606. Our children's future depends on it.

A DARK CHAPTER IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY

HON. ROBERT WEXLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I am here to support Italian Americans who were singled out during World War II as enemy aliens of the United States. Unfortunately, like many Japanese Americans who were persecuted during World War II, over 600,000 Italian Americans were subjected to harsh treatment by the American government, including being evicted from their homes and subjected to strict curfews. Hundreds of Italian Americans were sent to internment camps.

It is unconscionable that these hard working Americans were denied fundamental human rights and freedoms. Like many other ethnic communities in the United States, Italian Americans fought bravely in World War II and played a major role in defeating the Axis powers. However, many Italian Americans who remained in the United States during World War II faced discrimination including the families of soldiers who were injured or killed in Europe and in the Pacific.

I believe that it is incumbent upon the President and the United States government to acknowledge this dark chapter of our nation's history. Italian Americans who were victims of persecution are entitled to no less, and America needs to acknowledge the truth. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2442.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER INTEROPERABILITY AND PORTABILITY ACT OF 1999

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Electronic Benefit Transfer Interoperability and Portability Act of 1999. The sole focus of the bill is to allow food stamp beneficiaries the ability to redeem their benefits in any eligible store regardless of location. Beneficiaries had this ability under the old paper food stamp system but lost it as states migrated to an electronic benefits transfer system.

Under the old paper food stamp system, recipients could redeem their food coupons in any authorized food store anywhere in the country. For example, a food stamp recipient living in Bath County, VA could use their food stamps in their favorite grocery store even if it happened to be in West Virginia. Similarly, a recipient living in Tennessee could visit their Mother in Virginia and purchase food for their children while away from home. Unfortunately, as we move to electronic delivery of benefits, this is currently not the case. My bill provides for the portability of food assistance benefits and allows food stamp recipients the flexibility of shopping at locations that they choose.

Across the country we are finding that people live in one state and shop in another. This cross border shopping is conducted for a variety of reasons. One of them is convenience, another is the cost of goods. The supermarket industry is a very competitive industry. Every week stores advertise specials in newspaper ads across the country. People not only shop at locations convenient to them but also shop around for the best prices. Customers paying with every type of tender except EBT have the flexibility to shop where they choose. Why shouldn't recipients of food assistance benefits be allowed to stretch their dollars in the same way that other consumers do, without regard to state borders?

EBT portability is simply allowing recipients of benefits under the food stamp program to redeem those benefits without regard to state borders at the stores they choose. In addition to portability, my legislation allows for the interoperability of EBT transactions. Interoperability can be simply defined as the ability of various computers involved in authorizing, routing and settling an EBT transaction to talk to each other.

I offered a Sense of the Congress Amendment to the Welfare Reform bill that Congress passed in 1996. My amendment urged states to work together to achieve a seamless system of food stamp benefit redemption. States did a decent job considering the circumstances. They are now asking for an extra nudge to realize the goal of my earlier amendment.

My legislation requires states to conform their EBT standards to a national, uniform operating system that the states themselves choose. The clear choice, the Quest operating system, has already been adopted by 33 states.

Pilot studies have been conducted to determine cost and other efficiencies that might be realized by EBT interoperability. The pilot program determined my bill would only cost the Food Stamp Program \$500,000. That's not a lot of money for an \$18 billion program. Also, the State of Missouri found around \$32 million in abuse of the program that they never would have found if their EBT system couldn't talk with neighboring state systems.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I introduce today is simple. It returns the national redemption convenience to the beneficiaries of the program, gives the states the guidance they are looking for, and provides another tool in the fight against fraud, waste and abuse in the Food Stamp Program. Thank you for this time and I urge support from the membership for the Electronic Benefit Transfer Interoperability and Portability Act of 1999.

AMERICAN INVENTORS
PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF
HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to a bill that jeopardizes America's future prosperity by endangering the protection of our nation's independent inventors. HR 2654 seeks to extensively reform the patent process, which should only occur after deliberative discussion and with the opportunity for amendment. This bill will pass this body without even the courtesy of open debate. Such an important matter demands a thorough dialogue.

Small inventors, like the industrious citizens of Eastern Long Island, provided sparks of inspiration that helped build this nation. The Constitution ensures that inventors have the exclusive right to the product of their efforts. The bill upon which HR 2654 is based would severely erode that protection. Without considered debate and extensive review of HR 2654, we have no idea whether it would be similarly harmful.

Technology has driven America's latest economic boom. It is the foundation of the new economy as we move into the 21st Century. Bill Gates, Steve Jobs, and Raymond Damadian, the inventor of the MRI, were once independent inventors whose ideas have changed the face of society and how we view ourselves. Their creations were protected and have contributed to the prosperity America now enjoys. Tomorrow's inventors deserve the same treatment.

Mr. Damadian, a valued constituent of mine, has written extensively on the issue of patent reform given his unique position as an independent inventor who has seen the impact of his ideas on the lives of his fellow citizens. In correspondence with our colleague, Representative Manzullo, he strenuously objected to passing this bill that could cost independent inventors a right protected by the U.S. Con-

stitution. I would like to place that letter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

In more depth, he explored the problems with HR 2654's companion bill, S. 507, in a highly erudite letter to the Senate Majority Leader, TRENT LOTT. In that correspondence, he highlights the U.S. patent as "one of America's great blessings" and clearly outlines the serious problems with that bill from removing the U.S. Patent Office from the purview of Congressional oversight to eroding cherished Constitutional guarantees.

Mr. Speaker, as Mr. Damadian has written, Congress should not hastily pass laws that could have far-reaching impacts without and discussion. It is clear that we do not know what the effects of HR 2654 will be. We owe it to our independent inventors, and to our future, to be sure.

FONAR CORPORATION,
Melville, NY, August 3, 1999.

Hon. DONALD MANZULLO,
House of Representatives,
Cannon HOB, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MANZULLO: It has come to my attention that an effort is under foot to steal the U.S. Patent System in what I consider an outrageous usurpation of power. The House of Representatives intends to pass a bill, H.R. 2654, that will void the constitutionally granted patent rights of independent inventors everywhere.

Remarkably it is doing so without even a written bill informing the affected parties or even their Representatives what the bill contains. Even more remarkably it is doing it under a suspension of the rules, whose predicate is that there is no opposition to the bill, when independent inventors everywhere are BOILING over the prospect of losing their constitutionally granted rights to a patent.

Please be advised that Roberts Rines speaks only for himself and not for the rest of us great masses of independent inventors, whose rights are being taken away without a hearing, without a vote, without a single sentence of the bill to view and in the darkness of the night, a villainy that will live in infamy!

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND DAMADIAN,
*President and Chairman; Inductee, National
Inventors Hall of Fame.*

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE B-2
BOMBER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to recognize the tenth anniversary of the first flight of the B-2 bomber. The anniversary was recently celebrated at a ceremony at Air Force Plant 42 in Palmdale, CA, on July 17, 1999.

The first public display of the B-2 was in late 1988, at Air Force Plant 42 in Palmdale, CA. This was followed by the first flight of the B-2 on July 17, 1989, at Edwards Air Force Base, CA. Northrop Gumman's Military Aircraft Systems Division unveiled its brand new product—a low-observability, Multi-role bomber that can fly 6,000 nautical miles (9,600 kilometers) without refueling. The plane's revolutionary design, while instantly recognizable to the human eye, makes it all but invisible to radar.

