

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### OBSERVING NATIONAL HOSPICE MONTH

#### HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, November is National Hospice Month. I rise today to praise the efforts of the associated Hospice programs and the care that they provide to hundreds of thousands of terminally ill patients each year. In the First District of Florida, Hospice of Northwest Florida will celebrate its 15th year of service and will help meet the medical, emotional, and spiritual needs of over 2000 patients this year.

Since the modern Hospice movement began in the early 1970s to mainly care for those with terminal cancer, millions of patients and their families have benefitted from hospice care's unique and compassionate role in America. Hospices have continued to expand and last year alone, hospices served over 300,000 terminally ill people. Ninety percent of all patient care was provided for patients at home.

I recently came across some fascinating numbers on just how important Hospice care has become in America. In 1998, hospices cared for patients in one-in-three-cancer-related deaths and AIDS-related deaths in America. There are about 3,000 Hospices in the U.S., two-thirds of which are Medicare certified. 98% of Hospice programs accept persons with AIDS.

Perhaps the most impressive statistic of all is the tremendous contribution volunteers make to hospice care. In fact, approximately 70,000 people from all walks of life, volunteer with hospice programs, providing over 5 million hours of direct care and services each year. It is these men and women that deserve the lion's share of recognition for the success of hospice care in America.

Mr. Speaker, an increase in public awareness and understanding of Hospice care will better serve the families of our communities who are faced with a life limiting illness. Therefore, I invite all of my colleagues to join the hundreds of cities, counties, and states in observing the month of November as National Hospice Month. We will actively encourage the support of friends, neighbors, family, and fellow citizens in associated Hospice activities and programs now and throughout the year.

### TRIBUTE TO ROY AND GEORGETTE ENGLER

#### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary contributions that Roy and Georgette Engler made over the

course of their lives to benefit mentally disabled children in Northwest Ohio. Their story poignantly recounts the love and patience that characterized one family's heroic struggle with mental retardation. Though both passed away in the 1970's, their legacy lives on in the form of Sunshine Inc. of Northwest Ohio, a first-rate facility that provides assistance to hundreds of developmentally disabled individuals and their families. Loved and cherished by many, Roy and Georgette are remembered as selfless humanitarians who sought to help those shunned by the rest of society. Their efforts are truly worthy of recognition and praise. On behalf of Ohio's lawmakers and citizens, I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring these two wonderful people.

Roy and Georgette Engler did not have an easy life. Both were high school drop-outs who struggled to make ends meet. Roy worked 12-hour shifts, 7 days a week as a railroad telegraph operator while Georgette, just 16 when she married, helped out at her parents' bar, grille, and country store. The situation became substantially more difficult, though, when it became apparent that all five of their children (two girls and three boys) were mentally retarded. Teachers told the Englers that their 2nd grade daughters would have to leave school because they were simply too slow. The boys, moreover, were less capable than their sisters, even having trouble relating with each other. The situation was bleak. Roy confided in a friend, "No one will ever understand what it is like to sit around the table at meal time and look at your children and know that they will never be independent."

The Engler's visited several institutions but realized it would be best to keep the children at home, where they would be loved and properly cared for. The magnitude of this responsibility took its toll, though. Roy was forced to work night shifts at the telegraph office and take odd jobs in the morning. He was hospitalized seven times for depression and stress. Georgette was thus forced to remain at home, day after day, caring for the five children. She contemplated suicide, though she fortunately never acted on these impulses. The total commitment to their children was robbing them of life. The Engler's had long since abandoned their hopes and dreams, resigning themselves to the fact that they would have to care for their children the rest of their lives. As the children reached their twenties, though, Roy and Georgette realized that they needed to ensure acceptable care for their children when they passed on.

The Engler's knew from experience that institutions were an unacceptable choice. They believed their children, as well as other mentally disabled youths, would benefit from an organization that placed an emphasis on individual care, love and simple pleasures. Roy and Georgette started Sunshine Inc. in 1949 and 50 years later it serves hundreds of developmentally challenged individuals with a budget of over \$13 million. Moreover, Sunshine manages 14 group homes, operates a sum-

mer day camp and supervises adults that live on their own. The Superintendent of the Lucas County Board of Mental Retardation says they are among the best facilities in Ohio.

John Milton wrote "freely we serve, because we freely love." This is thoroughly exemplified by the actions of Roy and Georgette Engler. Through their unselfish dedication, mankind has advanced and come to understand more about the range of crippling illnesses and brain disorders that afflict millions of people. Let us hope medical science in this generation will unlock the mysteries of human development, but until then, let us be forever grateful for the lifetime of sacrifice Roy and Georgette dedicated through love and uncommon valor. I would also like to extend a warm thanks to Tahree Lane of the Toledo Blade for writing such a wonderful article that brought this touching story to my attention.

### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DAVID PITCAIRN

#### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who dedicated a significant part of his life to the service of our great nation. David Vincent Pitcairn, a devoted husband and father, distinguished himself as a man who repeatedly put the well being of his family and friends before that of his own. Sadly, Mr. Pitcairn passed away on October 19, 1999.

Born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1947, Dave entered the United States Army at an early age and quickly established himself as an exemplary soldier. Sergeant David Pitcairn distinguished himself with the first platoon, B Company, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division near Saigon, Vietnam. Serving as both platoon leader and machine gunner for his platoon, his leadership, extraordinary bravery and repeated exposure to enemy fire served as an inspiration to the entire company. It bears mentioning that while in Vietnam, Dave earned numerous medals and commendations which included: the Bronze Star, the Combat Infantry Badge, the National Defense Service Medal and the Army Commendation Medal.

More than three decades ago, while maneuvering in the rice paddies of South Vietnam, Dave inspired his fellow soldiers with his unique exuberance for life. To be around Dave was fun and challenging, often exciting, yet always comforting. He had the strength to carry those around him through the turmoil with his bright attitude. His valorous and intrepid conduct reflect the utmost credit on him and upholds the noble traditions of the United States Army.

Mr. Speaker, Dave truly represented the best America has to offer. He will be sorely missed.

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

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

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MIKE MCINTYRE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, November 1, 1999 I was unavoidably absent and therefore missed rollcall votes 550 through 552. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 550, "yes" on rollcall vote 551, and "yes" on rollcall vote 552.

## CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF VIRGINIA PRISCILLA WOOTEN

**HON. GENE GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and profound sadness that I rise to pay tribute to the life of Virginia Priscilla Wooten of Jacinto City, Texas. After living a remarkably accomplished life that spanned 72 years, Mrs. Wooten passed away on July 1, 1999. She was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, on January 1, 1927.

Even as we mourn her passing, everyone who knew Virginia should take comfort in the truly incredible life she led. We extend our heart-felt sorrow to her loving husband, Hershel Wooten.

Virginia was preceded in death by parents Shirley and Dorothy Bates; sisters Shirley Barbou and Diane Bates; brothers Jack Bates, Lawrence Bates, Aubry Bates, Francis Bates, Edwin Bates and Reginald Bates.

She is survived by husband Hershel Wooten; sons Robert Wooten, Ronnie Wooten and David Wooten; daughters Linda Wooten and Carol Wooten; brother Randy Bates; sisters Irene Poole, Barbara Calef, Sally Brown, Sandra Richards, Ilene Gallo and Joan Bradley; five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

It has been said that the ultimate measure of a person's life is the extent to which they made the world a better place. If this is the measure of worth in life, Virginia Wooten's friends and family can attest to the success of the life she led.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all the Members of the House to join me in paying tribute to the life of Virginia Priscilla Wooten. She touched our lives and our hearts, and she will be greatly missed.

## CONGRATULATING JAMES L. ANDERSON

**HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions of James L. Anderson of Maine to the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Mr. Anderson is a native of Brewer, Maine, and a graduate of Brewer High School. Like so many other residents of Maine, Mr. Anderson has served countless hours as a member

of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, which was created by Congress in 1939 as a civilian, non-military division of the Coast Guard.

As one of the 35,000 men and women in the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, Mr. Anderson has helped to save lives by teaching boating safety and ensuring that our waterways are secure from hazards.

In recognition of his service, commitment and outstanding leadership skills, Mr. Anderson has been elected Commodore of the Coast Guard Auxiliary's First District, which encompasses New England. The Change of Watch ceremony officially installing him into this prestigious role will be held on January 8, 2000.

For 60 years, the Coast Guard Auxiliary has assisted the Coast Guard and the boating public. The Auxiliary's work is based on four cornerstones: courtesy vessel examinations to ensure safety; educational activities including National Safe Boating week; operations support for the Coast Guard's non-military functions; and the fellowship engendered in the Auxiliary's activities.

Mr. Speaker, I know that I speak on behalf of all Maine citizens and those members of the Auxiliary who serve with him when I salute Mr. Anderson for his service to our nation and for his election as the First District Commodore. He will help to lead the Coast Guard Auxiliary into the 21st Century, and I know that the Auxiliary, the Coast Guard and the boating public will benefit from his efforts.

I am proud of the role that Mr. Anderson will be playing, and am pleased to offer my congratulations to him today. I know that my colleagues join me in saying to Commodore Anderson, "Welcome aboard, Sir."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MAX SANDLIN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, due to unforeseen official business in my district, I was unable to cast my vote yesterday on H.R. 348, H.R. 2737, and H.R. 1710. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner: Rollcall vote 550: Yea; Rollcall vote 551: Yea; and Rollcall vote 552: Yea.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, on November 1, 1999, I missed rollcall votes 550 to 552, due to a minor illness. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 550 and 551 and "no" on rollcall vote 552.

## TRIBUTE TO JAMES ELLIOTT WILLIAMS, AN AMERICAN HERO

**HON. FLOYD SPENCE**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a great American, Medal of

Honor Recipient James Elliott Williams, who recently passed away at the age of 68. The most decorated American serviceman of the Vietnam Conflict and the most decorated enlisted man in the history of the United States Navy, Petty Officer First Class Williams was truly an American hero.

A native South Carolinian, Elliott Williams began his twenty-year career in the Navy at the age of 16. During the Vietnam Conflict, commanding high-speed river patrol boats, known as PBRs, Elliott Williams exhibited great valor when faced with overwhelming forces. In 1966, Elliott Williams, without reinforcement, led eight men on two boats through intense enemy fire in a three hour firefight that resulted in the destruction of more than fifty-seven enemy boats, more than 1,000 enemy casualties, and the interception of classified documents. In 1967, just four months before Elliott Williams was to retire, the boat under his command and another United States boat was attacked along a branch of the Mekong River by four hundred soldiers from three North Vietnamese heavy weapons companies. While protecting the other boat, which was disabled, Elliott Williams continued to fight, even though he was wounded. The outcome of this incident was nearly forty enemy casualties and nine of their boats being destroyed.

For his service in the Vietnam Conflict, Elliott Williams received the Medal of Honor, the Navy Cross, two Silver Stars, the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, three Bronze Stars, three Purple Hearts, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. He also served in the Korean Conflict.

After retiring from the Navy, Elliott Williams became the first United States Marshal to be appointed by President Nixon, in 1969. He served in a number of positions with the United States Marshals Service before retiring. He was also a Past President of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society and a former member of the Board of Directors of the Patriots Point Development Authority, in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Largely through the efforts of Elliott Williams, the Congressional Medal of Honor Society moved its headquarters from the *Intrepid*, in New York, to the *Yorktown*, at Patriots Point. In 1997, Navy Special Boat Unit 20, honored Elliott Williams by naming its new headquarters, in Little Creek, Virginia, for him.

Elliott Williams was a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Purple Heart Club, the Fleet Reserve Association, the Hammerton Masonic Lodge, and the Omar Shrine Temple. He was active in community affairs and enjoyed speaking to civic groups about his experiences during his career in the Navy.

Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of knowing Elliott Williams for more than thirty years. He was a valiant warrior and a true patriot, who inspired many to do their best. He was also a wonderful husband and father. He will be greatly missed.

## CONGRATULATING THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the tremendous work performed by

a group of dedicated and tireless professionals: the members of the American Society of Nephrology (ASN). Many members, including those from the 7th Congressional District of Illinois, are gathering at the ASN's 32nd Annual Meeting. I rise to congratulate the ASN for its achievements.

For some, Nephrology is not an everyday word. However, there is no doubt that we are all too familiar with terms like "diabetes" and "hypertension." These two diseases, Mr. Speaker, happen to be the leading two causes of total kidney failure, or End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD). In 1997, approximately 361,000 Americans suffered from ESRD and required life-saving dialysis or kidney transplants. While we know the terrible human suffering ESRD imposes on thousands across the country, the economic costs are staggering as well. Recent statistics show that the direct economic cost of health care for kidney failure, stemming largely from the Federal Government, is more than \$15 billion per year.

Unfortunately, ESRD represents only the tip of the iceberg. It is estimated that 12.5 million Americans have lost at least 50% of their normal kidney function. Further, it must also be mentioned that renal disease affects certain populations disproportionately. For example, African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos and people over the age of 50 are at higher risk for developing kidney disease. This must change.

There is no cure for kidney disease. But there is room for hope. Medical research offers us great promise to reduce the human suffering and enormous costs imposed by ESRD and kidney disease. As a result, I have long supported increased funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Further, in order to draw attention to important health care issues in my own district, I staged a series of town hall meetings this past summer. These meetings proved that our citizens are actively concerned about issues like health care. Furthermore, my town meetings demonstrated that we owe it to our constituents to continue to work to provide them important information because, as the saying goes, "Knowledge is power." The same is true for research.

While kidney disease does have a devastating impact on our citizens, research has found that the progression of the disease can be slowed if diagnosed and managed early. Some more good news centers on the fact that there are dedicated individuals who are focused on finding ways to beat this disease. Recently, these researchers and experts in the field of Nephrology met to discuss and identify research priorities and obstacles that could impede us from reaching our goals. These discussions were summarized and drafted in the recently released paper, "Progress and Priorities: Renal Disease Research Plan." This project, sponsored by the National Institutes of Health's (NIH) National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), was made possible through the work of the American Society of Nephrology and other members of the Council of American Kidney Societies (CAKS). I urge all my colleagues to read through this seminal report and to share copies with their constituents.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for providing me this opportunity to acknowledge the work performed by the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 1999

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, because of unanticipated delays in my flight from Jackson, Mississippi, on Monday, November 1, 1999, I was unable to cast recorded votes on rollcalls 550, 551, and 552.

Had I been present for rollcall 550, I would have voted "yea" to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 348, a bill to authorize the construction of a monument to honor those who have served the Nation's civil defense and emergency management programs.

On rollcall 551, I would have voted "yea" to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2737, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Illinois certain Federal land associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to be used as an historic and interpretive site along the trail.

On rollcall 552, I would have voted "nay" against suspending the rules and passing H.R. 1714, a bill to facilitate the use of electronic records and signatures in interstate or foreign commerce.

### BURNING POPE IN EFFIGY SHOWS INDIA'S RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

#### HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 1999

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn the recent act of burning the Pope in effigy by a Hindu fundamentalist group in India. My friend Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, brought this disgraceful act to my attention. It was reported in India Abroad.

An organizer of the march criticized the Delhi Archbishop for contacting the Pope about religious persecution in India. The Pope is visiting India soon and the Hindu militants demand that the Pope declare all religions the same.

