

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION OF NET CORPS ACT OF 2001

**HON. MIKE HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, it was once conventional wisdom that if you merely put computers in classrooms, the quality of our children's education would dramatically improve. No doubt, our schools are better because of the presence of computers, but we have learned that our teachers and administrators must be better trained and assisted if we are to maximize the use of computers and the Internet in schools.

Today, I will introduce legislation that expands the Corporation for National Service by creating a National Education Technology (NET) Corps that works with our school teachers and administrators to integrate technology into classroom curriculum.

NET Corps will work to improve the quality of classroom education for our children by coupling the specific needs of our school systems with the energy and intellect of some of the brightest people in our academic institutions and high tech industry.

In addition to recruiting students from America's universities, the federal government will encourage high tech businesses to lend their employees to the NET Corps program—on a part-time or full-time basis—by offering these corporations a tax credit.

Already, my proposal has drawn strong support from Silicon Valley executives, teachers and the non-profit community who recognizes that career opportunities for the next generation of Americans will increasingly come from our fast-paced, knowledge economy. Over two-thirds of economic growth stems from technological innovation—our students must be empowered with high tech skills so they can navigate, adapt and succeed in the Internet economy.

As a Peace Corps volunteer in El Salvador in the 1960s, I believe that NET Corps is an excellent model. I understand the positive impact that direct service programs have in our communities and the lives of volunteers. The NET Corps programs will afford opportunities to our professional men and women to make contributions to our schools and our children.

As a former high school teacher and a Member of this body representing Silicon Valley, I'm proud to introduce legislation that will foster a cooperative working relationship between schoolteachers and high-tech savvy volunteers to improve the quality of our children's education.

### THE GENERATOR TARIFF REPEAL ACT

**HON. MAC COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that would repeal the duty on the importation of replacement steam generators used in nuclear power plants.

Steam generators are necessary for the operation of nuclear power facilities. However, because they are no longer produced in the United States, domestic electric utilities must import replacement nuclear steam generators. Despite the fact that there is neither a current nor any reasonable likelihood of future domestic manufacturing capability, a tariff is imposed on these imports. Prior to the conclusion of last year's Congress, a reduction in this tariff was included in the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act (H.R. 4868). Because a full repeal would have breached the limitation on revenue impact for the bipartisan miscellaneous trade bill, the original full repeal of the tariff was changed to a reduction to 4.9%.

This tariff should be removed. While providing no benefit to any domestic manufacturer, this expensive tax is borne directly by domestic consumers of electricity. The cost of the duty is passed on to the ratepayer through the state public utility commissions in rate-making proceedings. In short, the consumer pays this unnecessary tax directly and entirely. There is no domestic manufacturing industry to protect and the consumer derives no benefit from this tax. Except for raising a minor amount of revenue for the Treasury, this is a classic case of a tariff that serves no purpose other than to raise costs for consumers.

This tariff repeal legislation has enjoyed strong bipartisan support in both the House of Representatives and the other body. I ask my colleagues to join the effort again this year to eliminate this unneeded tariff by cosponsoring the Generator Tariff Repeal Act.

### TRIBUTE TO PAUL SELDENRIGHT CHAMPION OF HOPE TRIBUTE DINNER FOR THE NATIONAL KIDNEY FOUNDATION OF MICHIGAN

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the National Kidney Foundation of Michigan is an organization with a noble mission: to prevent and eliminate diseases of the kidney and urinary tract, to enhance the quality of life for people with kidney disease through education, services, advocacy and research, and to increase organ donation. We all share the National Kidney Foundation's vision of "Making Lives Better" so that every

individual will have the opportunity to live a healthy life.

Each year the National Kidney Foundation of Michigan has honored several Michigan residents who are outstanding members of the community and have helped in the campaign for the treatment of kidney disease and increased awareness of organ and tissue donation. This evening, the Foundation will be hosting the fourth annual Champion of Hope Tribute Dinner, which will honor the 2001 Champions of Hope.

This year, the National Kidney Foundation of Michigan has chosen Paul Seldenright as a recipient of the award. When Paul retired from his 27-year career with the Michigan State AFL-CIO, he did not retire from public service. He has continued to demonstrate his dedication and commitment through service within his community and beyond. A member of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and lifetime member of the NAACP as well, his contribution to the fight for racial equality and economic justice has continued to serve as an example to communities across the country. Without leaders like Paul Seldenright, the mission to improve the lives of people with kidney disease through education, services, research, and organ donation would be that much more difficult.

I applaud the National Kidney Foundation of Michigan and Paul Seldenright for their leadership, advocacy, and community service. I know that Paul is honored by the recognition and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting him as a 2001 recipient of the Champion of Hope Award.

### RAISING AWARENESS OF VITILIGO

**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring attention to a skin condition called Vitiligo. Vitiligo is a skin condition of white patches resulting from loss of pigment. This disease can strike anyone at anytime, and it is both genetic and environmental.

The typical Vitiligo macule is white in color, has convex margins, and appears as though the white areas were flowing into normally pigmented skin. The disease progresses by gradual enlargement of individual macules and the development of new white spots on various parts of the body.

Vitiligo affects between one and two percent of the population, regardless of sex, race, or age around the world. An estimated five million Americans are afflicted with Vitiligo. The more dark-skinned a person is, the more their Vitiligo stands out. Because of the contrast between affected and unaffected areas of skin.

• 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.

In half of all Vitiligo cases, onset occurs between the ages of 10 and 30. There are, however, reported cases of Vitiligo present at birth.

Over 30% of affected individuals may report a positive family history. Both genetic and environmental factors contribute to Vitiligo. Many patients attribute the onset of their Vitiligo to physical trauma, illness or emotional distress, such as the death of a family member.

Treatment of this disease is essential. Vitiligo profoundly impacts the social and psychological well-being of its victims, especially children. Although, this disease is painless, the disfigurement of Vitiligo—accentuated among persons with dark or tan skin—can be devastating. Raising the public's awareness of this disease and its known treatment will bring relief to those who suffer from Vitiligo.

April has been declared Vitiligo Awareness Month by Governor Jeb Bush of Florida. The American Vitiligo Research Foundation, located in my district in Clearwater, Florida, is holding a seminar in April to bring attention to this disease. This is an opportunity for researchers and doctors to discuss and share information about Vitiligo. The seminar will also afford children with the disease the opportunity to understand that they are not alone.

I would like to thank Stella Pavlides of Clearwater, Florida, who brought this disease to my attention, and I commend her dedication to educating the public about Vitiligo. Although this disease does not physically harm a person, it can destroy one's spirit. Increased public awareness is the only way to help reduce the discrimination experienced by patients living with this disease.

CELEBRATING THE WOMEN OF  
LEWISTON/AUBURN

**HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleague's attention to a dinner being held next week in the Lewiston/Auburn communities of Maine. The event, "Celebrating the Women of L/A," will honor women who have touched the lives of others in their communities.

For decades, the women of Lewiston and Auburn—like those throughout Maine, the nation and the world—have raised children, served as caregivers, worked inside and outside the home, and volunteered their time and talents. They have maintained a strong and quiet foundation for our families that has nourished us all. The celebration will recognize all that women bring to families and our community.