The B-2 is an engineering marvel. The plane's low-observability characteristic derives from a combination of reduced infrared acoustic, electromagnetic, visual, and radar signatures. These facts make it difficult for even the most sophisticated defensive systems to detect and engage the B-2. While most of the technical aspects of the plane remain classified, the B-2 owes some of its stealth capabilities to special coatings, the flying wing design, and the composite materials of which it is made. These innovations are complemented by the highest-precision bombing technology in existence. The B-2 is now outfitted with the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) guidance kit. This system combines the Global Positioning System and Inertial Navigation System for incredibly accurate bombing.

The B-2 is based at Whiteman Air Force Base, near Knof Noster, MO. The first B-2, the Spirit of Missouri, was delivered to Whiteman on December 17, 1993. During the recent air war, B-2 made 30-hour round-trip missions from this base to Kosovo, where they dropped eleven percent of the precision ordnance while flying less than one percent of the sorties. As General Leroy Barnidge said at the tenth anniversary ceremony, "The airplane exceeded everybody's expectations. It's got a war-fighting capability that is second to none."

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of our colleagues in the House will join me in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the most revolutionary design in bombing aircraft since World War II.

IT'S TIME TO CONSIDER A
PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. DENNIS MOORE
OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, the people of Kansas' Third District sent me to Washington, D.C., to represent their concerns and do all I can to address major, pending federal issues. For this reason, I was very disappointed when it became apparent in the last few days that the House would not be considering proposals to enact a Patients' Bill of Rights.

One of my first actions as a freshman Member of Congress was to join as an original cosponsor of H.R. 358, the Patients' Bill of Rights. This important legislation will ensure basic rights for patients and give them the protections they deserve. While the majority was unable to reach the consensus necessary within their caucus to bring a proposal in this area before the House for consideration this week, I am pleased that Commerce Committee Ranking Democrat JOHN DINGELL has continued active discussions with three members of the majority who are physicians—Doctors GANSKE, COBURN and NORWOOD—in an attempt to reach a bipartisan consensus on a proposal to provide meaningful protections for managed care patients and physicians.

I also want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent newspaper column by Steve Rose, the chairman of Sun Publications, which publishes the Johnson County Sun and several other newspapers that serve my congressional district. I commend to everyone Mr. Rose's commentary regarding the real-world problems that indicate a need for enactment this year of a Patients' Bill of Rights.

DARLA WANTS HER RIGHTS

My good friend Darla is all for the Patients' Bill of Rights. She's had it up to here and won't take it anymore.

Just last week, Darla called her doctor to ask if he thought it might be a good idea for her to try a new medication on the market called Celebrex, for her arthritis. Darla also has a stomach disorder, ulcerative colitis, so she has to be careful of side effects.

Her doctor thought Celebrex was a good medication to try, at first in a small dose. So, he called the pharmacy in Overland Park and ordered a 30-day supply. When Darla arrived at the counter, however, she met tricked-down red tape, straight from the insurance company.

The pharmacist explained that the health insurance provider had denied the prescription until Darla tried a generic brand first.

"What's the difference between the generic drug and Celebrex?" asked Darla. The pharmacist replied, "They're about the same, except the generic drug can be a little harder on your stomach."

"That won't do," replied Darla, "I have ulcerative colitis, and I can't stand any medications that irritate the stomach."

The pharmacist was sympathetic, but there was nothing to be done. Darla was advised to consult her doctor, who could contact the insurance company.

That's exactly what Darla did. She called her doctor and explained what had happened.

Said the doctor, "I'll contact the insurance company, and get this resolved."

A day later, Darla got a call from her doctor.

"I just spent an hour-and-a-half on the phone with the insurance company," said the doctor. "I could not speak with anyone with any medical background. After being put on hold three times, and being switched from one person to another, all I got was a clerk who wouldn't budge. I lost."

Darla is still fuming.

There are millions of Darlas out there. And when the President calls for a Patients' Bill of Rights, he has a lot of folks clapping.

Ironically, the President's proposal would do nothing for Darla. It only addresses mandatory emergency room care, an appeals process when insurance companies deny critical procedures, and the right of patients to sue insurance companies.

Nonetheless, Darla figures, probably correctly, that if this first Bill of Rights can be passed, it undoubtedly will be amended later to deal with some of her issues.

Insurance companies will scream that governments' intervention will only drive up health care costs. And they're probably right.

But if you asked Darla, she would be glad to pay a little more to let the insurance companies know they cannot just roll over her, or her doctor.

The Bill of Rights cure might be worse than the insurance disease, but Darla is so frustrated, she says she's willing to take that risk.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that 6.4 percent of the population, or 17.3 million Americans, report having asthma. This represents a dramatic 75 percent increase in self-reported cases from 1980 to 1994.

Asthma is disproportionately hurting children. Today, it is the most common childhood chronic disease. Five million American children have asthma. And as Surgeon General David Satcher recently concluded, the United States is "moving in the wrong direction, especially among minority children in the urban communities." The most devastating indicator of our Nation's lack of progress is the news that, from 1980 to 1993, the mortality rate for children and teens with asthma rose a staggering 78 percent.

Just a few days ago, Dr. Philip Landrigan reported in the *Journal of Asthma* that higher asthma hospitalization rates are associated with children, communities of color and the poor. The potential causes for the disproportionate impact of asthma are wide ranging, from the lack of preventive care, poor housing conditions and increased exposure to indoor allergens, to sedentary lifestyles and the siting of polluting commercial facilities.

Our country can and must do more to prevent and treat asthma. I am pleased to introduce the Children's Asthma Relief Act of 1999, which was originally introduced by DICK DURBIN and MIKE DEWINE in the Senate. This legislation provides \$50 million for pediatric asthma prevention and treatment programs, allowing states and local communities to target and improve the health of low-income children suffering from asthma. The Act would also increase the enrollment of these children into Medicaid and state Children's Health Insurance Programs (CHIP), such as California's Healthy Families.

I am also pleased that the Act includes mobile "breathmobiles" among the community-based programs eligible for funding. These school-based mobile clinics were developed by the Southern California chapter of the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, in conjunction with Los Angeles County, Los Angeles Unified School District and the University of Southern California.

This legislation has the support of leading child health and asthma organizations, including the American Lung Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs, the National Association of Children's Hospitals, the American Academy of Chest Physicians and the Children's Health Fund.

As an honorary co-chair of Asthma Awareness Day, I urge my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring the Children's Asthma Relief Act of 1999.

CHILDREN'S ASTHMA RELIEF ACT
OF 1999**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague, FRED UPTON, in introducing the Children's Asthma Relief Act of 1999.

Asthma is one of the most significant and prevalent chronic diseases in America. The

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO EXPAND ALASKA NATIVE CONTRACTING OF FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF AKASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a bill to expand Alaska Native contracting of Federal land manage-

ment functions and activities and, promote hiring of Alaska Natives by the federal government within the State of Alaska.

This bill was developed in response to my request to the Alaska Federal of Natives at their retreat in August of 1998. Pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, tribes are authorized to enter into contracts with the Department of the Interior to directly administer programs previously administered by that agency. Congress strongly advocated this change to allow tribes to provide direct and improved services to their members.

The bill entitled "Alaska Federal Lands Management Demonstration Project" would direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a demonstration project in fiscal years 2000 and 2001 with no less than six eligible Alaska Native tribes or tribal organizations to manage a conservation unit or other public land unit within the closest proximity of that tribal organization.

