

import relief by imposing five year quotas on the importation of steel and iron ore products in the U.S. The quotas will return the import market share to the levels prior to 1997. This provision is very similar to H.R. 975, which passed the House with strong support in the previous Congress.

In addition, this legislation will augment the Steel Loan Guarantee Program, which provided guaranteed loans to qualified steel companies. Currently, steel companies are finding it almost impossible to raise capital through other sources, especially due to plummeting stock prices and decreasing demand. The Steel Revitalization Act will expand the program by authorizing \$10 billion rather than \$1 billion, guaranteeing 95 percent of the loan rather than 80 percent and extending the terms from five years to fifteen. With this expansion, more companies will be able to take advantage of this worthwhile program.

Mr. Speaker, in the Congressional District I represent, two of our steel companies are seriously distressed. Many of my constituents are at risk of losing their jobs. It is of the utmost importance that we in Congress work hard to keep America's steel industry vital. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 808.

**BANKRUPTCY ABUSE PREVENTION
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
ACT OF 2001**

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 1, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 333) to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 333, the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act. I have spent a great deal of time examining the public debate surrounding bankruptcy reform and looking for assurances that H.R. 333 will reduce the number of abusive bankruptcy filings by holding debtors responsible for repaying their debts.

Although bankruptcy filings continued to decrease this past year from the record 1.4 million consumer bankruptcy petitions filed in 1998, they still remain six percent higher than five years ago, when filings first passed the one million mark. Last year, the number of personal bankruptcy filings in Rhode Island decreased by 12 percent from the previous year, but that number is still too high, as the number of personal filings in the state has more than doubled in the last decade. Unfortunately, hardworking consumers shoulder much of the economic burden of these bankruptcies.

While there are many factors contributing to the increased number of bankruptcy filings, statistics have shown that a significant number of individuals are permitted to walk away from their debt by filing under Chapter 7 when they have the ability to repay most, if not all, of their debt. Our bankruptcy system should direct filers to the chapter that best matches their needs and allow them to pay off as much debt as possible.

H.R. 333 will help reestablish a degree of personal responsibility by utilizing a needs-

based test to identify debtors making over the median income who have an ability to repay at least a portion of their debts. However, this legislation is by no means perfect and it fails to hold credit card companies accountable for the credit they issue. An increasing number of individuals who have experienced events such as illness, job loss or a recent divorce and have no financial recourse other than bankruptcy are being overwhelmed with misleading and abusive marketing strategies of the credit industry. As a result, too many consumers are prone to predatory lending practices after filing for bankruptcy and are never truly granted a fresh start by the system.

It is for these reasons that I will support the amendment offered by my colleague from Texas, Ms. Jackson-Lee, and the motion to recommit offered by the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Conyers, during consideration of the bill. These provisions would strengthen the bill and address credit card company practices that have contributed to the increasing level of consumer debt and the rise in consumer bankruptcies. Specifically, the Jackson-Lee amendment seeks to modify the means test to allow more flexibility in determining a debtor's expenses, including health insurance premiums, other medical expenses, and the costs relating to the care of foster children, and extend the deadline for filing and confirmation of reorganization plans by small businesses. The motion to recommit would prohibit credit card companies from issuing credit to individuals under the age of 21 unless there is written parental consent or the individual can demonstrate an independent source to pay the debt.

Nonetheless, even if these modifications are not approved, I do intend to support the underlying bill because I believe Congress must do something to address the current state of abuse and overuse of our bankruptcy system. However, Congress should also continue to pursue common-sense reforms that will not only cut down on fraud within the system but also hold credit issuers accountable for their actions while protecting the vulnerable consumer. I would strongly urge the Senate to keep these arguments in mind as it continues to debate its version of the bankruptcy reform bill.

A TRIBUTE TO MILDRED L. BOYCE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mildred L. Boyce for her contribution to the education of New York's children. For over 25 years Ms. Boyce has been a dedicated teacher and administrator.

Although Ms. Boyce was born in Manhattan she received all of her education in Brooklyn, attending P.S. 44, P.S. 181, J.H.S. 246, Erasmus Hall High School and Brooklyn College, where she received a B.A. degree, M.S. degree and a professional Diploma in Administration and Supervision.

Ms. Boyce began her career in education as a 6th grade teacher at P.S. 106, in 1965, where she later held the position of Master Teacher and Interim Acting Assistant Principal, before coming to Philippa Schuyler in 1977.