Those submitting nominations were asked to briefly describe what it was about the nominee that made her such a special and important part of the community. Here are a few examples:

She has a remarkable zest for life and a strong compassion for people who are less fortunate than herself. She is a woman with seemingly endless energy, who knows no bounds when called upon to help.

Growing up all of my friends called her "Mom." Never one to pass judgment on our

friends, she trusted that we would make the right choices. She always taught us to look beyond the surface. Those who know her know that they don't come much better than this. She is everything that I would ever want to be.

She is a wise person beyond her years. Her generosity is beyond words. She has a very kind heart and expects nothing in return. Her joy is seeing others happy.

In the professional arena, she has broadened her skills and experience by accepting new challenges and has dared to take on new responsibilities as she uncovered each potential opportunity.

She has deep morals and a deep spiritual connection to this universe. The world and my life would be a different place without her in it.

She is a very independent young woman who tries everyday to be true to herself. She understands that a healthy spirit allows her to be the best she can be for herself and everyone else that she loves.

She exemplifies everything that is fantastic in contemporary womanhood; she is strong, self-directed, intelligent, warm, involved, and committed to her community and its people.

When all else fails, she will at least make you laugh.

These are but a few examples of the testimonials received on behalf of the honorees. They speak to the importance and influence that these women have had on their families, colleagues, and communities.

I am proud to have the opportunity to pay tribute to the following Women of L/A here in the House of Representatives. The Honorees are Marie-Paule Badeau, Wendy Jean Beaucage, Kathryn Beaulé, Kim Blake, Sue Bowie, Rachael Caron, Joy Carter, Sonja Christiansen, Betty DeCoster, Kayt Demerchant, Lorraine Gosselin, Sandra Hinds, Melissa Holt, Pat Landean, Cathy Levesque, Marty McIntyre, Debbie McLean, Kathleen Noel King, Beverly Ouellette, Cecelia Palange/Sister Mary Vincent, Therese Parent, Joline Richard, Alta Rogers, Doris Roy, Therese Samson-Blais, Dale Sherburne, Lise Smith, Marguerite Stapleton, Jess Whitaker, and Janelle Wing.

These 30 women are all extremely deserving of this recognition, and I congratulate them as they are recognized for their efforts in the home, in the workplace and in the community. I know that they are also representative of many other women throughout the communities and as we honor them, we also look around at the many other women who have made positive differences in L/A. I offer my thanks and best wishes to all the women of L/A for making Lewiston and Auburn such a strong and vibrant community.

EXPRESSING SYMPATHY FOR VICTIMS OF DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKES IN EL SALVADOR

SPEECH OF

**HON. MIKE HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 20, 2001*

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, the massive earthquakes that have hit El Salvador, first on January 13 with a magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter Scale, and then on February 13 with a magnitude of 6.6, have brought untold hardships to a nation that has been working diligently to overcome previous natural disasters.

Hundreds of lives have been lost, thousands injured and a million more have been displaced, leaving them without food, water or shelter.

As Americans, it is our duty to pull together to help our friends and allies during times of extreme crisis. I urge our government to expedite relief efforts, especially where entities such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the United States Agency for International Development are concerned.

This disaster also affected me on a deeply personal level—I spent two years in the Peace Corps and the people I met and worked with during my time in El Salvador's rural villages welcomed me into their homes and into their hearts. My deepest sympathies go out to the people of El Salvador for the losses they have had to endure.

I have spoken with President Francisco Flores of El Salvador and he has informed me that a massive relief effort is underway to provide shelter, food and water. Many families are still taking refuge in public areas and soccer stadiums. He also expressed fears that disease may run rampant due to open sewage pipes and contaminated water. I assured President Flores that I would do what I could, to bring attention to this crisis. I also told him about the efforts going on in my home district of San Jose to help coordinate relief efforts.

Although the situation needs much attention, the most important thing to remember is that there is hope. I have seen, with my own eyes, the ability of El Salvadorans to persevere—and with the efforts of the good people in the United States, we must and will help the people of El Salvador pull through this trying time. Again, I strongly urge that we expedite our efforts to bring relief to the people of El Salvador.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

**HON. ADAM SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, March is Women's History Month and I would like to take this opportunity to honor Stacey Murphy, an elected City Council-member of the City of Burbank, California, as 2001 Woman of the Year for California's 27th Congressional District.

Ms. Murphy, who served a term as Mayor from 1999–2000 and Vice Mayor from 1998–1999, has an exemplary record of service to

her community and has consistently strived to improve the quality of life in her city. First elected to the Burbank City Council in 1997, Ms. Murphy has contributed to the success of numerous municipal initiatives, including maintaining the city's electric utility, ensuring dependable power at reasonable rates for Burbank's consumers; completing Burbank's first lighted field dedicated to the sport of soccer; completing the community theater complex operated by the renowned Colony Theater; implementing the "Got Wheels" youth transportation program; approving the construction of a new Buena Vista library; and seeking to protect Burbank's residents from the adverse impacts caused by the Burbank Airport. As a representative of the citizens of Burbank, Ms. Murphy has been a force for finding common ground on the issues and challenges confronting the city.

Prior to her election to the City Council, Ms. Murphy served as a member of the Magnolia Park Citizens Advisory Committee, the City of Burbank Park and Recreation Board, her local School Site Council, the Roosevelt Elementary PTA and the Gate Advisory Committee. She has also brought leadership to the regional level, serving as a board member of the San Fernando Valley Transit Zone and as a representative to the Southern California Association of Governments.

Born on May 12, 1958 in Los Angeles, California, Ms. Murphy graduated from Hollywood High School in 1976 and attended California State University, Northridge. A Burbank resident for the past 17 years, Ms. Murphy is the proud mother of Sean, age 16, Robert, age 14, and Connor, age 8.

As Burbank Mayor Bill Wiggins has said, "Stacey Murphy does a great job of bringing opposing sides together and coming up with creative solutions that ensure everyone has been treated fairly." I am proud to name Stacey Murphy as 2001 Woman of the Year for California's 27th Congressional District.

TRIBUTE TO VICTOR "VIC" V.  
VEYSEY

**HON. KEN CALVERT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I join today with my colleagues, Congressmen JERRY LEWIS, DUNCAN HUNTER and DAVID DREIER, to pay tribute to a most wonderful person, former Member of Congress, friend and great American—Victor "Vic" V. Veysey—who passed away at 85 last month.

Calvin Coolidge, America's 13th President, once said, "No person was ever honored for what he received; honor has been the reward for what he gave." and Vic Veysey gave much during his years of public service and teaching.

A member of the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1975, Vic Veysey made a great impact in a short amount of time upon the Imperial Valley, California and the nation. In fact, I attribute an internship in his Washington, D.C. office for piquing my own interest in politics. It was 1973, during Vic Veysey's second term and the Senate Watergate hearings. It was an incredible time in American politics. More impressive, though, was how Vic ran his

congressional office: he took time to understand his constituents, and their problems, and to do his homework, learning the issues and knowing how the issues would affect his constituents.