The bill further directs the Secretary to fully fund these demonstration projects in the same manner he would have funded the programs if they were still being managed by the Department of the Interior.

It has always been my strong belief that Alaska Natives can manage conservation units or national park systems units as well or even better than the federal government. Alaska Natives have demonstrated their reliance of the land, the conservation of its bounty and great respect for the cautious management of its resources to preserve for future generations. I believe that Alaska Natives should be given the opportunity to manage federal conservation units that are in close proximity to their own lands.

The Alaska regional non-profits worked long and hard to carefully draft a bill which would have the support of the Alaska Federation of Natives and all of the Alaska regional non-profits. I believe it is time that we authorize Alaska Native entities to manage federal conservation units in the manner consistent with lands that they have carefully preserved and utilized for thousands of years. This bill does exactly that.

BROOKFIELD ZOO'S SALT CREEK
WILDERNESS EXHIBIT**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that on August 14th Brookfield Zoo will celebrate the grand opening of its newest attraction, the Salt Creek Wilderness exhibit.

Representing a northeastern Illinois wetland, Salt Creek Wilderness includes the existing Indian Lake, the Ellen Thorne Smith nature trail, and a new demonstration wetland exhibit called Dragonfly Marsh. Guests will be able to hike along a wood-chipped trail that circles the 4-acre lake to see trumpeter swans and several other waterfowl species. At the north end of the lake, the trail is paved and leads onto a wheelchair-accessible boardwalk that overlooks Dragonfly Marsh.

Support for the Salt Creek Wilderness project comes from the Chicago Zoological Society, Forest Preserve District of Cook

County, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—Region 5, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The Conservation Fund, Army Corps of Engineers, and the Urban Resources Partnership. With the assistance of these project partners, the new exhibit will help to raise awareness of the importance of protecting not just animals in other parts of the world, but also species and natural habitats in our own communities.

Brookfield Zoo has always been a leader among zoos around the world. The zoo's mission is to focus on enhancing visitor understanding of the critical need for people to live more sustainably and harmoniously with the natural world through naturalistic environmental settings and accompanying interpretive materials. I invite all my colleagues to join me in celebrating the opening of the Salt Creek Wilderness exhibit, which, I am certain, will greatly strengthen the zoo's mission.

A BILL TO REPEAL THE SPECIAL OCCUPATIONAL TAX (SOT) ON THE SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, along with several of my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, Ms. THURMAN, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCINNIS, and Mr. JOHN LEWIS, I am introducing a bill today to repeal the Special Occupational Tax (SOT) on the sale of alcoholic beverages.

We are introducing this bill to alleviate a problem that many of our constituents have raised with us. I know that many of our colleagues have also heard from convenience store owners, innkeepers, restaurant owners, vintners, wholesalers and other small business owners complaining about the burden of the Special Occupational Tax on the sale of alcoholic products.

The SOT is an annual tax imposed on all businesses that manufacture, distribute or sell alcohol products. Whether it's a seasonal restaurant, an Elks Lodge, convenience or grocery store, or even a campground or florist that delivers wine with flowers—no one is spared from the tax.

However, it is especially burdensome for small retail stores. Over 90 percent of all SOT revenue comes from retailers. In addition, small producers—especially wineries—have a difficult time meeting the obligations of this tax.

A recent General Accounting Office study, which conceded that the alcohol industry is a heavily taxed and regulated industry already, illustrated the problems caused by this tax, particularly on small business owners. This tax is an unnecessary burden and should be eliminated.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me as cosponsors on this bill to repeal this unfair tax on small businesses.

HONORING MATTHEW EMMONS ON CAPTURING A GOLD MEDAL AT THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate a young man from Pemberton Township, New Jersey, Matthew Emmons. Matthew brought home the gold with a near perfect score in the men's Prone Free Rifle competition at the 1999 Pan American games in Winnipeg, Canada. Matthew has made his country and the Pemberton Township community proud with his resounding victory under difficult conditions and against some of the world's finest athletes.

The sport of small-arms target shooting dates from the invention of the pistol and the rifle in the 16th century. For several centuries, the sport was contested only in sporadic impromptu fashion, because the firearms of that period were too undependable and inaccurate to meet the requirements of large-scale organized competition. Turkey shoots and weekend target-shooting matches were popular among the frontiersmen of colonial America.

During the American Revolution (1775–1783) and the American Civil War (1861–1865) rural sharpshooters played a strategic role as snipers. Popular interest in rifle shooting reached new heights after the Civil War, when the sport became a favorite diversion of city dwellers, groups of whom organized weekend target-shooting excursions into the countryside. New advances in the manufacture of weapons and ammunition, meanwhile, resulted in high standards of accuracy and reliability. By 1870, conditions were ripe for organized regional and national competition. Matthew has added to this great and venerable history with his honorable performance.

Mr. Speaker, Matthew's mental and physical fortitude guided him to victory. His patience, steadiness, clear vision and accuracy will likely lead to success at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks where he has enrolled, and to greater accomplishments in Olympic competition.

A TRIBUTE TO WILL RUBENS

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge just how fortunate I, my staff and the people of the Third District of New York were to have an intern that could serve as both Commissioner of Food and Beverage and Director of Internal Security for the past two months. To some he was known as Will Rubens but to me he was simply, "The Commish". Forget the fact that my Notre Dame doormat was stolen or the fact that my model E-2C Hawkeye was vandalized under his watch. In his investigation of these crimes, the Commish' was undeterred and never allowed conspiracy theories to be generated by anyone other than himself. There was never a business card fight he didn't prematurely end for the sake of my staff or a private conversa-

tion he didn't interrupt. Despite the increase in crime in my office over the last two months I know that the Commish's powers are being wasted here while numerous crimes of ineptitude go unresolved on the football fields of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor—an ineptitude which will be glaringly disclosed when Notre Dame's Fighting Irish pulverize the Wolverines on September 4th. I am confident that the Commish' will go on to bigger and better things and it has truly been a pleasure and honor to have him work in my office this summer. His intelligence and unique sense of humor will be missed. I thank you Will for all your hard work and effort. All the best.

INTERNET PHARMACY CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues, RON KLING, JOHN DINGELL, and BART STUPAK, in introducing the Internet Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 1999.

While the Internet is transforming global finance and culture, it is also raising novel questions about the practices of medicine and pharmacy. There is no question that the World Wide Web and other forms of e-commerce have facilitated consumer access to health information and products. Patients clearly benefit from the rapid dissemination of reliable medical knowledge, and from novel, convenient ways of receiving health care.

But unwary consumers are also increasingly exposed to fraud or quackery from anonymous, unaccountable vendors. Illegal, unsafe or unapproved drugs and dietary supplements are more widely available than ever. Hundreds of offshore and domestic "pill mills" dispense Viagra or Xenical to patients sight unseen—as well as to shorthair cats, the deceased, and patients with life-threatening counterindicated health conditions, as an investigation by WWMT of Kalamazoo, Michigan discovered.

On July 30, the Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing on online pharmacies. We heard a clear message from the testimony of Federal Trade Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Justice, state authorities like the Texas Department of Health, and investigative media—regulators simply cannot enforce existing laws to protect consumers from illegal online pharmacies unless they know who is responsible and where they are.

The Internet Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 1999 requires very simple disclosures from online pharmacies. Tell us your name and place of business. Tell us where your pharmacy is licensed. And tell us where your online physician, if any, is licensed. That's all.