This follows the rapes of four nuns in India by individuals described by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad as "patriotic youth." Hindu fundamentalists have murdered four priests. Hindu fundamentalists also killed Australian missionary Graham Staines and his two little boys by surrounding their Jeep and setting it on fire. They have burned churches, prayer halls, and Christian schools.

Sikhs, Muslims, and others have also suffered from similar treatment. They, too, have seen their religious shrines desecrated and attacked and religious leaders kidnapped, tortured, and murdered by the Indian authorities and their Hindu fundamentalist allies. These are people who espouse total Hindu domination of every facet of life in India. In this light, is it any wonder that so many of the minorities in India's multinational empire, such as Christian Nagaland, the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan, the Kashmiri Muslims, and so many others seek independence from India?

It is time for Congress to encourage freedom for people of the subcontinent. I submit the Council of Khalistan's press release on the burning of the Pope's effigy into the RECORD.

### HINDU ACTIVISTS BURN EFFIGY OF POPE,

### MARCH TO PROTEST CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY

THERE IS NO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN INDIA

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 28, 1999.—Fundamentalist Hindu militants burned an effigy of Pope John Paul II on October 22 during a Goa-to-Delhi march to protest Christian religious activity in India, according to a report in the October 29 issue of India Abroad. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), a branch of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), a pro-Fascist, Hindu fundamentalist organization organized the march. The ruling BJP, which leads the 24-party governing coalition in India, is the political arm of the RSS.

Marchers are protesting large-scale conversions by Christians, according to the article. They are demanding that the Pope proclaim all religions equal during his visit to India next month.

Subhash Velingkar, an organizer of the march, condemned religious conversions. In the eyes of many Hindu activists, all conversions from Hinduism are "forced" conversions. Velingkar attacked the Archbishop of Delhi, Alain de Lastic, for communicating with the Vatican about the persecution of Christians in India. "Why should people from India complain to the Vatican?" he demanded.

Recently a nun named Sister Ruby was abducted by militant Hindus and forced to drink their urine on the threat of being raped. Four other nuns were raped last year. The VHP called the nuns "antinationals" and described the rapists as "patriotic youth." Another priest was recently murdered in India, joining four other priests who were murdered last year.

Christians have been subjected to a wave of violence since Christmas Day. Churches have been burned and schools and prayer halls have been destroyed. Missionary Graham Staines and his two sons, ages 8 and 10, were burned to death while they slept in their van by a mob of Hindus who surrounded the jeep and chanted "Victory to Lord Ram."

"We strongly condemn this march and the burning in effigy of the Pope," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, the organization leading the Sikh Nation's struggle for independence from India. "The ordeal that the Christians are enduring is reminiscent of what the Sikhs, Muslims, and other religious minorities in India go through," he said. "There is no religious freedom in India," he said. "The VHP openly proclaimed that anybody living in India should be a Hindu or subservient to the Hindus."

March organizer Velingkar said, "Christians are brothers of the same blood." Dr. Aulakh dismissed that statement. "The Hindu fundamentalists say the same things about Sikhs being brothers of Hindus," he said. "If that is the case, then why do they continue to murder Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, and others in large numbers?"

India has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1988, more than 65,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits, and others. It continues to hold tens of thousands of members of these groups as political prisoners without charge or trial, according to a report by Amnesty International. Thousands have been illegally detained for as long as 15 years.

"Clearly there is no place for religious minorities in democratic, secular India," said Dr. Aulakh. "This only makes the case for freedom for all the minority nations of South Asia stronger," he said. "I call on President Clinton and the Pope to bring up the issues of religious freedom and self-determination on their visits to India," he said.

HONORING BARBARA WHEELER  
FOR HER SERVICE TO PUBLIC  
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC  
SCHOOLS IN DOWNERS GROVE,  
ILLINOIS

**HON. JUDY BIGGERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Barbara Wheeler for her invaluable contributions to the children of DuPage County and the State of Illinois over the past 25 years.

Since 1974, Ms. Wheeler has been a dedicated member of the Community High School District Board of Education, DuPage County. She served in leadership roles as president of the school board for 15 years and vice president for 5 years. Throughout her career, she has made it a priority to ensure that the school board sets attainable goals to raise student achievement and to build a consensus among business, educators, and the community at large.

Ms. Wheeler is an active board member of the National School Boards Association (NSBA), serving as chair of the NSBA Central Region, a member of the Policies and Resolutions Committee, Secretary-Treasurer and President Elect. She served as President of the NSBA in 1998, when she championed a nationwide campaign to make our schools safer.

Besides her extensive work in the educational field, Ms. Wheeler is an energetic and committed community leader. She is a volunteer for the Illinois Department on Aging, George Williams College, the Downers Grove Chamber of Commerce, and the Downers Grove YMCA.

An Illinois native, Ms. Wheeler attended St. Dominic College, Northern Illinois University and the DePaul University College of Law. She is an active member of the Chicago and Illinois State Bar Associations and the American Bar Association. She has served as Assistant State's Attorney, Cook County, Illinois, and is in private law practice with the firm Wheeler, Wheeler and Wheeler in Westmont, Illinois.

I have had the privilege to know Barbara Wheeler for many years, and greatly respect her for the unwavering commitment she has made to excellence in education. While I can confidently say that the citizens of DuPage County wish her much success in her future endeavors, we must recognize that her wisdom and years of experience will be sorely missed by the school board, as well as by parents and students. DuPage County, the State of Illinois, and our nation are better places because Ms. Barbara Wheeler dedicated a portion of her life to the education of our children.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3064,  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPRO-  
PRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. LANE EVANS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 28, 1999*

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the DC/Labor-HHS Appropriations

conference report. There are many reasons to oppose this measure. Among the worst of the provisions contained in this conference report is the irresponsible across-the-board 1-percent cut in discretionary spending fashioned by the House Republican leadership.

It is the worst kind of cynicism to claim that a 1-percent across-the-board cut will correct waste and fraud in government programs. I'm strongly opposed to cutting the funding for veterans' medical care just approved by Congress. The majority whip has issued a press release that claims the cut in Veterans' medical care funding he is recommending would not affect health care for America's veterans. Veterans know better. You can't cut health care funding without cutting health care.

Congressman DELAY sent a press release to the leadership of major veterans service organizations defending the 1.4-percent cut in appropriations he originally supported, which affected veterans, among other discretionary programs. Let me state that three years of straight-line funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has left the agency struggling to meet the increasing costs of medical care for the growing number of enrolled veterans it treats.

Now the Republican leadership claims a \$190 million cut in veterans' medical care funding would do no harm. They maintain these funds can be squeezed out of the budget and be found in "mismanagement and waste." What the Republican leadership fails to acknowledge is the tremendous changes VA has already made to be more efficient. In the last few years, VA has closed thousands of beds, eliminated thousands of staff positions, and strengthened many of their auditing systems.

House Democrats have strongly supported proposals all year that would have added sums ranging from \$2 to \$3 billion to the President's initial proposal for veterans' medical care. Indeed we have all worked hard to improve funding for veterans. Veterans service organizations have called on Congress to appropriate up to \$3 billion more than the administration's original budget proposal for veterans' health care. Now many veterans services organizations have vehemently denounced the Republican leadership's proposed across-the-board cut. I quote from a letter signed by the executive directors of AMVETS, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. regarding these cuts: "It seems disingenuous at best for Congress to recognize a problem in funding for veterans health care, provide the dollars with one hand to help solve that problem, and then take dollars away with the other. No one is fooled by this budget sleight-of-hand."

Mr. Speaker, no one is going to be fooled by this belated and disingenuous concern about government inefficiency. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this abrogation of responsibility. Vote "no" on this conference report.

It is already evident VA will struggle, even to deal with the unprecedented increase Congress has enacted and the President has signed into law. How will this affect the VA health care system? In many parts of the country, veterans must wait up to six months just to see a primary care doctor. VA has also unraveled mental health and long-term care programs which were once hallmarks of the

VA system. There are now even complaints that VA's highly-regarded special emphasis programs for which there is supposedly congressional protection—such as spinal cord injury and blind rehabilitation—are under attack.

VA has done much to streamline its services in recent years. Over five years, VA has reduced its workforce by almost 10 percent, closed hundreds of beds throughout the system, reduced its inpatient census by almost 30 percent and eliminated 37 percent of its inpatient treatments per year. It has integrated or consolidated 50 medical centers. In testimony before the Veterans' Affairs Committee this April, four Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN) directors, commenting on the proposed future efficiency-derived savings, concurred that "all the low-hanging fruit has been picked." Savings available to the system in the future, the directors said, will be harder fought and more disruptive.

The Republican leadership has contended that VA could absorb further cuts "without having any effect on health care to veterans," citing figures from studies that were challenged earlier this year. For example, the majority whip's release contended VA could save a million dollars a day by eliminating some of its overhead in capital assets. But whether savings of this magnitude could be realized in the immediate future with significantly uprooting current VA programs is highly questionable. Even without the Republican budget cuts, "there isn't enough money in the budget now to tear down or renovate underutilized buildings, let alone to replace them with new, modern, smaller clinics. Any savings here will require investment, not magic, and will not come quickly."

Likewise, DELAY's release pointed to a report suggesting \$17 million is lost each year in fraudulent or improper workers compensation claims. Actually, testimony at the March 24 Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations hearing demonstrated that VA's workers compensation costs are not unusual, and that the answer is in heading off injuries and helping employees with rehabilitation. In fact, VA has been cutting these costs since 1994, and is completing automation of its claims system for better management, but savings are already part of the FY 2000 budget.

The DeLay release also noted his plan would not affect benefits checks. Of course, it wouldn't. That, at least, is still out of Mr. DELAY's reach. It's troubling that he would even mention compensation for service-connected disabilities and his restraint with regard to compensation for service-connected disabilities.

ON WALTER PAYTON'S PASSING

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join in remembering an extraordinary athlete and person, Mr. Walter Payton.

Walter Payton was a hero on and off the football field. Throughout his life, he epitomized courage, determination and dignity. Self-motivated by a standard of excellence, he used his intelligence and God-given ability to excel in his professional and personal life. As

you know, this standard of excellence is detailed in the numerous stats, and records he accumulated throughout his football career.

In thirteen years of playing professional football, Walter set 28 Bears records and 7 NFL records. The All time NFL leader in total rushing yards (16,726) and combined net yardage (21,803), Payton was truly one of the greatest running backs who ever played the game. He rushed for 1,000 yards in 10 of his seasons, and set the longstanding record for most rushing yards gained in a single game. I still recall Walter's historic performance against the Minnesota Vikings, where he rushed for 275 yards, and carried the ball 40 times. Furthermore, I am sure that if a record existed for endurance, Walter would have set that as well. Payton only missed one game in his entire career, which spanned 13 seasons and 190 games.

I recall many moments watching Walter and being in awe of his numerous athletic feats. His sheer will, determination and courage will forever be a measure for athletic and personal excellence. Throughout his thirteen stellar years with the Chicago Bears, I cannot recall a single time when Walter chose to run the ball into the sidelines, rather than run straight into an opposing defender or group of defenders. He displayed courage when confronted with any obstacle. Even while facing the toughest obstacle in his life, Walter bravely announced to the world his battle with the liver disorder and cancer, that would claim his life.

On occasions that Walter visited me in my office, his humility and down to earth approach always impressed me. It was refreshing. It was those qualities that became even more evident during these last few months.

"Sweetness," graceful, courageous, electrifying and charming are just a few of the characteristics that Walter embodied throughout his life. I am deeply saddened by Walter Payton's passing. My prayers are with his loving wife and children. In closing, I will forever treasure the many memories Walter Payton has left behind, and I hope his family and his many friends rest assured knowing that he has found comfort in God's hands.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE CARTER G. WOODSON HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY ACT OF 1999

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Study Act of 1999. The legislation would honor the great American historian, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, by authorizing the Department of the Interior to study the feasibility and suitability of designating his home at 1538 Ninth Street, NW., Washington, DC, as a national historic site within the National Park Service.

Carter G. Woodson was born on December 19, 1875, in New Canton, VA. Public education was not available to blacks in New Canton, and the young Woodson did not begin his formal education until 1895, after he had relocated to Huntington, West Virginia. Dr. Woodson obtained his high school diploma in 1895 and then entered Berea College in Ken-

tucky, where he received his B.L. degree in 1897. Woodson continued his education at the University of Chicago, where he earned his A.B. and M.A. degrees. In 1912, Woodson earned a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University, following W.E.B. Du Bois as the second black American to receive a doctorate from that institution. During the period between entering Berea College and his Harvard graduation in 1912, Woodson also held several teaching positions in the United States and abroad.

Woodson took a special interest in the widespread ignorance and scanty information concerning African American life and history during his extensive studies. He saw the great need to educate the American public about the contributions of black Americans in the formation of the nation's history and culture, and he especially perceived that a concerted effort was needed to counter the extensive influence of Jim Crow and the pervasively negative portrayals of African Americans prevalent at the time. To correct this situation, on September 9, 1915, Dr. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH), since renamed the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History. Through ASNLH, Dr. Woodson would dedicate his life to educating the American public about the contributions of black Americans in the formation of the nation's history and culture.

Among its enduring accomplishments, ASNLH instituted Negro History Week in 1926 to enlighten all levels of the general populace regarding the contributions of black Americans to society. Celebrated annually during the second week of February, this weeklong observance gradually gained national support and participation of schools, colleges, and other organizations across the country. Eventually, Negro History Week evolved into Black History Month and is widely celebrated and used to educate Americans about African American life, history, and achievement.

Under Dr. Woodson's stewardship, ASNLH in 1920 also founded the Associated Publishers, Inc. to handle the publication of research on African American history. Dr. Woodson published his seminal work *The Negro in Our History* (1922) and many others under Associated Publishers, and the publishing company provided an outlet for scholarly works by numerous other black scholars. ASNLH also circulated two periodicals: the *Negro History Bulletin*, designed for mass consumption, and the *Journal of Negro History*, which was primarily directed to the academic community.

Dr. Woodson directed ASNLH's operations out of his home at 1538 Ninth Street, NW., Washington, DC. From there, he trained researchers and staff and managed the organization's budget and fundraising efforts, while at the same time pursuing his own study of African American history. This Victorian style house, built in 1890, is already listed as a National Historic Landmark. I am now introducing a bill which I hope will lead to the Woodson home achieving national historic site designation so that the resources of the National Park Service will be available to preserve and maintain this national treasure.

#### FEMA AND CIVIL DEFENSE MONUMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

#### HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1999

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bill authorizing the construction of a monument honoring those hard-working individuals who have served the nation's civil defense and emergency management programs.

I personally understand their sacrifice and the sacrifice of the thousands of similar individuals who rise to the occasion when called upon by disaster. In my family, there are 16 firefighters. My cousins, uncles, and in-laws who have dedicated their lives to responding to emergencies have set a standard not met by many today.

FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, has played a key role in assisting Americans in their time of need. Many of us can hardly imagine the emotional and physical devastation a natural disaster reaps upon a community. When we see a news story on television or in the paper, we might pause and feel sorry for the unknown victims who have had their lives ripped apart. But then we move on with our daily lives, never giving a second thought to what these poor individuals and families must go through after we have moved on. There are notable exceptions, of course: the most recent and continuing efforts to help North Carolina flood victims; the outpouring of assistance for the victims of the F-5 tornado that ripped through a small town in central Texas called Jarrell in 1997.