He is probably best known for his lifelong commitment to education, youth and democracy. Veysey graduated from Caltech in 1936 with a Bachelor of Arts in Civil Engineering and from the University of Harvard Business School in 1938 with a MBA in Industrial Management. The next natural course was to teach, which Vic did for 11 years at Caltech and Stanford. At Caltech, he worked on different rocket projects during World War II and aspects of the atomic bomb, Project Camel.

Vic Veysey then returned to his roots and began his political career—running and winning a seat on the Brawley School Board, where he was instrumental and a founding trustee in establishing the Imperial Valley College. In 1962, Vic was elected to the California State Assembly, where he served four terms (1962–1971). My colleague, Mr. LEWIS of California had the honor to work with Vic Veysey during his assembly days, before they were both elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

After leaving Congress, Vic Veysey served as assistant secretary of the Army during the Ford Administration. His love of education remained, however, and he returned to California to assume the directorship of Caltech's Industrial Relations Center, becoming a director emeritus for the Industrial Relations Department upon his retirement.

Vic is survived by his wife of 60 years, Janet, three sons, a daughter, nine grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, looking back at Vic's life, we see a life dedicated to public service and education. An American whose gifts to the Imperial Valley and California led to the betterment of those who had the privilege to come in contact or work with Vic. Honoring his memory is the least that we can do today for all that he gave over his 85 years of life.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. TODD TIAHRT**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on March 20th, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes numbered 51 and 52. Rollcall vote 51 was on passage of H. Res. 67, recognizing the impact tuberculosis has on minority populations and the need to combat it on a worldwide basis. Rollcall vote 52 was on passage of H. Con. Res. 41, expressing sympathy for the victims of the El Salvadoran earthquakes. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on both H. Res. 67 and H. Con. Res. 41.

ANNIVERSARY OF LUIS DAVID  
AND NENITA RODRIGUEZ

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Luis

David and Nenita Rodriguez's emerald wedding anniversary on March 9th.

They were married in 1946 at Our Lady of Mercedes Church in Havana, Cuba and have worked together to raise a family, accomplish careers, and now enjoy all the rewards of their labors together.

They have been blessed with one son, Luis David II, and two grandchildren, Luis David III and Luisa Margarita, who fill their lives with joy.

Mr. Rodriguez attributes the success of his marriage to his wife, who has always supported him in decisions impacting their lives, encouraged him to reach goals he aimed for, and is steadfast in her devotion to her family. Because a successful marriage is a joint effort, both Mr. and Mrs. Rodriguez have contributed as much to reach this joyous celebration.

I want to join their family and friends in congratulating them on their emerald wedding anniversary and sincere wishes for many more anniversaries.

HONORING THE BIRTH OF PEYTON  
MARGARET GORDON

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend and colleague the Honorable BART GORDON on the birth this morning of his first child, Peyton Margaret Gordon.

BART and his lovely wife, Leslie, are truly blessed with the birth of this beautiful little girl, who came into this world at a healthy 6 pounds, 12 ounces, and 18 inches. As a father myself, I know what this day means to BART.

I wish him and Leslie the best and hope the rest of their days are as full of love and joy as this day has been.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

**HON. MELISSA HART**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, Susan B. Anthony once said that she prayed every moment of her life. Not on her knees, but in her work. She said that she prayed to bring women to an equal standing with men. It is this sense of equality and justice that we celebrate during Women's History Month every March. As important as it is to recognize the courage and vision of women's past accomplishments, it is even more important to take our cue from those pioneers and act to alleviate some of the injustices that still take place. One such injustice is the continuing problem of domestic violence.

Studies have shown that each year, more than 2 million women are assaulted by their partner—while the real number may be twice that. I do support efforts to counsel and change abusers. Many abusers have been able to change their attitudes and behavior towards their partners and keep their families together. Unfortunately, many have not, and the

women, despite the threat to themselves and their children, stay in these abusive relationships. According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, one of the major reasons women stay in them is a lack of resources or fear of independence—a sense that there is nowhere else for them to go, and there is nowhere for them to get help. They believe that if they leave their partners, they will be forced into poverty and unable to provide for their children.

Strong women fought to break all women free from the shackles of being second-class citizens those many years ago. We vote, we work, and we succeed on our own. But too many still need help to enjoy this freedom completely. One of the most impressive programs that I have come across in my years in public service that addresses these concerns is New Choices/New Options. This program provides these new heads-of-household with the skills necessary to compete in today's marketplace. It is a program focused on providing assistance for displaced homemakers. What is most notable about this program is that in addition to teaching career development skills, it helps to instill a new sense of self-confidence in the women who participate in this program. Many women who come from abusive relationships not only need job training, but perhaps more importantly, they need the tools to help rebuild their lives—they need us to help them become pioneers for their children's futures.

Participants work one-on-one and in group settings to assess their needs and then design a plan to help meet these needs. They learn conflict resolution techniques and develop effective decision-making skills. This program helps participants build a safe and secure future for themselves and their families. It is so crucial that these women break this new ground like their sisters before them so they can break the cycle of domestic violence.

Domestic violence is a societal ill that can occur at any time, to anyone. Let us confront this issue head on, so that during some future celebration of Women's History Month, someone can take to this very floor and commemorate the end of domestic violence.

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SCHOOL SHOOTINGS PLAGUING  
OUR SOCIETY

**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss a tragic and horrible situation plaguing our society, the incidences of school shootings. I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the following article by Mr. John Telfer, which appeared in the Midland Daily News on Sunday, March 11, 2001. He offers great and truthful insight into the appalling social problem of school shootings. He correctly writes that the answer is not more unnecessary gun laws, but rather we must find a solution that addresses the moral breakdown in our society. He truly writes about "The Heart of the Matter."

THE HEART OF THE MATTER

(By John Telfer)

President Bush, in the aftermath of the latest school shooting, did not make a new

call for gun control when commenting on the tragedy. Instead, he focused on the heart of the matter. "All adults in society can teach children right from wrong, can explain that life is precious," he said.

The media seemed almost disappointed. The last line of an Associated Press story read: President Clinton used a rash of school shootings during his term to call for stiffer gun control laws. Bush did not mention the issue.

Thank goodness. It is time for America to stop trying to use Band-Aid fixes to solve problems of the heart. Instead of seeking more gun control, we should be asking why some of our children think it is OK to kill people they dislike.

Let that sink in a moment. Some of our children think it is OK to shoot a person who has hurt them. That's a gun control issue? We need to face the facts as a nation that these kids no longer believe the commandment "thou shall not kill" applies to them. They have come up with their own definition of reality and it has nothing to do with what most people would deem morally correct.

A radio commentator the other day said we shouldn't be surprised by the violent actions of some young people. Every day they live in a world that encourages them to come up with their own definitions of right and wrong, from sexual promiscuity to illegal drug, alcohol and tobacco use to underage viewing of violent R-rated movies and more.

We encourage young people to come up with their own solutions to problems in school and life, often telling them there is no wrong answer. We don't want to place limits on their answers—that might stifle creativity. We expose them to images, concepts and viewpoints that require maturity to understand. We expect them to make good choices.