With this basic information, regulators are hamstrung. No enforcement is possible or requires unsustainable commitments of limited law enforcement resources. But enactment of and compliance with this legislation would quickly separate legitimate from illegitimate online pharmacies.

Failure to comply with these minimal requirements would also help warn consumers from questionable websites. In fact, Congress

and the Administration are already aggressively encouraging responsible online businesses to provide comparable disclosures regarding their privacy policies. The lack of licensure and privacy information at an online pharmacy should provide a clear warning of caveat emptor.

Nor does this legislation pose a technical barrier to e-commerce. It only asks online pharmacies to provide the same licensure information as brick and mortar pharmacies do when they hang framed licenses on the wall. It is a simple matter to add a few new links to online pharmacy sites. In fact, any person with rudimentary knowledge of HTML could write up the necessary information and upload it to a website in a matter of minutes.

The Internet Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 1999 is a simple and commonsense way to help federal and state authorities enforce existing consumer and public health protections. Responsible online pharmacies are likely already in compliance with the legislation, or could be in a matter of minutes. But illegal, unprofessional or questionable online pharmacies will be exposed to greater scrutiny and more susceptible to the enforcement of essential legal protections and State licensure requirements.

I urge my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring the Internet Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 1999.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would address several matters of concern to Alaska Natives through an amendment to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

As my colleagues know, ANCSA was enacted in 1971, stimulated by the need to address Native land claims as well as the desire to clear the way for the construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and thereby provide our country with access to the petroleum resources of Alaska's North Slope. As the years pass, issues arise which require amending that Act. The Resources Committee as a matter of course routinely considers such amendments and brings them before the House.

Consequently, I am introducing this bill containing several such amendments to ANCSA in order to facilitate having its provisions circulated during the upcoming Congressional recess through the Congress and the Administration as well as the State of Alaska for review and consideration.

This bill has nine provisions. One provision would allow common stock to be willed to adopted-out descendants and another would clarify the liability for contaminated lands. The clarification of contaminated land would declare that no person acquiring interest in land under this Act shall be liable for the costs of removal or remedial action, any damages, or any third party liability arising out or as a result of any contamination on that land at the time the land was acquired under this Act.

SECTION 5. ALASKA NATIVE VETERANS

Section 5 of the bill amends the Act further to allow equal access to Alaska Native Vet-

erans who served in the military or other armed services during the Viet Nam war. Alaska Natives have faithfully answered the call of duty when asked to serve in the armed services. In fact, American Indians and Alaska Natives generally have the highest record of answering the call to duty.

Under the Native Allotment Act, Alaska natives were allowed to apply for lands which they traditionally used as fish camps, berry picking camps or hunting camps. However, many of our Alaska natives answered the call to duty and served in the services during the Viet Nam war and were unable to apply for their native allotment. This provision allows them to apply for their native allotments and would expand the dates to include the full years of the Viet Nam war. The original dates recommended by the Administration only allowed the dates January 1, 1969 to December 31, 1971. Our Alaska Natives veterans should not be penalized for serving during the entire dates of the Viet Nam conflict. This provision corrects that inequity by expanding the dates to reflect all the years of the Viet Nam war—August 5, 1964 to May 7, 1975.

SECTION 8. ELIM NATIVE CORPORATION LAND RESTORATION

In 1917, the Norton Bay Reservation was established on 350,000 acres of land located on the north side of Norton Bay southeast of Nome, Alaska for the benefit of Alaska Natives who now reside in the village of Elim, Alaska. The purpose of the establishment of the reservation included providing a land, economic, subsistence, and resources base for the people of that area.

In 1929, through an Executive Order, 50,000 acres of land were deleted from the reservation with little consultation and certainly without the informed consent of the people who were to be most affected by such a deletion. After passage of ANCSA, only the remaining 300,000 acres of the original Reservation were conveyed to the Elim Native Corporation. This loss of land from the original Reservation has become over the years a festering wound to the people of Elim. It now needs to be healed through the restoration or replacement of the deleted fifty thousand acres of land to the Native Village Corporation authorized by ANCSA to hold such land.

As I am sure my colleagues will agree, the history of our nation reflects many examples of injustices to Native Americans. As hearings will confirm, this is one of those calls out to be sensibly remedied and can be with relative ease as outlined in this section of the bill.

Again, I am introducing this bill today to facilitate having its provisions circulated and reviewed during the August recess by the Department of the Interior, the State of Alaska and Alaska natives.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. ASIATIC FLEET AND U.S.S. TRINITY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the bravery and valor exhibited by the veterans of the U.S. Navy Asiatic Fleet.

From 1910 to 1942, the Asiatic Fleet protected American interests and promoted Amer-

ican ideals in the Far East. At the time, the fleet was comprised of 3 cruisers, 13 World War I vintage destroyers, 29 submarines and a small number of gunboats and patrol aircraft. Following the declaration of war against Imperial Japan, the outnumbered and outgunned Asiatic Fleet courageously fought against a vastly superior Japanese armada comprised of 10 carries, 28 cruisers, 113 destroyers, and 63 submarines.

The fleet participated in the first surface U.S. naval engagement of World War II. Fighting with little aircover, the brave men and women of the fleet fought against all odds, but in the end they suffered staggering losses. The fleet lost 22 ships, 1826 killed, and 518 POWs.

The U.S.S. *Trinity* was one of the few surviving ships.

From September 1 to September 4, the surviving U.S.S. *Trinity* crew and their families will hold a reunion in Chicagoland. Although I will not be able to join them, I wish them all the best as they gather together to fellowship, renew their friendships, and cherish the thoughts of their fallen comrades.

Protecting freedom and democracy has a price, and many of the brave Americans in the Asiatic Fleet paid the ultimate price. As Americans, we are truly blessed to have had so many extraordinary men and women serve in our armed forces. Their Sacrifices enables us to live in the world we live in today.

So let us not forget their deeds. Let us not forget their blood, sweat, and tears. Let us remember the sacrifices they made, so that we may live in freedom instead of tyranny.

I submit that the many untold stories of the Asiatic Fleet and the U.S.S. *Trinity* are all profiles of courage.

Mr. Speaker, I salute them all today.

SALUTE TO JUDIE SEDELL, DEP- UTY PROBATION OFFICER OF THE YEAR

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, Judie Sedell of Simi Valley, California, says she just loves chasing criminals. She's good at it, too, which is one of the reasons this mother of two grown children recently was honored by the Ventura County Probation Agency as its Deputy Probation Officer of the Year.

Now in her 21st year as a probation officer, Judie not only is an exceptional probation officer, she is an exceptional person. Not only does she have the respect of her colleagues in the criminal justice system, she also has gained the admiration of her clients, even when they fail to stay on the right side of the law. In fact, Judie handles some of the highest-risk offenders, including rapists and armed robbers, and makes more arrests than any other officer in her unit.

Her success is due to hard work, a wonderful sense of humor and her ability to treat her clients with a combination of firmness, empathy, respect and dignity. She recently was observed joking with a convicted felon who had violated his probation. She gave him a candy bar, and, a short while later, told him he was under arrest. When she handcuffed him, he

reacted calmly because he knew Judie was only doing her job because he had failed to do his.

Judie's supervisor describes her as a consummate team player, a role model for novice officers and a source of amazement for veterans who cannot figure out how she maintains her enthusiasm. A former social worker, Judie says she finds great satisfaction in protecting her community while helping felons to lead productive lives after being imprisoned. "It doesn't happen very often, but when you see someone's life turn around, it's an extremely rewarding experience," Judie recently told her local newspaper.

