

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO VETA HALFHIDE

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH-HAGE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, today is a special day for the Halfhide-Malloy family. Veta Halfhide of Dalton Gardens, Idaho, was born on this day in 1920. Today she celebrates her birthday with her four children, Marian, Gary, Dorothy and Chuck and with her new husband, Bob Halfhide.

Mr. Speaker, this feisty woman has lived through the Depression, World War II, the Cold War, the dawn of the information age and the beginning of a new Millennium. She nursed her husband Charles Malloy through a stroke and other illnesses. Widowed at a young age, Veta supported herself by selling Avon products and was legendary for her outstanding sales record and satisfied customers.

Now she is eighty, and a newlywed again, and living her life with the same characteristic vigor. She and her husband will travel to Alaska this summer and hope to continue traveling together for many happy years. On behalf of my colleagues, I would like to wish Veta a happy birthday and many happy returns of the day.

REMEMBERING MR. BOB KNOUS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I now rise to honor the life and memory of an outstanding person, former Colorado Lieutenant Governor Mr. Bob Knous. Sadly, Bob passed away May 15, 2000. As family and friends mourn his passing, I would like to pay tribute to this beloved husband, father to his children, and friend to all. He will be missed by many. Even so, his life was a remarkable one that is most deserving of both the recognition and praise of this body.

Much of Bob's life was spent creating a political legacy in Colorado for the better half of two decades. He leaves a record that is essentially impossible to break today; he had the admirable notoriety of being elected as lieutenant Governor under both a Republican and a Democratic Governor. His son Bob Jr. once said that his dad "exuded what Colorado is all about, we never left the state on vacation as kids because we were always campaigning. We went from Julesburg to Cortez to Rangley. I never went out of state until I was 18". Bob was born in Ouray, Colorado, graduating from Montrose High School, active in many sports including basketball and baseball. He received both his bachelors and law degrees from the University of Colorado at Boulder. Bob has exemplified outstanding service in other areas as well. He served as a naval flight instructor in

World War II completing in excess of 3,500 hours of flight time. Bob has served many prestigious positions during his tenure, he served as a state senator in 1952 before he successfully served as lieutenant governor under two administrations. Former Colorado Governor John Love remembered their campaigns as "always proper we were never enemies and we have stayed good friends ever since."

His spirit and magnetism have been instrumental in his successes, Bob's brother recalled him as "gritty even when he was sick, he'd get up and walk out of the hospital". His dedication to others and to Colorado was unprecedented. He worked tirelessly for the people of Colorado for over two decades later retiring from politics in the early 70's. Mr. Knous leaves us all too soon. But his memory will live on in all those he has touched. I am confident, Mr. Speaker, that in the face of this profound loss, the family, friends, and the Colorado community can take comfort in the knowledge that each is a better person for having known him.

CONGRATULATING GAIL HANHART McINTYRE

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Madera County Supervisor Gail Hanhart McIntyre for being selected as the recipient of the Rose Ann Vuich Ethical Leadership Award for the year 2000.

The award, sponsored by the the Fresno Bee and the Fresno Business Council, honors Senator Vuich, who consistently maintained high ethical standards and earned bipartisan respect throughout her career in the State legislature. It also recognizes elected leaders who symbolize integrity, strength of character, and exemplary ethical behavior.

Gail Hanhart McIntyre is the first woman to serve on the Board of Supervisors in Madera County, California. As a member of the Board of Supervisors, she represents the City of Madera and has built consensus among city council members over the years. Ms. McIntyre promotes job growth, protects the agricultural concerns of the area and is working to create a better quality of life for the city of Madera.

Currently, Ms. McIntyre is serving her third term as Board Chairman. She has also served on numerous other committees, including: the Private Industry Council, the Mental Health Advisory Board, the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, and the Fresno Madera Agency on Aging.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Gail Hanhart McIntyre for being selected as the recipient of the Rose Ann Vuich Ethical Leadership Award for the year 2000. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing her many more years of continued success.

HONORING SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY'S MEN'S SOCCER TEAM

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of Southern Connecticut State University's Men's Soccer team. With two consecutive NCAA Division II Championships in 1998 and 1999, for a total of six over the past thirteen years, the young men who have participated in this program have met tremendous challenges with unparalleled dedication and hard work.

Over the past decade, the athletic department at Southern Connecticut State University has dedicated itself to instilling a revitalized spirit and interest in the game of soccer. With his experience and true passion for the game, Armand Dikranian, founder and former head coach of Southern's soccer program, has led this effort. Under his leadership, the Owls won their first national championship in 1987. In his years at Southern, Mr. Dikranian has developed the soccer program into one of the nation's finest. Now serving as a consultant to the Owls' men's and women's squads and the Director of Intramural and Club Sports, he continues in his efforts to nurture and develop the natural talent of Southern's athletes.

While it is important to recognize individual achievements, it is the team effort that makes these young people true winners. Current Head Coach Tom Lang as well as the assistant coaches and staff are all alumni of Southern's soccer program—teaching the current team members the same lessons that have led the Owls to success time and again: hard work and team work. Southern's 1999 Men's Soccer team, a combination of past and present, demonstrated a unique commitment, not only to themselves, but to each other. They are role models for us all.

Collegiate sports provide invaluable lessons to our young people—team work, discipline, comradery and commitment to excellence. These are skills that will serve them well as they begin to make a difference in the world. I am honored to rise today to extend my sincere congratulations to every member of Southern Connecticut State University's Men's Soccer Team as this year's NCAA Division II National Champions—an accomplishment for which they should all be very proud.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER SHEILA MARIE WALSH, RSM

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to pay tribute to Sister Sheila Marie

• 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.

Walsh, RSM, whose tremendous commitment to our Western New York community, leadership, and service to God have had a strong impact on my Congressional District.

Sister Sheila Marie's "missionary spirit" has been most evident in her work in the health care arena. She earned her degree in hospital administration, and boasts several years of real experience in hospital management.

For sixteen years, Sister Sheila Marie served as Administrator and Chief Executive Officer of Mercy Hospital in South Buffalo. Her advocacy, leadership, professionalism, and integrity as CEO both strengthened the hospital and its role in our community.

In addition to that outstanding commitment to Mercy Hospital, Sister Sheila Marie currently serves as president of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious in the Diocese of Buffalo. She is also a member on the Board of Directors for Mercy Flight, the Lotus Link Foundation, and Christ the King Seminary in East Aurora. For the past eight years, she has been on the leadership team of the Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, Regional Community of Buffalo.

Next month, Sister Sheila will bring that Faith and Commitment to God to a small, hospital in Georgetown, Guyana, South America. Located in a country with few resources, this is a small facility sponsored by the Dallas, Pennsylvania Sisters of Mercy.

I know that Sister Sheila will meet this new challenge with the same dedication, care, and integrity that she has always demonstrated, and that her tenure in Guyana will be a great success. I also know that we in Buffalo will miss her while she is away.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join the Sisters of Mercy of the Americas and indeed, all of Western New York in tribute to Sister Sheila Marie Walsh. Best wishes to her as she embarks on this important new mission in Guyana. She will remain in our prayers.

TRIBUTE TO ONONDAGA COUNTY
EMPLOYEE DEBORAH LIDDIARD

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, according to a recent audit by the Office of the Inspector General, jail and prison inmates across the United States illegally collected nearly \$20 million in Social Security and Supplemental Income payments in 1997. Not only are such payments to inmates unnecessary, they are illegal; and the Social Security Administration has been asking jail administrators across the nation to help alert its personnel of new prisoners in an efficient and effective manner in order to halt such payments.

In the County of Onondaga, New York, one employee of the County's Information Technology Department, Ms. Deborah Liddiard, developed and wrote a computer program that allows the Social Security Administration access to the names of prisoners in the County's facilities in a form that is immediately comparable to the Administration's existing records. Ms. Liddiard's program is so efficient and precise that the Social Security Administration has honored her and is using her work as a model for jail administrators across the nation.

I use this opportunity to commend Ms. Liddiard for her work on behalf of all United States taxpayers who have benefitted from her expertise and dedication. May all municipalities with jail and prison facilities expedite their compliance with this request, using Ms. Liddiard's work as a model in order to significantly reduce these inappropriate payments.

Twenty million dollars in savings is quite significant. Congratulations and thank you, Ms. Liddiard.

HONORING JOHN HENRY (IKE)
INGRAHAM

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend an individual from the great state of New York, who was born and raised in the town of Canandaigua, in the state's beautiful Finger Lakes region. This individual is John Henry (Ike) Ingraham. Ike left the bucolic vistas of upstate New York to attend the New York State Maritime College, now part of the State University of New York. The Maritime College, founded in 1874, is an institution of higher learning which prepares young men and women for careers in the maritime industry, which helped make our State the center for trade and commerce in the new world.

Ike spent the majority of his working career in the marine insurance industry while simultaneously maintaining membership and participating in the Active United States Navy Reserve, achieving the high rank of captain. During the Navy portion of his career he commanded various Military Sealift Command Reserve Units and received a commendation from the Commander, Military Sealift Command for initiating weekend watchstanding at the various MSC command unit locations. It was also interesting to me to learn of one of Ike's last assignments in the Navy here at the Navy Annex in Arlington, Virginia, where he had an office next to another outstanding New Yorker, the late John Cardinal O'Connor, who was the Chief of Navy Chaplains at the time.

Ike is a member of the Class of 1952 of the Maritime College, and will be honored by his classmates at their year 2000 Class Reunion, here in Washington, D.C. this September for being the "glue" that has held the class together for the past 48 years. He accomplished this by spearheading the organization and execution of many of the class reunions, faithfully maintaining an ever changing mailing address and e-mail address list, and publishing a class newsletter two or three times a year.

I would like at this time, along with all the members of his Class, to commend Ike for his diligence and unselfish commitment to his fellow classmates during the ensuing years and wish Ike "fair winds and following seas" and continued success in the future. By his exceptional professional ability, personal initiative, and total dedication to duty, Ike reflected great credit upon himself, and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Navy Reserve and the Maritime Service.

HONORING THE LATE RICHARD
CRILEY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a national hero who has helped shape civil and human rights for the past five decades. Richard Criley, a native of Carmel Highlands, was an active member of the American Civil Liberties Union and a fighter for all members of the human race. He influenced countless people to work, as he had, for the betterment of humanity and society, and his effect on our nation will be felt for many years to come. Mr. Criley passed away on Sunday, June 18, 2000 at the age of 88.

Born on October 20th, 1911 in Paris, Richard Criley moved to California with his parents in 1914. After graduating from Monterey High School in 1929, he attended Stanford University and later UC Berkeley. He received his bachelor's degree in history and began working on his doctorate when he started to get caught up in the bitter labor struggle that was taking place on the San Francisco waterfront. He eventually stopped school altogether to join the International Longshoremen and Warehouseman's Union. With this change came the beginning of an inspiring lifetime of activism.

After being drafted into the Army and serving in Europe during the Second World War, Mr. Criley returned to Chicago, where he joined his wife in organizing labor unions. For the next 30 years, Mr. Criley was involved in, among other things, the abolition of the Chicago Police Department's "red squad" and the House Un-American Activities Committee. He was called before that committee on five separate occasions, each time refusing to testify.

In 1976, he returned to Carmel Highlands where he was raised, and remained active in both local and national human and civil rights causes up until his death. Among the awards he has received are the Stephen E. Ross Award, presented by the Monterey Peninsula chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1998; the Francis Heisler Award, presented by the Monterey County chapter of the ACLU in 1984; the Earl Warren Award of the Northern California ACLU in 1985 and the Baha'i Human Rights Award in 1993.

Mr. Criley was a thoughtful, intelligent and dedicated man who will be sorely missed by his wife, Jan Penney, along with his three step-daughters, Ann Edgerton of Carmel Highlands, Beth Penney of Pacific Grove and Jeanne Mileti of Cachagua; his step-son John Penney of Los Angeles; and his sister, Cynthia Williams of Carmel Highlands.

REMEMBERING MR. C. WAYNE
KEITH

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I wish to take this moment to recognize the remarkable life and significant

achievements of one of Colorado's leading public servants, former Chief of the Colorado State Patrol, C. Wayne Keith. Sadly, Mr. Keith recently passed away. As family, friends, students and colleagues mourn his passing, I would like to honor this great American.

For the better half of a decade Mr. Keith served well and faithfully in the Colorado State Patrol as Chief until his retirement. As a member of the State Patrol, his sense of humor was apparent. His daughter remembered that "He always wanted to razz people just to make life more fun, he always wanted to help everyone and just make people laugh". Even after his retirement Mr. Keith remained active in several organizations including the International Association for Chiefs of Police, the American Lung Association and Easter Seals. Even when Mr. Keith was ailing his spirit did not fail. His sister commented that "the pranks did not stop just because he was sick." She said that "they had these wires across the roof and he would tie strings to them and attach fake spiders, then when nurses would come in he would dangle it in front of them. They would get so scared and the pills would go flying. He thought it was fun".

Full of life, with so much to give, Mr. Keith was taken all too soon. But his memory will live on in all those he has touched. I am confident, Mr. Speaker, that in the face of this profound loss, the family, friends, and the Colorado community can take comfort in the knowledge that each is a better person for having known him.

The people of the state of Colorado have lost a dedicated public servant and an outstanding citizen. He was a model of American ideals, embodying patriotism and service throughout his lifetime. For the life of service that he led will benefit Colorado for many generations to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PAY EQUITY ACT OF 2000

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Equity Act of 2000. The purpose of this legislation is to correct the serious recruitment and retention problem facing the United States Park Police and the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division.

The United States Park Police is America's oldest federal uniformed law enforcement agency with origins dating to the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia. In 1791, President George Washington called for "Park Watchmen" to be provided by the United States Government for services in and around the public squares and reservations in the new Federal city. They were given the same powers and duties as the Metropolitan Police in the District of Columbia in 1882. In 1919, Congress renamed the Park Watchmen "the United States Park Police." The Park Police also provide law enforcement and ensure public safety in various localities in the National Park system.

Safeguarding our national treasures here in DC and elsewhere, and providing support to

the Metropolitan Police, the men and women of the Park Police put themselves on the line every day. They conduct investigations into crimes committed in their jurisdiction and put officers on the beat. They secure such national landmarks as the Washington Monument from terrorist threats. They provide air support for law enforcement and search and rescue in DC and in surrounding areas. They even escort Marine Corps I and provide air support for Presidential protection.

However, authorized to operate with 806 officers, the Park Police are short more than 165 people from a full compliment. A recent Booz-Allen report indicates that this shortage poses a severe security threat at national monuments and also creates an unsafe working environment for the members of the Park Police. This shortage worsens monthly, and every year, more officers leave than the Park Police are able to recruit. The number one reason given by officers for their departure is pay.