Currently, Ms. Boyce serves as the Principal of the Philippa Schuyler Middle School for the Gifted and Talented.

For her devotion, and hard work Ms. Boyce has been the recipient of many awards including the NAACP Educator's Award and the Black Professional Business Women's Educator Award.

In addition to her duties as an educator, Ms. Boyce is an active member of St. Laurence Catholic Church, serving as a Lector, and a member of the Baptismal team. She is also a member and advisor to the President of the Council for Supervisors and Administrators as well as an elected delegate from District 32. She sits on the executive board of District 32's supervisors.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Mildred L. Boyce for her hard work and extraordinary contributions in the field of education.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT MAY

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the dedicated work of one of my constituents, Mr. Robert May of Old Town, Florida who has been awarded the Charles P. Ulmer award by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The Ulmer award recognizes individuals who have worked to honor the memory of those who died serving their country. Robert May has done that and more. He currently serves as a leader within the organization and is actively involved in his community. I commend Robert May for his dedication and commitment to preserving the rich heritage of the South.

The Charles P. Ulmer Award was named for a man who bravely fought in many famous battles during the Civil War, including the battles of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Perryville, and Murfreesboro. As it's told, on November 25, 1863, during the battle of Missionary Ridge, Corporal Charles P. Ulmer put honor before fear when he picked up the flag from a fallen soldier and charged forward. He served his country proudly as he, too, fell answering the call of duty.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans' "Charles Ulmer Compatriot of the Year Award" is awarded to that person who exemplifies the dedication and duty to country that Mr. Ulmer had shown so long ago, and Robert May is that person.

Mr. Speaker, I join Robert May's family and friends in congratulating him on receiving the "Charles Ulmer Compatriot of the Year Award."

THE CLEAN DIAMONDS ACT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce The Clean Diamonds Act. This bill aims to eliminate the trade in diamonds that

are used to fund conflict in Africa—wars that have killed more than 2 million people, driven 6.5 million from their homes, and subjected many of the region's 70 million people to horrific atrocities.

The Clean Diamonds Act lends the support of the United States—whose citizens buy 65 percent of the world's diamonds—to multilateral efforts to sever the link between diamonds and war. It implements the diamond industry's July 2000 promise to help block the trade in these diamonds, and gives it a year longer than it said it needed.

Mr. Speaker, I will never forget the two-year-old girl who lost an arm to rebels, or what her fellow war victims told Congressman WOLF and I when we visited Sierra Leone's amputee camp in 1999. When we asked what had happened to each of them, they told nightmarish tales of rebels who lopped off their hand to punish them for voting, or their legs or ears or arms so they would always remember how much the rebels hated the country's elected government. But when we asked why their countrymen were suffering, they gave us a one-word answer: "diamonds."

There is no question that diamonds do a lot of good for a few southern African nations that, because of a quirk of geology, have the ability to secure their mines against takeover by thieves masquerading as rebels. Diamonds also are making the industry wealthy beyond imagination: for example, DeBeers, the monopoly which buys the overwhelming majority of uncut diamonds, just reported a 73 percent increase in profits in 2000.

But for Sierra Leone, Angola, the Congo, Guinea, and Liberia, diamonds are a curse. They are a magnet for bandits, who seize diamond mines and trade their production for weapons, narcotics they use to numb their fighters to the tasks they demand, and the other materiel these big armies need. Diamonds in those countries are close to the surface and spread over large regions, so it is much harder to patrol mining done there. Because of that, and because the legitimate industry is so willing to help rebels launder their stolen gems, neither these countries nor the United Nations has been able to fend off these rebel forces.

I am convinced that, until this link between diamonds and war is severed, we will continue to see these atrocities—forced amputations, brutal murders of innocent civilians, widespread rapes and other sex crimes, and a generation of youngsters whose only education is as child soldiers. We will see no end to hunger, disease, and the other problems of war. For example, a recent International Rescue Committee survey of people who live in a relatively peaceful, but rebel-controlled, district of Sierra Leone found one in three dies before his or her first birthday—more than twice the country's overall infant mortality rate. And we will continue to watch billions of dollars in aid pour into amputee camps and other humanitarian projects, while tens of billions in conflict diamonds pour out of these same countries.

The Clean Diamonds Act grew out of the diamond industry's own July 2000 promise that it would move swiftly to end the trade in conflict diamonds and establish a system of controls by December 2000. That hasn't happened; without some pressure from US consumers, I doubt any effective solution will be implemented.