I am proud to say that Judie Sedell not only is an outstanding constituent, she and her husband Mike, Simi Valley's city manager, are also my friends. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing her many more years of continued success.

MARV VALENTINE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives and my constituents in the 4th Congressional District to the distinguished career of a man I am proud to represent in Congress, Mr. Marv Valentine of Clare, Michigan.

Mr. Valentine is retiring after having dedicated 30 years of his life to Camp Rotary in Clare, and serving on the Lake Huron Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Through dedication, perseverance, and selflessness, Mr. Valentine and his wife, Justine, have built Camp Rotary into one of the finest scouting establishments in the Nation.

Scouting troops from the Midwest, and those from as far away as West Virginia, have experienced the wonder of Michigan's natural beauty at Camp Rotary. Located on 1,100 acres off Old Highway 27 in Clare, the camp is nestled in a woods of whispering white pines, next to a sparkling lake where deer and wild turkeys roam.

Besides serving as a home for scouts, Camp Rotary has also hosted football and band camps. Years ago, Mr. Valentine initiated an outdoor educational program for public and private schools.

Over three decades, more than 60,000 young people have learned new skills and made lifelong friends at Camp Rotary under Mr. Valentine's guiding hand and watchful eye.

On behalf of the campers and my constituents, I would like to thank him for his dedication to shaping so many lives and giving these young people priceless memories of their carefree days as a child at camp.

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF SUE AND ED SMITH

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, in 1972 Sue Weinreb and her three children Kara, Dana

and David, and Edmund Smith and his three children, Corrie, Peter and Eddie moved to thirteen acres in Sonoma County, California to begin a life together. She was 29, he was 37. Together they had little money, no electricity, no running water, no house, and six kids between the ages of three and nine. Three boys and three girls. The original Brady Bunch. That summer they began the first of many do-it-yourself projects—building a home which would eventually take eight years to complete. Meanwhile, during that first year together, the 8 of them lived in a 24' trailer, a tent, and a Datsun, and took baths once a week at the neighbor's house down the road. Two years later, on June 29, 1974, they left the kids with a babysitter and snuck off to a rare weekend alone to get married. They planted eight redwood seedlings in the yard, to honor the new family.

In 1976 Sue and Ed started an environmental consulting business which they ran out of the barn. Over the next 12 years they grew the business into a full service analytical testing laboratory which employed 50 people in an 11,000 sq. ft. building in Santa Rosa. Other ventures followed. Meanwhile, they somehow managed to attend every one of their children's swimming meets, awards ceremonies, dance concerts, football games, and school plays. They made Halloween costumes and birthday crowns, helped with science fair projects, and joined in the wooden spoon duels in the kitchen. They volunteered when the community, built a playground, and they were involved in local politics. Because of their busy schedules, they made sure the family ate dinner together every night. And, they made sure to pass on their special interests to their children: sewing, woodworking, fishing, photography, science, art and travel.

Later, after the youngest had left home and they'd sold their business, they traveled to Africa, Australia, and Europe. No lazing around fancy hotels for them. Pictures show them kayaking with orca whales, riding donkeys, carving wooden masks, scuba diving, feeding giraffes and monkeys, and rock climbing.

This summer, Sue and Ed Smith will celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary with friends and family under those same eight redwood trees, which now tower over the house they built. Those 25 years haven't always been easy. There were especially terrible times—a separation, the death of Peter at age 28. But, there were especially joyous times—the births of their grandchildren Nick Smith Shafer and Scott Anderson Shafer (with their oldest son recently announcing that a third is on the way).

Sue and Ed's marriage is a testament to what can be created when a couple has a shared vision and a commitment to do whatever needs to be done to do the job right. They have always provided support for each other, their community, and their kids, to help, to listen, and to do.

Their greatest accomplishments thus far? The creation of a family, not without its strains and difficulties like all families, but a family where the grown children—now a teacher, a legislative assistant for a member of Congress, a stay-at-home mom/sex educator, and a lighting director/screenwriter—genuinely enjoy and care for each other and their parents. And, after 25 years of marriage, Sue and Ed Smith are truly best friends who treasure each

other's company. They are a wonderful example of family values and an inspiration to all of us.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 342, I was very surprised to discover that my vote for final passage of H.R. 2605, The Energy and Water Appropriations Act, was not recorded. I was definitely present for all the preceding votes on amendments and for final passage.

Although I do not understand why my vote on final passage was not recorded, I know I was present on July 27 and intended to vote for passage of H.R. 2605, The Energy and Water Appropriations Act, on Tuesday, July 27. Please let it be noted that I support The Energy and Water Appropriations Act, as amended. I would have voted in favor of passage.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
LLOYD WELCH POGUE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish The Honorable Lloyd Welch Pogue, a member of the Provincial Families of Maryland, who has resided in Maryland more than 60 years, a happy 100th-year birthday anniversary on 21 October 1999. I also wish to make special mention of his appointment by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a Member and Chairman of the United States Civil Aeronautics Board. The USCAB rendered valuable services in the World War II program throughout the period of this Nation's involvement in that War. His professional career culminated in his being named Partner in a large law firm.

AMERICAN INVENTORS
PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1907, the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999. My position on this legislation is a result of my deep concern for the rights of those whom the bill claims to protect, the small, independent inventors whose ideas have revolutionized our country from its very inception. Along with these concerns, I object to the speed, secrecy, and convoluted method by which this bill has been slipped onto the floor late at night under suspension of the rules. The process by which H.R. 1907 comes to the House floor for a vote is an example in how not to proceed with a piece of legislation that not only attempts to

constrain citizens' Constitutional rights, but has vital importance to our nation's economy in this era of furious, global competition in technology.

I find the manner with which this bill was brought to the House floor unacceptable. The fundamental right of a person to his or her intellectual property lies at stake in this situation. This is not a bill which should be passed without meaningful, in-depth investigation and debate. Far from a lengthy, informed process, H.R. 1907 make its way to this chamber following a slippery, silent path which featured name changes, number changes, unpublished documents, and finally, this evening, an unpublished bill, finished only minutes before being called up for approval. This is deplorable. Why must this bill be taken up in such a circuitous way? If it is a wonderful piece of legislation that protects the rights of the small inventor, why is it not open to more than the minimum debate and why can't we hold hearings on this final version, whose ink is not yet dry?

The Judiciary Committee marked up H.R. 1907 without the benefit of hearings; providing no public forum for the stakeholders involved. This stark omission comes despite extensive controversy surrounding this issue in the 105th Congress. There is no published committee report on H.R. 1907 and, until this evening, this House was scheduled to consider a patent bill almost half the length of H.R. 1907. I was expecting to debate H.R. 2654, and was shocked to find that H.R. 1907 was resurrected and had usurped its place. This is an appalling way to manage legislation embodying such an expansive scope and consequences.