The United States Secret Service Uniformed Division faces a similar situation. Established as the White House Police in 1922, they operate under the oversight of the Secret Service, protecting the White House grounds and the immediate vicinity and provide protection to foreign diplomatic missions in the Washington metropolitan area. They currently employ 1038 officers, but they too have suffered a drastic loss of personnel in recent years. As it currently stands, roughly 56% of the officers of the Uniformed Division have less than 7 years experience on the job. As is the case with the Park Police, the drastic reduction in available personnel has created a situation of forced overtimes and low morale among the officers.

The Federal Law Enforcement Pay Equity Act will rectify this situation. This legislation equalizes and simplifies the pay scales and benefits structures of the Park Police and the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service and increases the salaries for the rank and file officers significantly, making their salaries competitive with local jurisdictions. Additionally, this legislation was crafted to include a bonus for longevity built into the pay scale. This bill also increases the pay of officers engaged in technical duties. Bolstered with competitive salaries and benefits, these two agencies will be able to more effectively recruit and retain diverse and capable officers. This legislation is urgently needed to rectify the inequity in the current system.

RECOGNIZING TANTASQUA REGIONAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL SERVICE-LEARNING LEADER SCHOOL

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the achievement of Tantasqua Regional Junior High School. This school in my district was one of sixty-six schools to be named a National Service-Learning Leader School, and was honored by this Presidential award this past June.

I want to congratulate Tantasqua Junior High School for being recognized on such a

national level. Their programs concerning service-learning have not only had a positive affect on the students of the school, but the community as well.

Service-learning is a way of teaching that involves a combination of academics and community service, and is based on a joint effort from both teachers and students to improve the learning process. This style of education is on the rise in the United States and is increasingly being incorporated into both the standard and core courses taught in our nation's schools. This allows schools like Tantasqua Junior High to infuse standard courses with a sense of responsibility to community service, which in turn strengthens and bonds our communities by instilling in these teenagers a sense of commitment to giving to the community through volunteer work.

Tantasqua Regional Junior High School is one of only three schools recognized in the State of Massachusetts and its faculty, students and principal, Daniel Durgin, have every right to be proud of this momentous achievement. The school's faculty was invited to Washington on June 15 for a reception attended by congressmen and congresswomen where they received even further training in service-learning techniques. These schools were acknowledged and recognized as models for other schools. The intent is that these selected institutions will lead other schools in their area towards a better education for our children.

As recipients of this award, the students and faculty of Tantasqua Regional Junior High School should again be applauded and congratulated. Their efforts have produced a school of which both the state and country can be proud.

NORTH KOREA NONPROLIFERATION ACT OF 2000

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. 4860, the "North Korea Non-proliferation Act of 2000".

I am offering this bipartisan legislation in response to North Korea's ongoing proliferation of missile and other dangerous weapons technologies to terrorist and other rogue states. The United States and our allies have worked hard to rein in North Korea's dangerous missile program. There have, from time to time, been signs of progress. But a recent headline in New York Times accurately summarizes North Korea's current policy: "North Korea Vows to Continue Missile Program".

This New York Times story described North Korea's reaction to the latest round of diplomacy between the United States and North Korea in which the North Koreans were asked once again to stop proliferating missile technology to rogue states. North Korea declined to participate in this latest round of diplomacy with the United States following the Clinton Administration's termination of the 50-year old U.S. embargo of North Korea on June 19, 2000.

The process leading up to the Clinton Administration's termination of the embargo on June 19th is worth recounting, because it

speaks volumes about North Korea's ability to wear down and outflank U.S. negotiators.

For years it was the Clinton Administration's policy that it would end the U.S. embargo of North Korea only in connection with a binding agreement in which North Korea promised to end missile proliferation. The prospect of ending the embargo was the principal inducement that the U.S. negotiators had to offer the North Koreans for such a deal.

But on August 31, 1998, North Korea test fired a three-stage long range Taepo Dong missile across Japan, and the Japanese became very angry. So angry, in fact that they threatened to end their financial support of the Agreed Framework with North Korea—the 1994 agreement in which the Clinton Administration promised to give North Korea two advanced nuclear reactors worth approximately \$5 billion in exchange for a "freeze" of North Korea's nuclear program.

The Clinton Administration became so alarmed about the risk of Japanese withdrawal from the Agreed Framework that it made the prevention of any more missile tests by North Korea its highest priority. Over the next year, the Administration negotiated diligently, and on September 12, 1999, it announced that North Korea had agreed to a temporary moratorium on further missile tests. In exchange for the moratorium, the Clinton Administration pledged that it would end the U.S. embargo of North Korea.

The Administration had, in other words, given away its leverage on the issue of missile proliferation for a temporary deal on missile testing. The U.S. negotiators charged with getting an agreement ending North Korean proliferation were left with no meaningful inducements to offer the North Koreans.

The Clinton Administration did not immediately end the embargo. For nine months, it held off doing so in the hope that a promised "high level visitor" from North Korea would come to the United States to formalize the moratorium on missile testing. No such visitor ever materialized, and the moratorium was never formalized, but on June 19, 2000, the Administration relented and ended the embargo anyway. In exchange, the North Koreans agreed to participate in another round of talks about missile proliferation.

The U.S. negotiators went to the talks with no meaningful inducements to offer, so the North Koreans boldly requested one: they offered to stop missile proliferation in exchange for \$1 billion per year in cash from the United States.

The U.S. negotiators rejected this offer out of hand, but the North Korean request illustrates a broader truth: now that the Clinton Administration has effectively normalized economic relations with North Korea, it will have to come up with some other massive bribe in order to make progress on missile proliferation. Such a bribe can only help shore up the North Korean regime and strengthen its grip on power.

The North Korea Nonproliferation Act tries to overcome this dilemma by restoring the linkage between normalized economic relations with the United States and good behavior by North Korea with regard to proliferation. The bill does not reverse the Administration's decision to end the embargo, but it would require reimposition of the embargo in two circumstances: (1) if North Korea violates the missile testing moratorium, or (2) if it pro-

liferates to a state sponsor of terrorism or a country that has tested long range missiles built with North Korean goods or technology.

The legislation provides the President a national interest waiver that he may exercise to promptly terminate the embargo of North Korea if it is reimposed pursuant to this legislation.

The effect of the legislation, therefore, is to underscore to the North Koreans that they cannot continue to proliferate dangerous weapons technologies to the world's most odious governments without paying a price in their relationship with the United States.

I am pleased to be joined in offering this legislation by some of the leaders within the Congress on the issue of proliferation: Congressman ED MARKEY (D-MA), co-chair of the House Nonproliferation Task Force, Congressman JOE KNOLLENBERG (R-MI), and Congressman FRANK PALLONE (D-NJ).

SUMMARY OF H.R. 4860

NORTH KOREA NONPROLIFERATION ACT OF 2000

1. Reports to Congress.—The President shall submit a report to Congress every six months identifying all instances in which there is credible information that North Korea has—

(a) taken an action inconsistent with North Korea's obligations under—

(1) the agreement with the United States of September 12, 1999, to suspend launches of long range missiles, or

(2) any future international agreement in which North Korea agreed to limits on its testing, deployment, or proliferation of missiles or missile technology; and

(b) transferred to a foreign country, on or after the date of enactment, goods, services, or technology listed on a nonproliferation control list (i.e., NSG, MTCR, Australia Group, CWC, and Wassenaar control lists).

2. Discretionary Reimposition of Sanctions.—The President is authorized to reimpose any or all of the restrictions on commerce with North Korea that were in place under the Trading With the Enemy Act, the Defense Production Act, and the Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations prior to September 12, 1999, if a semi-annual report to Congress under this Act indicates that there is credible information that, on or after the date of enactment, North Korea transferred to a foreign country goods, services, or technology listed on a nonproliferation control list (i.e., NSG, MTCR, Australia Group, CWC, and Wassenaar control lists).

3. Mandatory Reimposition of Sanctions.—In addition, the president shall reimpose all of the restrictions on commerce with North Korea that were in place under the Trading With the Enemy Act, the Defense Production Act, and the Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations prior to September 12, 1999, within 10 days of submitting a semiannual report to Congress under this Act indicating that there is credible information that North Korea has—

(a) taken an action inconsistent with North Korea's obligations under—

(1) the agreement with the United States of September 12, 1999, to suspend launches of long range missiles, or

(2) any future international agreement in which North Korea agreed to limits on its testing, deployment, or proliferation of missiles or missile technology; or

(b) transferred, on or after the date of enactment, goods, services, or technology listed on a nonproliferation control list (i.e., NSG, MTCR, Australia Group, CWC, and Wassenaar control lists) to—

(1) any country listed on the U.S. list of state sponsors of terrorism, or

(2) any country that has tested a long-range missile incorporating goods or technology knowingly transferred to such government by North Korea.

4. Determination that North Korea Did Not Knowingly Act.—In the case of any action by North Korea that otherwise would require the President to reimpose restrictions on commerce with North Korea, that requirement shall cease to apply if the President determines and reports to Congress that there is substantial doubt that North Korea knowingly took that action.

5. National Interest Waiver.—In any instance in which the President was required by this Act to reimpose restrictions on commerce with North Korea, he may, not less than 30 days after reimposing such restrictions, and following consultation with Congress, waive the continued imposition of such restrictions if he determines and reports to Congress that such waiver is important to U.S. national security interests of the United States.

6. Authorities of the President if North Korea Enters A Binding International Agreement Regarding Missile Proliferation.—If North Korea enters a binding international agreement that satisfies United States concerns regarding the transfer by North Korea to other countries of missiles and missile technology, the President is authorized to—

(a) support the commercial launch in the United States or other countries of satellites for North Korea; and

(b) waive sanctions that are in place against North Korea pursuant to U.S. missile technology and other nonproliferation legislation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. PATRICIA GABOW
ON RECEIVING THE 2000 DR. NATHAN DAVIS AWARD

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to have this opportunity to pay tribute to Patricia A. Gabow, MD, for receiving the 2000 Dr. Nathan Davis Award presented by the American Medical Association. Dr. Gabow's work as CEO and Medical Director of Denver Health has earned her recognition as one of our nation's most committed proponents for the medically underserved and deserves the praise and recognition of this body.

If ever there were a person who embodied the spirit and service of the medical profession, it is Dr. Gabow. Dr. Gabow received her medical degree for the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. She began her medical career in Denver in 1973, when she joined the staff of Denver Health and Hospitals as Chief of the Renal Division. Throughout her medical career, Dr. Gabow has received worldwide recognition as an authority on renal disease, however it is her leadership in developing health care programs for Colorado's underserved that have made her worthy of this eminent award.

Perhaps one of her most prestigious accomplishments was when Dr. Gabow assisted the Denver Health Medical Center overcome a \$36 million deficit to expand their services to Medicaid patients, namely the underserved children of the community. This triumph nearly doubled the amount of Medicaid recipients served at a time when other health care facilities were struggling to assist other patients.

Not only has Dr. Gabow helped foster strong care giving facilities, but she has also been influential in community health programs, AIDS prevention and treatment, and infectious disease control, just to name a few.

As Dr. Gabow celebrates her award, Mr. Speaker, I salute her dedication to public service. My thanks to her on a job well done. Congratulations!

MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH BY MIKE CARONE, KOREAN WAR VETERAN

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day 2000, a constituent and Korean war veteran, Mr. Mike Carone, gave the following speech during ceremonies in McHenry, Illinois:

On June 25 of this year, it will be 50 years since Truman's police action—the Korean War—began. It lasted three years, until July 27, 1953, when an armistice was affected by President Eisenhower.

It was a United Nations action that included 20 countries. We were a major participant with seven Army divisions, four Army regiments and one Marine division on the ground with participation from both Navy and Air Force. One-and-a-half million Americans served in Korea during the three years of the war, and 200,000 of them engaged in combat during that period.

It signaled the beginning of the end of communist expansion in Asia and the end of the Cold War because we actively resisted and stood our ground. The United Nations, including the South Korean Army, lost one-quarter million lives. Thirty-six thousand American lives were lost in combat, of which over 4,000 were Marines. Total United Nations wounded totaled over one million. Over 100,000 Americans were wounded in action, of which 24,000 were Marines.

Today, there are still 8,100 Americans missing in action.

Hardly a police action.

I dare say there is hardly a page or even a paragraph written about the Korean War in the history books our children read.

I was getting out of Marine boot camp at Parris Island when it started and remember the drill instructors trying to find out where Korea was at. Korea was called the "Forgotten War" because it started five years after the Second World War and our country was in a peacetime mode. World War II vets came home, got a job, got married, bought a house and car and had babies. But the Russian and Korean communists, with approval of the Chinese communists, were not in a peacetime but an aggressive expansionist mode and invaded South Korea.

Our country at that time was war-weary and, after the Korean War started, wanted it to end quickly so they (we) could forget it. That wasn't the communist plan, and the Chinese entered the war with infinite human resources. Over 1,000,000 communist forces lost their lives, and they failed to expand communism in Asia.

I was a machine gunner in ACO 1st Battalion 5th Regiment of the 1st Marine Division from January 1951 to January 1952 and earned four Battle Stars. Many Marines were killed and wounded during that year. It was and is Marine Corps tradition that our dead and wounded are never left behind—sometimes at the cost of the living.

I remember when our battalion would be relieved for a few days rest, sometimes every

one-and-a-half to three months. We would assemble in formation, and the names of those killed-in-action during the previous engagement would be read. Sometimes it took 10 minutes, and other times it would take 45 minutes to read the list. Then the bugler would sound taps to honor the dead as we will do later today.

I, like many Korean War veterans, eventually returned to civilian life, got a job, got married, went to college, bought a house, had kids and tried to put the war experiences behind us but could never forget our buddies who were killed or later died of their wounds.

Thirty years after the Korean War, I could no longer suppress those memories and became active in veteran organizations and attempted to find those Marines that I served with in the Korean War. I have found some of them, we talked about those war experiences we shared and tried to put to rest those memories.

Today, 49 years after the Korean War, those war experiences have dimmed, but I shall never forget those I knew who gave their lives in many of the battles in that far-away land so long ago.

In conclusion, let us never forget those who gave their lives in that forgotten war who were never forgotten by their families and buddies, and that they be remembered by us along with all the American veterans who gave their lives in all the wars our country fought in defense of our freedom.

INTERNET GAMBLING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 2000

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act of 2000 for several reasons. The bill threatens Internet privacy, invites Federal Government regulation of the Internet and tramples States' rights.