We have memorials that honor a host of wars and conflicts and those men and women who sacrificed their lives for these world-changing events. But there are other individuals, our civil defense and emergency personnel, who make an equally large contribution. These honorable citizens deserve to be recognized, too, for the day-to-day "battles" for which they risk their lives.

H.R. 348 proposes such a monument to be situated upon land owned by FEMA. I think it is appropriate and timely that we authorize this monument as we head into the 21st century. I therefore urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

#### HONORING DR. GEORGE RIEVESCHL, JR. AS THE CINCINNATI ART MUSEUM INAUGURATES THE GEORGE RIEVESCHL MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

#### HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 1999

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend and distinguished constituent, Dr. George Rieveschl, Jr., as he receives the first George Rieveschl Medal for Distinguished Service from the Cincinnati Art Museum. This important new award will recognize individuals who demonstrate unselfish

leadership, philanthropy, advocacy and innovation in service to one of America's premier art museums.

Through Dr. Rieveschl's leadership, the Museum has regained its stature throughout the nation. His influence has touched all areas of the museum—management, governance, fundraising, and acquisitions. Dr. Rieveschl's leadership has resulted in such monumental achievements as the creation of the Founders Society to provide a core group of individual support; the capital campaign for gallery renovations and outreach programs; and the current initiative to acquire important art objects of Cincinnati collectors as millenium gifts. Dr. Rieveschl has led by example, generously assisting the Museum with his own philanthropy.

Dr. Rieveschl graduated from the Ohio Mechanics Institute with a degree in Commercial Art in 1933. He received his A.B. with High Honors in Chemistry from the University of Cincinnati in 1937, and went on to earn his M.S. and Ph.D. from U.C. In 1940, he began as an Instructor in Chemical Engineering at U.C. His loyalty and dedication to U.C. resulted in his selection to be Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cincinnati Foundation, a position from which he retired in 1981. During his career, Dr. Rieveschl held scientific research positions with Parke, Davis and the Carborundum Company. Dr. Rieveschl's laboratory research at U.C. resulted in the world's first effective anti-histamine—named Benadryl by Dr. Rieveschl—which was approved for prescription sale in 1946. By the early 1960s, Benadryl's sales rose to \$6 million per year. Benadryl was approved for over-the-counter sale in the 1980s.

In 1970, he returned to the University of Cincinnati to become Vice President for Research and Development and Adjunct Professor of Materials, and in 1972 became Vice President for Special Projects. The University of Cincinnati presented him with an honorary Doctor of Science degree in 1956.

We congratulate Dr. Rieveschl on receiving this landmark honor, and are grateful for his many important contributions to medicine, to the Greater Cincinnati area, and to the Cincinnati Art Museum.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. NAVY FIRE  
CONTROLMAN CHIEF (SURFACE  
WARFARE) LAWRENCE ERIC  
EVANS

### HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize U.S. Navy Fire Controlman Chief (Surface Warfare) Lawrence Eric Evans upon his retirement from the United States Navy after 24 years of honorable service which will occur on the Thirty-First day of October, Nineteen Hundred Ninety Nine.

Chief Evans has been supported in his service this great nation by his wife, Michele Karen (Gudyka) Evans; his son, Lawrence William Evans and his daughter, Lauryn Michele Evans.

Chief Evans was born 28 June 1956 in Ruislip, England to 1stLT Larry Earl Evans, U.S. Air Force and Ada Mary (Georges)

Evans. He graduated from Spring Woods Senior High School in May 1974 and entered Recruit Training Center, Orlando, Florida in August 1975 where he remained until October 1975. He then received basic Fire Control and Advanced Systems training from November 1975 to May 1977. He then served aboard U.S.S. *Saipan* (LHA 2) pre-commissioning command from June 1977 to August 1981 as Work Center Supervisor of AN/SPS-52B RADAR; the ship was commissioned 15 October 1977.

Chief Evans was discharged from the U.S. Navy 15 August 1981. He attended Howard College, Big Spring, Texas in the Fall Semester of 1981 and worked briefly for Sperry Gyroscope in Clearwater, Florida from February 1982 to May 1982. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy Ready Reserves from June 1982 to October 1983 and worked for Vitro Laboratories in Washington, D.C. until October 1983. He attended Montgomery College, Rockville, Maryland in the Fall Semester 1982 and in the Spring Semester 1983.

Chief Evans re-Enlisted in the U.S. Navy (Active) 13 October 1983 and entered the Recruit Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois in October 1983. He received advanced Fire Control systems training from January 1984 to July 1984. He served aboard U.S.S. *Whidbey Island* (LSD 41) pre-commissioning command from August 1984 to November 1988 as Leading Weapons Petty Officer Navy Close In Weapons System; as the Command Shipboard Non-classified Automated Processing (SNAP) Coordinator; and as a Navy Small Arms and Weapons Instructor. The ship was commissioned 09 February 1985.

Chief Evans earned an Associate of Science degree from Mohegan College, Connecticut in May 1987. He was transferred to Naval Recruiting District at Richmond, Virginia October 1988 to December 1991 and recruited 84 new Sailors from Culpeper & Fredericksburg, Virginia. He then received advanced Fire Control systems training from January 1992 to August 1992.

Chief Evans served aboard U.S.S. *Supply* (AOE 6) pre-commissioning command from 09 September 1992 to August 1996 as Leading Weapons Chief NATO SeaSparrow Guided Missile System, Close In Weapons System, and Target Acquisition System; as the Command Information Systems Security Officer; and as the Command Material Maintenance Management (3M) Coordinator. The ship was Commissioned 26 February 1994.

Finally, Chief Evans transferred to Fleet Combat Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia from August 1996 to October 1999 as the Command LAN Administrator and Leading Chief of Information Technologies where he ends his career.

Chief Evans is proud to wear many ribbons and medals: Navy "E" (one for each ship on which he served); Sea Service; Meritorious Unit Commendations; Recruiting; Expeditionary; Humanitarian; and National Defense. These are the awards of his teamwork and commitment to his commands' overall missions.

Chief Evans has also personally earned three commendation letters for recruiting excellence; a letter of commendation for his service aboard the U.S.S. *Whidbey Island*; awards for weapons Marksmanship—most notably expert pistol marksmanship; and finally medals for both Achievement and Commendation for service aboard U.S.S. *Supply* (AOE 6).

Chief Evans completes his naval career with many happy memories having served with honor, upholding his oath:

I promise to defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and hold true allegiance to the same.

It is with great pride that I congratulate Chief Evans upon his retirement, express appreciation for his service and wish him and his family all the best as they move on to face new challenges and rewards in the next exciting chapter in their lives.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY ACT

### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Education for Democracy Act and have my Subcommittee Chairman, Representative CASTLE, join me in this effort today. The legislation we are introducing would continue two vitally important and highly regarded education programs: The We the People \* \* \* program and the International Education Program. Both of these programs are up for reauthorization this year.

For well over a decade the We the People \* \* \* program has involved elementary, middle and secondary school students throughout America in an innovative approach to learning about the U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights and the principles of democratic government. More than 26.5 million students in some 24,000 elementary and secondary schools in every congressional district in the United States have participated in this important program. It has directly involved more than 82,000 teachers, and as a result of this program, more than 80,000 sets of civics education textbooks have been distributed free to schools throughout our Nation.

The We the People \* \* \* program is widely acclaimed as a highly successful and effective education program. Washington Post columnist David Broder described its national finals as "the place to have your faith in the younger generation restored." The International Education Program, while only five years old, has produced dramatic results in providing civic education assistance to emerging democracies in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Currently, educators in 15 U.S. states are linked with more than 17 fragile democracies in programs on the principles of democracy and the responsibilities of living in a free society. This year alone the program has reached 225,000 students and more than 2,000 educators in the emerging democracies and more than 56,000 students and more than 550 educators here in the United States. As a result, students in the new democracies and here at home learn the importance, difficulties, and rewards of building and sustaining a democratic government.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that these programs be continued, and not be allowed to languish. Inclusion in a block grant such as the Dollars to the Classroom Act would be the death knell. While a few districts might spend some of their block grant funds on civic education, the plain fact is that we would lose a

national focus and international focus on civic education.

Gone would be the national competition on knowledge and understanding of our Constitution and Bill of Rights; gone would be the free distribution of textbooks; and gone would be the regional teacher training institutes. Gone would be civic education assistance we provide to emerging democracies and gone would be the program where U.S. students learn firsthand about the difficulties of building and sustaining a democracy in the modern world.

As the ranking minority member of the subcommittee that will have the responsibility of reauthorizing these programs, I can assure my colleagues that I will work hard to see that these programs remain where and how they are. They are not large programs, but they are highly effective ones. They are worth the small amount we spend. They are a critically important investment in the future strength and welfare of democracy both here at home and in the emerging democracies abroad. They are worthy of our support.

#### TEACHER OF THE YEAR

### HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Professor Marilyn Repsher, a mathematics teacher at the University of Jacksonville, who was awarded the Professor of the year award for 1999. Out of 400 competing professorial nominees representing institutions of higher learning across the nation, and on behalf of the city of Jacksonville, I am proud to commend Professor Repsher of her receipt of this award.

Professor Repsher had been teaching for over a decade when she was honored as one of the four national professors of the Year.

This award, the most prestigious national recognition in college teaching, is granted annually by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the Council of Advancement and Support of Education.

Marilyn Repsher began her 30 year teaching career at Jacksonville University in 1969. The daughter of a high school math teacher, Professor Repsher was honored and indeed, elated, upon the award announcement.

Presently, even though Professor Repsher serves as the Head of the mathematics department, she still manages to devote 75% of her time to teaching, and interacting directly with students.

A few years ago Professor Repsher decided to change the way she taught math courses. Originating from a desire to teach students in a more down-to-earth fashion after listening to student complaints about their professors' teaching methods, and the lack of practicality of the material being taught, she realized that students were being forced to study theoretical concepts in math before studying math's every day life applications.

With her colleagues and this new way of teaching, Dr. Repsher completely revolutionized the way in which mathematics is taught at Jacksonville University. She now focuses on practical equations in her classes first, and then moves on to theory afterwards, but only after the students already have a grasp of the

practical ways in which this material can be applied in concrete situations.

As an example of her new teaching methods can be seen in her introductory Algebra course. In this course, she begins the semester by teaching basic algebraic concepts, while at the same time plotting the growth of a puppy on a computer screen. In more advanced math classes such as calculus, the students use the same technology to create visual displays on the data.

It is for this reason that Dr. Repsher is given credit for being a true innovator in utilizing technology in the classrooms of Jacksonville University, an idea that is quickly catching on in other university departments. In fact, she won two teaching awards at the university, both for projects involving the use of computer technology.

Some of Dr. Repsher's former and current students have described her lectures as "anything but long and arduous," while another said: "she keeps the class involved and is very focused."

I congratulate you, Dr. Repsher, on the receipt of this award, and am proud to have such outstanding role models like yourself in my district in the great state of Florida.

#### EBENEZER AME CHURCH, 117 YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP

### HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise today to pay tribute to a great institution in my hometown of Evanston, Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ebenezer AME Church is celebrating its 117 years of worship and service in our community. I want to congratulate Pastor and Mrs. James C. Wade, the congregation, and all those who have helped make Ebenezer a shining light in our community. I also send my best wishes to all those enjoying this year's celebration, "Catch the Vision," especially the young men and women from all across Chicago.

Under Pastor Wade's leadership, the church has reached out to the Evanston community and beyond. Their activities have had a profound impact on the lives of countless individuals. Their commitment to civic service knows no bounds. The church continues to lead by example, helping those in need, including senior citizens who need affordable housing, and positively influencing the lives of our youth.

Having worked closely with Pastor Wade, it is clear to me and to all in our community that the Pastor is an ambassador of good will. He reaches out to all those that he meets and forms lasting bonds that help to strengthen the spiritual bridge between human beings.

The success of Ebenezer and the AME community is a testament to all those who have contributed and continue to give their energy to this worthy cause.

I consider myself blessed to have attended many services at Ebenezer, and I am honored to call Pastor Wade and the Ebenezer community my friends. We have formed close ties over the years and our partnership will only flourish in the next millennium.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, due to the death last week of my mother I missed twenty votes. Had I been present I would have voted on each of these follows:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1999

Rollcall No. 533. Journal: Agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of Thursday, October 22 by yea and nay vote of 349 yeas to 41 nays with one voting "present." Yea.

Rollcall No. 534. Made in America Information Act: H.R. 754, amended, to establish a toll free number under the Federal Trade Commission to assist consumers in determining if products are American-made. (Passed by a yeas and nay vote of 390 yeas to 2 nays). Yea.

Rollcall No. 535. History of the House Awareness and Preservation Act: H.R. 2302, amended, to direct the Librarian of Congress to prepare the history of the House of Representatives (passed by a yeas and nay vote of 388 yeas to 7 nays). Yea.

Rollcall No. 536. Recognizing the Contributions of 4-H Clubs: H. Con. Res. 194, recognizing the contributions of 4-H Clubs and their members to voluntary community service (agreed to by a yeas and nay vote of 391 yeas with none voting "nay"). Yea.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1999

Rollcall No. 537. Urging a Moratorium on Tariffs and Taxation of Electronic Commerce: H. Con. Res. 190, amended, urging the United States to seek a global consensus supporting a moratorium on tariffs and on special, multiple, and discriminatory taxation of electronic commerce (agreed to by a yeas and nay vote of 423 yeas with 1 voting "nay"). Yea.

Rollcall No. 538. Sense of Congress Against Increasing Federal Taxes to Fund Additional Government Spending: H. Con. Res. 208, expressing the sense of Congress that there should be no increase in Federal taxes in order to fund additional Government spending (agreed to by a yeas and nay vote of 371 yeas to 48 nays with 3 voting "present"). Yea.

Rollcall No. 539. Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Geneva Convention: H. Con. Res. 102, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions in 1949 and recognizing the humanitarian safeguards these treaties provide in times of armed conflict (agreed to by a yeas and nay vote of 423 yeas with none voting "nay"). Yea.

Roll call No. 540. Commending Greece and Turkey for Their Response to the Recent Earthquakes: H. Con. Res. 188, commending Greece and Turkey for their mutual and swift response to the recent earthquakes in both countries by providing to each other humanitarian assistance and rescue relief (agreed to by a yeas and nay vote of 424 yeas with none voting "nay"). Yea.

Rollcall No. 541. Locating and Securing the Return of Zachary Baumel and Others: Agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 1175, to locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, an American citizen, and other Israeli soldiers missing in action (agreed to by a yeas and nay vote of 421 yeas with none voting "nay"). Yea.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 27, 1999

Rollcall No. 542. The Scott Amendment that sought to strike Section 101 that reinforces the existing standard for the legitimate use of controlled substances (rejected by a recorded vote of 160 ayes to 278 noes). Pain Relief Promotion Act. Yea.

Rollcall No. 543. The Johnson of Connecticut Amendment that sought to enhance professional education in palliative care; reduce excessive regulatory scrutiny; and carry out the Congressional opposition to physician-assisted suicide (rejected by a recorded vote of 188 ayes to 239 noes). Pain Relief Promotion Act. Yea.