H.R. 1907 provides for the publication of patent applications before the patent is granted if the inventor also applies for a patent in a foreign country. This leaves open the possibility that large companies may prey on the unprotected ideas of the small inventor between the time of publication and patent approval. This type of situation needs to be brought to a public forum, discussed among many members, not just the few speaking tonight. I am deeply distressed by this lack of opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, our nation's founders designed our society to be a land of unfettered opportunity where individual rights are zealously protected and elected officials considered future laws of the land in a public forum. Both of these ideals are jeopardized by this legislation. H.R. 1907 places at risk the right to enjoy the benefits generated by a person's ingenuity and innovative ideas. Without this right, we strangle the incentive for people to create and develop vital products and services which could improve our daily lives and bolster our economy. This subject matter deserves lengthy consideration, substantial debate, and open discussion, not a quick, suspension vote after a whirlwind visit to Committee.

IN TRIBUTE TO JERRY L.
GLADDEN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my good friend Jerry L. Gladden, who will re-

tire this month after 30 years, 1 month, 2 weeks and 6 days with the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District.

For more than 20 years, Jerry has served as general manager for the district and clerk of the board, leading the district capably and efficiently through several financial crises as he continued to see that Simi Valley and Oak Park, California, has superb parks and recreational programs.

Jerry has contributed to the community in many other ways as well. He was president of the Simi Valley Noontime Lions Club from 1976 to 1977. Since 1979, he has been a member of the Simi Valley Rotary Club, for which he has chaired several committees. He is a former member of the Simi Valley Chamber of Commerce and served on the United Way Allocations Committee for seven years.

But Jerry's greatest legacy will be the recreational opportunities he created and maintained.

A general manager's greatest challenge is to keep his agency solvent. When money became tight, Jerry helped form the Rancho Simi Foundation, a non-profit organization with the responsibility of raising funds to help support recreation programs. He pushed for a continuing grant program, which has brought in more than \$6.2 million to the Park District during the past 25 years. He is responsible for establishing a lease/operator concession program that generates more than \$1 million for the district each year. He also found ways to cut insurance premiums for the district.

In addition, Jerry established a volunteer program with a core of more than 200 volunteers who clear trails, clean parks, perform clerical work and help run youth programs. He also established a fundraising program that has raised more than \$40,000 in cash and gifts to help support special events for Simi Valley's youth.

Apparently he had too much time on his hands and accepted the position of chief administrative officer for the Rancho Simi Open Space Conservation Agency, a joint powers authority between the Park District and the City of Simi Valley. The agency manages Corriganville Park, an old-time movie ranch that was the model for present-day Universal Studios.

Not surprisingly, Jerry has won numerous awards for his hard work, dedication and success.

Jerry and his wife, Donna, have three children and four grandchildren. When time permits, he enjoys woodworking and restoring cars. He is also still learning to golf. It is unknown if more time on the greens will actually improve his game.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in recognizing Jerry L. Gladden for his decades of dedicated service and in wishing him and his family Godspeed in his retirement. His dedication to recreational opportunities will be difficult for the Park District to replace.

JUDICIAL CORRUPTION IN
ARGENTINA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following testimony of Dr. Federico Westerkamp,

founder of the Center for Legal and Social Studies.

JULY 22, 1999.

To the members of Congress: Rep. TOM LANTOS, Rep. ERIC FALEOMAVAEGA, Rep. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

First of all, thank you very much for inviting me, as a founding member of the Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) of Buenos Aires, to act as a witness in this Members Briefing on Judicial Corruption in Argentina.

In my view, the judiciary of my country is in a delicate state. Charges of corruption have proliferated in the last years. Several judges are under legal processes although they move with the certain slowness. Various judges are currently under close scrutiny. Some of them are being submitted to the so called impeachment under the old system where the House of Representatives makes the accusation and the Senate decides if removal is fitting or not.

With few exceptions, mainly for ethical corruption, the system of impeachment failed and the new 1995 constitution replaced with the Council of the Magistracy, a method which just recently started. Many hopes have been placed on the new system, which in its first cases will show whether or not it will fulfill the hopes of the citizenry.

There are some courts which have been charged of prevarication, abuse of authority, bad fulfillment of the public functions and ideological falsehood. These are the most common charges against the bad judges, and we hope that the Council of Magistracies proceeds with decision and courage so that the new institution does not fail.

In the last decade one case has precisely demonstrated the three categories already mentioned and I do not hesitate signaling that it is the case of the three judges: Mariano Bergers, Roberto Murature and Julio Caesar Corvalan de la Colina, who have all acted as lower court judges in the case of the Buenos Aires Yoga School (BAYS). The case was initiated in December 1993 under the command of the first judge named above, storming the school headquarters and also various private properties of their members, and putting two distinguished ladies in prison without any proof of having committed any crime; on the contrary, all charges against the yoga school were unproved and all the noisy campaign of the court, full of false accusations and with lavishness of false information, created a sense of hysteria in the population of the country, which incredulous, did not know whether to believe or disbelieve the information from the judge, his secretary and various employees and chaperones.

The authorities of the Yoga School were threatened with imprisonment. Former judge Berges pronounced serious anti-Semitic expressions against the president of BAYS Dr. Percowicz, and several of his advisors wrote similar expressions on the walls during the searches.

As time passed and the facts appeared in the real image, many people—myself among them—realized that everything was a bluff, probably due to the ideological background of the court, and as the truth began to be revealed, the public began to disbelieve the charges against the whole Yoga school, including its students. Judge Berges opted for giving up the case, as he knew that the House Impeachment Committee was going to accuse him before the Senate, in order to remove him.

A new lower court judge, Roberto Murature took over; the campaign against the Yoga school was still promoted, but at this time it was obvious that the process was weakening, so the second judge was relieved

of the case by a suspicious division in the court, and a the third judge took over.

The process has revealed that the charges against the Yoga school were promoted by three families whose daughters were suffering bad treatment before entering the Yoga school, from their mothers and fathers. (In the first case the woman was charged by her stepfather of showing strange behavior, that he ascribed to the Yoga School and its alleged "brain washing" by members of the school).

The stepfather, with his so called "expert" in cults Mr. Silletta started a virulent campaign against the Yoga School, through the media. Last March, the third judge started the second process against the yoga school (double jeopardy, "non bis in idem"), victimizing three women, Veronica Cane, Valeria Llamas, and Carla Paparella and under petition of their parent declared them mentally "incapable" without taking into consideration their psychiatric reports compulsorily ordered by the first judge Berges. The three women, hopeless, came to my home in order to ask me, as a well known human rights defender, for help.

That is the reason why I am here. I have tried to speak with Judge Corvalan de la Colina, and with the Secretary of the court, but it was useless, the judge never received myself nor the three women. It seems he is accustomed to ignoring the arguments of anyone who knows what is happening in his court.

This is why I have decided to present my testimony as a witness at this briefing, in order to protect the above mentioned women, and to carry over my experiences as a member and founder of human rights NGO's, such as the Assembly of Human Rights, The Center for Legal and Social Studies, and the Movement for Life and Peace.

Thank you very much Honorable Representatives.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN LOUIS
"DEAK" CHILDRESS

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Captain Louis "Deak" Childress, who is leaving his post this month as the Commanding Officer of Naval Air Station Lemoore, in Lemoore, California. For the past three years, Captain Childress has dedicated himself to improving the quality of life of the Lemoore community and expanding the base's military capabilities.

Captain Childress began his Naval career in 1973. He has held numerous assignments, including flying the F-4 Phantom from the decks of the USS *Nimitz* and USS *Forrestal* in Oceana, Virginia, serving as an instructor pilot at NAS Miramar in San Diego, and serving in the Persian Gulf as Senior Naval Representative to COMUSNAVCENT's contingency planning cell in Dharhan, Saudi Arabia.