In these embattled countries, rebels are committing terrible atrocities every day—and

they are doing it with the complicity of a legitimate industry that markets conflict diamonds as tokens of love and commitment. Our bill gives the industry a year more than it said it needed to take the steps it should have begun years ago. It supports the efforts of South Africa and more than 20 other nations, working through the Kimberley Process, to devise an effective response to this problem.

The nations and legitimate businesses that supply the US market are well able to fulfill the reasonable obligations this bill outlines. This bill asks nothing more of our trading partners than that they enforce effective laws against the smuggling of conflict diamonds. Eight months ago, to great fanfare, the diamond industry agreed it would do just that. Three months ago, the U.N. General Assembly unanimously voted on the need for immediate attention to this problem—before it sours consumer interest in diamonds and damages countries that rely on diamond production. I hope the Clean Diamonds Act will add momentum to these promises of action.

I am particularly pleased with some key features of the Clean Diamonds Act:

First, it will bring relief to the victims of these wars for the control of diamonds because it provides that any contraband diamond caught entering the U.S. market shall be seized and sold to pay for prosthetic limbs and other relief to war victims, and for micro-credit projects.

Second, it offers a real deterrent, by imposing civil and criminal penalties like those that have proven effective in slowing the smuggling of other contraband. Among its provisions, it allows U.S. authorities to block the assets of significant violators of these laws.

Third, it offers jewelers and their customers a 'seal of approval' that gives them independent verification that the money they spend on a symbol of love and commitment does not go into the pockets of those forcibly amputating the limbs of innocent civilians, or press-ganging children into military service and sexual slavery, or committing other atrocities. Americans ought to be able to ask for this kind of reassurance with confidence they'll get honest answers; this bill gives them that.

Fourth, it makes diamond projects in countries that refuse to implement some system of controls ineligible for taxpayer-funded Eximbank and OPIC loan guarantees.

Finally, it requires systems designed to guard against conflict diamonds to be transparent and independently monitored. And it insists on annual reports to Congress and the American public so that the situation never again reaches the point it is at today, where brutal thugs earn nearly \$20 million each day from this blood trade—most of it from American consumers.

"I am heartened that such respected organizations as Amnesty International, World Vision, Physicians for Human Rights, Oxfam America, World Relief, and the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism are supporting this bill, and I am encouraged by the assistance of these champions of human rights, Congressman WOLF and Congresswoman MCKINNEY. All of these individuals and organizations are veterans of good fights that have been waged on behalf of those who are hurting, and I urge our colleagues to join us in resolving this pressing problem."

A summary of the bill is attached.

CLEAN DIAMONDS ACT—SECTION-BY-SECTION
ANALYSIS

Section 1: The bill shall be called the Clean Diamonds Act.

Section 2: The bill makes findings about the extent of suffering underwritten by the trade in conflict diamonds, including 6.5 million people driven from their homes and 2.4 million killed, and on the need for an effective solution to this problem.

Section 3: Diamonds may not be imported into the United States unless the exporting country is implementing a system of controls on the export and import of rough diamonds that comports with the UN General Assembly's Resolution of 12/00, or with a future international agreement that implements such controls.

This system's implementation shall be monitored by U.S. agencies. A presidential advisory commission (comprised of representatives of human rights organizations, the diamond industry, and others) will develop a label certifying that a diamond is clean, having reached the US market through countries implementing this system of controls, and will advise the President on monitoring issues.

Section 4: Violators shall be subject to civil and criminal penalties, including confiscation of contraband. Significant violators' US assets may be blocked. Proceeds from penalties and the sale of diamonds seized as contraband shall be transferred to U.S. AID's War Victims Fund and used to help civilians affected by wars, through humanitarian relief and micro-credit development projects.

Section 5: Diamond-sector projects in countries that fail to adopt a system of controls shall not be eligible for loan guarantees or other assistance of the Eximbank or OPIC.

Section 6: The President shall report annually to Congress on the system's effectiveness; on which countries are implementing it; on which countries are not implementing it and the effects of their actions on the illicit trade in diamonds; and on technological advances that permit determining a diamond's origin, marking a diamond, and tracking it.

Section 7: The GAO shall report on the law's effectiveness within three years of enactment.

Section 8: It is the sense of the Congress that (a) the President immediately negotiate, in concert with the Kimberley Process, an international agreement designed to eliminate the illicit trade in diamonds; and (b) the system implementing this agreement should be transparent and subject to independent verification and monitoring by a U.S. organization.