H.R. 3125 establishes a precedent for Federal content regulation of the Internet. By opening this Pandora's box, supporters of the bill ignore the unintended consequences. The principle will be clearly established that the Federal Government should intervene in Internet expression. This principle could be argued in favor of restrictions on freedom of expression and association. Disapprove of gambling? Let the government step in and ban it on the Internet! Minority rights are obviously threatened by majority whims.

The bill calls for Federal law enforcement agencies, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to expand surveillance in order to enforce the proposed law. In order to enforce this bill (should it become law), law enforcement would have to obtain access to an individual's computer to know if one is gambling online. Perhaps Internet Service Providers can be enlisted as law enforcement agents in the same way that bank tellers are forced to spy on their customers under the Bank Secrecy Act? It was this sort of intrusion that caused such a popular backlash against the "Know Your Customer" proposal.

Several States have already addressed the issue, and Congress should recognize States' rights. The definition of "gambling" in the bill appears narrow but could be "reinterpreted" to

include online auctions or even day trading (a different sort of gambling). Those individuals who seek out such thrills will likely soon find a good substitute which will justify the next round of federal Internet regulation.

AN ETHICAL QUESTION FOR HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CORPORATIONS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I speak about the question: should hospitals and medical corporations be held to a higher standard of ethics and social responsibility than other corporations? To answer this important question I refer to the Constitution of the United States. In the Preamble we read that the basis of this great country rests in part in the words "promote the general Welfare." This is the essence of what we are about and what should be considered in all moral and ethical arguments concerning public policy. I will use this premise in my answer to the question: Should hospitals and medical corporations be held to a higher standard of ethics and social responsibility than other corporations?

From the earliest written history the role of the "healer"—or medical doctor in our modern terms had a special role. The Code of Hammurabi, which was practiced in Sumeria and Babylonia, clearly stipulated the physical penalties to be inflicted on the "healer" in cases of failed surgery. For example the Code states, "If a doctor operates on the eye of a gentleman, who loses his eye as a consequence, the hands [of the doctor] shall be cut off." This is a clear statement of medical responsibility and its consequences.

This is indicative of the value of human life and special responsibility of physicians. The Hippocratic Oath, taken by medical doctors at the end of their medical studies, states existence of a special relationship between the patient and the physician. In previous times, the physician was held in great respect, not because of the economic status, but because of the respect for the learned arts that the physician was trained in. This is the basis of the unique relationship between the patient and the "healer."

I am greatly concerned that in recent times this special relationship between the patient and the physician has radically changed. For example, I cite the concept of a distributive ethic which is widely promoted and used by health maintenance organizations. The distributive ethic may be stated as the principle to provide the greatest good for the greatest number of patients within the allotted budget. The problem is that it is not possible to simultaneously provide optimal care for an individual patient and for the entire group of patients at the same time. This is an example of the change in the relationship between the patient and the physician that has occurred with the development of our new business models to deliver health care; i.e. HMO's.

An example of the business practices of HMO's that are in conflict with the former respectful, sacred relationship between the patient and the healer is the use of a fixed sum of money for the annual care of a group of patients. If the physician can reduce the referrals

to specialists, which would rapidly deplete the fund allocated by the HMO for the patient pool, then the physicians can take the remaining funds for themselves. How can anyone consider that this current business practice is in the interest of the patient?

Another area of current medical business practice is the financial involvement of the physician in the pharmaceutical industry. How can a clinical study be considered unbiased when the principle investigator is a share holder in the corporation that is financing the clinical study?

Can a corporation that owns a series of clinics and hospitals in a neighborhood decide to close one or more of them on the grounds that this will decrease competition? Is a hospital to be viewed in the same ethical way as any other corporation? As an extension of the patient-physician relationship and its special and sacred relationship that has existed from ancient time, it follows that the corporation that owns a hospital has a moral obligation to promote the general welfare.

In summary, current business models and practices are not consistent with the ideal "to promote the general Welfare." Hospitals and HMO's have a unique role in our society, and with that unique role come unique responsibility. I believe that the only conclusion that reasonable people can hold is that hospitals and medical corporations must be held to a higher standard of ethics and social responsibility than other corporations.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS OF TOMORROW CELEBRATES 30 YEARS

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the National Agricultural Communicator of Tomorrow for celebrating 30 years. This organization, comprised of college students from across the nation, plays an important role in developing skills students need to excel in the communications field. ACT provides students with the opportunity to network with ag communications professionals and attend seminars and meetings to learn more about possible career choices. Individuals with an agricultural communications degree have the task of educating and informing the public about agriculture. As Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, I know firsthand the value of having such advocates and voices promoting American agriculture, and ACT gives students a chance to expand upon these abilities.

Twenty-three students from seven universities formed ACT in July 1970 at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. Currently, ACT has grown to include 21 chapters with over 351 members nationwide, including a chapter in Puerto Rico.

Many professional communication organizations support ACT. These "parent organizations" provide guidance, act as mentors, and serve as a resource for students to utilize when looking for employment. The National ACT organization holds a national convention each year in conjunction with one of its parent organizations and is participating in the U.S.

Agricultural Communicators Congress occurring in Washington, DC July 23–26. At the convention, students are given the opportunity to compete in contest categories such as black and white photography, feature story writing, page layout and design, video editing, and present a public relations campaign. These contests allow students the opportunity not only to compete, but to showcase their work to future employers.

ACT has been instrumental in preparing our students for the future. As the population continues to grow and fewer people are involved with production agriculture, it is imperative that organizations like ACT play a prominent role in educating consumers. ACT members have the ability to inform the public about the value, diversity, and importance of American agricultural products in today's society.

I want to recognize the National Agricultural Communicators of Tomorrow on their 30th birthday, applaud them for their outstanding achievements, and wish them continued success in all of their activities.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4857

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with Congressman SHAW to introduce bipartisan legislation to help restrict the use of individuals' Social Security Numbers by both the public sector and the private sector. Our legislation builds upon a number of bills introduced by House Democrats earlier this session. I'd like to thank Congressmen ED MARKEY, GERRY KLECZKA, and BOB WISE for their contributions on the privacy protection issue and for introducing exemplary legislation on the topic this Congress.

The Social Security number is almost as old as the program itself. Created in 1936 to keep track of workers' earning records, the uses of the Social Security number have since extended far beyond its original intent, to the point where it is now commonly used as a personal identifier.

Indeed, the Social Security number is increasingly used as the key to unlocking some of people's most vital—and most private—financial information. Its prevalence in today's society helps facilitate the host of private and public transactions in which people engage every day. That same prevalence, however, leaves people exceptionally vulnerable when their SSN's fall into the hands of those who wish to exploit that information for their own gain.

While we should be aware of the contributions that the use of the SSN makes to program administration and to business efficiency, we must be careful that we do not allow some of our most fundamental rights—the right to privacy and the right to control our personal information—to be abridged in the name of expediency. Our legislation strikes the correct balance.

Our bill would prohibit Federal, State, or local government entities from selling lists of people's SSN's and would prohibit government entities from displaying SSN's to the general public—for example, on drivers' licenses or on government checks.

Just as importantly, our bill would restrict private businesses' use of the SSN. Just as the Clinton Administration proposed earlier this year, our bill would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to ban the inappropriate sale or purchase of Social Security numbers.

Our bill also prohibits businesses from requiring that you disclose your Social Security number in order to do business with them.

Just as our bill enhances privacy protections, it also provides new protections for Social Security beneficiaries who rely on representative payees to manage their finances.

Social Security beneficiaries who rely on representative payees to receive their benefits and to complete financial transactions on their behalf represent some of the most vulnerable members of our society. They are the very young, the very sick, and the very old. They are individuals who live in nursing homes and in State mental hospitals.

Thus, when representative payees misuse the funds that have been entrusted to their care, they are not simply defrauding the Social Security Trust Funds—they are harming the very people that Social Security was designed to help.

Our bill would help prevent the misuse of beneficiaries' funds and would make it easier for beneficiaries to be compensated in the event that their funds are misappropriated. Our bill would require SSA to re-issue benefit payments to beneficiaries in all cases in which "fee-for-service" representative payees have misused the funds entrusted to their care; strengthen the requirements fee-for-service organizations must meet in order to act as a representative payee; prohibit organizations from receiving fees for serving as a representative payee for any month in which that organization is found to have misused beneficiaries' funds; and finally, treat any misused benefits as an overpayment to the representative payee and, therefore, allow SSA to use the collection tools at its disposal to recover such overpayments.

I want to thank my colleagues again for this bipartisan effort and I urge my colleagues to join us as cosponsors of this important legislation.

A TRIBUTE IN THE MEMORY OF MARSHA CORPREW OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a great sense of loss as I pay tribute to Ms. Marsha Corprew, a prominent Oaklander and educational leader, who left us on July 3, 2000 at the age of 51.

Ms. Corprew was a resident of the West Oakland community for all her life. After graduating from Oakland public schools, Ms. Corprew attended Merritt Community College and California State University, Hayward. She completed her class work at the University of Hawaii and the University of California, Berkeley. After her years of education, Ms. Corprew returned to the community and through the course of her life, she donated a generous amount of time and energy to keeping her community alive.

After her education, Ms. Corprew went on to teach and counsel youth at McClymonds High School, Elmhurst Junior High School, and in a number of Oakland's public school programs. In addition to her educational efforts, she served as a volunteer to a number of community organizations concerning Oakland's educational and political life.

For 22 years, Ms. Corprew served as a volunteer on the Oakland Parks and Recreation Commission. During that time, she was also an officer for the Oakland Education Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Black Political Action Committee, Friends of Parks and Recreation, and the Alameda County Education Association.

Through the course of the last two decades, Ms. Corprew's contributions have been honored. She won the Peralta College Chancellor's Award in 1987 and College Bounders Award in 1983 for her volunteer work.

She will be missed by her family, friends, colleagues and the community. At Ms. Corprew's request no funeral was planned, but a "Celebration of Life" in her honor will be held on July 19, 2000, at the Lakeside Park Garden Center.

THE SCIENTIFICALLY-BASED EDUCATION RESEARCH, EVALUATION, STATISTICS AND INFORMATION ACT OF 2000

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation that I believe will vastly improve the quality, relevance, and objectivity of education research, program evaluations and statistical analyses supported through federal funds.

Educators and policymakers must have unbiased, reliable and responsive information to prepare our Nation's children for the challenges of this new century. Unfortunately, the federal government does not have a system in place to ensure that education research and other information is available to those that need it most—our teachers. At the same time, our states and school districts are adopting new accountability measures designed to hold teachers and students to new, higher standards of academic achievement. For these reasons, the need to know what works and what does not has never been greater.

Unfortunately, educators and policymakers have grown wary of education programs and practices that claim to be the "silver bullet" to improve student academic achievement until they fall out of favor with the community and a new fad comes along. As a result, schools find themselves blindly following a path they hope will lead to increased academic achievement without knowing if these programs are based on actual scientific research or just a hunch. Unfortunately, these fads not only fail to improve student academic achievement—they can actually be harmful to student learning.

To date, the federal government has done little to lessen this confusion and, in many cases, it has actually made things worse. Just

last year, an "expert panel" convened by the U.S. Department of Education endorsed ten K–12 math programs as "promising or exemplary." Subsequently, two hundred mathematicians and scientists from leading universities sent a letter of protest to the department because of what they felt were "serious mathematical shortcomings" in the endorsed programs.

In fact, these experts were so concerned, they placed full-page advertisements in the nation's leading newspapers. In their collective expert opinion, mathematics instruction would be severely "dumbed down" if these particular programs were implemented in our Nation's schools. Despite their concerns, the programs—which lack rigorous scientific examination to validate their claims—continue to be widely disseminated to schools across the country by the Department of Education.

Not surprisingly, the dissemination of unproven or ineffective programs is not a new problem. From 1967 to 1976, the federal government managed the largest education experiment ever conducted in the United States—comparing more than twenty different teacher approaches on more than 70,000 students in more than 180 schools. At the end of the study, all of the programs, those that were successful and those that failed, were recommended for distribution to school districts. In fact, some of these programs, even those that were considered a failure in the study, were rated as "exemplary and effective."

While the wide dissemination of programs that have not been validated through scientific research is one problem—the lack of quality in research is also a major concern.

Recently, Congress established a National Reading Panel to evaluate existing research on the most effective approaches for teaching children to read. The panel examined more than 100,000 federally funded studies on reading—some written as far back as 1966. After an exhaustive review, the panel concluded that, of the 100,000 studies, only 10,000 met their standards for academic and scientific rigor.

Simply put, we can no longer tolerate flawed research that fails our children. For this reason, my legislation seeks to ensure the quality and integrity of the federal government's research, evaluation, and statistical activities. Specifically, the "The Scientifically-Based Education Research, Evaluation, Statistics and Information Act of 2000" provides clear standards and definitions for the extent of rigor that must be undertaken when conducting education research, evaluation and statistics with federal funds.

Under this Act, the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (currently located within the Department of Education) would be eliminated and replaced with a new national academy that provides the infrastructure for the undertaking of coordinated and high quality educational research, statistics gathering, program evaluation, and information dissemination. The academy would be separate from the Department of Education or any other federal agency as a means of ensuring its activities are carried out with the greatest degree of independence and integrity.

This academy would house three main centers, the National Center for Education Research, the National Center for Program Evaluation and Development, and the National Center for Education Statistics, as well as the

National Education Library and Clearinghouse Office.

The National Center for Education Research, which would replace the five existing education institutes, would focus on a limited number of research priorities designed to address educational issues of national importance. Of course, all research funded by the center would be required to meet the rigorous requirements of "scientifically valid research" as defined in the legislation.

Next, the National Center for Program Evaluation and Development would provide truly independent program evaluations designed specifically to determine what works and what does not. Currently, the Department of Education is charged with evaluating its own programs and it does not have the incentive to dedicate the resources necessary to conduct high quality evaluations that are able to demonstrate whether programs are actually working.

Finally, the legislation places the existing National Center for Educational Statistics under the academy and outside of the Department of Education. The bill also makes slight changes to the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB), which would be given full authority to develop the policy and carry out the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

As I mentioned earlier, the academy would also house the National Education Library and Clearinghouse Office, which would be responsible for collecting, archiving and disseminating all research, statistics and evaluations undertaken within the agency as well as other education-related materials from other federal agencies and research institutions. This would replace the current maze of federal education clearinghouses that span the Office of Educational Research Improvement and the Department of Education.

In addition to the activities carried out under the new academy, the Department of Education would house an Office of Planning, Performance Measurement, and Technical Assistance, combining the existing functions of several different offices within the department. In addition to short-term evaluations, the office would oversee the implementation of a performance measurement system to measure the quality of education programs.