In March of 1995, he was promoted to his current rank of Captain, and reported as the Commanding Officer of Naval Air Station, Lemoore in July of 1996. While serving as Commanding Officer of the base, Childress has played a vital role in improving the facilities and quality of life at NAS Lemoore. Responding to the concerns of his sailors and pilots regarding living conditions on the base,

Captain Childress facilitated visits to the base by members of the defense committees in Congress and high-level Navy officials. He has led efforts to build the base's infrastructure, which resulted in the 1998 announcement that five squadrons of the new F/A-18E/F Super Hornet Fighter aircraft will be based at Lemoore, bringing an additional 6,000 personnel to the base.

Captain Childress' continued efforts to improve conditions at the base is exemplified by the changes that have been made over the last three years under his leadership. Some of these accomplishments include his implementation of the innovative Regionalization Business Analysis, facility renovations in anticipation of the new F/A-18E/F program, and brand new housing facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Captain Childress for his devoted service to the Navy and the Lemoore community. He has distinguished himself as an innovative leader and dedicated Navy Captain. We wish him the best as he leaves Lemoore to continue his service to the Navy.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
THE MARRIAGE OF DAVID GOODWIN
AND KERRY JANAS

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas David Goodwin and Kerry Janas were united in marriage on Saturday, August 7, 1999 in Cleveland, Ohio;

Whereas, David and Kerry declared their love before God, family and friends;

Whereas, David and Kerry may be blessed with all the happiness and love that two can share and may their love grow with each passing year;

Whereas, from this day forward, David and Kerry will always remember the reason they vowed their love and commitment to each other. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating David and Kerry Goodwin on their recent nuptials.

WILBUR "PONY" WILSON: AN
ATHLETE'S FRIEND

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that the Rutgers University-Camden community is informed about the passing of Wilbur "Pony" Wilson. Pony Wilson served the Rutgers-Camden campus as athletic director for almost 30 years. He passed away this past Saturday evening. Few will deny Pony's true legacy is his commitment to encouraging students to pursue their studies and their dreams. He believed that education, not sports, was the driving force for young men and women who competed in athletics at Rutgers-Camden.

In an interview prior to his retirement, Pony noted "What's most rewarding is that kids

now—since the late 60's and early 70's—are graduating. When you talk about the percentage of the kids that played [sports], we had a high rate on the basketball teams who got their degrees."

To many, Pony was not only a colleague or a coach, he was a friend to professors and students alike who passed through the Rutgers-Camden campus. The current Athletic Director, Ed Ciaella, who was Pony's first hire in 1969 when he joined the college as an Assistant Instructor of Physical Education, reflects, "We lost a friend of athletics, and an athlete's friend."

During his tenure at Rutgers-Camden, Pony developed the athletic department from a five-sport program—with no on-campus facilities and no women's teams—to one that boasts as many as 14 teams with ample competition for both genders. He was known throughout the NCAA Division III conference for his belief that education, not sports, was the priority of the men and women at Rutgers-Camden.

Pony believed that "student athletes are students first." On behalf of all those lives that Pony Wilson touched, I would like to convey my most sincere condolences to his family. May his unflinching commitment to university athletics and education continue to live on in every one of us.

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ASKS BAY AREA
RAPID TRANSIT (BART) TO
AVOID STEEL PRODUCED BY
STRIKE BREAKERS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco for their adoption of a resolution, which was unanimously adopted on Monday, urging that Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) refrain from purchasing steel rails produced by strikebreakers at Oregon Steel's Rocky Mountain Steel Mill in Pueblo, Colorado. This principled action reflects the Supervisors' deep concern for the safety of Bay Area public transport consumers, as well as their commitment to defending fair labor practices in San Francisco and across our nation.

The Rocky Mountain Steel Mill in Pueblo, Colorado, illegally replaced 1,100 striking steelworkers in 1997. This outrageous and illegal action is only the most recent in a long record of that company's reckless disregard for the welfare of its own employees. This rogue corporation has been charged by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) with over 100 violations of federal laws, and has been found guilty by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of 62 willful and serious health violations, resulting in the second largest OSHA fine in the history of the State of Colorado. Communities have both the right and the obligation to expect higher standards of conduct from the entities that do business with them.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the Supervisors' request that BART refuse to purchase rails for the San Francisco Airport expansion project from the Rocky Mountain Steel Mill.

This vital transportation project cuts through the heart of my congressional district, and I strongly believe that the safety of my constituents should not be put at risk by the shoddy work of inexperienced strikebreakers and the corporate recklessness of Rocky Mountain's executives.

Since the decision to terminate its workforce eighteen months ago, Rocky Mountain Steel has reportedly encountered serious quality problems with its manufactured products. Under no circumstances should the well-being of BART's hundreds of thousands of regular commuters be jeopardized by this corporation's careless and irresponsible behavior.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the initiative taken by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to urge BART to end its purchases of Rocky Mountain Steel. The company's striking steelworkers deserve better, and the safety of Bay Area commuters demands no less.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA AND JAY
VINCENT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two very special individuals, Barbara and Jay Vincent of Richmond, California. Barbara and Jay each deserve recognition in their own right for the countless hours they have individually given to their community. From Barbara's leadership with the PTA, League of Women Voters and the Richmond Planning Commission, to Jay's involvement with the YMCA, Richmond Farmers' Market and the East Brother Light Station restoration, the Vincents' commitment has touched every corner of the City.

Yet, perhaps the greatest contribution Barbara and Jay have made to the future of Richmond is their tireless efforts to preserve our region's open space and natural resources. Long appreciating the beauty of the San Francisco Bay and its habitats, the Vincents have worked to ensure that the Richmond shoreline will continue to be accessible and enjoyed by generations to come. It is indeed fitting that the City of Richmond recently honored these efforts by dedicating the Barbara and Jay Vincent Park, a spectacular bayside site with sweeping vistas of San Francisco, the Golden Gate Bridge, Angel Island, and Mt. Tamalpais.

It has been my distinct honor and pleasure to know and work with the Vincents during my tenure in the U.S. Congress. Their personal dedication to community service has always been an exceptional source of inspiration. I know my colleagues join me today in celebrating their many accomplishments, and in expressing our deepest appreciation.

COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise with a heavy heart, but a heart that is buoyed

by thoughts of hope and inspiration. In a little over a week, the first day of school begins at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, which is located in my district.

We can all remember the first day of school and the excitement that went along with it. The anticipation for the year ahead and what it would bring. The exhilarating feeling of seeing friends, joining new clubs and sports teams, and being a part of something special. I doubt that many of us would ever trade our experiences in high school for anything.

Tragically, more than 2,000 students will begin school at Columbine without twelve of their classmates, and one teacher. These individuals are not among them not because they have graduated and gone onto college or moved to another town and now attend another school. They are not pursuing passions such as being a Navy pilot, fishing, singing, playing football, traveling to France, acting, playing music, working as a missionary, playing volleyball, praying, or being a father. They are not with them, because they were the victims of a senseless and destructive act that took place April 20, 1999.