Section 9: Definitions.

Section 10: The law takes effect six months after enactment. Under limited conditions, the President may delay applicability of the law to a specific country for six months, provided he report to Congress on that country's progress toward establishing a system of controls and concluding an International agreement.

FEBRUARY 14, 2001.

OPEN LETTER TO THE JEWELERS OF AMERICA AND WORLD DIAMOND CONGRESS: We, the undersigned religious, humanitarian, development, human rights, medical, missionary, and relief organizations write to express our outrage over the continued trade in diamonds from war zones in Africa, including Sierra Leone, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The profits to insurgent forces from their sale of diamonds have

fueled wars in these countries and contributed to a tidal wave of atrocities by those forces against the unarmed population. We are especially concerned about Sierra Leone, where the Revolutionary United Front controls two-thirds of the country including its most lucrative diamond resources. The RUF continues its practice of abusing, enslaving, raping and mutilating noncombatant adults and children to this day. And the international trade in Sierra Leonean diamonds appears to be undiminished.

We welcome the South African-led "Working Group on African Diamonds" ("Kimberley process") supported by the diamond industry that led to the announcement of a commitment to establish an international system of "rough controls" last year. But we are dismayed by the slow pace of reform and the industry's inability to police its own members who continue to deal in diamonds from Sierra Leone and other conflict areas. We are disappointed that the principal countries involved in the mining, cutting, finishing, exporting, and importing of diamonds have not themselves taken the actions agreed to last year as a means of jump-starting the international rough controls regimen.

It seems clear that until a major importer of diamonds such as the U.S. prohibits the direct or indirect importation of any and all diamonds and diamond jewelry from any country that does not have the rough controls in place, progress in establishing the international system will proceed at a leisurely pace. For this reason, we strongly support legislation being introduced by Representatives Tony Hall, Cynthia McKinney, and Frank Wolf to enshrine such restrictions in U.S. trade law. We respectfully urge the American jewelry importers and retailers to support this initiative as well. The Hall-Wolf-McKinney bill, if enacted, would provide the diamond industry an inestimable service. Without penalizing the legitimate producers and exporters, the legislation would assure American diamond retailers and consumers of a "clean stream" of diamonds and put serious pressure on countries that fail to support the Kimberley rough controls agreement. Moreover, enactment of a U.S. prohibition on imports from countries that do not have the rough controls in place would encourage them to move forward quickly, and hasten the day that the functioning rough controls on diamonds and diamond jewelry would be truly internationalized.

We respectfully urge you to protect your own product and safeguard unwitting American consumers by supporting tight restrictions against all diamonds that emerge from countries that have not adopted the Kimberley rough controls. This is the approach that you called for in your September testimony before Congress, and it is the approach that Representatives Hall, McKinney, and Wolf have taken in their legislation. We hope that you will support it strongly, and urge its immediate adoption by Congress.

Sincerely,

Leonard S. Rubenstein, Executive Director, Physicians for Human Rights; Adotei Akwei, Africa Advocacy Director, Amnesty International, USA; Bruce Wilkinson, Senior Vice President, World Vision; Dr. Clive Calver, President, World Relief; Raymond Offenheiser, President, Oxfam America; Rabbi David Saperstein and Rabbi Dan Polish, Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism; Rev. Bob Edgar, General Secretary, National Council of the Churches of Christ.

Rev. John McCullough, Executive Director, Church World Service and Witness; Nancy Aossey, President and CEO,

International Medical Corps; Stephen G. Price, Office of Justice and Peace, Society of African Missions; Wanjiru Kamau, President, African Immigrants and Refugees Foundation; Al Graham, Air Serv International; Loretta Bondi, Advocacy Director, Arms and Conflict Program, the Fund for Peace; Larry Goodwin, Executive Director, Africa Faith and Justice Network; James Matlack, Director, Washington Office, American Friends Service Committee; David Begg, CEO, Concern Worldwide U.S.; Jaydee R. Hanson, Assistant General Secretary, United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society, William Goodfellow, Executive Director, Center for International Policy; Beverly Lacayo, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa; Kevin Lowther, Regional Director Africare.