But in giving them all this freedom to choose, some kids are having a hard time figuring out where the boundary line is between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. The fact is our children need boundaries. They need rules. They need to know there are many incorrect solutions to the problems they are encountering. They need to be taught what is right and what is wrong and they need it pounded in their heads over and over and over again until you are so sick of doing it you are ready to throw in the towel as a parent. And then they need it again.

It's time for America to quit asking "why" these shootings keep happening. We know that answer. These kids have sick hearts. And they don't know the morally correct way to deal with the problems they are facing.

Our kids need to be taught right from wrong. They need to have boundaries they cannot cross without facing consequences. They need to know some values and beliefs are not negotiable. And they need all of these things while being taught under a forgiving umbrella of love. Then, and only then, will America be attacking the heart of the problem.

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TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL  
RICHARD P. MCFARLAND  
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ON  
THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

**HON. JOHN E. PETERSON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lieuten-

ant Colonel Richard P. McFarland as he prepares to culminate his active duty career in the United States Air Force. Rich is the epitome of an outstanding officer and leader.

Lieutenant Colonel McFarland received his commission more than 20 years ago from the United States Air Force Academy. A graduate of Auburn University, as well as the Air War College, Rich McFarland has met the many challenges of military service as an Air Force Officer, and has faithfully served his country in a variety of command and staff assignments.

Rich concludes his career as the Special Assistant for Space, C3I and Intelligence in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs; he was instrumental in advising the Defense Department leadership on a broad range of national security issues of immediate interest to Congress. Rich's extensive knowledge of intelligence matters and space operations are instrumental in his role as the chief advisor to the Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense and other Department of Defense Officials regarding national security strategy issues.

Mr. Speaker, service and dedication to duty have been the hallmarks of Lieutenant Colonel McFarland's career. He has served our nation and the Air Force well during his years of service, and we are indebted for his many contributions and sacrifices in the defense of the United States. I am sure that everyone who has worked with Rich joins me in wishing him and his wife, Anne, health, happiness, and success in the years to come.

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THE CLEAR YOUR GOOD NAME  
ACT

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, according to the Source of Criminal Justice Statistics, there were more than 10 million arrests in 1999 alone. Many of these arrests led to criminal convictions and helped make our streets and communities safer. The men and women of law enforcement play a critical role in enforcing our laws and creating a just society. We owe them all a debt of gratitude for their service.

However, as any police officer will tell you, sometimes someone is arrested who is not guilty of any crime. It could be a case of mistaken identity or of someone being in the wrong place at the wrong time. Perhaps someone falsely accused an innocent person or simply lied to the police. When the mistake or false accusation is discovered, the innocent person is free to go, but the record of the arrest can haunt him or her for the rest of his or her life.

Today, we are announcing the introduction of the Clear Your Good Name Act, which would require the expungement of voided arrest records in order to clear the names of innocent people.

The bill defines a "voided arrest" as any arrest followed by the release of the person without the filing of formal charges, by dismissal of proceedings against the person arrested, or by a determination that the arrest was without probable cause. The bill would require expungement of voided Federal arrest

records and would provide a financial incentive to States to provide for expungement of voided State records. Some States have enacted laws requiring the expungement of voided arrest records, and we want to encourage other States to follow their lead. This bill would make States with expungement statutes eligible to receive a 10-percent increase in crime control funding. Specifically, it would increase the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs. For 2001, Congress appropriated \$569 million for these programs. If every State passed an expungement law, the cost would be \$56 million. These funds are used to reduce drug demand, improve effectiveness of law enforcement operations, and assist citizens in preventing crime.

When people are mistakenly arrested and then released after it is determined that they are innocent, they should not have to carry the burden of the mistaken arrest with them for the rest of their lives. We know that arrest records can prejudice opportunities for schooling, employment, professional licenses, and housing. But innocent individuals who have done nothing wrong should not be marked for life.

Lt. Manny Gomez is a perfect example of how an innocent person with a voided arrest record was unfairly denied access to a job. Before I tell his story I want to say a few words about Lt. Gomez. He came to my office two years ago to inform me of this problem, and has worked diligently with my staff and with other Members of the House and Senate to correct an injustice. He has been called "tenacious" by the NY Daily News, and has been profiled in the New York Times. He has worked with the NY City Council and with the NY State Assembly to pass expungement legislation. He is an example of a crusader who stays focused, works hard, and demands results. We are lucky to have him as a champion of this cause.

This is his story. In 1995, Lt. Gomez, two army duffel bags by his side, was approached by police officers in the train station because he happened to fit the description of someone they were looking for. He told them he was not the person, but he went voluntarily to the police station. Within five minutes another officer determined that indeed he was not the person they were looking for, and he was released after he gave the police his name and address. He was unaware that the encounter generated what is called a voided arrest record. Years later when he applied for a job at the police department, he told them—what he believed to be true—that he was never arrested. Unfortunately, the voided record had not been expunged, and the police found the record and accused him of not being truthful. The case of mistaken identity had come back to haunt him, and he was not allowed to become a police officer. He was never aware that he was arrested, so he then began searching for the reason for the record. After he investigated his case and discovered what had happened, he found that there was no law to provide for the expungement of voided arrest records, even if the person was completely innocent of all charges. After a lengthy battle over several years he was finally able to explain the situation to the police department. The police department has since realized that

it was in error and will allow him to become a police officer. Unfortunately, not everyone is as capable as Lt. Gomez, and many people are unfairly harmed by voided arrest records that are never expunged. Thus the need for this bill.

I am hopeful that with a strong coalition working together we can pass this legislation and enable innocent people to clear their good names and go about their lives free from the harmful effects of a mistaken arrest.

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## ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deep concern about the direction President Bush is taking on energy and global warming.

The overwhelming majority of climate scientists agree that the earth's atmosphere is warming, and human activities, especially combustion of fossil fuels, are contributing to the warming trend.

Robert Watson, chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, has said, "We see changes in climate, we believe humans are involved, and we're projecting future climate changes much more significant over the next 100 years than over the last 100 years."

Coastal areas, such as my district of San Francisco, will face serious challenges from global warming. Sea levels are rising both because ice sheets are melting and because the ocean is expanding as it absorbs heat from the atmosphere. The projections for the rise in sea level between 1990 and 2100 range from a low of 3.54 inches to a high of 34.64 inches—close to three feet.

President Bush says, "My Administration takes the issue of global climate change very seriously." During his campaign, he pledged to reduce emissions from electric utilities, including carbon dioxide. Last week, responding to a concerted campaign from the electric utility and fossil fuel industries, he broke that promise. The environment, and the human communities around the world that will be harmed by climate change, will suffer the consequences.

Instead of encouraging the U.S. to reduce our dependence on the fossil fuels that cause global warming, by using energy more efficiently

The Administration has made drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge the centerpiece of their energy policy. They say we need oil from the Refuge to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. They even point to the electricity shortages in California as a reason to drill for oil in the Refuge. But oil is used to generate less than one percent of California's electricity, truly a negligible amount.