Among these students will be twenty-two individuals who were wounded during the events of April 20th and are hoping to return to school this year. These students and teachers face challenges in the coming days and beyond that no one should have to face in the future. Richard Castaldo, Sean Graves, Anne Marie Hochhalter, Lance Kirkin, Kasey Ruegsegger, Patrick Ireland, Mark Taylor, Jennifer Doyle, Makai Hall, Mark Kintgen, Nicole, Nowlen, Danny Steepleton, Brian Anderson, Stephen Austin Eubanks, Nicholas Foss, Joyce Jankowski, Adam Kyler, Stephanie Munson, Patricia Nielsen, Charles Simmons, Evan Todd, and Michael Johnson are strong enough to stand up and begin another chapter in their lives, a chapter that we will help them write by giving them every opportunity to have a year of safe and enjoyable memories. Three of the wounded, Valeen Schnurr, Lisa Kreutz, and Jeanna Park, received their diplomas last Spring, and have now begun the important step of continuing on with life after such a tragic event.

This tragedy has caused us as Americans to reevaluate and reflect on our own moral and social values and to reexamine the role that we play as parents, relatives, and family members in the lives of our nation's children. This tragedy has driven many of us to work to bring not only healing, but also a reformation of our way of life. Everyone who lives in America felt what happened to those students. The phrase, "it can't happen in my backyard" is now gone for the residents of the Sixth District.

I do, however, feel hope and inspiration today. I feel a sense of hope when I see and hear the determination and genuine concern that individuals have when discussing our schools and a desire to make them a safe and prosperous environment. I feel a great sense of inspiration in these students and teachers who are walking back through the same doors they ran out on April 20, 1999. In fact, as of August 2, no students had applied for a transfer from Columbine. We are witnessing real courage.

I ask that my colleagues in the United States Congress, any my fellow citizens, pray

for the students of Columbine High School as they start a new year. Pray that the smiles of youth return to these students. Pray that we have the power and the faith to do our part to ensure that this horrible violation of innocence is never repeated again.

And, most of all, pray for the families of: Cassie Bernall, Steven Curnow, Corey DePooter, Kelly Fleming, Matthew Kechter, Daniel Mauser, Daniel Rohrbough, Rachel Scott, Isaiah Shoels, John Tomlin, Lauren Townsend, Kyle Velazques, and Dave Sanders, the twelve students and one teacher who will not be starting school this year.

HONORING ST. BARTHOLOMEW
SCHOOL ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the St. Bartholomew School in Elmhurst, Queens on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary.

St. Bartholomew has been in the forefront of providing a quality value-based education to the children of the community for three-quarters of a century. The School, the third largest Catholic parochial school in the entire Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens, currently has an enrollment of some 650 students and is accredited by the prestigious Middle States Association.

St. Bart's, as it is affectionately known, first opened its doors in 1923, and has since then been an integral and significant element in the life of the Elmhurst community. Elmhurst was recently identified in the September issue of National Geographic magazine as "Elmhurst 11373, the most ethnically diverse zip code in the United States." Affiliated with St. Bartholomew Roman Catholic Parish, St. Bart's School ably reflects that rich diversity of heritage in a most enthusiastic way, welcoming students of many religions and national origins to participate in its outstanding academic program.

In addition to a full schedule of academic subjects, students in all grades receive instruction in computer skills, physical education, and library science, and participate in a host of interesting and informative clubs and extracurricular activities. But most importantly, the religious and lay faculty cooperate in striving for the utmost creativity in education, emphasizing values and excellence in an atmosphere of healthy academic discipline.

Finally, I would like to commend Sister Augusta Conter, o.p., Principal, and Mr. Thomas Straczynski, Social Studies teacher and Chairman of the 75th Anniversary Committee, as well as all of the committee members whose tireless efforts made the anniversary and its many events a tremendous success.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in paying this 75th Anniversary tribute to a superb institution of learning and to the people who help make it all possible.

IN HONOR OF PRIVATE HARRY H.
MARGOLIS

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, Pericles said, while speaking at a funeral for fallen soldiers, "If our country should appear great to you, remember that her glories were purchased by brave and valiant men, by men who knew their duty." I rise today to honor one such man, Private Harry H. Margolis. Pvt. Margolis was born on September 8, 1913, and died 30 years later in France during World War II. When he began his active service 10 months earlier, he left behind in New York his wife Isobel, their 17-month-old son Harvey, and his parents.

Many years later, Pvt. Margolis' son began to wonder if his father should have been awarded a medal for his sacrifice that day in 1944. His mother then called my office in response to her son's inquiry. Now, exactly 55 years and 1 day after Pvt. Margolis perished at the Battle of St. Louis, he has been awarded the Purple Heart. He has finally received the recognition he so richly deserves and his family can rest assured that the United States of America is deeply grateful for the life that was given in her name on July 11th, 1944. Such glorious gifts will never be forgotten.

HONORING THE ALBANIAN AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Albanian American Women's Organization

(AAWO), "Motrat Qiriazhi." The AAWO is a nonprofit group committed to the advancement of Albanian Women within their families, communities, and society.

The Albanian American Women's Organization was founded in 1993 by a small group of Albanian immigrants in New York City. "Motrat Qiriazhi" is named for sisters Qiriazhi, the first Albanian women educators who dedicated their lives to the empowerment of Albanian women. The organization is composed entirely of volunteers and numbered more than 1,200 in 1998.

When the situation deteriorated in Kosova, the AAWO began to focus its attention on helping the people in crisis. In 1999, the AAWO raised \$54,000 and developed strong ties with organizations like the International Rescue Committee. The leadership of the AAWO met with First Lady Hillary Clinton at the White House on August 2, 1999. They are currently involved in giving support to recent immigrants and refugees, including providing host families and job placement.

Once again, I offer my most heartfelt commendation to the AAWO for their hard work and commitment to helping people both in the United States and throughout the Balkans.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent and unable to vote due to my recovery from heart surgery, August 2, 1999—August 6, 1999.

On August 2, 1999: I would have voted in favor of the Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 2488 (Rollcall number 356). I would have voted in favor of the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 747 (Rollcall number

357). I would have voted in favor of the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1219 (Rollcall number 358). I would have voted against the Andrews amendment to H.R. 2606 (Rollcall number 359).

On August 3, 1999: I would have voted against the Paul amendment to H.R. 2606 (Rollcall number 360). I would have voted against the Paul amendment to H.R. 2606 (Rollcall number 361). I would have voted in favor of the H.R. 2606 (Rollcall number 362). I would have voted in favor of the engrossment and third reading of H.R. 2031 (Rollcall number 363). I would have voted in favor of H.R. 2031 (Rollcall number 364). I would have voted against H.J. Res. 58 (Rollcall number 365). I would have voted against H.R. 987 (Rollcall number 366).

On August 4, 1999: I would have voted in favor of approving the journal (Rollcall number 367). I would have voted in favor of the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1907 (Rollcall number 368). I would have voted against the H. Res. 273 (Rollcall number 369). I would have voted in favor of the Serrano amendment to H.R. 2670 (Rollcall number 370). I would have voted in favor of the motion that the Committee Rise (Rollcall number 371). I would have voted in favor of the Scott amendment to H.R. 2670 (Rollcall number 372). I would have voted in favor of the DeGette amendment to H.R. 2670 (Rollcall number 373). I would have voted in favor of the Coburn amendment to H.R. 2670 (Rollcall number 374). I would have voted in favor of agreeing to the Senate amendments to H.R. 1664 (Rollcall number 375).

On August 5, 1999: I would have voted in favor of approving the journal (Rollcall number 376). I would have voted against H. Res. 274 (Rollcall number 377). I would have voted in favor of the motion to recommit H.R. 2488 (Rollcall number 378). I would have voted against agreeing to the conference report to H.R. 2488 (Rollcall number 379).