The office would also oversee a regionally-based grant program which combines funds currently directed to Regional Educational Laboratories, Comprehensive Centers, Regional Technology Centers, and a portion of the funds under the Eisenhower Math and Science Consortium currently used for technical assistance. Each region of the country, as designated by the director of the office, would convene a governing board to determine its unique priorities and to develop a plan for disseminating educational research, providing technical assistance, and carrying out applied research projects. Finally, the office would oversee a state-based grant program to provide high-need schools the opportunity to select their own providers of high quality technical assistance.

Mr. Speaker, by holding education research, evaluations and statistics to new standards of rigor, improving the focus of these activities so they are relevant to the needs of educators and policymakers, and laying the framework for the dissemination of high quality, scientifically valid information—we will improve the

education of our nation's children. I hope Members will join me in support of this important initiative and the historic shift that it represents.

IN MEMORY OF MELVIN LEE
THOMAS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to remember a dear friend of the Oakland, California community who has recently passed on.

Melvin Lee Thomas, a great friend, father, and grandfather, was a remarkable member of the Oakland community. A veteran of the United States Marine Corp, he served his country with tremendous loyalty.

Melvin attended several schools in the Oakland area, including John Muir School in Alameda, Clawson Elementary School, Golden Gate Junior High School, and Oakland Technical High School.

Mel, as he was fondly called, served with distinction in the United States Marine Corp from 1958 to 1964. He served with a marine assault battalion in Guantanamo Bay in Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis. His family and friends were never so proud or relieved when he returned home unscathed from his service to our nation.

Mr. Thomas was a lover of nature, the outdoors, and the sea. Some of his favorite pastimes were spent on the ocean enjoying its wonders. He loved watching beautiful sunsets from the ocean. Mel enjoyed listening to good music and Jazz was his favorite. He also was an avid reader. He enjoyed the exploration of the world of the mind.

Mel is survived by his only daughter, Nerissa Thomas; his granddaughter, Jordan Mykaela Bess; his three brothers James Keith, Andrew Rodgers, and Anthony Rodgers; and his uncle, John Elsie Byrd.

I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this great man. Mr. Thomas will truly be missed by all members of the Oakland community. His dedication to his country, family, and friends will not soon be forgotten.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED
CAREER OF ROBERT "BUD" RAL-
STON UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

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

Bud Ralston has spent his life serving the people. He was born in McConnelsville on March 30th, 1926 and came to Caldwell in 1936 when his father purchased a drugstore which his mother continued to operate after his father's death later that same year.

At the age of 17, Bud joined the U.S. Marine Corp. He served in the 77th Special Infantry Company from 1950 to 1964 and attained the rank of Platoon Sergeant.

In 1948, he returned to Caldwell to help his mother run the drugstore. After his mother's

death in 1962, Bud continued to operate the business until 1986. In 1957, he purchased Wehr's Clothing Store, which came to be known as "Bud's Clothing."

Bud served as Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and was the first WWII Commander of the 5th District in the State of Ohio.

His community involvement continued as a member of the Caldwell Volunteer Fire Department from 1948-1990, serving as Fire Chief for 18 years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite and Shrine and the United Methodist Church. Bud has also been active with the Board of Directors of the Noble County Chamber of Commerce, of which he served as President, as well as the Caldwell Athletic Boosters.

Since 1992, Bud has served as the mayor of Caldwell. During this time, he has upgraded the sewer and water plants, built the water tower and lines to the state prison and was instrumental in obtaining the Noble Correctional Institution. Additionally, Bud has overseen the pavement of many streets and alleys, planted over 250 trees, installed new water lines to surrounding areas and helped the village become a showplace in the Revitalization Project.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the career of Bud Ralston. His lifelong service and commitment to the region is to be commended. I am proud to call him a constituent and a friend.

ETHICAL CONCERNS WITH THE
HUMAN GENOME PROJECT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I speak about some ethical concerns with the human genome project. The recent announcement of the rough draft of the human genome presents another milestone in the recent enterprise that we call science. The question before us today is the societal consequences of this new development. The role of government is to promote the public good, and to this end it is necessary to address the public concerns related to the human genome project. These concerns may be divided into the following topics: (1) reverence for life, (2) privacy concerns, (3) intellectual property concerns, (4) modification of the genetic code of individuals, and (5) the public's access to data derived from a publicly funded project.

The propensity for people to use science and technology to pursue their ideology is well documented in the eugenics and sterilization movements that occurred in both the United States and in Nazi Germany. Shall the data from the human genome project be used to terminate the birth of individuals who may express genes for childhood diseases?

Government laws that address the concern of individual privacy must be modified to include protection of both the individual's genetic code as well as other types of privacy. The President issued an Executive Order to protect an individual's privacy in both hiring and promotion in the civilian federal work force. These actions are to be applauded. Individual protections should be much broader; all countries should agree to an international law on human genetic privacy.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office must strike a balance between its Constitutional mandate to promote science and the useful arts, and its role in protecting the general public good. Under the current system, it is possible to patent a gene without a knowledge of the gene's function. This may not be in the public good since it will tend to hinder private sector research to cure diseases.

There are great ethical concerns about the use of the technology to modify an individual's genetic code. We are familiar with the abuse of medical intervention, specifically injections of human growth hormone to alter a child's stature. Parents choose this intervention because they perceive that taller children would be at an advantage. Will some parents similarly choose to modify their genetic code in order that their prodigy will be similarly "advantaged." Will we modify the genetic code of parents to produce a new "master race"?

Another important public concern whether or not the public will have access to the data derived from a publicly funded project. It would be consistent with the promotion of the public good that everyone have access to the results of the human genome project.

Finally, we recognize that humankind is more than its genetic code. While science can inform us what is, and what can be, the humanities, religion, and ethics informs us how we shall be and what we shall be. Government oversight has an important responsibility to insure and safeguard the public good. While I applaud the human achievement, a truly international enterprise, in the "reading" of the human genome, I urge everyone to address with deep thought and human compassion the important societal consequences that I have enumerated.

TRIBUTE TO TEXAS BOYS RANCH
OF LUBBOCK

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Texas Boys Ranch of Lubbock in celebration of their 25th Anniversary Telethon on August 26th, 2000. Texas Boys Ranch provides adolescent boys of the South Plains an opportunity to realize their dreams and reach their goals.

The Texas Boys Ranch began in 1975 as a way for community leaders to minister to the lives of troubled youth. For 25 years, Texas Boys Ranch has served over 400 boys and young men from all walks of life. Texas Boys Ranch is a working ranch with cattle, hogs, horses, and ponies. In addition to their full academic schedules, the boys live on the ranch and are required to perform chores in their cottages and on the ranch. Texas Boys Ranch also offers a unique program to young men age 17 or older. The Independent Living Program allows these men to live at the Ranch's Cottage III, where they are given the responsibility to make choices regarding their day to day lives.

For the past 25 years, the Texas Boys Ranch has provided boys and young men of the South Plains with a stable environment in

which to grow and develop. Generous contributions from individuals, churches, businesses, and foundations, as well as reimbursement by the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, provide the funding for Texas Boys Ranch. A recent capital campaign led to a much needed renovation project of cottages, Dining facilities and infrastructure at the Ranch. The Silver Anniversary Telethon is yet another opportunity for the community to help the Texas Boys Ranch in influencing the lives of young men.

At a time in our nation when young people have more obstacles and challenges growing up, and fewer quality role models, Texas Boys Ranch serves as a positive and stabilizing force in the lives in many young men. The success story of Texas Boys Ranch demonstrates how communities can come together and reach out to the needs of our young boys.

SERVICE 1ST CREDIT UNION
CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the members and employees of the Service 1st Federal Credit Union in Danville, Pennsylvania, on the occasion of the credit union's upcoming 25th anniversary.

Service 1st was originally known as Geisinger Federal Credit Union when it was founded in August, 1975, by several employees of Geisinger Medical Center who saw the need to provide a financial services alternative to their fellow workers. The name change was made to reflect the expanded field of membership and the credit union's commitment to all of its members.

Over the years, the credit union has grown into a full-service financial institution with membership expanded well beyond the employees of the Geisinger Health System. With branches in Wilkes-Barre, Lewisburg and Selinsgrove, Service 1st now provides service to more than 150 employee groups, including workers at Bucknell University, Susquehanna University, and Tri-County Farm and Home Supply.

Service 1st also has a unique program, headed by Kathy Linn, chair of the board, that allows students at Danville Area High School to join and work in a branch that is based right in the high school.

Service 1st has come a long way since its founding 25 years ago and is now a well-established credit union with more than 13,000 members and more than 450 million in assets. In June, Service 1st opened its new headquarters in Danville at 1027 Bloom St., complete with a drive-up ATM and drive-through teller service as well as expanded business hours inside the lobby.

Mr. Speaker, Service 1st and its strong commitment to its members serve as a good example of why I and others in the Congress worked to enact the Credit Union Membership Access Act that President Clinton signed into law in 1998. Credit unions serve an important purpose as a non-profit provider of financial services to millions of Americans.

Pennsylvania in particular has the highest proportion of credit union membership of any

state in the nation, with one out of every four Pennsylvanians belonging to a credit union.

I send my best wishes to the members and employees of the Service 1st Federal Credit Union on their 25th anniversary and my wishes for continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent yesterday, Monday, July 17, 2000, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 401 through 404. Had I been present, I would have voted Yes on rollcall vote 401, Yes on rollcall vote 402, Yes on rollcall vote 403, and No on rollcall vote 404.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, due to a travel delay in returning from my district, I was not present for rollcall votes last evening.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcalls 401, 402, 403, and 404.

TRIBUTE TO GOLDY S. LEWIS

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I celebrate the achievements of Goldy S. Lewis, of Rancho Cucamonga, California.

Mrs. Lewis has been active in the real estate and home building industry in Southern California for 45 years. She is the co-founder of Lewis Homes, a company distinguished for its commitment to quality housing. Since 1955, she has served as their Director and Executive Vice President, and she currently holds the position of Managing Partner. Mrs. Lewis has also been actively involved with Lewis Construction Company, Inc., Lewis Building Company, Inc. Las Vegas, Republic Sales Company, Inc., Kimmel Enterprises, Inc., Foothill Investment Company, and the Republic Management Company.

As a result of her leadership, insight, and vision, the Lewis Operating Corporation has built 56,773 homes, 7,000 apartments, 3,000,000 square feet of retail, office and industrial space, and developed 15,000 acres of land. Their quality work has netted numerous awards including a 1st Award of Distinction from American Builder Magazine and the Builder of the Year Award from Professional Builder Magazine.

Mrs. Lewis has also been honored for her contributions to her community. She is the recipient of the West End YMCA Homer Briggs Service to Youth Award, the City of Hope Spirit of Life Award, the National Housing Con-

ference "Housing Person of the Year Award," and the California 25th Senate District Woman of the Year Award.

Mrs. Lewis recently celebrated her 79th birthday, and she remains an active and energetic business leader. In fact, she still attends to her responsibilities in the office every day.

Goldy S. Lewis has long been admired and respected by home builders throughout Southern California and she is deserving of the accolades of this Congress.

HONORING DENVER'S NATIONAL
JEWISH MEDICAL AND RE-
SEARCH CENTER

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Denver's National Jewish Medical and Research Center. For the third straight year, U.S. News & World Report has rated National Jewish as the top hospital in the United States for treatment of respiratory disorders.

Denver's National Jewish Medical and Research Center, one of the preeminent health care institutions in the world, has also proven itself to be a global leader in the research and treatment of lung, allergy and immune diseases. Recently, National Jewish completed its centennial celebration, ushering in a second century of providing health care, comfort, education and hope to both children and adults suffering from asthma, emphysema, tuberculosis, severe allergies and autoimmune diseases, such as lupus.

The U.S. News & World Report ranking is part of the 2000 "America's Best Hospitals" guide published by the weekly newsmagazine. Based on surveys of 150 board-certified respiratory specialists, National Jewish received the best reputational score of any of the 50 hospitals listed for respiratory disease treatment.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Denver's National Jewish Medical and Research Center for their outstanding rating and their dedicated and sustained service to those in need.

FOREIGN OPERATION, EXPORT FI-
NANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2001

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in reluctant opposition to the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California. She has been a champion of justice in the developing world. She had been an advocate of American responsibility in the developing world. I know

that she offers her amendment with those noble intentions.

While I strongly agree with the intentions, I must oppose the means. Unless debt relief is de-linked from a requirement of countries to follow IMF economic policies, the main beneficiary of Congressional funding for debt relief is the IMF. That is because the IMF will receive control of hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars, while poor countries will have to follow IMF dictates about government spending, health and education policy, monetary policy, and privatization.

The IMF deserves much of the blame for the poverty, environmental degradation, and unemployment of heavily indebted poor countries, since it has been telling them what they could and could not do for decades. If the U.S. gives a real gift to the world's poorest countries, it should be freedom from the IMF's structural adjustment programs.

Indeed, that is what civic leaders from developing countries are asking for Lidy B. Nacpil of Jubilee South, a coalition of Jubilee 2000 campaigns from Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and the Caribbean sent a letter to the Appropriations Committee. In the letter, Congress was asked to "oppose authorization of any funding mechanism that would empower the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to condition debt relief on adherence to macroeconomics and related structural adjustment programs. The effective imposition of these policies on our countries by the IMF, the World Bank and the other international financial institutions has had a devastating impact on large segments of our population, on our natural environments, as well as on our productive and reproductive capacities of our societies * * * It is the adjustment policies themselves, as the cause of our social, economic, and financial crises, which must be addressed."

Appropriations for the IMF and World Bank should be conditional. The IMF and World Bank should no longer be able to impose structural adjustment programs over the economic choices and options of developing world countries. Otherwise, we are deceiving ourselves that our good intentions will lead to good results. Indeed, the only time Congress can promote reform at the IMF and World Bank is when those institutions have a request for funds before us. As multilateral institutions, they are not directly subject to wishes of Congress. Instead, the U.S. has a representative at each institution who works, according to Treasury, at developing consensus among the other nations' representatives. The only moment when the IMF and World Bank are susceptible to the unmediated wishes of Congress is when they come to Congress for funds. Then Congress is able to condition release of such funds on changes in IMF and World Bank practices.

Unfortunately, this amendment, however well-intended, places no new conditions on the IMF and World Bank. In fact, there is no requirement that the IMF and World Bank actually give any debt relief. Congress cannot take for granted that the funds we appropriate for debt relief will make a difference for the world's poorest citizens we hope to help. Congress has appropriated or authorized hundreds of millions of dollars to the IMF and World Bank in the past for debt relief, but almost none of it has been passed through to the poor countries as relief.