Rollcall No. 544. House passed H.R. 2260, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to promote pain management and palliative care without permitting assisted suicide and euthanasia by a recorded vote of 271 ayes to 156 noes. Pain Relief Promotion Act. No.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1999

Rollcall No. 545. Journal Vote: Agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of Wednesday, October 27, by a yea and nay vote of 370 yeas to 49 nays, with one voting "present." Yea.

Rollcall No. 546. Further Continuing Appropriations. The House passed H.J. Res. 73, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000 by a yea and nay vote of 424 yeas to 2 nays. Yea.

Rollcall No. 547. DC/Labor/HHS—H. Res. 345, the rule that waived points of order against the conference report, was agreed to by a yea and nay vote of 221 yeas to 206 nays. Nay.

Rollcall No. 548. CD/Labor/HHS—Rejected the Hoyer motion to recommit the conference report to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers by a yea and nay vote of 11 yeas to 417 nays with 1 voting "present." Nay.

Rollcall No. 549. DC/Labor/HHS—The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 3064, making appropriations for the District of Columbia, and for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000 by a yea and nay vote of 218 yeas to 211 nays. Nay.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1999

Rollcall No. 550. (Suspension) H.R. 348, to authorize the construction of a monument to honor those who have served the Nation's civil defense and emergency management programs. 349 yeas, 4 nays. Yea.

Rollcall No. 551. (Suspension) H.R. 2737, Land Conveyance, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Illinois. 355 yeas. Yea.

Rollcall No. 552. (Suspension) H.R. 1714, Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 234 yeas to 122 nays. Nay.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3163, THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

**HON. BUD SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my colleagues Ranking Member JIM OBERSTAR, Chairman of the Subcommittee on

Ground Transportation, Mr. TOM PETRI, and Ranking Member Mr. NICK RAHALL, I am introducing, by request, the Administration's proposed legislation to reauthorize the Surface Transportation Board.

I evaluate the Administration's proposed changes to the law governing the Surface Transportation Board against the background of extensive hearings on these issues conducted by my Committee last year—over 1000 pages of testimony in 4 days of hearings.

The two clearest realities to emerge from those hearings were (1) the rail industry's resurgence and traffic growth since deregulation has made capacity constraints on their infrastructure a major problem for the first time in 3 decades; (2) to fund these huge infrastructure needs, the railroads must spend billions of dollars raised in private capital markets, but they are not attracting even the average earnings-multiples of industry at large on Wall Street.

A number of interests, some merely short-sighted and others opportunistic, have tried to use the reauthorization of the STB as a means to force down rail rates by legislative fiat. This effort occurs despite repeated authoritative findings by the General Accounting Office that rail rates have declined sharply, even in constant dollars, in recent years.

I am very disappointed that the Administration seems to have joined this effort. Instead of promoting the capital flow that will benefit both railroads and shippers through improved infrastructure, the Administration has sent to the Congress a bill that includes major portions of the "re-regulation" agenda.

By forcing mandatory access by one railroad over another's tracks in several types of situations, the bill would endanger the vital capital flow upon which the future prosperity of railroads, shippers, and rail labor depends.

Much of the effort that went into the ICC Termination Act four years ago was focused on streamlining federal regulation of railroads. Yet the proposed legislation would take a major step backward; it proposes to balkanize the authority to approve or disapprove rail mergers among multiple federal agencies. Even worse, the Administration's proposal sows the seeds of many debilitating disputes under state and local law, even for mergers that have received full federal approval.

Although the bill pays lip service to "small" shippers, it could literally destroy a major segment of American small business—the short-line railroads that serve so many smaller cities and towns. That is because the Administration wants to fund the entire \$17 million STB budget out of the so-called "user fees." The STB already defrays \$1.6 million of its costs through filing fees, and we have received numerous complaints about those charges from shippers. Now the Administration would impose more than 10 times that burden on "users." We don't know who the users are, since the bill doesn't even attempt to identify them.

We had some experience with such fees imposed on our small railroads several years ago by the Federal Railroad Administration. Our Committee found that these small companies—the ones that literally are the only way to keep rail service in small communities—were paying up to 17 percent of net income in so-called "user fees"—on top of their state and federal taxes. That's why we ended those FRA fees, and I see no reason to impose a

similar burden on struggling small businesses through STB fees, as the Administration now proposes.

While I cannot endorse much of what the Administration has proposed in its STB bill, I remain hopeful that a compromise can be reached on the contentious issues that have prevented an STB reauthorization bill from being enacted.

HONORING JOHN PAKCHOIAN,  
GROWER OF THE YEAR

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor John Pakchoian, as American Vineyard's Grower of the Year for 1999. Mr. Pakchoian began farming in 1938 in a vineyard near Fowler, California. He is 82 years old and still farming.

John Pakchoian's favorite thing to talk about is farming. He was born into a farming family where he learned the responsibilities of hard work at the young age of six, after his father died. Pakchoian was the oldest child and the only boy. He worked before school and after school to help support the family.

John Pakchoian enlisted in the Marine Corps when World War II broke out. As Private First Class, Pakchoian belonged to the 26th Regiment, 5th Marine Division. His heroic performance in Saesbo, Japan on July 21, 1944 earned him a Bronze Medal.

The raisin industry went through a tough time at the start of World War II, prices were deteriorating and growers were losing hope. Raisin growers were called upon to produce raisins for the troops overseas, which boosted prices. In 1937 under the Federal Marketing Order Act, a federal marketing order for raisins was formed in 1949.

It has been 50 years since the marketing order was formed, and the raisin industry has come a long way, facing many challenges along the way. These challenges prompted Pakchoian to get involved in industry issues. He along with Ernie Bedrosian and Dick Mitchell helped draft the by-laws of the Raisin Bargaining Association, RBA. John Pakchoian was the fifth chairman of RBA and served on the Fresno County Farm Bureau Raisin Committee for 10 years.

John and Clyde Nef were the driving force behind the Raisin Industry Diversion Program in the mid 80's, known as RID. Pakchoian said the industry needed RID because too much raisin tonnage was being sold for cattle feed. In recent years there hasn't been a need for RID. The focus of the market now is to hold on to its markets and explore new ones.

Pakchoian has grown every crop you can grow in the San Joaquin Valley and the only ones that have carried him through were the table grapes, wine grapes and raisins. Raisins have been the one crop that has kept John in business all of these years. Pakchoian likes nothing more than farming.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Mr. John Pakchoian as Grower of the Year, 1999. He has worked hard to promote the raisin industry and bring it to where it is today. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing John Pakchoian many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FRANCIS  
WHITAKER

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell you of a man who epitomizes the values and traditions that this country was built upon. Francis Whitaker was known nationally for his accomplishments as a blacksmith and locally for his contributions to the community. Though he is gone, he will live in the hearts of all who knew him and be remembered for many years by those who have heard his amazing story.

The life accomplishments of Francis Whitaker are many. He was named a National Heritage Fellow by the National Endowment of the Arts, the nation's highest traditional arts award. In 1995, he received the Governors Award for Excellence in the Arts as a Master Folk Artist. In 1989, Colorado Rocky Mountain School dedicated the Blacksmithing School with its six forges and library to Francis Whitaker. The former Governor of Colorado, Roy Romer, nominated him for the 1998 National Living Treasure Award, for which he was one three finalists. He has published three books on blacksmithing and has appeared on television several times.

Although his professional accomplishments will long be remembered and admired, most who knew him well will remember Francis Whitaker, above all else, as a friend. It is clear that the multitude of those who have come to know Francis as a friend will be worse off in his absence. However, Mr. Speaker, I am confident that, in spite of this profound loss, the students, family and friends of Francis Whitaker can take solace in the knowledge that each is a better person for having known him.

SUPPORTING GIFTED AND  
TALENTED PROGRAMS

**HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend my colleagues for voting to expand gifted and talented programs. On October 21, we passed H.R. 2, the Student Results Act, which reauthorized the Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act.

When I spoke before the Indiana Association for the Gifted last year I stated I was going to make gifted and talented programs one of my highest priorities. I want to thank my colleagues who voted for proposal and pledged their support for gifted and talented children.

The Javits program supports national research efforts and awards grants to school corporations, state departments of education, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies and organizations to help meet the needs of gifted and talented students in elementary and secondary schools.

Several of my colleagues and I on the Education Committee led the effort to expand this program and succeeded in adding a significant

state component. During the drafting state of the Student Results Act, we included provisions from the Gifted and Talented Students Education Act, a bill we co-sponsored earlier this year. This important legislation provides grants to states to help them implement successful research findings and model projects funded by the Javits program over the past ten years.

Mr. Speaker, gifted and talented programs are a proven method of helping children to meet their potential, while preventing drop-outs and other risk behaviors. Gifted children greatly benefit from being exposed to challenging and enriched curricula taught by trained staff who understand their special needs.

In Indiana, we have some very talented educators working with gifted and talented children. Indiana is one of only a few states that has a two year public residential high school for high-ability students, the Indiana Academy for Science, Mathematics and Humanities located at Ball State University in Muncie Indiana. In addition, Indiana has summer and week-end programs for these students.

In several school districts such as Southwest Allen County located in Fort Wayne Indiana we are fortunate to have a comprehensive program for gifted students, beginning in kindergarten. This type of K-12 program is unique and provides a model for other school districts.

While there are many excellent programs in Indiana, not all schools offer programs or services to meet the educational needs of gifted and talented students. The Javits program will provide Hoosiers with additional funds to reach out to students who currently do not have access to gifted and talented programs.

I greatly appreciate those who have joined me in opening up opportunities for gifted children.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3064,  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPRO-  
PRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. MELVIN L. WATT**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 28, 1999*

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the conference report on fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill for the District of Columbia and the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

Let me first say that the process by which this bill came to the floor is very troubling. We are here today voting on a conference report for fiscal year 2000 for Labor-HHS and Education when the bill was never considered or voted on by the House of Representatives. This unheard of procedure has not provided sufficient time for debate and consideration of amendments to allow us to participate in the process. Bypassing the normal procedures has shut Members out of having any opportunity to assist in crafting and improving this bill.

I am also troubled by some of the funding levels included in this bill. This bill makes funding cuts to programs which are vital to the

well being of many American families. The people most hurt by this bill are the very people who need our assistance and support the most. This bill would cut funding by over \$1 billion to social service programs for the elderly and low-income Americans; would not provide funding to immunize over 300,000 children against childhood diseases; and would cut funding for over 5,000 teachers who provide educational assistance to disadvantaged children.

Perhaps my biggest concern with this bill is that it does not include emergency assistance for those people in the eastern part of my state who are suffering from the floods of Hurricane Floyd. Thousands of people in North Carolina are still dealing with the aftermath of the floods. Entire towns have been destroyed, thousands have lost their homes, and many farmers have lost all of their crops and livestock. While this bill includes over \$2 billion in emergency spending, it cuts out the \$508 million in emergency assistance for agricultural damaged caused by Hurricane Floyd. This assistance would have been a start in providing people in North Carolina with the opportunity to begin to rebuild and recover. This bill represents an opportunity lost. I urge my colleagues to oppose the conference report.

WIND HAZARD REDUCTION  
CAUCUS.

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to alert my colleagues to the formation last month of a very important new organization, the Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus. The caucus is cochaired by our colleagues, Representative DENNIS MOORE of Kansas, and Representative WALTER B. JONES of North Carolina. Both of these gentlemen have a great deal of first hand experience in helping their neighbors recover from the ravages of tornadoes and hurricanes. These Members are to be commended for their efforts to sensitize their colleagues to the extent to which the problems these storms cause are avoidable with proper planning. This caucus will be dedicated to achieving a 75 percent reduction in damage from windstorms by the end of the coming decade. Remarks of Mr. James E. Davis, executive director of the American Society of Civil Engineers and also the remarks of Congressmen JONES and MOORE, which were made last week at a reception celebrating the formation of the caucus are found below.

WIND HAZARD REDUCTION CAUCUS RECEPTION  
REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE DENNIS MOORE  
(D-KS) CAUCUS CO-CHAIR

October 27, 1999

To paraphrase Mark Twain, everybody talks about the weather but *this caucus* does something about it. All 50 states are vulnerable to the hazards of windstorms. During Hurricane Floyd alone, North Carolina lost 48 lives, more than twice the number of deaths along the entire Eastern Coast for the 1998 hurricane season and is now faced with staggering economic damages in the billions of dollars. In 1992, Hurricane Andrew resulted in \$26.5 billion in losses and 61 fatalities. In 1989, Hurricane Hugo resulted in \$7

billion in losses and 86 fatalities. In 1998, a calm year according to experts, due to wind related storms there was more than \$5.5 billion in damages, and at least 186 fatalities.

The federal government invests \$5 million to develop and promote knowledge, practices, and policies that seek to reduce and where possible eliminate losses from wind related disasters. In contrast the federal government invests nearly \$100 million per year in reducing earthquake losses through the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. A federal investment in Wind Hazard Reduction will pay significant dividends in lives saved and decreased property damage.

The Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus or "Big Wind" will develop a program to reduce loss of life and property by 75% by 2010. Damage can be substantially reduced through the development and implementation of an effective National Wind Hazard Reduction Program. This program will address better: design and construction methods and practices; emergency response; use of modern technology for early-warning systems; building codes enforcement; and public education and involvement programs.

We are focused on increasing the awareness of Members of Congress about the public safety and economic loss issues associated with wind, increasing public safety and decreasing the economic losses associated with tropical storms, thunderstorms, and tornadoes.

In my own hometown of Wichita, Kansas, a tornado rated F4 intensity, plowed through the suburb of Haysville on May 3, 1999. It was responsible for 6 deaths, 150 injuries and over 140 million dollars in damage.

Tornadoes are one of nature's most violent storms. In an average year, 800 tornadoes are reported across the United States, resulting in 80 deaths and over 1,500 injuries. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long.

Through we still can not control the weather, with this caucus we will at least be able to do something about it. Thank you for coming to the kick-off reception for the Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus. I also want to thank the American Society of Civil Engineers especially Brian Pallasch and Martin Hight for their insight into the development of this caucus along with Jim Turner, Democratic staff of the Science Committee. Legislation is not created in a vacuum; Congressman Jones and I look forward to working with all of you in the months to come.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE WALTER JONES  
(D-NC)

Thank you for your warm welcome. I am pleased to be a co-chair of the Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus, also known as Big Wind. My district and many other districts in North Carolina are extremely vulnerable to the hazards presented by windstorms. The most recent string of hurricanes to sweep the Eastern seaboard is testament to the severity of these storms.

In North Carolina alone, Hurricane Floyd took 48 lives, more than twice the total number of deaths along the entire eastern coast during the 1998 hurricane season. And it is predicted that the economic damages will reach well into the billions of dollars. Still we have yet to realize the full impact of these hurricanes, both financially and environmentally. For these reasons I am pleased to be part of the Big Wind Caucus. It is vitally important to increase awareness for public safety and decrease the enormous economic loss associated with wind hazards. I

look forward to working with Congressman Moore and the members of this caucus to increase public education and the use of effective prevention measures to deal with windstorms.

On that note, I would like to introduce my distinguished colleague and co-chair, Congressman Dennis Moore. He has first hand experience dealing with the devastation of wind hazards, as he represents a district frequently struck by tornadoes. I applaud his efforts and enthusiasm to make this Caucus a reality.