Not only would oil from the Refuge do nothing to help California, but it would also do very little to increase America's energy supply. Over the next half century, the coastal plain of the Refuge would contribute less than 1 percent of the oil consumed in the U.S.

The Administration is using the energy crisis to score victories against the environment,

both on climate change and drilling in the Arctic Refuge. If they can roll over environmental protection in these areas, none of our environmental laws and regulations will be safe from attack.

I call on President Bush to stand up for the American people and the environment. We must move quickly to counter global warming—our future depends upon it.

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## CELEBRATING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 20, 2001*

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the celebration of Greek independence, and I thank our colleagues, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), for reminding us of the important role Greece has played in the past and plays now.

It is important that we join together to celebrate the 180th anniversary of Greek independence and to pay tribute to a nation which is considered the birthplace of democracy. Lest we forget, the world owes a great deal to the nation that first developed the concept of majority rule, a concept that is at the very heart of our own institutions.

In 1821, Greek patriots rose up against the Ottomans, who for nearly 400 years had curtailed their basic civil rights. The struggle of the Greek patriots won the support of many in Western Europe and in the United States. The French, the British, and the Russian governments, strongly identifying with the descendants of a nation that had so strongly influenced Western civilization, intervened on behalf of the Greeks, forcing the Ottoman Empire to recognize Greece as an independent state in 1829.

Our nation has greatly benefited from the contributions of Greek immigrants who have substantially contributed their toil, their knowledge and their skills to our American society. We have been blessed with a strong, vibrant Greek-American community who have significantly contributed to our culture, our prosperity, and who have deeply embraced the ideals of Democracy.

Greece has been an island of peace and security in a sea of troubles which have embraced the Balkans, and today plays an important role in assisting in our efforts to bring peace and security to the entire region. With regard to Cyprus, Greece is still in the process of trying to reconcile the 27-year occupation of that Island by the Turkish army.

Thousands of Greeks fought and died for their independence in the same fashion that America's founders fought and died. As Greece prepares to welcome the world to the Athens Olympics in 2003, let us join in celebrating this very special Greek Independence Day, and let us hope and pray that we can soon celebrate peace and reunification on Cyprus.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

**HON. JANE HARMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, during Women's History Month, I would like to highlight one of the cruelest and most widespread forms of violence: violence against women. In 1999, there were over 59,000 domestic violence calls for assistance in Los Angeles County—755 in my district alone. And those are just the women who call.

I am taking this opportunity to mention two shelters located in my district. Rainbow Services, a shelter in San Pedro, California, was the first shelter to establish an emergency response program in Los Angeles County for battered women and children. Rainbow Services provides resources and guidance that help battered women end abuse. Women at the shelter are given help obtaining a restraining order and there is a large network of almost 20 weekly peer support groups. As important, all services are offered in Spanish, allowing access for more women to seek help.

A second shelter, the 1736 Family Crisis Center in Hermosa Beach, also offers unique and important help. The Center aids women and children who need to use emergency services by allowing them to stay one month with confidential shelter. Second Step Shelters also provide transitional abuse counseling and offer independent living skills training, which allows women to become self-sufficient after their time at the shelter.

Mr. Speaker, violence against women is still an epidemic in this country. It is my hope this important issue continues to receive government attention. Shelters, like those in my district, must receive the necessary resources so all women in need have access to a safe and confidential home. We cannot ignore this issue, or sweep it under the rug. Only constant vigilance and providing women with tools and knowledge will be successful in ending the cycle of domestic violence.

CELEBRATING GREEK  
INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 20, 2001*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, 180 years ago the Greek people rose against the Ottoman Empire to free themselves from oppression and to reestablish not only a free and independent state, but a country that would eventually regain her ancient status as a democracy. In congratulating the people of Greece on the anniversary of their revolution, I join in recognizing the distinction earned by Greece as the birthplace of democracy and her special relationship with the United States in our fight together against Nazism, communism and other aggression in the last century alone. Yes, democrats around the world should recognize and celebrate this day together with Greece to reaffirm our common democratic heritage.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, while the ancient Greeks forged the notion of democracy, and many

Greeks of the last century fought to regain democracy, careful analyses of the political and basic human freedoms climate in today's Greece paint a sobering picture of how fundamental and precious freedoms are treated.

Taking a look at the issues which have been raised in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Human Dimension Review Meetings and will be considered over the next week at the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), a few of the most critical human dimension concerns about contemporary Greece affect the freedom of expression, the freedom of religious belief and practice, and protection from discrimination.

Legal restrictions on free speech remain on the books, and those convicted have typically been allowed to pay a fine instead of going to jail. In recent years, though, Greek journalists and others have been imprisoned based on statements made in the press. This was noted in the most recent Country Report on Human Rights Practices prepared by the Department of State. The International Press Institute has also criticized the frequent criminal charges against journalists in cases of libel and defamation.

Religious freedom for everyone living in Greece is not guaranteed by the Greek Constitution and is violated by other laws which are often used against adherents of minority or non-traditional faiths. Especially onerous are the provisions of Greek law which prohibit the freedom of religious

These statutes have a chilling impact on religious liberty in the Hellenic Republic and are inconsistent with numerous OSCE commitments which, among other things, commit Greece to take effective measures to prevent and eliminate religious discrimination against individuals or communities; allow religious organizations to prepare and distribute religious materials; ensure the right to freedom of expression and the right to change one's religion or belief and freedom to manifest one's religion or belief. Over the last ten years, the European Court of Human Rights has issued more than a dozen judgments against Greece for violating Article 9 (pertaining to Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion) of the European Convention on Human Rights.

One positive development was the decision made last summer to remove from the state-issued national identity cards the notation of one's religious affiliation. In May 2000, Minister of Justice Professor Mihalis Stathopoulos publicly recognized that this practice violated Greece's own Law on the Protection of Personal Data passed in 1997. The decision followed a binding ruling made by the relevant Independent Authority which asked the state to remove religion as well as other personal data (fingerprints, citizenship, spouse's name, and profession) from the identity cards. This has long been a pending human rights concern and an issue raised in a hearing on religious freedom held by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (which I Co-Chair) in September 1996.

I am pleased to note that Greece has acknowledged in its most recent report to the UN CERD that the problems faced by the Roma community (which has been a part of Greek society for more than 400 years), migrant workers and refugees are "at the core of the concern of the authorities." The recognition

that issues which need attention is always the first step necessary to addressing the problem. The Commission has received many reports regarding the Roma community in Greece, including disturbing accounts of pervasive discrimination in employment, housing, education, and access to social services, including health care. With a very high illiteracy rate, this segment of Greek society is particularly vulnerable to abuse by local officials, including reports of Roma being denied registration for voting or identity cards that in turn prevents them from gaining access to government-provided services. Particularly alarming are incidents such as the forced eviction of an estimated 100 families by order of the mayor of Ano Liossia and the bulldozing of their makeshift housing in July of 2000. Similar incidents have occurred in recent years in Agia Paraskevi, Kriti, Trikala, Nea Koi, and Evosmos.