Again, Congress is being asked to give hundreds of millions of dollars to an IMF and World Bank administered account. That is the only certain thing Congress is being asked to do. For the amount, let us set aside the obvious question of the IMF's and World Bank's sincerity. If Congress sends the IMF and World Bank funds for the goal of relieving the foreign debt burden, we should ask what the IMF and World Bank require of poor countries to qualify for the debt relief.

According to the IMF and World Bank, it is not simply enough that a country be poor to qualify for debt relief. On the contrary, to qualify, countries must impose all sorts of harsh economic medicine to their countries. They must privatize national businesses. They must deregulate their banking industry; they must impose fees on social services—making the poor residents of poor countries pay for basic education and health services. They must be willing to allow the largest corporations in the world to take over ownership of their economies. They must open up their forests and minerals to large multinational corporations. They even sometimes have to oppose increases in their minimum wages. The IMF and World Bank then evaluate the countries' compliance with these painful prescriptions, and wait several years to see if the countries are repressive enough to make these policies stick.

If the IMF and World Bank wanted to relieve the debts of the world's poorest countries, they could do so immediately and without any additional funds from Congress. The General Accounting Office has simply reported to Congress about the adequacy of IMF accounts. The cause of debt cancellation does not require further Congressional funds. The IMF and World Bank clearly do not want to cancel the debt of poor countries.

Unlike the IMF and World Bank, I am in favor of immediate, 100 percent debt cancellation for the world's poor countries. If Congress is to make a real difference in the lives of the world's poorest, it must put a stop to IMF and World Bank structural adjustment programs when these institutions ask for funds from Congress.

DON'T FORCE A BAD DEAL AT
CAMP DAVID

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, securing a just and enduring peace in the Middle East is a paramount goal of the United States and vital to our national interests. I sincerely hope that the day will come when the region is a stable, peaceful home of emerging democracies and U.S. allies.

The ongoing dialogue about the future relationship between Israel and its neighbors in this volatile region is essential if a true peace is ever to be realized. The current talks may be a meaningful step toward achieving our common goal.

However, I am concerned that the pressure to reach a deal—any deal—will outweigh that of securing a good one. A deal for deal's sake is not in the interest of Israel or the United States, nor is it in the interest of long-term

peace and stability in the Middle East. In this volatile region, a flawed agreement that produces greater instability would be worse than the status quo.

Accordingly, American leaders must not abuse our unique relationship with Israel to force acceptance of destabilizing strategic concessions. True peace can only be obtained if both sides are confident that they are negotiating freely and in the interest of their people—free from outside pressures. I was quite alarmed to hear the Administration's spokesman stating that there is tension between the two sides due to the President's pressure on negotiators to come up with an agreement. Clearly, Israel should not be forced to negotiate away what's in its best interests to accommodate the political interest of any group.

Israel has been a longtime ally of the United States. The struggle of the Israeli people to maintain their sovereignty and security from hostile neighbors has been long and valiant. As Americans, we recognize their struggle is also our own—that beyond our strong ties of kinship, a strong and secure Israel is undoubtedly in America's best interest. An Israel with secure boundaries, free from threats or acts of war, is essential to long-term peace and stability in the region.

Over the last 50 years, Israel has shown its willingness to work with its neighbors to find peace, sometimes successfully—sometimes not—but in all cases the outcome was contingent on the determination of both sides to truly secure peace.

At this time, it is unclear to me that this is the case in these negotiations. In fact, the threat of the Palestinians to unilaterally declare statehood on September 13, regardless of the status of negotiations, call to question their commitment to peace and respect of Israel's autonomy and security. Any attempt by the Palestinians to unilaterally declare an independent state would have severe consequences to the relationship between the U.S. and the Palestinians. Make no mistake, this Congressman will not support such a unilateral declaration, particularly outside the confines of an agreement with Israel.

The U.S. Congress has a responsibility to ensure that any agreement the American people may be asked to embrace will truly protect Israeli and American interests, enjoys the support of the Israeli and Palestinian people alike, and brings a lasting and durable peace to the region. Accordingly, any final agreement must carry a real chance for meaningful peace before committing U.S. support.

No one should assume that the Congress will simply sign off on committing enormous American resources to a deal that contains compromises which would seriously undermine Israeli or U.S. security. Before a financial commitment is made by the U.S., the Israeli people must have their referendum, and we must have had an opportunity to examine the proposed agreement on its merits from an American perspective—both for the security of Israel and the security of the United States.

Finally, I remain gravely concerned that the Administration has yet to adequately consult the Congress on the status of the negotiations. The prospect that an agreement will contain an ongoing American commitment requires that the Administration work closely with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle to build a broad consensus in support of the deal.

We must be certain that the final agreement carries a legitimate chance for an enduring peace before we commit the vast American resources routinely mentioned as part of a settlement. Any meaningful peace agreement must be attractive to both parties independent of financial incentives. Further the U.S. must not force an untenable deal that delivers today's headlines at the expense of lasting peace.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4811, the FY 2001 foreign operations appropriations bill. This bill is more than \$300 million below current funding levels and almost \$2 billion less than the Administration's request.

The allocation of resources in this bill will not enable our nation to carry out an effective foreign policy to meet our vital national security needs. The low levels of funding in key areas of this bill will hinder our ability to respond to and confront ongoing development around the world. Many countries around the world are undergoing rapid change; our nation now has an unique and unprecedented opportunity—and indeed, a responsibility—to provide global stability through the spread of democracy and the promise of economic growth.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to failing our vital foreign policy and national security objectives, this bill fails in responsibly allocating resources towards other critical priorities. While the overall request has been reduced by 10 percent, the amounts requested to address the problems of infectious disease, poverty alleviation, access to family planning, and debt relief in the world's poorest countries have been cut in a disproportionate manner:

The bill underfunds, by \$390 million, our commitment to provide debt relief to the world's poorest countries. The Jubilee 2000 campaign for debt relief, which received bipartisan support throughout the United States and with a broad spectrum of religious leaders and organizations.

The bill also reduces, by \$42 million, funds to combat worldwide HIV/AIDS.

The bill hinders developing nations' ability to grow by drastically cutting funds for the International Development Association, the African Development Bank and Fund and the Asian Development Fund by 32 percent.

This bill also cuts nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, de-mining, and related programs by 32 percent.

Finally, this bill cuts, by \$385 million, international family planning programs; and imposes restrictions on foreign organizations

which are contrary to our long-held constitutional principles of free speech.

There are, however, provisions in this bill that I strongly support. This bill includes increases for the Child Survival and Disease account and the Peace Corps, for example. The most important priority that this bill funds well, however, is the maintenance of our commitment to the state of Israel and the peace process in the Middle East.

Mr. Chairman, foreign aid should not be immune from scrutiny and budget cuts; however, it should not be the victim of skewed priorities. Indeed, robust and well-directed foreign assistance programs are essential for our national security. The process of building stability around the globe my combating infectious disease and poverty, working for conflict resolution, enhancing democratization, and fostering the conditions for economic growth ultimately benefits us all.

Unfortunately, the allocation of resources in this bill fails to recognize this fundamental fact, shortchanges our foreign policy goals, and undermines our national security. I will vote against this misguided bill today and urge my colleagues to do the same.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I inadvertently was not present on the floor for a vote yesterday, July 17th, 2000.

If I had been present for rollcall No. 402 I would have voted "yes," and I extend my congratulations to the Republic of Latvia on its 10th anniversary.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill. (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4811, the FY 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. I am deeply dismayed at the lack of funding for such critical, life-saving programs as debt relief, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, and international family planning.

At a time when many developing countries are consuming 30 to 40% of their annual budgets on debt repayment, they are simultaneously depleting monies that would be better spent on health care, education, and economic development. The Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for FY 2000 established clear and specific criteria which developing na-

tions must meet in order to qualify for debt relief. These conditions include performing satisfactorily under an economic reform program, promoting civil society participation, implementing anti-corruption measures and transparent policy making, adopting strategies for poverty reduction, and strengthening private sector growth, trade, and investment. New governments in nations such as Bolivia and Mozambique are succeeding in their concentrated efforts to democratize and stabilize their respective countries, and have met the qualifying standards for debt relief. It is unjust to continue to punish the poorest civilians for debts incurred and for promises unfulfilled by former dictators.

Nearly four decades of economic development, particularly on the continent of Africa, are currently unraveling before our eyes. The proposed funding level in H.R. 4811 of \$202 million—\$42 million less than the President's request—is simply not sufficient to effectively combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic at its current growth rate. The global AIDS crisis is a threat of unprecedented magnitude, and it has been unsparing in its attack on the world's children. UNAID reports that more than 3.8 million children under 15 have already perished as a result of AIDS. An additional 1700 children per day are newly infected with HIV and join the 1.3 million who are currently living with the disease. The U.S. Census estimates that the life expectancy in many Sub-Saharan African countries will fall to age 30 within the next 10 years.

This indiscriminate plague gravely affects even children fortunate enough not to have contracted the disease themselves, by rendering them orphans—13.2 million to date. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has estimated that by the year 2010, there will be 42 million AIDS-related orphans, many of whom will be susceptible to abuse or recruitment into gangs or militia.

In addition to the horrific and exponential increase in suffering and loss of human life, HIV/AIDS inevitably will have an enormous and devastating impact on future economic development, political stability, trade and commerce, and international security. Since effective medical research and counseling intervention have been proven to drastically reduce the mother-to-child transmission rate of HIV around the globe, from the United States to Thailand, there is absolutely no excuse not to help fund these vital programs.

As world experts meet this week in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International HIV/AIDS Conference, we must do our part in this country and in this bill to alleviate the unimaginable suffering that HIV/AIDS is causing in the developing world.

A crucial element of reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is adequate access to family planning resources and information. Pregnancy, childbirth, and unsafe abortions claim the lives of 600,000 women annually, primarily due to early and frequent childbearing and poor access to health care and contraception. Family planning helps prevent high-risk and unwanted pregnancies and reduces the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and life-threatening infections such as HIV/AIDS. The Administration's request for a \$169 million increase to USAID population assistance would likely result in 1.5 million fewer unintended births; 2.2 million fewer abortions;

15,000 fewer maternal deaths; and 92,000 fewer infant deaths.

I oppose this bill because it does not provide assistance to the women and families that most need our help. H.R. 4811 hinders the dissemination of accurate and complete reproductive information for women in developing countries by limiting which family planning options foreign NGOs may discuss with their clients. Under this bill, even organizations that use their own funds to engage in pro-choice lobbying efforts to provide abortions, or to even discuss this reproductive option will not be eligible for U.S. funding. I cannot morally support a measure such as this, that would not withstand constitutional scrutiny within our own country.

With the understanding that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure", I would encourage my colleagues to seriously consider the moral, social, and economic ramifications of not providing aid when we, as a nation, are clearly in a position to do so.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to oppose the Foreign Operations bill. We can and must do better.

INDIA IS A VALUABLE PARTNER
FOR THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Burton Amendment to Restrict aid to India.

Each time that this amendment has been offered in previous years, the House has resoundingly voted it down. I expect that it will meet with a similar fate this time.

Strengthening our partnership with India needs to be a fundamental part of America's strategy in Asia. This amendment would damage U.S.-India relations at a time when our countries are cooperating on a number of issues of interest to us both.

Earlier this year, President Clinton traveled to India, in affirmation of the ties that bind our nations together. India is on the front lines of the battle against terrorism. In light of this, the Government of India committed to the President during his visit that India would work closely with the United States to combat terrorism. The joint U.S./India working group on terrorism established during the President's visit can help both our nations counter this threat. Cutting assistance to India would put this cooperation at risk just as it is getting off the ground.

Furthermore, India has acted responsibly to deal with conflict with her neighbors, showing restraint when provoked during the Kargil crisis and later when terrorists seized an Indian airlines flight and hijacked it to Afghanistan. The conduct of the Indian Government when faced with these immediate threats demonstrates that India is a reliable strategic partner.

But the U.S./India relationship goes deeper than just strategic need. India is the world's largest democracy, a natural partner for the world's oldest democracy, the United States. India provides an example for the rest of Asia of how democracy and free market economic growth can go hand in hand.

And contrary to what some may contend, India has a long tradition of harmony among people of different backgrounds and faiths. India is the original melting pot, and like our own nation, derives strength from its diversity.

We have witnessed the strength of these values through the Indian-Americans who have come to settle in this country. My hometown of Chicago is home to a vibrant Indian-American community. Indian-Americans in Chicago add to the richness of our neighborhoods, and community leaders such as Dr. Bharat Barai, Mr. Bhagu Patel, Dr. Vijay Dave and Mr. Niranjana Shah have shown their neighbors that the values of tolerance and respect they brought with them from India are the same values we cherish here in the United States.

Cutting off the meager, amount of assistance to India in this bill would not save the United States a great deal of money. It would, however, hinder our ability to reduce poverty and build lasting cultural and economic relationships with the people of India.

It would also send a dangerous message to the world about America's commitment to democracy abroad. If we, as Americans, want democracy to flourish around the globe, then we must support democracies when we have the chance. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and support our partnership with India.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, July 18, 2000, I was granted a leave of absence for official business which I was undertaking in my district in Hawaii.

Four recorded votes were taken yesterday. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: rollcall 401, H. Res. 534, Security at Los Alamos, "yes"; rollcall 402, H. Con. Res. 319, Latvia 10th Independence Anniversary, "yes"; rollcall 403, H. Res. 531, Condemn 1994 Bombing of Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, "yes"; rollcall 404, H.R. 3125, Internet Gambling Prohibition Act, "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on July 12, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and as a result missed Rollcall vote No. 395. If I were present, I would have voted "Aye."

MORE DOCUMENTATION OF
EXCESSIVE RX PRICES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, prescription drug prices are too high for the uninsured and the average retail customer who has to buy prescriptions on their own.

How much too high?

For generics at least 57 percent too high. For single source brand name drugs, about 32 percent too high, and for multi-source drugs, about 39 percent too high.

Says who?

A new Medicare survey of what hospitals actually pay for drugs compared to what the so-called Average Wholesale Price is. HCFA is issuing a new regulation on how to pay hospitals under the Hospital Outpatient Department (HOPD) prospective payment system. As part of that new regulation, they had to figure out what the beneficiaries' 20 percent co-payment should be. Instead of foolishly taking the Average Wholesale Price as a gauge of what to apply the 20 percent co-pay against, HCFA wisely sampled what the actual acquisition cost of drugs are, then developed an average formula to calculate the 20 percent the seniors and disabled would owe. Following is the discussion from the Federal Register of April 7th.

This is all more proof that the uninsured and those who are buying drugs at retail need help getting the purchasing power of large groups. The Democratic Prescription drug bill, H.R. 4770, would help seniors get the kind of discounts we know that hospitals are getting. The savings to seniors will be phenomenal!