REMARKS BY MR. JAMES E. DAVIS

Good evening, and welcome to the Inaugural Event of the Congressional Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus. I am Jim Davis, Executive director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, one of the sponsors of tonight's event. We are very pleased to be working with the many Members of Congress, here tonight, on reducing the hazards associated with tornadoes, thunderstorms and hurricanes.

Representatives, Walter Jones Jr., of North Carolina and Dennis Moore of Kansas have taken the lead and created the bipartisan Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus of the U.S. House of Representatives. To support the Caucus efforts, ASCE will organize and lead a Wind Hazard Reduction Coalition of related professional societies, research organizations, industry groups and individual companies to leverage research and development activities. These groups to date include the following: Structural Engineering Institute of ASCE, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Portland Cement Alliance, Anderson Window Corporation, Applied Research Associates, Clemson University, International Code Council, and Texas Tech University.

Again, thank you all for being here, and we look forward to working with all of you to increase Congressional awareness of the public safety and economic loss issues associated with tornadoes, hurricanes, tropical storms and thunderstorms, and to develop and implement an effective National Wind Hazard Reduction Program.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOHN  
VOELKER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask that we all pause for a moment to remember a man who will live forever in the hearts of all that knew him and many that didn't. John Voelker was a man who stood out to those around him. Friends remember him as a man who gave selflessly to the community. But, most of all, he enjoyed his family and friends. His wife, Louise, and two sons brought him endless joy. He was known as a good and upright man.

People enjoyed working with him. He had many new ideas, he was willing to work hard and was regarded as a first class person in everything he did. Mr. Voelker was a civic leader. He presented new and innovative ideas for ways to make the community a better place. Recently, he had taken on a pet project which would have connected low-income residents to LEAP, a state program which helps them pay for utilities. Charity was his passion. For thirty or so years he has been involved in everything from the local civic

boards to environmental groups which fought for preservation and deregulation.

Tragically, when John Voelker was on his way to Egypt for a sightseeing trip, his plane EgyptAir flight 990 crashed just off the coast of Massachusetts.

John Voelker is someone who will be missed by many. His friends and family will miss the man that they all enjoyed spending time with. The rest of us will miss the man who exemplified the selfless dignity that so few truly possess. It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that we say goodbye to a great American. He will be greatly missed.

EMPOWERMENT ZONES/ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to indicate my intent to cosponsor H.R. 2170, the Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Enhancement Act of 1999. The bill is an important step toward fulfilling the promise made to areas designated as Round II Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.

I strongly support the concept of Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities. Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities are designed to reverse the downward economic trends in urban and rural areas alike. Through the utilization of tax credits and social service credits, designated areas are able to undertake initiatives to spur long-term economic revitalization. In my state of North Dakota, the Griggs/Steele Empowerment Zone in eastern North Dakota was designated last year as a Round II Empowerment Zone. At that time, a commitment was made by the federal government to assist this area and others in creating jobs and economic opportunity. However, Round II Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities have yet to be fully funded, and as a result, these designated areas have been unable to reach their fullest potential.

I believe we have the responsibility to fulfill the commitment by fully funding Round II Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. Even though I have concerns about the differences in funding levels between rural and urban Empowerment Zones, I believe we must move forward to provide these areas with the needed assistance to accomplish economic revitalization. However, I hope that as this legislation moves forward we can address the differences in funding between rural and urban areas to ensure each area is provided with the resources necessary to accomplish the economic revitalization the federal government promised.

LACK OF SLEEP CAN KILL

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, while physicians and patients now pay attention to the

adverse health impacts of poor nutrition and inadequate exercise, too few people pay attention to the harm that can result from inadequate sleep.

Sleep scientists have linked such ailments as high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, and brain damage to inadequate sleep. We are all aware that drivers who fall asleep at the wheel can kill; not enough of us realize that inadequate sleep can cause severe physical ailments. The article "Can't Sleep," published in the summer 1998 edition of *Stanford Today*, outlines the severity of that threat. It should be read by every physician and patient in America.

[From *Stanford Today*, July/Aug. 1998]

CAN'T SLEEP—ONE OF AMERICA'S LEADING SLEEP EXPERTS REVEALS SHOCKING FACTS ABOUT YOUR SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

(By Chris Vaughan)

It was 1972, and the pediatricians at Stanford Hospital were stumped. Raymond S., an 11-year-old boy with an array of odd symptoms, had been referred to Stanford because his doctors in the East Bay didn't know what to do. Raymond's blood pressure was so dangerously—and inexplicably—high that the 6th-grader was in danger of damage to his internal organs. Because the boy was also pathologically sleepy during the day, he was sent over to the Stanford Sleep Disorders Clinic, the first and only one of its kind in the world then.

The clinic directors—Drs. William Dement and Christian Guilleminault—diagnosed the boy's disorder as a condition they had only recently named: sleep apnea. As Raymond slept, he would literally stop breathing for anywhere between 30 and 60 seconds at a time, they found. Worse still, this would happen hundreds of times each night. When the boy stopped breathing, his brain would panic, interpreting his body's action as suffocation. The result: His blood pressure shot up, his heart pounded, and he awoke just enough to begin breathing again, but still not enough to remember the incident in the morning. Hence his excruciating daytime drowsiness. Raymond was always sleepy because he was not getting any real sleep at night.

None of the pediatricians consulted would buy the sleep clinic's diagnosis. Raymond's condition grew worse. When the boy started showing signs of heart and kidney failure, his skeptical doctors finally allowed sleep clinic physicians to cut a breathing hole in the boy's throat. The difference was fast: The boy's blood pressure dropped and his overall condition improved dramatically.

Dement would have counted this as a victory, except that the boy's primary physicians still refused to acknowledge the problem. After a few months, they wanted to close up the hole. "They still didn't understand that the hole was saving his life," Dement said. Raymond kept the breathing hole and Dement kept in touch with him for a few years. Eventually Dement lost track of him, but he expects that current practices must have allowed Raymond to have the hole closed and to use alternate therapies.

Since then Americans have learned a lot more about the importance of sleep and dangers of sleep disorders to the nation's health. Since the discovery of Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep 45 years ago, Dement, 69, has played a part in nearly every major development in sleep research and has attracted star students and researchers, and the money to fund their work. Former Stanford students and fellows have spread the gospel and started their own clinics and research centers around the world. Before Congress and corporations, and on national radio and tele-

vision talk shows, Dement has brought an unwavering message: "Sleep disorders are killing people, and yet they are tremendously under-diagnosed."

In a report for the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment last year, he declared that sleep disorders represent one of the nation's most serious health problems, and that the need for sleep research is virtually ignored.

The numbers are stunning. More than half of Americans have suffered from a sleep disorder at some time, accordingly to a survey ordered last year by the National Sleep Foundation in Washington, D.C. Approximately 30 percent of adult Americans suffer from moderate to severe sleep disorders, and less than 5 percent are diagnosed and treated. More than 18 million people—7 percent of the population—stop breathing or struggle for breath in their sleep more than five times every hour. In the worst cases, sleepers stop breathing more than 30 times each hour, often for more than a minute. Under these conditions the heart can stop beating for 10 or 15 seconds at a time, and blood oxygen can drop to about one-fifth of normal, equivalent to that of a climber at the summit of Mt. Everest. Patients with such severe apnea can get cardiovascular disease and brain damage.

One would think that such a prevalent and dangerous disorder would receive a lot of attention and be treated aggressively. Yet Dement says that when he used a computer to scan 10 million coded patient records, he found a total of only 72 patients who were diagnosed with apnea. "I couldn't believe it," Dement says. "So I hired people to read over 11,000 written patient records." They found not one diagnosed sleep problem.

Apnea is only one of many sleep problems that are unrecognized or ignored. Sleep specialists estimate that physicians detect only about 2 percent of all sleep disorders, and most people have basic misconceptions about the mechanics of their own sleep. Put it in another context and the danger is clear. "It's almost as if no one had ever heard of diabetes," Dement says. "What if we didn't know that the blindness, nerve damage and other health problems in one part of the population were due to one treatable disease?"

Hundreds of sleep-disorders sufferers have testified in Congress for the National Commission on Sleep Disorders Research about the shambles made of their lives from apnea, narcolepsy (sudden attacks of sleep and paralysis), insomnia and restless legs syndrome—an infuriatingly frustrating syndrome in which people can't fall asleep because they must constantly stretch their legs. Statistics from a study by the government's National Transportation Safety Board show that sleep deprivation contributes to approximately 72,000 accidents on the roadways each year. The total cost of drowsy driving amounts to \$12.4 million a year. The study also established that sleep deprivation was a major cause of the grounding of the *Exxon Valdez* oil tanker in Alaska.

Even without a diagnosis, many people are sleep deprived and never know it. Over millions of years, our bodies have evolved to awaken and to sleep with the rise and fall of the sun. But the invention of electric lights has given us an artificial sun and provided a basis for our busy 24-hour society. As a result, people now get about 20 percent less sleep than they did a century ago. No wonder we're sleepy. A study by the National Sleep Foundation reveals that 64 percent of people in the United States sleep fewer than the recommended 8 hours a night, while 32 percent sleep fewer than 6 hours a night. Not surprisingly, sleep deprivation is extremely high among the nation's college students.

Society has been slow to recognize sleep disorders because of major misconceptions

about what sleep exactly is. People traditionally considered sleep a time when the body and brain simply turned off. Physicians thought that nothing happened in sleep; that sleep could not be a source of health problems.

Overturning such scientific and popular misconceptions about sleep has been a major activity for Dement, his colleagues and students since the start of the era of modern sleep research in 1953. In that year, University of Chicago physiologist Nathaniel Kleitman and graduate student Eugene Aserinsky discovered that the body and brain do not shut down during sleep. Instead, they experience periods of rapid eye movement. Dement joined Kleitman's lab shortly after and helped demonstrate that intense brain activity and dreaming accompanied these REM periods of the sleeper. After completing his medical degree, Dement carried on his own research at the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York where he took the next step, demonstrating that everyone has REM sleep.

By the time Dement moved to Stanford in 1962, he was working on a seemingly rare sort of epilepsy—called narcolepsy—that caused people to feel weak in the knees, collapse or fall instantly asleep when they laughed or got otherwise excited. These narcoleptic patients could even find themselves dreaming while awake, unable to tell which images were real and which were dreams. Dement had come across only five such patients in New York. But when he placed an advertisement in the *San Francisco Chronicle* describing narcolepsy's symptoms and asking for people to call if they fit that description, he found 50 new patients.

In 1965, sleep apnea had been described in a few obese patients by French researchers, but the discovery had been practically ignored because no one realized that the disorder could be so severe, or that slender people could suffer from it. The disorder was called Pickwickian syndrome after "Joe, the fat boy," a lad in Dickens' *The Pickwick Papers* who could fall asleep standing up.

Apnea occurs when the muscles relax during sleep, narrowing the throat where the back of the tongue is anchored. As air is pulled into the lungs, the suction collapses the throat and halts breathing. "When straws were made of paper, I used to say it was like trying to suck a milkshake through a wet straw," Dement says, laughing about his antiquated illustration. "Students now have grown up with plastic straws, and they don't know what I'm talking about."

If the air passage is almost closed off, breathing results in loud snoring as the throat tissue vibrates. Loud snoring (i.e., easily heard through a wall or closed door) is a danger sign that someone has apnea or soon might get it. Apnea is especially debilitating because it deprives the sleeper of the most important phases of sleep—REM sleep and deep non-REM sleep—when the muscles are most relaxed.

Although tracheostomy (a hole in the throat) used to be the only treatment for apnea, there are now a number of treatments, including surgery to trim throat tissue, and machines that provide positive pressure in the airway to keep it open during sleep. A new technique has just received approval from the Food and Drug Administration: zapping the throat with a carefully calibrated dose of microwaves to painlessly shrink the tissue and open the airway.

Research at the Stanford Sleep Center eventually led to the isolation of a gene for narcolepsy in dogs that experts expect will help in the search for a human gene. In 1972, sleep experts realized that when people complained about being sleep during the day, it was their sleep that should be examined. The

Stanford Sleep Clinic was opened to diagnose and treat sleep problems.

Dement's terminology is probably his most famous contribution to public awareness of sleep disorders. "Gentlemen," he declared before a House committee in 1985, "the national sleep debt is more important than the national monetary debt." He estimates that sleep disorders cost the economy \$100 billion a year in lost productivity.

In the late 1970s, Dement and Stanford researcher Mary Carskadon (now a professor at Brown University) discovered a way to quantify sleepiness. They developed the multiple sleep latency test, still the standard in the field, which proved that sleepiness increased as sleep was curtailed. If they were surprised to find that the body kept track of each hour of sleep missed, they were astonished to realize that the only way to pay back this "sleep debt" and alleviate daytime sleepiness was to get exactly that many hours of extra sleep on subsequent nights.

In addition, we are tremendously bad judges of our own sleep debt's size. A study by Thomas Roth, director of the Henry Ford Sleep Disorders Center at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, revealed that even among average people who are pathologically drowsy, as sleepy as those with narcolepsy, most do not think they have a problem with daytime sleepiness.

Despite advances in the field Dement worries over the inability of general practitioners to recognize and diagnose sleep problems—even among those close to home. Dement tells of a time when he became so frustrated by the lack of referrals from Stanford doctors that he walked into a waiting room at the hospital and offered people sitting there the chance to get a free sleep test worth \$1,000. Of the five who accepted, three turned out to have apnea.

Although surveys show that the public is more aware of sleep disorders, they are still tremendously under-diagnosed. Dement is currently studying how primary care doctors recognize and treat sleep disorders in small towns. He still gets shocked by the results: Practically zero cases of apnea were diagnosed by the physicians, although further investigation has shown that one in five patients had apnea. "I had one doctor who had 200 patients with apnea, and he didn't even know it," says Dement with exasperation. "There are 200,000 more doctors like him out there."

The most recent data are even more shocking: 80 percent of those diagnosed with apnea in the survey town of Moscow, Idaho, have a very severe form that usually leads to death from heart attack or stroke within 10 years. "I almost couldn't believe the data myself, but it is solid," Dement says.

"I don't like medical malpractice suits," Dement says with anger, "but some day, some smart lawyer is going to realize all these people are dying because of an obvious, but missed, diagnosis, and is going to make a fortune in wrongful death cases. The signs are so obvious, a 6-year-old could make a diagnosis."

#### NOISY IS THE NIGHT

(By Lisa Sonne)

Hi, my name is Lisa, and I am married to an apneac.

Don't think I'm unhappy. Victor is a great guy—a Stanford man, smart, funny, kind, a wonderful husband and friend . . . and he did warn me. But for the first six months of our marriage, we have been taking life "one night at a time."

Every evening, we settle in as newlyweds for our sweet dreams. But then the snoring starts. In order to sleep, I create Walter Mitty-like scenarios. My husband is Paul

Bunyan—with a power saw—and he's turning already-felled trees into boards for Habitat for Humanity, or my husband is a dentist with an intermittent drill helping the mouths of needy children. I fall asleep with a smile on my face.

Then, his snoring stops with an eerie, breath-defying silence, and I bolt awake in emergency mode with adrenaline pumping. I watch helplessly as he begins his nightly ritual of raspy gasping and groping for air with his whole chest heaving. Just when I'm ready to shake him to make him breathe, he inhales a huge gulp of air and goes back to snoring. I lie there awake, waiting for the next frightening silence.