Our Founding Fathers relied heavily on the political and philosophical experience of the ancient Greeks, and Thomas Jefferson even called ancient Greece "the light which led ourselves out of Gothic darkness." As an ally and a fellow participating State of the OSCE, we have the right and obligation to encourage implementation of the commitments our respective governments have made with full consensus. I have appreciated very much and applaud the willingness of the Government of Greece to maintain a dialogue on human dimension matters within the OSCE. We must continue our striving together to ensure that all citizens enjoy their fundamental human rights and freedoms without distinction.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS  
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF  
2001**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in introducing the "Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001" today.

In the Third District of West Virginia, we have 8,300 citizens who will benefit from this bill, which ranks southern West Virginia seventh in the United States.

The bill we are introducing today will double benefits for widows of railroad retirees, reduce the retirement age from 62 to 60 years of age with 30 years of service, and allow a person to be vested in the system after five years of service, rather than 10 years, as currently required.

No taxpayers' dollars will be used to finance these railroad retirement benefits, which are paid by employer and employee taxes.

This bill includes the exact provisions of H.R. 4844, which I helped to write last year, and which passed the House by an overwhelming vote of 391-25 on September 7, 2000. However, the Senate did not act on the bill.

The bill is a product of two years of negotiation between management of the railroad industry and railroad workers. As last year's

vote demonstrates, the bill has strong bipartisan support. I will work to bring the bill to the House floor for a vote, and I expect to see the same strong support as last year.

Once this bill becomes law, it will enable railroad retirees and widows to enjoy a better quality of life, by receiving the increased benefits which they deserve. They spent their working lives paying into their retirement and they deserve to reap decent benefits.

PREVENT CHILD ABUSE—N.J.  
APRIL BLUE RIBBON CAMPAIGN

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind my colleagues that the month of April is Child Abuse Prevention Month. Throughout the month, thousands and perhaps millions of individuals from around the country who are working to reduce child abuse will be wearing blue ribbons to draw attention to this monumental national concern.

Prevent Child Abuse—New Jersey is undertaking the blue ribbon campaign in my state with a kickoff event on March 28.

This organization serves as a national model for how a statewide group can make a difference in combatting a serious social problem.

By establishing local partnerships, PCA–NJ helps communities, strengthens families and supports parents through parenting programs, education and training, advocacy and public awareness programs.

Valuable PCA–NJ programs include the Parent Linking Project, which provides comprehensive services to teen parents and their children at school; Healthy Families, under which intensive, home visitation services are provided to overburdened parents of newborns; Every Person Influences Children, which sponsors parent education workshops for parents and training for teachers to incorporate life skills and character education into daily curricula, and the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Initiative, which undertakes case management and counseling programs for teens to build self esteem and help them make healthy choices.

In addition to the Blue Ribbon Campaign, PCA–NJ also sponsors many public education and community awareness efforts, including a speakers' bureau, loaned materials under the New Jersey Parenting Education Resource Center (PERC); and a web site and 800 number for information and other resources.

Mr. Speaker, in New Jersey, each year, over 80,000 calls are made to the N.J. Division of Youth and Family Services by concerned citizens and professionals reporting suspected child abuse and neglect. This figure for just one state gives us an idea of the extent of this shameful problem in our country—the most advanced, educated and prosperous nation in the world. It is my hope that drawing attention to this problem, as we are doing in New Jersey and around the country with the Blue Ribbon Campaign, will eventually and dramatically reduce the incidence of child abuse.]

HONORING THE LATE DOCTOR  
JESSE W. AUSTIN

**HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Doctor Jesse W. Austin, Sr., a constituent of mine who passed away on Monday, February 12, 2001, at his residence in Forest, Mississippi. Dr. Austin, affectionately known as "Doctor Bill", was 84 years of age at the time of his death and had been a practicing physician in the City of Forest and Scott County for more than 39 years.

Doctor Bill was born in Osyka, Mississippi in 1916 but moved to Forest in 1924. He graduated from Forest High School in 1934, Mississippi State University in 1938, and Tulane Medical School in 1942. Shortly after graduating from Tulane, Doctor Bill entered the United States Army and served with the U.S. 3rd Army in Europe as a Battalion Surgeon. He participated in 5 major battles which began with the Normandy Invasion and ended in Yugoslavia on VE Day. Doctor Bill's service decorations included the Silver Star, two Bronze Stars, and the Purple Heart. At the Battle of the Bulge, he was known as the "Battling Surgeon."

Upon returning from Service in 1945, Doctor Bill began his medical practice with his father, Doctor R.B. Austin, II. At that time, most patient care was done either at the patient's home or in the doctor's office. It was not unusual for Doctor Bill to spend most of his day making house calls and treating patients. He had a bedside manner with his patients that truly reflected his love and concern for their well-being. Because of his caring attitude, Doctor Bill endeared himself to all the residents of Forest and Scott County that lasted until his final day of life. During his medical career, Doctor Bill delivered more than 3500 babies, most of whom were born at home.

Doctor Bill served as the first president of the Mississippi Chapter of the Battle of the Bulge Veterans. It was he who stepped forward in 1994 to provide the leadership to form the state's first Battle of the Bulge Veterans group and helped organize the inaugural meeting of the group in Forest. He was a member of the Forest United Methodist Church and was an ardent Mississippi State University supporter. He was also a member and past president of the Central Medical Society. Doctor Bill was active in civic affairs and he and his wife were honored as Forest's "Citizens of the Year" and named grand marshals of the Christmas Parade in 1984.

Doctor David Lee, a medical colleague of Doctor Bill said that "he was one of the best general practitioners I've known. He was one of the most dedicated doctor I've been associated with." Doctor Howard Clark, a physician from Morton, Mississippi said both Doctor Bill and his father were wonderful doctors stating, "They were down-to-earth, ethical, people loving doctors." Sid Salter, editor of the Scott County Times said, "Doctor Bill died as he lived—a well loved and respected man. He did not talk patriotism, he lived it. He did not talk of healing. He used his head, heart and hands to bring it about in his fellow man regardless of their race, creed, color, or economic status. He did not speak of his service to mankind. He simply rendered it day by day."

Doctor Bill is survived by his wife Opal, daughters Sue Thippen and Judy Webb, sons J. W. "Ace" Richard and Terry, their husband and wives, 14 grandchildren, 1 great grandchild, and many nieces and nephews. Doctor Bill was a great man. He loved the Lord, his family, his friends, his country, his state, and by all means Forest and Scott County. He served others to the best of his ability. It is my honor to pay tribute and express my appreciation and that of the 3rd Congressional District of Mississippi for his life of service and contributions to the betterment of our nation and all mankind.

SUN CHRONICLE IS RIGHT ON THE  
MONEY REGARDING NURSING  
HOMES

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 10, an editorial in the Sun Chronicle, published in Attleboro, Massachusetts, accurately analyzed one of the major causes for the difficulties we are facing in providing decent nursing home care. As the editorial notes, "the main problem can be traced back the Balanced Budget Act of 1997." As the Sun Chronicle editorial writers note, today, "patients sit neglected in nursing homes, . . . meanwhile the federal and state governments—both enjoying budget surpluses—pay the nursing homes less than it costs to take care of patients."