A one-time exception to the general methodology described above pertains to current drugs and biologicals that will be eligible for transitional pass-throughs when the PPS is implemented. For this final rule, we revised many APC groups by removing, to the extent possible, many of these drugs and radiopharmaceuticals. Therefore, the payment rates for the APC groups with which these drugs are associated exclude the costs of these drugs and the total amount paid to hospitals for the drugs will be 95 percent of the applicable AWP. In order to be able to determine a coinsurance amount for these drugs, we needed to estimate what portion of this payment would have been included as part of the APC payment amount associated with these drugs and what portion would be the pass-through amount. Using an external survey of hospitals' drug acquisition costs, we determined the APC payment amount for many of these drugs as their average acquisition cost adjusted to year 2000 dollars. Where valid cost data were not available for individual drugs, we applied the following average ratios of acquisition cost to AWP calculated from the survey to determine the fee schedule amount: .68 for drugs with one manufacturer, .61 for multi-source drugs, and .43 multi-source drugs with generic competitors. In either case, the coinsurance amounts were determined as 20 percent of these fee schedule amounts. It is important to note that these estimates do not affect the total payment to hospitals for these drugs (95 percent of AWP).

THE ATTACK ON THE U.S.S. "STARK" AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ELECTRONIC WARFARE IN THE NAVY

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, on May 17, 1987, the guided missile frigate U.S.S. *Stark* was on routine patrol in the Persian Gulf to protect neutral shipping during the Iran-Iraq war. At about 8:00 a.m., a long-range U.S. electronic warning and control aircraft picked up an F-1 Mirage, positively identified it as an Iraqi aircraft, and passed the notification on to U.S. Naval units operating in the Gulf. A little after 9:00 that morning, the aircraft was picked up as an unknown on the *Stark's* radar, at a range of about 70 miles.

Once the Mirage had closed to within less than 70 miles of the *Stark*, the ship's Tactical Operations Officer was tracking it continuously. When the aircraft closed to 13 miles, the *Stark* identified itself by radio, and requested identification from the aircraft, but received none. A second inquiry at a range of 11 miles also brought no response. At about 9:11, the operator of electronic intercept equipment aboard the *Stark* reported that it had been locked onto by the aircraft's fire control radar.

When the TAO discovered the lock-on by the Mirage's radar, he immediately started to bring the ship's Phalanx close-in weapons system up. He also requested a lock by the ship's air defense radar. However, the attack was coming in over the port bow, and the primary radar was blocked by the superstructure. At 9:12, the TAO ordered a secondary radar brought up, but before it could be activated an Exocet missile launched by the Mirage hit the ship. A second missile impacted shortly thereafter. The ship had neither taken evasive maneuvers nor brought its defensive weapons systems to bear.

The missile attacks and a large fire they ignited in the aluminum superstructure claimed the lives of 37 U.S. sailors. Only the heroic action of the crew saved the ship.

Mr. Speaker, today the only remaining sign of this tragic event is the memorial engraving mounted in the midships' passageway, which lists the names of those who perished. However, we in Congress must always remember the 37 shipmates who gave their lives that day and their sacrifice must not have been in vain.

Subsequent to the U.S. Navy's own inquiry, the Staff Report of the Committee on Armed Services concluded that although the Rules of Engagement allowed for a more aggressive defensive posture, the real world was more difficult. At the time, Iraq was considered a near-ally against Iran, and had never attacked a U.S. ship despite several opportunities.

In all probability, the incident was caused by complementary errors of interpretation and the Iraqi attack was probably inadvertent. In the era of electronic warfare, the fear that he who hesitates is almost certainly lost leads to a policy of attacking immediately almost anything the radar engages. In contrast, the *Stark* regarded the closing of the Mirage as a puzzle rather than a threat, and did not take action to unmask its defensive systems in time for them to engage.

Whether intentional or not, the end results of this attack were the same. Thirty-seven

brave sailors lost their lives. This tragedy demonstrates the vital importance in Congress exercising its oversight powers to prevent any recurrence of this incident.

It is for precisely this reason that I requested the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense include report language directing the Navy to assess the tactical viability of its primary shipboard electronic warfare system, the AN/SLQ-32(V). I am happy to report that the conference report to the defense appropriations bill, which passed the House today, included this important language.

This language will benefit electronic warfare in the Navy. More importantly, however, it is an important first step toward assuring that we in Congress fulfill our responsibility to guarantee the best protection possible to our sailors and aircrews who go into harms way in the defense of freedom every day of their lives.

THE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2000

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, and my distinguished colleagues, I am pleased to introduce today, in partnership with my colleague, Representative LUIS GUTIERREZ, the Community Reinvestment Modernization Act of 2000. This legislation seeks to ensure that the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) will remain an effective fair lending tool in today's rapidly changing financial services marketplace.

CRA has played a key role in helping credit-worthy Americans gain access to credit and banking services. And it has helped banks and thrifts discover new markets and profit opportunities they otherwise may have overlooked.

Since 1997, CRA has encouraged banks and thrifts to commit more than \$1 trillion in private reinvestment dollars for mortgages, small business loans and community development loans for traditionally underserved communities. In the Milwaukee area alone, CRA has channeled over \$200 million in lending to low- and moderate-income citizens and neighborhoods.

Unfortunately, CRA will become less effective if it is not updated to keep pace with the rapid changes that are occurring in the financial services marketplace as a result of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999. While this new law allows banks to merge with securities and insurance firms in a new "holding company," it does not require that all of a holding company's banking and lending products and services be covered by CRA. Essentially, the law creates a two-tiered banking and lending industry, with one part being covered by CRA and the other part not.

Insurance and securities affiliates of banks are increasingly conducting lending and selling bank-like products. And this trend will likely continue to spiral as a result of the new financial modernization law. As more and more assets and banking products are shifted out of banks and into holding company affiliates that are not covered by CRA, the reach of CRA will be reduced to a small portion of the Nation's lending activities.

The bill we are introducing today will update CRA to match the increased market powers the Financial Modernization Act creates. In ad-

dition to extending CRA to all lending affiliates of financial holding companies, the CRA Modernization Act will:

(1) make insurance more available, affordable and accessible to minorities and low-income citizens;

(2) improve data collection for small business and farm loans;

(3) require a notice and public comment period for mergers between banks, insurance and investment companies;

(4) require that HMDA data also include information on loan pricing and terms, including interest rates, discount points, origination fees, financing of lump sum insurance payment premiums, balloon payments, and prepayment penalties;

(5) prohibit insurance companies that violate fair housing court consent decrees from affiliating with banks, and;

(6) penalize a financial institution and its affiliates through reduced CRA ratings if the institutions have engaged in predatory lending.

CRA modernization is not only the right thing to do, it is the profitable thing to do. According to a Federal Reserve Board report issued on Monday, 91 percent of home lending and 82 percent of small business lending under CRA is profitable. This is comparable to any other type of lending.

The bill is endorsed by the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities, and the Association of Community Organizations for Reform NOW (ACORN). In my hometown of Milwaukee, it is supported by the mayor of Milwaukee, the Fair Lending Coalition, Interfaith Conference of Greater Milwaukee, Hope Offered through Shared Ecumenical Action (HOSEA), the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), the Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Milwaukee, Milwaukee Innerscity Congregations, Allied for Hope (MICA), the Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Select Milwaukee and the Legacy Bank.

CRA is paramount to continuing the progress this country has made towards eradicating discrimination in the financial services marketplace. And it is imperative that we modernize this important law now. The bottom line is that CRA is good for business. It not only levels the playing field to make sure that all creditworthy Americans have access to capital and credit, it makes good business sense.

We hope you and all of our colleagues in the House will consider supporting the Community Reinvestment Modernization Act of 2000.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO RENAME THE POST OFFICE IN ROYAL OAK, MI, AFTER THE HONORABLE WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I pay a much deserved tribute to former Congressman William S. "Bill" Broomfield, who

ably served the people of the State of Michigan for over forty years.

I am introducing legislation to name the post office building at 200 West Second Street in Royal Oak, Michigan, in honor of my friend and predecessor. I am pleased to report to the House that the entire Michigan House delegation has signed on as original cosponsors of the measure. Mr. Speaker, Bill Broomfield is so well respected by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle that both Republicans and Democrats stand together to honor this fine man.

Bill Broomfield was born in Royal Oak, Michigan, in 1922 and graduated from then-Michigan State College (now Michigan State University) in East Lansing before serving ably in the Michigan legislature. He was first elected to the U.S. Congress in 1956, the same time as the second Eisenhower Administration and he did not stop serving his constituents until his retirement from this body in 1992, a span of thirty-six years.

Bill Broomfield is Royal Oak's favorite son and a true man of the people. He is so endearing and personable that he was known to his constituents simply as "Bill". He loves the people he served for and they have love, admiration, and respect for him.

During his tenure, Bill Broomfield was the hallmark of bipartisanship and a self-defined "consensus builder". He served as a member of the International Relations, later renamed the Foreign Affairs Committee, where he helped craft America's foreign policy during the critical Cold War Era. He served as Ranking Member of this committee from 1975 until his retirement in 1993.

He also was the point-person in Congress for many of the initiatives championed by Presidents Reagan and Bush. From Nicaragua to the Persian Gulf to Eastern Europe to North Korea, he led the charge in Congress for the foreign policy that ultimately won the Cold War. For this effort, Michiganders and Americans everywhere owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude. The history books may credit Reagan and Bush with bringing down communism, but make no mistake, they should also mention Bill Broomfield in the same breath for his outstanding contribution to the effort that ended communism.

Mr. Broomfield was also a careful keeper of Congress' prerogatives in foreign policy. He made sure that the legislative branch of government fulfilled its constitutional duty and that the president consulted with lawmakers. For example, Broomfield ensured that President Bush consulted with Congress when the chief executive ordered a massive troop buildup in Kuwait in 1990 in response to Iraq's aggression. When President Bush did come to Congress, Broomfield supported his efforts. He said, "We must give the president the power he needs to convince Saddam that he has no other alternative . . ."

Think about all of the changes in America he had the privilege of witnessing first-hand during his thirty-six year tenure. He has seen the rise and fall of Soviet totalitarianism. He has seen man reach the moon and Jim Crow fall. He helped move the U.S. Post-War era economy to the brink of the technological revolution. As we move into the 21st Century, we shouldn't forget the legacy of those who helped us get here and Bill Broomfield was at the forefront of that crusade.

Just because he retired from elected office didn't mean that he stopped serving the pub-

lic. In fact, he started a foundation that supports many causes and charities throughout southeast Michigan, including the Salvation Army and efforts for fighting cancer, Alzheimer's, and spina bifida.

From the middle of the Eisenhower era to the beginning of the Clinton administration, Broomfield was a gentleman in every sense of the word, and an example of everything that is good and decent in public service and this institution. Naming the post office in his hometown of Royal Oak is just one way we can pay tribute to this fine man and I urge support for the bill.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. CLEMENT HEALTH SERVICES

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of St. Clement Health Services.

A little more than 100 years ago, the idea of a facility to care for the sick in Red Bud, Illinois was born. Although the original plan only intended for a house to care for ill sisters from the Adorers of the Blood in Christ convent in Ruma, Illinois, the needs and wants of the community created St. Clement's Hospital.

In the 1890's, several sisters had been experiencing serious health problems. Mother Clementine of the ASC order visualized an infirmary facility with extra rooms set aside for sisters who would be passing on their way to Ruma. Land for the house was purchased in 1898. During the summer and the fall of that year, the 3.9 acre tract for the facility was cleared. Construction began on the building in 1899 and continued through 1900. The building was dedicated on August 5, 1900 under the title of St. Clement's Hospital. The facility, built with 8 rooms on the first floor, served not only as a hospital, but also as a place where the aged and infirm could spend their last days in a Catholic setting. It could accommodate as many as 20 patients.

To help support the hospital, the sisters of ASC cultivated a large garden and raised both pigs and cows. Handwork and needlework were also sold. Water was pumped by hand with a hose to the third floor for the bathrooms. Having no electricity, the ice box had to be stocked with ample supplies of ice.

As the hospital grew, an addition was built for the hospital in 1946 with 70 beds, 15 bassinets and 20 beds for the aged and infirm sisters. St. Clement quickly outgrew this addition. In 1966, survey results pointed to the lack of extended care facilities for the anticipated growth for the hospital service area. On May 24, 1969, ground was broken for a new \$4.5 million St. Clement Hospital.

In the 100 years since St. Clement's has been open, the hospital has experienced significant growth. In the first year of operation, they performed their first surgery. Throughout the 50's and 60's the hospital was averaging 300 surgeries a year. Today, an average of 1,600 surgeries are performed. The first birth didn't occur until 1925. Throughout the 30's no more than 40 births were recorded. In 1943,

there were 169 births while over the next ten years the hospital averaged 420 births a year. Today, the hospital welcomes 130 new babies a year.

One hundred years later, the original hospital may be gone, but you may still find St. Clement Hospital available to take care of the sick and reaching out to the community it serves. Today, St. Clement Health Services is a member of Unity Health. They encompass the resources and personnel of St. John's Mercy Medical Hospital, St. John's Mercy Medical Center and St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring St. Clement's Health Services on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of their founding and to recognize the administration and staff both past and present for the quality service that they have been providing to the people of our area for the past 100 years.

TRIBUTE TO BILL G. MASTERS

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the outstanding career of Mr. Bill G. Masters, who is retiring this year after 35 years of distinguished service with the Port of Beaumont. Stretching over 4 decades, Mr. Masters' entire career has had a wide-ranging impact across a broad spectrum of important local concerns as well as vital national interests.

Before contributing his valuable assets to the Port of Beaumont, Mr. Masters served our Nation proudly in the Marine Corps and then achieved a degree in accounting. Soon after, Mr. Masters worked for 6 years in the Golden Triangle on waterfront jobs. Joining the port in 1965, Mr. Masters secured his first job as an assistant dock superintendent. He began to prove himself as a great asset to the port and rapidly ascended the ranks of the port administration. In 1986, Mr. Masters was enthusiastically appointed by his peers to the position of port director.

Mr. Masters has led the Port of Beaumont into years of unprecedented growth. This vast expansion includes a steep growth in the amount of cargo handled, doubling the size of both revenue cargo and total cargo handled by the port. In addition, under Mr. Masters' direction, the port has widened its cargo base to include a countless number of new commodities. The port has also grown in space, with the addition of 27 acres since Mr. Masters' appointment.

Mr. Masters' ability to achieve his innovative ideas has greatly benefited the Port of Beaumont. Its newly completed rail-to-ship transfer has propelled the Port of Beaumont into one of our Nation's most vital ports.