Apneacs usually don't wake up enough to be cognizant of their body's betrayal, but those sleeping next to them often do. And both have been snatched away from deep rest and finished dreams. I took Dr. Dement's "Sleep and Dreams" class years ago and remember the dangers of sleep deprivation and REM robbery. In the battle against exhaustion, naps have become acts of survival for us, not lazy indulgences or luxuriant escapades.

Fortunately, my apneac is not in denial. He is tired of being tired, and says he is "willing to do anything to be better in bed." Determined to move beyond apnea, Victor endured laser surgery in the spring of 1997 to reduce soft tissue in his palate that may have been obstructing his night breathing. He then underwent three separate rounds with an experimental procedure called somnoplasty. But in March 1998, another sleep study revealed quantitatively that Victor's apnea had gotten worse. One hundred eighty-four times during the night, his breathing was obstructed enough to disrupt his sleep and threaten the supply of oxygen to his brain. And his was only a "moderate" case. My heart goes out to the apneac and spouse of a "serious" case.

A series of doctors in New York recommended major surgery to further reduce his soft palate, but their predictions for success ranged from a high of 80 percent to a low of 50 percent. How can you decide what to do when your brain is sleep impaired? I wonder if "no rest for the weary" was coined by an apneac. I suggested that Victor try getting some uninterrupted dream time with a CPAP machine. It uses continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) to force air into your lungs through a face mask while you sleep. This was not the paraphernalia we had imagined during the honeymoon phase of our lives. But sometimes the route to "good dreams" takes a surprising turn.

For me, the CPAP machine's loud hum was a lullaby compared to the usual snoring and gulping, but for my spouse, wearing the mask "is like standing up in a convertible going 80 miles an hour with your mouth open." Exhausted from the apnea, he was able to fall asleep under the air assault, and it worked—for a while. The continuing blast hurt his sinuses and he would rip the mask off in his sleep. Clearly this was not a long-term solution for us.

So, at last, in our quest for deep sleep, we came to Stanford's renowned pioneer in sleep surgery, Dr. Nelson Powell. He spent two hours with us, conducted tests, asked and answered a wide range of questions. We learned that we are part of an unrecognized epidemic. Powell thinks that sleep disorders may be the cause of depression, impotence and accidents for tens of thousands of people. And then there are the spouses. He said motor response tests actually found the spouse worse off than the apneac. Friends of mine started sharing their nocturnal woes (years of spouses sleeping in separate rooms) and diurnal daze (nap fantasies and chronic exhaustion).

We're ready to end this nightmare. My husband is scheduled for surgery at Stanford: Moving his tongue forward to enlarge his airway may be the solution. He should be out of the hospital in two days. Then, when we settle in for sweet dreams—we may finally be able to finish them!

We look at it this way: We spend one-third of our lives (eight of every 24 hours) sleeping . . . or trying to. We hope to be married at least 45 years. That means 15 years of our future will be spent in bed together. We don't want to have to wait until we die to rest in peace.

#### LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE

Why do we sleep? Believe it or not, the question remains an enigma. Part of the answer, though, may rest with a brood of Dobermans at Stanford University. These dogs are generally energetic and friendly, but if they get excited about special food or a new toy they flop to the ground, completely paralyzed. They suffer from narcolepsy. Their narcoleptic attacks last just minutes, and then they rise as if nothing had happened.

"A normal dog can eat a dish of food in a few minutes, but it might take a narcoleptic dog an hour because he keeps collapsing," says researcher Emmanuel Mignot. The dogs are not hurt or suffering, merely afflicted by cataplexy, a paralysis or muscle weakness that is part of the narcolepsy syndrome. The dogs can fall asleep briefly during this cataplectic attack, or they can remain conscious but unable to move.

Narcolepsy is the only sleeping disorder known to arise from a glitch in a primary sleep mechanism. By looking at the disorder in dogs, scientists hope to discover how the brain puts itself to sleep and what sleep does for the body in humans with narcolepsy. Recently, Mignot isolated the gene for narcolepsy—*canarc-1*—in these dogs and found that it is a variant of a normal immunoglobulin gene. Immunoglobins are proteins that the immune system creates to scavenge invading microbes. At this point, researchers don't know why an immune gene causes sleep attacks. Mignot and colleagues speculate that narcolepsy may be an autoimmune disorder, like lupus or multiple sclerosis. But narcoleptic dogs and people lack other signs that usually accompany autoimmune disorders.

A more tantalizing possibility is that normal sleep is somehow related to the operation of the immune system.

Mignot and his colleagues are now using their work with the dogs and other research to search for a human gene for narcolepsy. Mignot feels he will have it soon, in six months to two years, and hopes that the discovery will clarify what causes narcolepsy and suggest a possible cure.

#### 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAC

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Raisin Administrative Committee, RAC, for 50 years of service. The California raisin industry members remember trying times after World War II.

During the war, the raisin industry had been given the opportunity to introduce California raisins overseas when the agriculture industry was called upon to produce a plentiful food and fiber supply not only for the United States, but for our allies.

When the war ended, California raisin industry members wanted to maintain the demand for their product overseas, but times were hard. It was time to plan for the future. A. "Sox" Setrakian is a leader in the industry who will forever be remembered for his dedication to the California raisin industry. He was the driving force behind the California Raisin Administrative Committee's implementation.

"Sox" arrived in the United States from Izmir, Turkey, with little more than the clothes on his back. He became one of the most influential raisin industry leaders of all time. He was involved in the grape and raisin industry sharing the concern for more markets to accommodate the raisin production.

Raisin growers agreed that they needed to create a demand for the raisin supply. Things began to change in 1949 when the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and the California Marketing Act of 1937, the federal marketing order was made effective in August of 1949. It would be managed under its administrative body known as the Raisin Administrative Committee, RAC. This is what the industry needed to expand its presence in the world. The purpose of RAC is to control the administration of California raisins.

It has been 50 years since RAC's implementation and it is stronger than ever. Today the industry credits "Sox" Setrakian who was the first chairman of RAC, leading the industry forward and opening new markets for California raisins.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to the Raisin Administrative Committee, RAC, for leading the way for California raisins. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing RAC many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE TOM  
McCULLOCH

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask that we all pause for a moment to remember a man who will live forever in the hearts of all that knew him and many that didn't. Tom McCulloch was a man who stood out to those around him. Friends remember him as a man who enjoyed the soil and the outdoors. But, most of all, he enjoyed his family and friends. His two sons, Kevin and Lance, and daughter Barbara brought him endless joy. He was known as a good and upright man.

His history in the Durango, Colorado area dates all the way back to the 1890's when his family homesteaded the ranch that is known today as one of the most beautiful in the country. Working the land was his passion; a friend of his, Arthur Isgar, said it was his pride and joy. When he was not working on his ranch he was at his medical practice in Durango. Friends contend that no one knew medicine better than Tom.

Tragically, when Dr. McCulloch was on his way to Egypt for a sightseeing trip, his plane EgyptAir flight 990 crashed just off the coast of Massachusetts.

Tom McCulloch is someone who will be missed by many. His friends and family will miss the man that they all enjoyed spending time with. The rest of us will miss the man

who exemplified the selflessness that so few truly possess. It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say goodbye to a great American. He will be greatly missed.

ANTITRUST TECHNICAL  
CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1801, the Antitrust Technical Corrections Act of 1999, which I have introduced with Ranking Member CONYERS. H.R. 1801 makes four separate technical corrections to our antitrust laws. Three of these corrections repeal outdated provisions of the law: the requirement that depositions in antitrust cases brought by the government be taken in public; the prohibition on violators of the antitrust laws passing through the Panama Canal; and a redundant and rarely used jurisdiction and venue provision. The last one clarifies a long existing ambiguity regarding the application of Section 2 of the Sherman Act to the District of Columbia and the territories.

The Committee has informally consulted the antitrust enforcement agencies, the antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Competition of the Federal Trade Commission, and the agencies have indicated that they do not object to any of these changes. In response to written questions following the Committee's November 5, 1997 oversight hearing on the antitrust enforcement agencies, the Department of Justice recommended two of the repeals and the clarification contained in this bill. The other repeal was recommended to the Committee by the House Legislative Counsel. In addition, the Antitrust Section of the American Bar Association supports the bill, and I ask unanimous consent to insert their comments in the RECORD.

First, H.R. 1801 repeals the Act of March 3, 1913. That act requires that all depositions taken in Sherman Act equity cases brought by the government be conducted in public. In the early days, the courts conducted such cases by deposition without any formal trial proceeding. Thus, Congress required that the depositions be open as a trial would be. Under the modern practice of broad discovery, depositions are generally taken in private and then made public if they are used at trial. Under our system, this act causes three problems: (1) it sets up a special rule for a narrow class of cases when the justification for that rule has disappeared; (2) it makes it hard for a court to protect proprietary information that may be at issue in an antitrust case; and (3) it can create a circus atmosphere in the deposition of a high profile figure. In a recent decision, the D.C. Circuit invited Congress to repeal this law.

Second, H.R. 1801 repeals the antitrust provision in the Panama Canal Act. Section 11 of the Panama Canal Act provides that no vessel owned by someone who is violating the antitrust laws may pass through the Panama Canal. The Committee has not been able to determine why this provision was added to the Act or whether it has ever been used. How-

ever, with the return of the Canal to Panamanian sovereignty at the end of 1999, it is appropriate to repeal this outdated provision. The Committee has consulted informally with the House Committee on Armed Services, which has jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Act. Chairman SPENCE has indicated that the Committee has no objection to this repeal, and the Committee has waived its secondary referral. I thank Chairman SPENCE for his cooperation.

Third, H.R. 1801 clarifies that Section 2 of the Sherman Act applies to the District and the territories. Two of the primary provisions of antitrust law are Section 1 and Section 2 of the Sherman Act. Section 1 prohibits conspiracies in restraint of trade, and Section 2 prohibits monopolization, attempts to monopolize, and conspiracies to monopolize. Section 3 of the Sherman Act was intended to apply these provisions to the District of Columbia and the various territories of the United States. Unfortunately, however, ambiguous drafting in Section 3 leaves it unclear whether Section 2 applies to those areas. The Committee is aware of at least one instance in which the Department of Justice declined to bring an otherwise meritorious Section 2 claim in a Virgin Island case because of this ambiguity. This bill clarifies that both Section 1 and Section 2 apply to the District and the Territories. All of the congressional representatives of the District and the Territories are cosponsors of the bill.

Finally, H.R. 1801 repeals a redundant antitrust jurisdictional provision in Section 77 of the Wilson Tariff Act. In 1955, Congress modernized the jurisdictional and venue provisions relating to antitrust suits by amending Section 4 of the Clayton Act. At that time, it repealed the redundant jurisdictional provision in Section 77 of the Sherman Act, but not the one contained in Section 77 of the Wilson Tariff Act. It appears that this was an oversight because Section 77 was never codified and has rarely been used. Repealing Section 77 will not diminish any jurisdictional or venue rights because Section 4 of the Clayton Act provides any potential plaintiff with the same jurisdiction and venue rights that Section 77 does and it also provides broader rights. Rather, the repeal simply rids the law of a confusing, redundant, and little used provision.

Since the Committee on the Judiciary ordered this bill reported, we discovered two drafting errors that we have corrected in the current managers' amendment that is before the House. One change corrects an incorrect reference to the United States Code. Secondly, we discovered that the language describing the scope of commerce covered by the territorial provision did not precisely parallel that in the existing section 3 of the Sherman Act, and we have changed that language so that the new subsection 3(b) will parallel the existing law.

In addition, we realized after reporting the bill that it would be helpful to clarify the effect of these changes on pending cases. Because the public deposition matter does not affect the litigants' substantive rights, we have made that change apply to pending cases. The other three changes could affect the substantive rights of litigants. For that reason, we have not made those changes apply to pending cases, although we believe that it is unlikely that there are any pending cases that are affected.

I believe that all of these provisions are non-controversial, and they will help to clean up some underbrush in the antitrust laws. I recommend that the House suspend the rules

and pass the bill as amended by the managers' amendment.

VETERANS DAY, 1999—HONORING  
THE SERVICE OF VIETNAM AND  
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in a little more than a week, we will once again observe Veterans Day—the date a grateful Nation sets aside to honor the men and women who have served our nation as members of its military forces.

It is particularly poignant that we observe this occasion. First designated to commemorate Armistice Day and the restoration of peace, Veterans Day today is the occasion on which we appreciate the accomplishments and the sacrifices of untold scores of individuals. It is a day on which we acknowledge the role these individuals played in writing the history of the United States—a history that, in this century alone, has evolved from isolation to world leadership.

Underscoring its importance and the value of the ceremonies we observe today is the fact that a smaller percentage of Americans have now served in the Armed Forces of the United States that at any time in our recent history. This of course, reflects the unprecedented peace the United States has enjoyed. But, it also reminds us not to be lulled into complacency—into believing that future generations will not be called to arms.

Though we pray in our hearts they won't be called, we know in our heads that one day they may.

Like others before us, my generation was also called to arms. Most of us responded, notwithstanding the controversy and turmoil the war caused. The images of Vietnam are still vivid in our individual and collective memories. But, what's most surprising is the passage of time since the war and the fact that next year will mark the 25th anniversary of the departure of the last U.S. servicemen from Vietnam—a departure that closed the Vietnam-era and, for many of us, closed an important chapter in our lives.

Between 1961 and 1975, more than 2,590,000 Americans served in the Armed Forces in Vietnam. Untold thousands served in support roles elsewhere in Southeast Asia. At the same time, millions more protected U.S. national security interests in the other far regions of the world. And let us not forget the millions of civilians who also contributed to our nation's defense at a time tensions were growing between world superpowers.

Recently, the Commander's Council, the Allied Council, and the Administration and staff at the California Veterans Home in Yountville suggested to me that our nation celebrate this year's Veterans Day by marking the service of those who served in and during the Vietnam-era. On the eve of the 25th anniversary of that war's end, such a tribute is indeed appropriate and, as such, I would like to read the text of a resolution the Yountville Veterans Home residents and staff suggested:

RESOLUTION ENCOURAGING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO COMMEMORATE AND RECOGNIZE THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF THOSE WHO DURING THE VIETNAM ERA SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES OR IN CIVILIAN CAPACITIES IN SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD

Whereas the United States Armed Forces conducted military operations in Southeast Asia during the period (known as the "Vietnam era") from February 28, 1961, to May 7, 1975;

Whereas during the Vietnam era more than 2,590,000 American military personnel served in the Republic of Vietnam or elsewhere in Southeast Asia in support of United States military operations in Vietnam, while millions more provided for the Nation's defense in other parts of the world;

Whereas during the Vietnam era untold numbers of civilian personnel also served in support of United States operations in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world;

Whereas May 7, 2000, marks the 25th anniversary of the closing of the period known as the Vietnam era;

Whereas citizens throughout the United States traditionally commemorate the service and sacrifice of the Nation's veterans on November 11th each year, the date designated by law as "Veterans Day", and

Whereas Veterans Day, 1999 would be an appropriate occasion to begin a period for observance of that anniversary and to recognize and appreciate the individuals who served the Nation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world during the Vietnam era: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American people are encouraged through appropriate ceremonies and activities, to recognize and appreciate the selfless sacrifice of the men and women, both military and civilian, who during the Vietnam era served the Nation in the Republic of Vietnam and elsewhere in Southeast Asia or otherwise served in support of United States operations in Vietnam and in support of United States interests throughout the world.