It is disgraceful in this wealthy nation for us to allow this situation to continue. We allocate far too little of our great wealth to pay the hard working people who provide essential nursing home services, and the consequence is that we do not provide these services nearly as well as we should. I was delighted to read this forceful, thoughtful, persuasive editorial in the Sun Chronicle and I ask that it be shared here.

[From the Sun Chronicle, Mar. 10, 2001]  
NURSING HOME NEGLECT IN AN AGE OF  
SURPLUSES

What's wrong with this picture?

Patients sit neglected in nursing homes, wounds soaking through bandages, food growing cold before feeding help arrives, sheets smelling of urine. Administrators can't fill aide positions and nurses leave for higher-paying jobs.

Meanwhile, the federal and state governments—both enjoying budget surpluses—pay the nursing homes less than it costs to take care of patients.

This fractured picture is all too real, as the Sun Chronicle's Rick Thurmond reported in last Sunday's edition.

The only thing that explains this unconscionable situation is politics—and only politics can fix it.

The main problem can be traced back to the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, enacted to counteract federal deficits and eventually bring the budget into balance.

Thanks to the surging economy, that day arrived far sooner than expected, and now such a big surplus is projected that a major tax cut is supported by both parties.

The Medicare cuts in the Balanced Budget Act, while softened last fall, continue—placing nursing home companies in an impossible position.

The government pays for 80 percent of nursing home patients. In Massachusetts, Medicaid provides about \$130 a day for patients, while the costs are about \$150.

The result is such low salaries that the homes have difficulty keeping aides and professionals alike, with a direct impact on patient care and comfort.

But even keeping salaries low isn't doing it for nursing homes. A number have closed, including Sheldonville Nursing Home in Wrentham and Van Dora Nursing Home in Foxboro. One-fourth of the state's nursing homes face bankruptcy.

Obviously, the answer is money, and the money is there. The question is whether it will be a priority.

Local congressman James McGovern and Barney Frank voted against the Balanced Budget Act and have fought to restore Medicare cuts. We hope the next federal budget, drawing on the burgeoning surplus, will do more for a vulnerable elderly population than have recent budgets.

At the state level, a small step has been taken in approval of two years of wage supplements for nursing home workers. Another state bill has been introduced to boost nursing home reimbursements, but the sponsor has expressed concern that the state income tax cut approved by voters last year will make funds hard to come by.

Obviously, the state tax cut and the coming federal tax cut will increase competition for funding but they should not prevent it.

The sorry picture of nursing home care today can be improved. The means are there. What's needed is the will.

TRIBUTE TO THE NASA GLENN  
RESEARCH CENTER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article published in the *Continental* March 2001 magazine that highlights the achievements of the NASA Glenn Research Center over the past 60 years. Revolutionary advancements in aerospace and aviation technologies have been developed at the NASA Glenn Research Center (GRC), which is located in my congressional district in Cleveland, OH. This article highlights Glenn's contributions to aviation, which include research to create quieter, non-polluting airplanes. In addition, it details the GRC's work in developing a power system used on the International Space Station and how their research is used to improve commercial products in the United States.

NASA Glenn Research Center continues to play an instrumental role in maintaining our Nation's leadership in aeronautics and aerospace technology. In the future the center will continue to make groundbreaking discoveries that will improve both space travel and life on Earth.

[From the *Continental*, March 2001]

REACHING FOR THE STARS

(By Todd Wilkinson)

On airy moonlit nights, stargazers in the Northern Hemisphere may notice what appears to be a glowing white speck making regular passes through the sky. It's not a UFO they are seeing or even the pulses of a meteor shower. That piece of metallic glitter is actually a massive human stepping-stone

to the cosmos—the new International Space Station—orbiting 220 miles above the earth and taking shape as a base camp for the future exploration of our solar system.

Back on the ground, scientists and biomedical researchers from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are paying special attention to the space station's evolving construction from laboratories located in Cleveland. That's right, Cleveland. As in Ohio. The city pressed up against the southern shore of Lake Erie.

Surprising to many is that quietly over the past half-century some of the most revolutionary advancements in space and aviation technology have been developed at Lewis Field. The Glenn Research Center here, named in honor of the pioneering astronaut and U.S. senator, John Glenn, is perhaps the most unsung of NASA's 10 major campuses. Less known than the Johnson Space Center in Houston or the Kennedy launch pads at Cape Canaveral, Fla., or the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., NASA Glenn is, nonetheless, playing a pivotal role in transforming the agency's 11th and most novel facility—the space station—from a pie-in-the-sky dream into a symbol of 21st-century ingenuity. And it is giving Cleveland and numerous partner businesses and local universities a tangible connection to the frontier of space.

The NASA Glenn Campus is a labyrinth of six wind tunnels and more than 150 buildings, along with a beehive of laboratories. Since the early 1940s, around the time America entered World War II, the research facilities have been central to the development of jet engines that are today the foundation of commercial and military aviation. But in 1961, when President John F. Kennedy set U.S. sights on the moon, the laboratories also became nurseries for rocket propulsion in the race to space, notes Donald Campbell, director of the Glenn Research Center.

Better than any political leader in the country, Senator Glenn has understood the dividends accrued from public investment in technology. During recent heated debates in Congress over funding for NASA and concerns about cost overruns that have dogged the space station, it was Glenn who urged colleagues to support research and development in emerging technologies. If the United States is to maintain a competitive edge over other nations, he argued, it must sustain and nurture institutions like NASA.

Campbell says NASA Glenn channels much of its research-driven technology into U.S. industry, enabling major advances in commercial products like jet engines and communications satellites. During the 1970s and 1980s, NASA spent about \$200 million on turbine engine technologies developed by Glenn and its commercial partners. In turn, that investment yielded billions of dollars in benefits for the U.S. economy, through job creation and spin-off technologies, including the eventual production of the General Electric 90 engine—the workhorse of many planes. "Engine propulsion technology has historically led the development of new generations of aircraft design, and that shows no signs of changing," says Joe Shaw, chief of NASA Glenn's ultraefficient engine technology program. "More and more we are seeing a cross pollination of ideas between the dual missions of NASA—its support of aeronautics for commercial and military purposes and exploration of space."

Likewise, the quest to build more powerful and efficient spacecraft reaped incredible dividends. "It's hard to tell what could come out of our space research that will affect our lives on the ground," Shaw says. "I don't think anybody with the Apollo program knew it would lead to the proliferation of personal laptop computers and digital wristwatches and microbiological sensors."

Not far off on the horizon, Shaw says, are aircraft that will burn dramatically cleaner fuel, reducing carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions that contribute to global warming and smog. Those same planes will boast engines that are barely audible to the human ear on the ground once the planes are beyond airport boundaries. Yet the biggest advancement that could arrive in less than a generation will be fleets of "smart airplanes," whose computer systems adjust engines in flight to make them fly more efficiently. And where commercial flights are concerned, efficiency results in the need for less fuel. Ultimately, that would mean better bargains for travelers. An ambitious goal of NASA Glenn scientists is to reduce the travel time to the Far East and Europe by half within the next 25 years, but to also make it possible at today's ticket prices.