Quickly after becoming the director of the Port of Beaumont, Mr. Masters began garnering national recognition of his achievements. Mr. Masters was elected president of both the Gulf Ports Association and the Texas Ports Association in 1991. Currently, Mr. Masters serves on the American Association of Port Authorities as a member of their National Defense Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bill G. Masters' career is ripe with countless examples of selfless hard

work and extraordinary accomplishment in service to our great Nation. His contributions to Southeast Texas are immeasurable. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Bill G. Masters and his family a pleasurable and well-deserved retirement.

Congratulations, Mr. Masters, on a job well done.

COMMENDING THE CEDARTOWN, GEORGIA LITTLE LEAGUE, HOSTS TO THE 2000 SOUTHERN REGION JUNIOR LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT, AUGUST 4-11, 2000

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Little League Baseball is an American institution, yet many American don't realize it wasn't founded in 1939, in Williamsport, PA by Carl Stotz. At that time, a \$30 donation was sufficient to sponsor the first three teams. Since that time, Little League Baseball has experienced phenomenal growth that has imbedded it deeply into American culture.

In 1953, the Little League World Series was televised for the first time by CBS: Howard Cosell announced the play-by-play action for ABC radio. In 1955, Cy Young made his last visit to the Little League World Series before his death in September. By that time Little League Baseball was played in all 48 states. In 1959, a National Little League Week was proclaimed for the second week of June by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to honor this portion of America's past time, and in 1964, Little League Baseball was granted a Charter of Federal Incorporation by the United States Congress. Paying tribute to the young athletes, and for his love of the game, former Little League and Harvard baseball player, Vice President George Bush threw out the first pitch of the 1981 Little League World Series.

Though America's past time, baseball is far from America's exclusive sport. In 1951, the first Little League was formed outside the United States, in British Columbia, and since then, Little League has spread throughout Mexico, Europe, and Asia. In 1982, the game was even able to break through the "iron curtain" to provide Poland, a then Eastern Bloc Country, certificates of Charter.

This year, from August 4 through August 11, 2000, the Cedartown, Georgia Little League Organization, including members of the teams, coaches, and parents, will, with great pride, host the 2000 Southern Region Junior League Championship Tournament. Teams will be competing for the opportunity to advance to the Little League World Series Tournament in Taylor, Michigan, beginning August 14th. There are 13 states in the Southern Region. Little League teams (which consist of 12 to 14 players and three coaches) from each State will be playing their very best, in hopes of securing a trip to Michigan. ESPN will be on hand to cover all the scheduled games.

Little League activities and tournaments are designed to be 100% funded through corporate, business, and individual contributions. Just a few of the Little League Corporate sponsors are Bubblicious Gum, DNA Insur-

ance, American Honda, MUSCO Sport Lighting, MYTEAM.COM, New Era, RC Cola, Realtime Memories.com, Russell Corporation, Sport Supply Group, TV Guide, Welch's Foods, and Wilson Sporting Goods Company.

Approximately three million children in countries all around the globe enjoy playing Little League baseball. The program is supported on the local level by adult volunteers from within the community. These volunteers give freely of their time to provide a wholesome, family oriented activity for the children in their community.

I want to take this opportunity to salute the families, sponsors, and community leaders who will welcome these young people, their coaches, and their families to Cedartown, Georgia; and who will join with them in enthusiastic participation in this important, and positive American institution for the children of their community. The local teams, their coaches, and members of the community, have been busy with fund-raisers, requests for corporate donations, in order to secure funds to pay for food and lodging for the 13 guest teams and their coaches. Whether in Cedartown, Georgia, Warsaw, Poland, or Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Little League Baseball provides children of all backgrounds, from the local to the global level the opportunity to compete fairly and proudly for their community, their state, and their country.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Burton amendment.

In these times of budget surpluses, and when we are working so hard to encourage emerging democracies, why are we debating an amendment today that proposes to cut aid to the largest democracy in the world? India is a nation with a great potential and tremendous opportunities, but with over 500 million people living at or below the World Bank's poverty line, India remains a nation with tremendous human needs. United States bilateral aid programs in India make a modest, yet important, contribution to the welfare of India's citizens.

Cutting this assistance would be a deliberate attempt to not only torpedo our help for human welfare, but also to stigmatize India just as relations between the world's two great democracies are on the cusp of attaining a new and positive relationship. The Burton amendment, in effect, will undo all the progress that has been made in building a warm and productive relationship with India.

India is the world's largest democracy. The Indian press corps is among the most active in the world and frequently investigates human

rights abuses. India has a fiercely independent Human Rights Commission which has instituted a process to receive complaints, initiate investigations of all claims, and the country has passed laws and taken action against those officials and members of security forces who commit human rights abuses.

Prime Minister Vajpayee has been outspoken in his condemnation of ethnic and religious violence in India. He has declared that his government "is resolved that perpetrators of violence should be dealt with firmly and that exemplary punishments should be awarded to them." And in a recent visit to Vatican and meeting with the Pope, the Prime Minister reiterated his commitment to "protect all minority communities and ensure an atmosphere of communal harmony."

The best response to human rights violations in India is for us to help India promote democracy and encourage India to improve its human rights records. This cannot be achieved by cutting off aid, but it can be accomplished by engaging India in a positive and constructive dialogue.

As the locus of international terrorism shifts from the Middle East to South Asia, India has become a critical democratic ally to the United States and has helped to protect our interests in the region. It would be wrong for us to turn our back on our ally, especially on a staunch democracy such as India.

Mr. Chairman, President Clinton's historic visit to India last March established a new understanding between India and the United States, and has allowed the relationship between our two democracies to flourish. The Burton amendment will go great damage to the historic progress that was made in bilateral relations between our two nations.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the Burton amendment.

IN RECOGNITION OF ENRIQUE "HENRY" MARTINEZ

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there are those that stand on the sidelines of life, letting others take on the difficult tasks that make communities stronger. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a gentleman, Mr. Enrique Martinez, who has refused to be an observer, but rather has passionately given of his time and talents. Henry, as he is known to his many friends, has dedicated many hours throughout his lifetime for the betterment of our community, building our quality of life, and making a difference in peoples lives.

The son of Jessie and Maria Martinez, Henry was born in 1943 in San Antonio, TX. One of eight children, Henry learned the strength of family and how by working together great things could be accomplished. Working in the farm fields of our great Nation during his youth, Henry came to appreciate the value of hard work and discipline to accomplish goals. These attributes would serve him well as a golden glove boxer and later when he served as a member of our military in the U.S. Army in Germany.

In 1966, Henry married the former Teresa Pineda. Lovers of life, and childhood friends,

Teresa and Henry would make a home with their two children Sylvia and Jessie and achieve the American dream. Many would be content, but Henry believes idle hands do not build communities.

Henry's patriotism and community spirit can be witnessed in the many dedicated hours every week he spends in support of the American G.I. Forum. This national organization that advocates on behalf of the Veterans and Latino community has worked tirelessly to combat injustice, increase educational opportunities, and build the quality of life of our communities. Henry has served as State Commander of the American G.I. Forum for the last 2 years and has held office in the past as State Treasurer and Commander of the Bay City Chapter. He also served on the board that was instrumental in bringing the traveling Vietnam Wall to my hometown of Bay City, MI, bringing great credit to the American G.I. Forum and paying great tribute to his late brother Tomas V. Martinez who died in the service of his country.

Henry also has an impressive record of achievement of service to his community in other areas. He serves on the UAW/GM Committee of Civil Rights advocating for social justice and the elimination of discriminatory employment practices. He has served as a Board Member of the Bay Area Runners Club, Tri-City SER Board, Cinco De Mayo Parade Committee, Community Center Recreation Board, and Migrant Outreach Center advocate. He has shown his commitment to our youth coaching YMCA flag football, Boys and Girls Club Soccer, recreational softball teams, and always willing to give a hand to any program in need. Henry also translates medical prescription instructions.

Mr. Speaker, on this the occasion of Henry's retirement after more than 32 years working for General Motors Powertrain in Bay City, I ask you and all our colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Enrique "Henry" Martinez. With his years of hard work for his family, for our veterans, for our youth, and for our whole community he has certainly earned the fruits of a well deserved retirement. He has set an example for all who follow in his footsteps and he embodies the true meaning of community spirit. May his life be blessed just as his efforts have blessed our community.

WELCOMING GENERAL ROSSO
JOSE SERRANO OF THE COLOMBIAN
NATIONAL POLICE TO OUR
COUNTRY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, he has become a regular fixture at our International Relations and Government Reform hearings and briefings on the illegal drug trade in the hemisphere. Gen. Rosso Jose Serrano is at home in the Halls of the U.S. Congress. I commend him on his selection of my congressional district in South Florida as the place he and his family will now call home.

For several years, General Serrano has been an invaluable source of information on the intricacies of the Colombian drug trafficking network. He has been sought out by

the Congress DEA, and the Drug Czar to share his insight and experience in these matters.

In the 1990's, General Serrano commanded the antinarcotics police of the DANTI. He worked hand in hand with our DEA in fighting the drug lords in Colombia. Together they destroyed the Medellin Cartel and brought its leader, Pablo Escobar to justice in December 1993. This outstanding victory could not have happened without the actions of this self-acclaimed "ordinary man from the farmlands of northeast Colombia."

After more than 40 years in law enforcement, General Serrano retired from the Colombian National Police. Today, I join my colleagues in welcoming him to the United States and thank him for all that he has done for his country and for ours.

MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH BY MIKE CARONE, KOREAN WAR VETERAN

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day 2000, a constituent and Korean war veteran, Mr. Mike Carone, gave the following speech during ceremonies in McHenry, IL:

"On June 25 of this year, it will be 50 years since Truman's police action—the Korean War—began. It lasted three years, until July 27, 1953, when an armistice was affected by President Eisenhower.

It was a United Nations action that included 20 countries. We were a major participant with seven Army divisions, four Army regiments and one Marine division on the ground with participation from both Navy and Air Force. One-and-a-half million Americans served in Korea during the three years of the war, and 200,000 of them engaged in combat during that period.

It signaled the beginning of the end of communist expansion in Asia and the end of the Cold War because we actively resisted and stood our ground. The United Nations, including the South Korean Army, lost one-quarter million lives. Thirty-six thousand American lives were lost in combat, of which over 4,000 were Marines. Total United Nations wounded totaled over one million. Over 100,000 Americans were wounded in action, of which 24,000 were Marines.

Today, there are still 8,100 Americans missing in action.

Hardly a police action.

I dare say there is hardly a page or even a paragraph written about the Korean War in the history books our children read.

I was getting out of Marine boot camp at Parris Island when it started and remember the drill instructors trying to find out where Korea was at. Korea was called the "Forgotten War" because it started five years after the Second World War and our country was in a peacetime mode. World War II vets came home, got a job, got married, bought a house and car and had babies. But the Russian and Korean communists, with approval of the Chinese communists, were not in a peacetime but an aggressive expansionist mode and invaded South Korea.

Our country at that time was war-weary and, after the Korean War started, wanted it to end quickly so they (we) could forget it. That wasn't the communist plan, and the Chinese entered the war with infinite human resources. Over 1,000,000 communist forces

lost their lives, and they failed to expand communism in Asia.

I was a machine gunner in ACO 1st Battalion 5th Regiment of the 1st Marine Division from January 1951 to January 1952 and earned four Battle Stars. Many Marines were killed and wounded during that year. It was and is Marine Corps tradition that our dead and wounded are never left behind—sometimes at the cost of the living.

I remember when our battalion would be relieved for a few days rest, sometime every one-and-a-half to three months. We would assemble in formation, and the names of those killed-in-action during the previous engagement would be read. Sometimes it took 10 minutes, and other times it would take 45 minutes to read the list. Then the bugler would sound taps to honor the dead as we will do late today.

I, like many Korean War veterans, eventually returned to civilian life, got a job, got married, went to college, bought a house, had kids and tried to put the war experiences behind us but could never forget our buddies who were killed or later died of their wounds.

Thirty years after the Korean War, I could not longer suppress those memories and became active in veteran organizations and attempted to find those Marines that I served with in the Korean War. I have found some of them, we talked about those war experiences we shared and tried to put to rest those memories.

Today, 49 years after the Korean War, those war experiences have dimmed, but I shall never forget those I knew who gave their lives in many of the battles in that far-away land so long ago.

In conclusion, let us never forget those who gave their lives in that forgotten war who were never forgotten by their families and buddies, and that they be remembered by us along with all the American veterans who gave their lives in all the wars our country fought in defense of our freedom."

A TRIBUTE TO H. LYNN CUNDIFF,
PH.D., PRESIDENT OF FLOYD
COLLEGE

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a personal friend and a friend to the people of the seventh district of Georgia, Dr. H. Lynn Cundiff, president of Floyd College, a 2-year unit of the University System of Georgia. Floyd College serves students who commute from throughout a large portion of north-west Georgia and northeast Alabama. Dr. Cundiff is leaving his post of president to assume the presidency of Salt Lake Community College. Georgia's loss is Utah's gain.

Dr. Cundiff came to Floyd College in 1992, as only its second president, from the position of executive vice chancellor of the Alabama College System. Dr. Cundiff received a bachelor of arts degree from William Jewell College in physical education and mathematics, a master of arts degree from Northeast Missouri State University in educational administration, and a Ph.D. from Southern Illinois University in educational leadership. He attended the Harvard Leadership Institute, and attended Oxford University along with 45 community college leaders from around the world in August, 1998. He has authored several scholarly

publications and has presented a number of papers at national, professional conferences.

Since coming to Floyd College, Dr. Cundiff has been actively involved in the community, having served on the board of the Greater Rome Chamber of Commerce, chaired the 1995 Rome/Floyd County United Way Campaign, chaired the 1996 Race to the Olympics Commission for the Rome area, and is a member of the Rotary Club of Rome. Dr. Cundiff and his wife, Glenda, are very active in the North Rome Church of God, where they have been involved in providing pre-marriage and family counseling.

Under Dr. Cundiff's guidance and leadership, Floyd College, which was founded in 1970 to provide educational opportunities for the physical, intellectual, and cultural development of a diverse population in seven northwest Georgia counties, has grown to become an institute offering a large and varied community-education program. It operates extension centers in Cartersville, Haralson County, and Acworth. The college pioneered the development of cooperative programs with Coosa Valley Technical Institute as early as 1972, and now also offers joint programs with North Metro Technical Institute in Acworth, GA as well. With the advent of distance learning technologies, speciality programs, off-campus centers, collaborative arrangements, and cooperative degree programs with technical institutes, the college has expanded its scope of influence far beyond the institution's original geographical area.