I commend the resolution to all Americans and thank the individuals at the California Veterans Home in Yountville for proposing it as part of this year's Veterans Day observance.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL J. "DUKE"  
MCVEY

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to recognize the outstanding achievements of Daniel J. "Duke" McVey, of Jefferson City, Missouri. McVey, who has been president of the Missouri AFL-CIO since 1982, will retire at the end of the year.

Duke McVey has been a truly outstanding civic leader for the AFL-CIO and for the State of Missouri. McVey has been a Member of Pipefitters Local 562, St. Louis, Missouri, since 1954. In 1978, he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Missouri State Labor Council for the AFL-CIO, a position he served until 1982. McVey was then elected President of the Missouri AFL-CIO in 1982. In the 17 years he has headed the Missouri AFL-CIO, he has raised the level of involvement by unions in governmental affairs.

In addition to his service in the AFL-CIO, McVey has been a leader in his community by

serving on various councils and committees. He currently serves on the Missouri Training and Employment Council, and has been a member of Trustees of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Missouri since 1992. McVey serves on the Missouri Business Council, the Missouri Task Force on Workers Compensation, the Commission on Management and Productivity, and the Missouri State Council on Vocational Education. Since 1994, McVey has served on Missourians for Equal Justice, the Governor's partnership on the Transition from School to Work, and Goals 2000 State Panel. McVey served as the Literacy Investment for Tomorrow (LIFT) Board President in 1995, and he is a member of the Missouri Global Partnership, the Children's Trust Fund, and the Commission on the Future of the South.

Duke McVey has been an extraordinary leader for labor, for his community, and for his State. I know the House will join me in paying tribute to this outstanding leader and wishing him and his family—his wife Arlene, and his children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren—all the best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE L.  
PHELPS

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading ladies, and distinguished member of the Bayfield School District Board of Education, Katherine L. Phelps. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for many years, has exhibited dedication and experience in the education system of Bayfield, Colorado.

Throughout the course of her distinguished career, Katherine's dedication to our children has been unparalleled. She has consistently worked with the board, the district, and the community to make the Bayfield schools the best they could be.

Aside from her involvement in the school district, she also takes on an active role in the community. She is a member of the School Accountability Committee, the 4-H club, the booster club, and numerous sports programs.

Together with her husband, Arvin, she has five children: Sharla, Rick, Trent, Dion, and Wendy. She also has seven grandchildren and one on the way. Undoubtedly, these fine young people will carry the torch of dedication and leadership that their mother embraces so diligently.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to Katherine Phelps for her exceptional service on the Bayfield School District Board of Education. Because of Mrs. Phelps' dedicated service, it is clear that Colorado is a better place. For many years to come, her legacy of hard work and dedication will be remembered. I wish her all the best in her well deserved retirement and in all future endeavors.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on personal family business on the evening of November 1, 1999, when the vote on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Land Conveyance Act, H.R. 2737, was cast. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of this measure.

In addition, I was unavoidably detained on personal family business on the evening of November 1, 1999, when the vote on the FEMA and Civil Defense Monument Act, H.R. 348, was cast. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of this measure.

In addition, I was unavoidably detained on personal family business on the evening of November 1, 1999, when the vote on the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, H.R. 1714, was cast. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of this measure.

## U.S. POLICY TOWARD NORTH KOREA

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express concern over some of the findings of the Republican task force formed to examine U.S. policy toward North Korea.

Most troubling to me is its assertion that there have been significant diversions of food aid we have donated in response to that country's famine. All evidence suggests that this is just not true. Moreover, it is clear—to me, to our military stationed in South Korea, to policymakers in Washington, Seoul and Tokyo, and to attentive observers—that U.S. food aid to North Koreans is thawing 50 years of icy hostility toward Americans. Our wheat and corn, and our aid workers, are putting the lie to decades of Pyongyang's propaganda about American intentions. We are proving by our presence to all who see us and our sacks of food that Americans are compassionate people who will not stand by while innocent Koreans starve and suffer.

As you know, I have visited North Korea five times—not out of any particular interest in the country, but because their people are suffering. It is a famine that, I believe, history will mark as one of this decade's worst.

In my trips, I always have brought my own translator as well as a member of our armed forces. Other members of my delegations have included a Marine who served in the Korean War—Congressional medal of honor winner General Ray Davis; a doctor from the Centers for Disease Control; reporters from USA Today and the Washington Post; an agriculture expert; and a Korean-American economist who specializes in humanitarian aid.

During every trip, I have met with Western aid workers working in North Korea. In all, I have spoken with scores of them over the past three years. These are people with expertise on hunger and the diseases that prey

on hungry people—and with experience working in challenging situations. None of them has any cause to lie to me, and every reason to raise concerns that I can use to press North Korea officials on. And yet, in five visits I have not found a single aid worker who said food aid is being diverted from hungry people.

The General Accounting Office report turns up no such diversion either; nor does any other U.S. Government agency. Even counting an incident in early 1998, where food sent to a county that later was closed to monitors, the record in North Korea is well within the two percent average loss rate that the United Nations World Food Programme maintains in its operations worldwide. Compared to other difficult situations—such as in Haiti, where more than 10 percent of food was lost in the last reporting period, or Honduras, where the rate was 6 percent—the 1.7 percent loss rate in North Korea is not bad. That incident should not be dismissed, because it was serious enough to provoke WFP to increase restrictions on its aid. But it should be kept in perspective.

It is not only my own experience, and the experiences of knowledgeable aid workers, that refute the allegation that there have been serious diversions of food. Common sense dictates that such a conclusion is off-base, because North Korea has its own harvest and the considerable gifts it receives from China to draw upon to feed its soldiers and government officials. There simply is no reason for North Korea to raid international aid shipments—and every incentive to see that this food reaches those in need.

Mr. Speaker, I don't doubt the conviction of Members of this task force. Since the United States first began to engage North Korea five years ago, there have been doubts by some in Congress about the wisdom of this initiative. But there is equal conviction by others in Congress and the Administration that engaging North Korea, an approach begun under President Reagan, is the wisest course available to us.

There is also broad support for it among U.S. military leaders, and our South Korean and Japanese allies. And there is support among Korean Americans; I am submitting for inclusion in the RECORD the statement of a group of notable Korean American citizens and organizations whose views have helped to inform our policy and should be respected as we continue to refine it.

The task force's findings on North Korea's involvement in narcotics trafficking, missile proliferation, possible nuclear development in violation of the Agreed Framework, and other activities are serious and deserve our attention. It is tempting to instead focus our attention on concerns about food aid, because that is easier to do something about. But cutting off food aid—whether we do it outright, or by tightening the monitoring requirements so much that the effect is to cut off food aid—would not solve these other problems. All it would do is prevent us from saving millions of lives, and prove to North Korea's people that its government was right about America all along.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly believe the task force's quarrel over U.S. policy toward North Korea does not center on our efforts to feed its suffering people. At a hearing last week, Chairman GILMAN said, "no one—I repeat no one—wants to cut off food aid to North

Korea." I share his concerns that our food aid be monitored to ensure it reaches those in need, and his read of public support for a humanitarian policy that refuses to use food as a weapon—even against North Koreans.

Mr. Speaker, I can't tell you and others who would like to see it that, after this crisis passes, North Korea's people will overthrow their government. History shows that people who survive a famine sometimes do that, and sometimes do not. But I can guarantee you that Koreans—in North Korea, in South Korea, and in our own country—will remember how we respond in this time of crisis. They will remember who helped those who were suffering; and they will never forget those who found excuses to do too little to save the many who died.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to focus on the serious concerns about North Korea that this task force has highlighted; but to remember as we debate our policy toward North Korea, that—in the words of President Reagan—"a hungry child knows no politics."

Our food aid is making the difference between life and death for hundreds of thousands of children and other vulnerable people in North Korea. The private organization's aid workers, and the staff and leaders of the World Food Programme and other U.N. agencies, are doing everything they can to ensure that our food gets to those in need. We should support their work, and seize the historic opportunity that our humanitarian aid has put within our reach: to end the Cold War in this last, desperate outpost, and to secure a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

## KOREAN AMERICANS WEIGH IN ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD NORTH KOREA

WASHINGTON.—Korean Americans are important stakeholders in U.S. policy toward North Korea because many in our community still have families, relatives, friends and other interests in the Korean peninsula.

We believe that our voices must be considered in the formulating policy toward North Korea, and set forth positions that we believe must be an integral part of the U.S. policy.

## U.S. POLICY MUST FURTHER THE PROSPECT OF LASTING PEACE WHILE AVOIDING THE POSSIBILITY OF ARMED CONFLICT

Korean Americans recognize and appreciate the long history of leadership demonstrated by the United States in tackling difficult foreign policy issues with firm commitment to peace. We first and foremost believe that any U.S. policy on North Korea must be formulated so as to encourage peace and reduce the chance of armed conflicts on the Korean peninsula. Koreans have already experienced decades of devastating losses as a result of military actions on the peninsula. We therefore cannot stand any stronger in opposition to the consideration of military action, no matter how limited in scope, as one of the viable U.S. policy options.

## U.S. POLICY SHOULD SUPPORT MONITORED HUMANITARIAN AID TO NORTH KOREA FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE FAMINE VICTIMS

As we all know, monitoring the distribution of food and medical aid in North Korea is less than satisfactory, due to the unwillingness of North Korean authority to let monitors travel freely. The lack of freedom of travel there, however, is not limited to the monitors but to all people in the country. While it is practically impossible to prove that food aid are not diverted, most documents by U.N. organization and PVOs which provide humanitarian aid report that

there is not much evidence that they are diverted. In this regard, we are concerned that the recent report by GAO exaggerates the diversion and their conclusion was based on flimsy and narrowly selected surveys and reports. No policy should be built on a study that is not comprehensive.

U.S. POLICY ON NORTH KOREA SHOULD REFLECT THE RECOMMENDATIONS BY DR. WILLIAM PERRY

Korean Americans believe that Dr. Perry's policy review and evaluation process was comprehensive, produced many beneficial results and his recommendation is fair and well balanced. Throughout the review, Dr. Perry consulted with experts, both in and out of the U.S. Government. He also exchanged views with officials from many countries with interest on the issues. As a result, the review process itself pushed the issues of North Korea as one of the high priority policy agenda of the U.S. and North East Asia. It also developed a close work relationship between the U.S. and key interested parties, particularly our important allies, South Korea and Japan.

Korean Americans believe that Dr. Perry's recommended alternative is a comprehensive and integrated approach to U.S. negotiation with the North Korea. We also believe that his recommendation provides the best choice for the U.S. Government and is consistent with the policies of other interested countries, including South Korea. We therefore recommend his recommendation for the United States to move step-by-step on a path to a comprehensive normalization of relations, including the establishment of a permanent peace in the Korean Peninsula, be given serious consideration.

"Korean American Voice on North Korea Policy" is a coalition formed by concerned Korean American individuals and organizations throughout the United States. Its members are listed on the attached page.

MEMBERS OF KAV (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, 10/26/99)

Mrs. Joyce Naomi Ahn; Chairman, Korean Americans for Global Action.

Ms. Mimi Hong Allen; President, Korean Cultural Foundation of Greater Miami.

Ms. Jenniffer Arndt; President, Rainbow World Inc.

Mr. Young-Soo Bahk; Board of Directors, The Peace Corn Foundation.

Mr. Young D. Cha, President, League of Korean Americans.

Mr. Young Chang Chae, Vice President, Korean Literary Association of Washington Metropolitan Area.

Dr. Keum Seop Chin, Board Director, Korean American Sharing Movement-Washington Baltimore; Elder, The Korean Central Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Byung Il Cho, President, The Federation of Korean Dry-Cleaners Associations, USA.

Dr. Man Cho, Director, Korean American Sharing Movement-Washington Baltimore.

Master Soo Se Cho, President, Korean American Association of S. Florida.

Rev. Young Jin Cho, Senior Pastor, Korean United Methodist Church of Greater Washington.

Dr. Scott Cha-Choe, Chairman, Honolulu Korean Junior Chamber.

Mr. Daniel Choi, Senior Vice President, The Federation of Korean Associations, USA.

Dr. Seung Hoon Choi; Executive Director, Korean American Sharing Movement-Boston.

Dr. Dong Yui Chough; Chairman, Korean American Education Foundation.

Rev. Simon Kang H. Chung; Pastor, The Korean Central Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Myong Y. Jueh, Chairman, Korean American Political Action Committee.

Mr. Abraham Kang, Chairman, Korean American Automobile Association.

Dr. Jun Hee Kang, MD, Korean Central Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Paul (Synn Kwon) Kang; President, Cohen University, CA.

Ms. Grace Kim; Executive Secretary, Korean Americans for Global Action New York, NY.

Mr. Hong Kim; Vice President, League of Korean Americans, USA.

Mr. Pyohng Choon Kim; Chief Financial Officer, Central Missionary Fellowship, International; Elder, The Korean Central Presbyterian Church.

Wayne Kim; Elder, Korean Central Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Jong Yui Lee; President, Korean Association of Northern Virginia.

Rev. Oh Yeon Lee; Executive Director, Korean American Sharing Movement—Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA.

Mr. Sang Hoon Lee; Chairman-elect, Korean American Sharing Movement—USA; Chairman, KASM; Washington-Baltimore.

Mrs. Sook Won Lee; President, Korean American Association of State of Maryland.

Dr. Stephen H. Lee; President, The Society for Korean Root.

Rev. Won Sang Lee; Senior Pastor, The Korean Central Presbyterian Church.

Mr. John Lim, Senator, State of Oregon.

Mrs. Kim Miller, President, League of Korean Americans, USA.

Mr. Myung Kun Moon, President, Miami Korean Chamber of Commerce.

Rev. Do Hyun Paik, President, Korean Pastors Association of South Florida.

Rev. Hee Min Park, Chairman, Korean American Sharing Movement, USA, Los Angeles, CA.

Dr. Jong Ahn Park; Senior Director for Policy and Planning, Korean American Sharing Movement—USA.

Mr. Sang Kuen Park; Attorney at Law, Advocates for the Rights of Korean Americans.

Dr. Chang Mook Sohn, Executive Director, Office of the Forecasting Council, State of Washington.

Rev. Kyung Sup Shin; President, WDCT Radio, Virginia.

Mr. Paul Shin; Senator, State of Washington.

Mr. Peter Hyun Shin, Chairman, League of Korean Americans, USA.

Rev. Sung John Shin; Chairman, Korean American Sharing Movement—Los Angeles.

Mr. Jie Kyung Song, President, Korean American Association of Washington Metropolitan Area.

Mr. Shin Hern Song, Vice Chairman, Korean American Education Foundation.

Mr. Sang Y. Whang, Chairman, Korean American Community Relations Council.

Ms. Ilyon Woo; Korean Americans for Global Action, New York, NY.

Mr. Ki Ho Yi; President, Royal Food Inc.