Kathleen McNeely, Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns; Gaspar Colon, Adventist Development and Relief Agency International; Duni Jones, Self Help Initiative; David Beckman, President, Bread for the World; Alex Yearsley, Global Witness; Rev. Seamus P. Pinn, Missionary Oblate Society; Roger Winter, Executive Director, U.S. Committee for Refugees; Rev. Leon Spencer, Washington Office on Africa; Tony Doyle, Mid-South Peace and Justice Center; Maureen Healy, Society of St. Ursula; Kevin George, Friends of Liberia; Thomas Tighe, President and CEO, Direct Relief International; Farshad Rastegar, CEO, Relief International; Barry LaForgia, Executive Director, International Relief Teams.

Keith Wright, Food for the Hungry; Richenda VanLeeuwen, Executive Director, Trickle Up Program; Peter Sage, Program Director, Ananda Marga Universal Relief Teams; Jeffrey Meer, Executive Director, U.S. Association for UNHCR; Ron Mitchell, Sierra Leone Emergency Network; Gay McDougall, Executive Director, International Human Rights Law Group; Lynn McMullen, Executive Director, RESULTS; Dr. Ritchard Mabayo, Chairman, Coalition for Democracy in Sierra Leone; Margaret Zeigler, Deputy Director, Congressional Hunger Center; Alfred L. Marder, President, The Amistad Committee, Inc.; Reverend Alan Thomson, International Liaison, U.S. Peace Council; Carol Fine, Chairman, NGO Committee on Southern Africa; Washington Office, Church of the Brethren; Rachel Crowger, Executive Director, African Law Initiative; American Bar Association.

Peter Vander Muelen, Coordinator for Social Justice and Hunger Action, Christian Reformed Church in North America; Phyllis S. Yingling, U.S. Section Chair, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Rev. Mark B. Brown, Asst. Director, International Affairs and Human Rights, Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America; Rev. Phil Reed, Office of Justice and Peace, Missionaries of Africa; Robert Kushen, Executive Director, Doctors of the World; Joel R. Charny, Vice President for Policy, Refugees International; Brian Farenell, Advocacy Director, Friends of Guinea; Merle Bowen, Associate Professor, University of Illinois, William Martin, Professor, Binghamton University, Co-chairs, Association of Concerned Africa Scholars; Clifton Kirkpatrick, Stated Clerk, Presbyterian Church (USA); Kathryn Wolford, President, Lutheran World

Relief; Randall Robinson, TransAfrica; Daniel Vollman, Africa Research Project.

Mel Foote, President, Constituency for Africa; Pharis Harvey, Executive Director, International Labor Rights Fund; Bass Vanderzalm, President, Northwest Medical Teams, International; Rev. Richard Cizik, Vice President for Governmental Affairs, National Association of Evangelicals; Fr. Rick Ryscavage, S.J., Jesuit Refugee Service/USA; Kathy Thornton, RSM, Network; National Catholic Social Justice Lobby; Yael Martin, Director, Promoting Enduring Peace; Billie Day, Friends of Sierra Leone; Hasit Thankey, Project Officer, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative; Reynold Levy, President, International Rescue Committee; Gail R. Carson, Director, Relief and Food Security Programs, Counterpart International, Inc.; Paul Montacute, Director, Baptist World Aid of Baptist World Alliance; Dr. Evelyn Mauss, Physicians for Social Responsibility/NYC; Save the Children; Stephen Rickard, Robert F. Kennedy Memorial; Lonnie Turner, Washington Office, Cooperative Baptist Fellowship.

HONORING TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, as we in Texas celebrate Public Schools Week, March 5-9, I wish to recognize the many achievements made by public schools in Texas. At a time when Congress is debating the merits of reforming education in this country, it is important that we recognize the progress that has been made in meeting the goals of our education system and to applaud the dedicated public servants who educate our children. As an educator and a former school board member, I have witnessed first hand the tremendous effort our teachers pour into every class, every hour and every minute with their students, and it is fitting that Texas recognizes their dedication during this special week.

Public schools are the backbone of our education system. Ninety percent of the school age population nationwide attends public schools. A good, quality public education serves not only as a bridge to vast economic opportunities, but also as a foundation for our strong and prosperous democracy. Thanks to the hard work of teachers, counselors and administrators, Texas has made significant strides in its public education system, especially in student achievement.

To continue on this path of success, we must offer more to our students and families than block grants and vouchers, which serve only to redistribute resources inconsistently and damage the democratic foundation of public schools. We must capitalize on our success and increase our efforts to modernize Texas classrooms, maintain a teacher ratio that places students in a personal learning environment with well-trained teachers, and ensure security and safety. The sad events this week in California remind us of the dangers in