Under Dr. Cundiff's leadership, the philosophy of the college is expressed in the beliefs that education is essential to the intellectual, physical, economic, social, emotional, cultural, and environmental well-being of individuals and society; and that education should be geographically and physically accessible and affordable. In support of this philosophy, the college maintains a teaching/learning environment which promotes inclusiveness and provides educational opportunities, programs, and services of excellence in response to documented needs.

Dr. Cundiff will be leaving Floyd College, effective July 31st, to assume the presidency of Salt Lake Community College in Utah. However, the results of his personal commitment of excellence in education will forever remain in the minds and spirit of the citizens of the hills of northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama. We are forever grateful for the years he has given to us, and we wish him much success in his new endeavors.

RENEWAL FUNDING FOR HOMELESS RENTAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, just recently, the President signed into law the Military Construction Appropriations conference report. This bill includes critically needed funding to renew rental housing assistance for very low income disabled, veterans, mentally ill, and other families and individuals at risk of homelessness.

Late last year, some 40 projects nationwide did not receive renewal of expiring grants

under either the Shelter Plus Care or SHP Permanent housing programs as part of the McKinney Act homeless program funding awards for fiscal year 1999. As a result, thousands of families—including 180 in Erie County in the area I represent—were at risk of having their entail subsidies expire at some time this year.

In response, in February of this year, I introduced H.R. 3613, legislation to provide emergency one-year funding for these expired and unrenewed projects out of the Section 8 Housing Certificate account. This legislation was later offered as an amendment by the Ranking Member of the VA-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee to the House Supplemental Appropriations bill, and the amendment was adopted.

The good news is that the MilCon conference report provides funding to renew all these projects for one year, as proposed in my legislation. The bad news is that the Senate rejected the House approach of funding renewals from the Section 8 account, instead requiring that funding be taken from the fiscal year 2000 homeless program account.

This means that \$5 million less in critically needed homeless funds will be available later this year under the FY 2000 grant competition.

It also means that at least for now, we continue the year-to-year uncertainty families and grant applicants face with regard to renewals. As a result, we continue a policy that is incomprehensible: Automatically renewing rental assistance subsidies nationwide for all low-income families—with the sole exception being the most vulnerable, poorest families who receive rental assistance under the Shelter Plus Care and SHP Permanent housing homeless programs.

This fall, in the VA-HUD conference report, we will have a chance to get it right—that is, to renew Shelter Plus Care and SHP permanent housing renewals automatically out of the Section 8 account for both fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001, and to launch us down the path of doing this on a permanent basis in subsequent years.

Through both the supplemental spending bill and the recently passed fiscal year 2001 VA-HUD bill, the House has affirmed its support for renewing these grants through the Section 8 account. I urge the Senate to accede to this very reasonable approach.

In any event, I am pleased that this bill gives-at-risk families assurance of assistance for another year, while we work out this issue.

BIG BAND SOCIETY CELEBRATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the efforts of the Big Band Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, which is celebrating its 30th anniversary this week.

The names of landmark recording artists such as Glenn Miller, Benny Goodman, the Dorsey Brothers and Duke Ellington, may not meet with instant recognition with those Americans who grew up with MTV. But for millions of music lovers, those artists represent the beloved sounds of their generation.

The Big Band Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania is to be commended for keeping this musical tradition alive. One way they do this is by holding their annual gala dance each summer at the Irem Temple Country Club in Dallas, Pennsylvania.

Under the leadership of dedicated people like Pat Perillo, its president, and Charlie Aten, its treasurer, this organization, with its devoted members, has drummed along tirelessly to promote the tunes and the personalities of the Big Band era and to bring that original sound and enduring spirit to younger audiences.

Mr. Speaker, for many Americans, the Big Band sound is much more than a style of music—it is uniquely American and evokes moving memories for a generation filled with patriotism, pride and love of country.

I am pleased to honor the Big Band Society for their part in keeping alive this important tradition of our nation's culture. I send my best wishes to the members of the Society on their 30th anniversary as well as my wishes for continued success.

TRIBUTE TO THE PUERTO RICAN PARADE AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to honor the activities of the Puerto Rican Parade and Cultural Organization of Northwest Indiana. On Sunday, July 16, 2000, I had the privilege of attending this year's kickoff of the organization's festivities, at the Puerto Rican Dia Del Camp Kickoff Picnic in East Chicago, Indiana. On Thursday, July 20, 2000, the organization will be hosting its 18th Annual Dignitary Banquet at Hijos de Borinquen in East Chicago, Indiana. The annual celebration for Northwest Indiana's Puerto Rican community will culminate on July 22, 2000, with the traditional festival at East Chicago's Block Stadium, and the community parade on July 23, 2000.

I especially would like to congratulate Ms. Betty Paine, President of the Puerto Rican Parade and Cultural Organization of Northwest Indiana, as well as all other members for their time-honored dedication to the preservation of their Puerto Rican heritage. Joining the celebration at the Dignitary Banquet will be Mayor Luis Oliver, of Lares, Puerto Rico, and Jose Luis Gonzalez, Director of the Tourism Board in Lares.

The history of Puerto Rico is one of great pride and honor. In 1493 Columbus found the island of Borinquen (the Amerindian name for Puerto Rico) to be inhabited by Taino Indians, a subgroup of the Arawak thought to have arrived on the island 1,000 years before from South America. The Taino Indians who greeted Columbus showed him gold nuggets in the river and told him to take all he wanted. The town founded near this river was named Puerto Rico, or "rich port," with the island being named "San Juan Bautista," for St. John the Baptist. It was not until later that the two names were switched.

The rich culture of the people of Puerto Rico evolved progressively over the centuries. Immigrants brought influences from Europe, Africa, Asia, and other Caribbean islands to Puerto Rico, and blended them to create a unique

society found nowhere else. Today, more than 2 million Puerto Ricans have migrated to the United States. The values and traditions that were brought with them have strengthened American society, and our country has been enriched with the infusion of Puerto Rican culture, folklore, hospitality, and way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Puerto Rican Parade and Cultural Organization of Northwest Indiana for its commitment to remembering Puerto Rican heritage, as well as its commitment to improving the quality of life for all residents of Indiana's First Congressional District. May this year's cultural celebration be a joyous one.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS FOR ITS OUTSTANDING FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN FOR WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the National Association of Federal Credit Unions for deciding to take a leadership role in helping to raise funds for the National World War II Memorial.

At its annual Defense Credit Union Summit, NAFCU President Fred Becker announced that association members will be encouraged to make a personal donation, or by encouraging their credit union members to support the memorial through a NAFCU/World War II Memorial pledge card. Members will also be able to use the pledge card to submit names for the Registry of Remembrances for the Memorial.

I believe that all veterans and all families of veterans will appreciate this special campaign by the National Association of Federal Credit Unions. I encourage all of our colleagues to read the press release from NAFCU that I am submitting and to promote the program within their own Congressional Districts for the benefit of all World War II veterans.

NAFCU JOINS FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN FOR NATIONAL WWII MEMORIAL

HONOLULU, HI.—The National Association of Federal Credit Unions (NAFCU) announced today at its annual Defense Credit Union Summit that it will take a leadership role in helping to raise funds for the National World War II Memorial.

NAFCU President Fred Becker made the announcement at a gathering of defense credit union officials, just miles from Pearl Harbor where the war began for America in December 1941. The Defense Summit is a one-day, defense credit union meeting that precedes NAFCU's Annual Conference and Exhibition, held this year at the Hawaii Convention Center, July 19-22.

President Clinton signed legislation authorizing the establishment of a National World War II Memorial in 1993, and a fundraising campaign spearheaded by Senator Bob Dole and FedEx Corporation CEO Fred Smith has now raised more than \$92 million of the estimated \$100 million required to design, construct and maintain a memorial. The NAFCU Board voted last month to lend

NAFCU's support to the campaign and to encourage its members to promote the effort as well.

"I think it is appropriate that we announce our participation in the campaign here, in Honolulu, where the battleship Missouri and the Pearl Harbor Memorial serve as solemn reminders of America's involvement in the last world war," Becker said. He noted that 16 million Americans served in uniform during the war, and more than 400,000 died. "World War II was the most significant event in the last century," he said. "Without the sacrifice of that generation, we would not enjoy the freedoms and opportunities we have today."

"The World War II Memorial Campaign sincerely appreciates the efforts of the National Association of Federal Credit Unions and the support of the nation's federal credit unions and their members in helping to make this memorial possible," said Senator Dole.

NAFCU members will be able to participate in the campaign in two ways: either by making a personal donation, or by encouraging their credit union members to support the memorial through a NAFCU/World War II Memorial pledge card that can be obtained from the NAFCU website (or by diskette) and distributed as a statement stuffer.

The NAFCU/WWII Memorial pledge card also will allow credit union members to submit names for the World War II Registry of Remembrances, which will include the names of veterans and individuals on the home front who contributed to the war effort. The registry will be kept on permanent display at the National World War II Memorial.

"The memorial and its registry will be a fitting tribute to those who served," said NAFCU Chair Ron Keeler. "I know that many NAFCU credit union leaders and their members either supported or served in World War II. This is a unique opportunity to create a lasting legacy commemorating their efforts." Keeler said that America is losing its WWII veterans at the rate of 1,000 a day, adding a sense of urgency to the campaign. "Of the 16 million Americans who served, fewer than six million are alive today," he said.

The artwork for the NAFCU/World War II Memorial pledge card will be available on NAFCU's website at www.nafcunet.org. Copies of the artwork can also be obtained by calling Joelle Hahn in NAFCU's Marketing Division at 1-800-336-4644, ext. 227.

NAFCU is the only national organization of credit unions that focuses exclusively on federal issues affecting credit unions, representing its members before the federal government and the public.

HARRIET TUBMAN DAVIS VETERAN STATUS PROPOSAL TO THE HOUSE FLOOR

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation to grant Harriet Tubman veteran status for her service in the Union Army from 1863 to 1865.

With a letter from governor John Andrews of Massachusetts Harriet Tubman reported to General David Hunter at Hilton Head, South Carolina in 1863 where she worked as a

nurse, scout, spy and cook for the Union Army.

In the spring of 1865 she worked briefly at a freedman's hospital in Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

Harriet Tubman recruited Union Army soldiers in the South. On March 6, 1863 the Secretary of War was informed that seven hundred and fifty blacks who were waiting for an opportunity to join the Union Army had been rescued from slavery under the leadership of Harriet Tubman.

After the Civil War Mrs. Tubman married Nelson Davis, a private in the US Colored Infantry Volunteers. He died in 1888 and Mrs. Tubman received a pension as his widow. Mrs. Tubman applied for an increase in her pension. H.R. 4982, of the 55th Congress, was never enacted but it proposed that Mrs. Tubman be given a pension as a veteran of the Civil War at her request. Senator William H. Seward of New York, the Secretary of the State under Lincoln during the time of the Civil War and knew Mrs. Tubman personally. Mr. Seward advocated Mrs. Tubman's placement on the pension roll, for her service in the war as a nurse in the United States Army.

Mrs. Tubman lived the remainder of her life after the Civil War in Auburn, New York. She is buried in Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn with military honors.

Prior to 1863, Harriet Tubman was a conductor on "The Underground Railroad." After escaping from slavery in 1849, she returned to the South repeatedly freeing other slaves before joining the war effort in 1863. She is reported to have personally brought over 300 slaves to freedom including her brothers, sisters, and elderly parents.

In 1913 Harriet Tubman died of pneumonia without being formally recognized as a veteran of the Civil War. I propose that Harriet Tubman be awarded veteran status through this bill posthumously.

VANISHING WILDLIFE STAMP ACT OF 2000—H.R. 4872

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 4872, the Vanishing Wildlife Stamp Act of 2000. This important legislation calls upon the U.S. Postal Service to issue a commemorative wildlife semi-postal stamp.

Such a stamp would have broad appeal to the public, would supplement the modest appropriations for U.S. Government recovery programs, and would assist the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in filing the gap between congressional authorization and appropriations.

By providing this convenient vehicle for members of the public to "vote with their pocketbooks" for a federal program that they support, the vanishing wildlife stamp will help relieve pressure and complete reliance on federal appropriations and shift wildlife conservation away from big government solutions and toward a first-hand example of public-private cooperation to achieve a common goal.

I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this important legislation.

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, July 20, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 21

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement implementing the October 1999 announcement by the President to review approximately 40 million acres of national forest for increased protection.
 SD-366

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.
 Armed Services
 To hold hearings to examine the National Missile Defense Program.
 SH-216
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold oversight hearings on Natural Gas Supply.
 SD-366
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 To hold hearings on Public Safety Officers' collective bargaining.
 SD-430
 Environment and Public Works
 To hold hearings on the disposal of low activity radioactive waste.
 SD-406
 Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on environmental protection in an era of dramatic economic growth in Latin America.
 SD-419

10 a.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.
 SR-485
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on aviation consumer service and delays.
 SD-124
 Finance
 Taxation and IRS Oversight Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on federal income tax issues relating to proposals to encourage the creation of public open spaces in urban areas and the preservation of farm and other rural lands for conservation purposes.
 SD-215
 United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control
 To hold hearings to examine the threats the drug ecstasy causes.
 SD-628
 2 p.m.
 Finance
 Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the importance of non-custodial fathers in the lives of their children.
 SD-215
 2:30 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Water and Power Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on the status of the Biological Opinions of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the operations of the Federal hydropower system of the Columbia River.
 SD-366
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Water and Power Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2877, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon; S. 2881, to update an existing Bureau of Reclamation program by amending the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, to establish a partnership program in the Bureau of Reclamation for small reclamation projects; and S. 2882, to authorize Bureau of Reclamation to conduct certain feasibility studies to augment water supplies for the Klamath Project, Oregon and California.
 SD-366
 3 p.m.
 Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Richard A. Boucher, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Public Affairs).
 SD-419

JULY 26

9 a.m.
 Small Business
 Business meeting to markup S. 1594, to amend the Small Business Act and Small Business Investment Act of 1958.
 SR-428A
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To hold hearings to review the federal sugar program.
 SR-328A
 9:30 a.m.
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 Public Health Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on bridging the gap between health disparities.
 SD-430
 10 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 1801, to provide for the identification, collection, and review for declassification of records and materials that are of extraordinary public interest to the people of the United States.
 SD-342
 11 a.m.
 Foreign Relations
 Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-419
 2 p.m.
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 To hold hearings to examine the Americans with Disabilities Act.
 SH-216
 2:30 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on potential timber sale contract liability incurred by the government as a result of timber sale contract cancellations.
 SD-366
 Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 2526, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act.
 SR-485

JULY 27

9 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To hold hearings to review proposals to establish an international school lunch program.
 SR-328A

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the Legislative recommendation of the American Legion.
 345 Cannon Building