Mr. Hee Soon Yim; Hana News; Mr. Howard Pokhyong Yu; President, Yu Farm, Earlimart, California.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD RECOMMEND ACTIONS FOR RELIEVING VICTIMS OF HURRICANE FLOYD

SPEECH OF

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 2, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman

from North Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR, and commend all the Members from the 11 States, which continue to suffer the affects of Hurricane Floyd, who have come together to bring H. Res. 349 to the floor. This measure represents the tragedy that many of us have experienced in our congressional districts; and reflects the dismay of the thousands of suffering individuals, families, businesses and communities, who have been working to rebuild their communities for the past 6 weeks without sufficient Federal aid.

Throughout my home State of New York, the devastating affects of Hurricane Floyd are continuing to be felt. Homes have been flooded, businesses shut down, and the agricultural community, which has been devastated by high winds and drought over three of the past 4 years, is once again struggling to rebound. Numerous municipalities throughout Orange, Rockland and Westchester counties have sustained significant infrastructure damage and are looking to the Federal Government to provide them with assistance.

Accordingly, we have introduced H. Res. 349, to express the sense of the House that the President should immediately recommend to Congress actions, including appropriations offsets, to provide relief and assistance to victims of Hurricane Floyd.

The citizens, who have come together to rebuild their broken communities, deserve our aid. Hurricane Floyd was one of the worst natural disasters in American history. However, we have placed the burden of recovery on those who have suffered the most.

Accordingly, we stand today to send a message to the President and the people that we must address this tragedy and provide adequately for our injured homes.

TRIBUTE TO KEN BECK

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's most dedicated civic leaders, Ken Beck. In doing so, I would like to honor an individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. Soon he will retire from the Bayfield School District Board of Education and it is clear that his leadership on the School Board will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

While on the board, Ken has had a solid focus on the basics of education: reading, writing, and arithmetic. He felt these were the fundamental aspects of education. The financial status of the school district also improved greatly as the result of his leadership. Also, he has seen to the well being of the faculty. No one has lost their job due to a reduction in force or mismanagement.

Beyond his work on the school board, Ken has put in countless hours in an array of other community activities, including the Boy Scouts of America, Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and the La Plata 4-H.

While his personal accomplishments are many, none are more weighty than the remarkable legacy he has in his family. Together with his wife, Wendy, who is equally distinguished in her reputation, they have five children: Kali, Beau, Sara, Lacy, and Shay. These

fine young people will undoubtedly carry on their father's tradition of hard work and dedication well into the future.

Mr. Speaker, very few people serve as selflessly as did Ken Beck. His career embodied so many civic ideals. He is a model that each of us should emulate.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to Ken Beck on behalf of the people of western Colorado and wish him well in his much deserved retirement.

CONGRATULATING COMMUNITY  
MAGNET SCHOOL ON RECEIVING  
THE NATIONAL BLUE RIBBON  
SCHOOLS AWARD

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the Community Magnet School on receiving the National Blue Ribbon Schools Award from the United States Department of Education.

Community Magnet School is one of only 226 schools in the nation, and the only school in Los Angeles, to have received this prestigious award in 1999. The award recognizes Community Magnet Schools' exemplary work in student achievement, community and parent involvement, and ongoing teacher and staff training. The school provides its students with a variety of innovative educational experiences, including the Caring Adults Teaching Children How (CATCH) one-on-one academic mentoring program and the Getty-Annenberg Transforming Education Through the Arts Challenge, an integrated arts curriculum.

The 32nd Congressional District of California is fortunate to be home to such an outstanding institution. Community Magnet School's emphasis on the study of the humanities and the social sciences through a multicultural perspective will enrich the lives of its students and our community for years to come. I commend Community Magnet School for being a recipient of the National Blue Ribbon Schools Award and wish them continued success.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARTERING OF UAW LOCAL #599 LOCATED IN FLINT, MICHIGAN

**HON. DEBBIE STABENOW**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the members of United Auto Workers (UAW) Local #599, located in Flint, Michigan, on the 60th Anniversary of its charter. I would like to commend the 23 members of the local that received the 19th annual Walter P. Reuther Award for Distinguished Service. I will list the recipients at the end of my remarks.

Local #599 was chartered on January 10, 1939, and has been an integral part of the great accomplishments of the labor movement during this century. It is important to remem-

ber that not long ago in this country, laborers, including children, toiled in squalid factory conditions for pitiful wages. Within a generation, dramatic strides were made to greatly improve the quality of life of workers. With continued effort, organized labor has secured numerous important rights, including safe workplaces, decent wages, health and life insurance, worker's and unemployment compensation, and continuing education and training. This progress continues to this day, as the UAW recently completed a new round of contract negotiations with the big three automakers. The labor movement in the United States, led by Local #599, has been at the forefront of progress in the area of civil and human rights, representing one of the great social advances in history.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to the great contributions that the members of Local #599 have made to Michigan and the country, and I ask my colleagues to do the same. I would specifically like to acknowledge the leadership of Local President Arthur McGee, and recognize the recipients of the Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award. This award is one of two sanctioned by the International Union UAW, and is given for exceptional meritorious service by UAW members and community leaders. The 19th Annual Walter P. Reuther Award Recipients are: Robert Aidif, David Aiken, Dennis Carl, Russell W. Cook, Harvey "Whitey" DeGroot, Patrick Dolan, Larry Farlin, Maurice "Mo" Felling, Ted Henderson, James Yaklin, Ken Mead, Don Wilson, Frank Molina, Shirley Prater, Gene Ridley, John D. Rogers, Dale Scanlon, G. Jean Garza-Smith, Nick Vuckovich, Jerry J. Ward, Greg Wheeler, Tom Worden, and Dale Bingley. I again congratulate these members for their service to the UAW, their communities and their country. It is an honor to represent the members of UAW Local #599 in the United States Congress.

FEMA AND CIVIL DEFENSE  
MONUMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 1, 1999*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, as we have seen in vivid detail in just the last month, Mother Nature can and does visit calamity upon us violently and with brief notice. Hurricane Floyd, with all its might and fury, is proof once again how powerless we are against the forces of nature.

The danger comes not just from hurricanes. In the West and South, the constant threat of wildfires from summer's heat often turns the countryside into a tinderbox. In the South and Midwest, steamy afternoons bring forth devastating tornadoes as this Spring's events in Oklahoma and Kansas have shown us.

When these disasters befall us, we must thank God there are dedicated men and women who answer the call, our nation's emergency management professionals. These dedicated individuals respond day or night in any conditions to protect the lives of their fellow citizens at a moment's notice, many of whom are volunteers. In addition to acts of nature, these brave men and women help pro-

tect us against manmade threats of terrorism for which we have become all too aware in recent years.

To honor these brave people Mr. BARTLETT and I introduced H.R. 348. This legislation authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to place a monument honoring this nation's emergency management and civil defense workers on the grounds of the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) in Emmitsburg, Maryland. The monument has been offered as a gift by the privately-funded, non-profit National Civil Defense Monument Commission to honor their comrades who have devoted their lives and careers to Emergency Management and Civil Defense.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Mr. John Bex, a former Regional Director of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Monument Commission, Alexander Atzert of Gaithersburg, Maryland and all members of National Civil Defense Monument Commission for their work and dedication on behalf of this legislation and I am pleased to support its passage.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLIE WALLER

**HON. PAUL RYAN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my constituents, Charlie Waller. As we near Veterans Day, I feel it is appropriate to point out the achievements of one of our fine servicemen—achievements made while dealing with a unique disability.

You see, Charlie may be the most highly decorated man to serve in the U.S. Armed Forces with the sight of only one eye.

Charlie entered the U.S. Army (Air Corps) as a desk clerk. He was subsequently sent overseas first to Algeria and then to several locations in Europe. He served in the Communications Section of the 725th Squadron, 451st Bomber Group.

While there, it was noted by several of the soldiers in his unit that he was an excellent soldier. He also received several awards, including 10 battle stars, 2 presidential unit citation awards, an Army good Conduct medal, An American Campaign Medal, The European-African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, 2 Oak Leaf Clusters, & the WWII victory Medal. This information has been verified by the National Personnel Records Center. Eventually, his commanding officers realized that he was not eligible to serve in a combat unit and he was promptly sent back to the states.

In 1997-98, Representative Mark Neumann assisted Charlie in having his records officially changed to reflect that he only had his limited vision of one eye prior to entering the service.

Again, Charlie overcame his disability and served his country with courage and honor. It is for his dedication and achievements that I honor him today.

TRIBUTE TO HITCHINER  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

**HON. CHARLES F. BASS**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize Hitchiner Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Milford, New Hampshire. Hitchiner Manufacturing tomorrow will receive the Employer Support Freedom Award. This award is granted annually to those select companies that distinguish themselves in support of the National Guard and Reserve. Hitchiner Manufacturing will be one of only five companies to be so recognized this year, and will represent the Northeast Region's twelve states including Washington, DC.

Earlier this year, the New Hampshire Committee for the Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Committee submitted Hitchiner Manufacturing as the state's nominee for this award. Hitchiner Manufacturing is a major New Hampshire-based manufacturing firm. It has more than 1200 employees at three New Hampshire plants and employs 22 members of the National Guard and Reserve. It has always encouraged its employees to volunteer their time to support local and civic organizations, and was the 1998 New Hampshire ESGR Pro Patria Award winner.

For almost 50 years, Hitchiner Manufacturing has had employee policies that far exceed the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act. It has extended salary and benefit packages during times of national crisis as well as world conflicts, such as Desert Storm, Somalia, Deny Flight and Bosnia. In fact, it has a specific policy to compensate employees for the difference between an employee's civilian and military pay while performing his or her military training. They have also provided professional counseling to soldiers who are going through difficult times.

But the company's good work goes beyond its own employees. At the Annual New Hampshire ESGR Awards luncheon held in January of this year, the Company President and CEO, Mr. John Morison, III, agreed to video tape his comments so that the New Hampshire ESGR Committee could share his thoughts and perspectives with other employers across the state. His presentation is now part of a major statewide Chamber of Commerce initiative. New Hampshire Adjutant General Major General John Blair, along with several key military leaders, are currently reaching out to Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations across the state through a speakers program. "The Value of Employing Citizen Soldiers in the Workplace". It is clear that Hitchiner Manufacturing has set the pace for other New Hampshire-based companies to follow.

In closing, I wish again to commend Hitchiner Manufacturing President and CEO John Morison and all the company's employees on this proud day.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed during rollcall vote 504 on October 14, 1999. Had I been present, I would have voted "no".

In addition, I was unavoidably delayed on November 1, 1999 during rollcall votes 550, 551, and 552. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall votes 550 and 551 and "no" on rollcall vote 552.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE WALTER  
PAYTON

**HON. EARL F. HILLIARD**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with great sadness to recognize the loss of one of this country's greatest athletes—Mr. Walter Payton. As a former football player, I knew from the moment that he touched the field that he would dominate the game and become one of the great heroes of the league. There was a "sweetness," as his nickname suggests, about him that let you know that he was in total control, and would have you wrestling to overpower him until the bitter end. His life is a testament to the American Dream, and embodies the struggles of a soldier at war against himself and his fellow man. Upon entering the league he was told he wouldn't be successful because of his small build, but through a rigorous workout and perseverance he became the best running back ever in the NFL. No other football player since him has brought such style and grace to a game defined by muscles and egos. In a society that is constantly coronating heroes and idols for our youth, I lift up Walter Payton as the epitome of valor, the symbol of truth, and the embodiment of what it means to be an American.

Martin Luther King once challenged us to do our jobs so well that all the hosts of heaven and earth will pause to say, here lived a great man who did his job well. This week, as we continue to reflect upon his career and look to the future, I ask that those of us on earth pause in tribute to a man who not only played football well, but served his people, his family and his country well. May we keep his family in our prayers and his legacy in our hearts.

RECOGNIZING DUVAL COUNTY  
VETERANS SERVICE OFFICER J.  
O. BARRERA FOR OUTSTANDING  
SERVICE

**HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Duval County Veterans Service Officer Jose Oscar Barrera. It is with great appreciation that I recognize Mr. Barrera for his many years of dedicated service to the citizens of Duval County.

J.O. Barrera was born and raised in San Diego, TX. After graduating from high school, on November 18, 1942, Mr. Barrera was called to military service in the United States. Mr. Barrera returned to live in San Diego in December 1945. He accepted a job with Duval County in 1946 in the Tax Collector's Office. On February 1, 1955, he was appointed Duval County Veterans Service Officer, a position he continues to hold to this day.

During his tenure as Duval County Veterans Service Officer, Mr. Barrera received recognition for his outstanding service several times. In 1973, he was offered the position of Service Officer for the State Veterans Affairs Commission of Texas in San Antonio. Upon serious consideration of the offer, he declined, preferring to remain in his home town where he could continue to provide needed assistance to the veterans he knew best.

At the 32d annual meeting of the Texas County Service Officers Association held in Dallas in 1979, the membership honored Mr. Barrera with one of the highest awards for veterans service. He was named Outstanding Veterans County Service Officer for the 60-county San Antonio Region. On February 26, 1999, he was presented with AMVETS National Commander's Appreciation Certificate from the AMVETS/American Veterans Organization Office in Houston for his sincere dedication in assisting veterans and their dependents.

At the 52d annual Statewide Conference for Veterans Service Officers held September 28 through October 1, 1999, in Dallas, Mr. Barrera was awarded two certificates for his years of service. State Representative Ignacio Salinas, Jr. awarded Mr. Barrera a certificate recognizing his 44 years of service as Veterans Service Officer for Duval County. He was also awarded a certificate of excellence in service to the veterans of Duval County by State Senator Judith Zaferini.

Mr. Barrera exemplifies what every county should have, a competent Veterans Service Officer who dedicates his life to the veterans of his county. Mr. J.O. Barrera continues to proudly serve the veterans and their dependents in Duval County, TX. It is most appropriate to honor his work, dedication, and commitment to public service.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FLETCHER  
HENDERSON, JR.

**HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1999*

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, Fletcher Henderson, Jr. is remembered as one of the great figures in jazz history.

Born in 1898, in the southwest Georgia community of Cuthbert, he pioneered as an arranger, composer and leader of an acclaimed band featuring the likes of Louis Armstrong, Coleman Hawkins and Lester Young.

He has been gone since 1952, but his memory is kept alive by the people of Cuthbert and Randolph County who are restoring the street and home where he was born and raised and who annually stage a jazz festival in his name, which was held for a full week in late October featuring the Fort Benning U.S. Army and Andrew College jazz

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bands, gospel music, and a variety of activities. Visionary citizenship made all this possible, led by the planning committee of Chairman Mary Kearney, Mayor Willie Martin,

Henry Cook, Minnie Lewis, Wesley Shorter, and Thelma Walker.

This is just a start. They are planning even bigger things as a part of this community's

tribute to a great American and the art form he helped shape.

Congratulations, Cuthbert.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, November 4, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## NOVEMBER 5

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Gregory A. Baer, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and the nomination of Susan M. Wachter, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-538

11 a.m.

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the International Monetary Fund, focusing on lessons learned from the Asian financial crisis.

SD-419

## NOVEMBER 8

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on mergers in the telecommunications industry.

SR-253

2 p.m.

Aging

To hold hearings to examine challenges facing an aging baby boom generation.

SH-216

## NOVEMBER 9

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the vulnerabilities of United States private banks to money laundering.

SD-628

## NOVEMBER 10

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold joint hearings on federal contracting and labor policy, focusing on the Administration's change in procurement regulations.

SD-628

1 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the vulnerabilities of United States private banks to money laundering.

SD-628