Last September, R & D Magazine named three research teams based at Glenn winners of its prestigious R&D 100 Award, known within the industry as the "Nobel Prize of applied research." The projects that attracted global attention involved the development of superstrong titanium aluminide sheet metal used in aircraft bodies; advancements with PMR (Polymerization of Monomer Reactants) to give aircraft longer shelf lives; and the application of GENOA software that has enabled Boeing and GE aircraft engines to save millions of dollars improving the cutting-edge 777 aircraft engine. Since the early 1960s, Glenn researchers have claimed nearly 80 of the 110 R&D 100 Awards given to NASA projects.

Without question, the most awe-inspiring projects are those dealing with space travel. By his own admission, John Dunning, a 30-year NASA veteran and manager of space station support at Glenn, isn't a man prone to spontaneous gleeful outbursts. But last November, when Space Shuttle Endeavour lifted off from the launch pad at Kennedy Space Center, Dunning and his Glenn colleagues let out a collective whoop. In her belly, Endeavour carried solar panel arrays and advanced nickel-hydrogen batteries that are today providing the power essential to making the International Space Station operational. Without the electrical juice generated by the photovoltaic panels and stored in super batteries, astronauts would be whistling in the dark, says Dunning.

Much of the transportable power grid, built and tested in cooperation with a handful of private aerospace companies, originated on drawing boards at the Glenn laboratories. Prior to shuttle launches in October, November and January, a specially designed radiator that removes waste heat from the station was tested in the Space Power Facility, the world's largest space environment simulation chamber, at NASA Glenn's Plum Brook Station in Sandusky, Ohio. "Before these recent shuttle missions delivered the power components, the space station crew had been confined to a service module, because most of the structure was uninhabitable," Dunning says. "With the power systems up and running, the volume of space available to crews will significantly improve by about a factor of three, and the amount of consumable electricity will increase from four kilowatts to 24 kilowatts."

A future principal component of the station's power plant, being developed by NASA Glenn, could be the "flyway energy storage system," which functions like a gyroscope motor spinning at 60,000 revolutions per minute. When the space station arrays are illuminated by the sun, the flywheel functions like a mechanical battery, converting motion into usable energy and vice versa. During periods of orbit when the station is shaded from sunlight, the wheel is turned into a generator that makes electricity to

power the life support system and science equipment. Scientists note that at full operating speed the flywheel rotor's linear velocity is two-and-one-half times the speed of sound (1,875 miles per hour). If the wheel itself were allowed to spin without meeting resistance, it would go on for more than 12 hours.

"The flywheel energy storage system represents a revolutionary step in energy storage technology," says Raymond Beach, NASA Glenn's team leader for flywheel development. He sees the flywheel as a potential long-term alternative for chemical batteries, which don't last as long and which generate waste. "The process is very efficient," he points out. "More than 85 percent of the energy put into the wheel comes out."

NASA believes that in the coming decades similar solar-powered generators could have applications on earth and on Mars. When the Mars Surveyor Lander mission reaches the Red Planet, two pilot Glenn projects—the Mars Array Technology Experiment (MATE) and the Dust Accumulation and Removal Technology (DART)—will explore the feasibility of producing oxygen propellant from the Martian atmosphere and will test whether power-generating solar cells can function amid extreme cold and notorious Martian dust storms. "Because of the dust, the cold temperatures and the varying light spectrum, the best solar cell for our 'gas station on Mars' might be one that we wouldn't consider using in our space solar arrays," says NASA Glenn Project Manager Cosmo Baraona, who is overseeing the experiments.

Solar cells designed at Glenn have already performed better than expected with the Pathfinder and Sojourner Rover, but David Scheiman, a researcher at the Ohio Aerospace Institute in Cleveland, a partner of Glenn, says it is uncertain if those cells will work over the estimated five years it will take to get a human to and from Mars.

Through its Microgravity Science Division, Glenn is NASA's star performer with microgravity experiments involving combustion and fluid physics. Aside from its history with spacecraft and jet engines, Glenn has bolstered Cleveland's reputation as a hub for biomedicine. "We are fortunate to reside in a region with some of the best medical research institutions in the country and a growing biomedical industry base," says Campbell.

At the forefront are researchers like Rafat Ansari, a groundbreaking physicist. "My personal interest is with the human eye," he says. According to Ansari, our eyes are not only windows to the soul, but also windows to the human body, reflecting the health and function of vital chemical processes. They are also places where physicians can look to better understand the risks of exposure to radiation during deep space travel to destinations like Mars. "When light passes from the cornea into the retina, it also passes through nearly every tissue type found in the body," Ansari says. "By studying those tissues, we can look for evidence of certain conditions from one's cholesterol level to the formation of cataracts to the potential for Alzheimer's disease to diabetes."

Ansari began his career with NASA 13 years ago. His fascination with eyes started when his father developed cataracts. It led him to investigate the etiology of cataracts and the risks associated with certain diseases. Astronauts can be especially vulnerable because increased exposure to radiation associated with deep space travel may accelerate the growth of cataracts and macular degeneration.

Ansari and a team of Glenn researchers are working with the federal Food and Drug Administration to develop a screening process for diabetes. Another project at the Glenn

laboratories involved development of an apparatus in partnership with the National Eye Institute, located at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. It would have applications not only on Mars but also in rural parts of the world where there is a niche to fill with telemedicine. The patient or, in the case of space travel, the astronauts would wear a specially designed helmet with eye-examining goggles connected to special sensors monitoring the heart in real time. The apparatus could detect health abnormalities as explorers walk across the Martian surface. But long before the first human mission is sent to the fourth planet from the sun, Ansari would like to see such mobile devices used in remote locales on earth where medicine is unavailable.

In the years ahead, the facility bearing Senator Glenn's name promises to claim its own prominent place on the journey of human discovery. "This year, as we celebrate the Glenn center's 60th anniversary, all of us can look back in pride at our outstanding accomplishments that have helped propel NASA and U.S. industry to new horizons," adds Campbell. "And no matter where that next horizon is found, Glenn's pioneers and innovators will make it possible for us to travel beyond it. Ultimately, we want the public to benefit from what we do."

#### BOROUGH OF DURYEA CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Borough of Duryea, Pennsylvania, which will celebrate its centennial on April 7 with a community parade and picnic held by the Duryea Centennial Committee.

Duryea was originally called Babylon because it was a veritable Babel of languages and nationalities due to the immigrants who came to work in the coal mines.

The community was also known as Marcy Township before assuming its present name. The township was formed from territory taken from Pittston, Ransom and Old Forge townships on January 19, 1880. It was named for a pioneer, the first British settler in the region, Zebulon Marcy, who emigrated from Connecticut in the spring of 1770. A census taken at the formation of Marcy Township found 1,159 inhabitants, which had increased to 2,904 by 1890. According to the 2000 census, the population of Duryea is 4,634.

The present name of the community commemorates Abram Duryea of New York, who bought coal lands in the area in 1845 and opened mines around which the town grew up. He served in the Civil War as a colonel of the Fifth New York Infantry in May, 1861, and was brevetted major-general four years later for his gallant and meritorious services.

Prior to becoming a borough, Duryea was a post-office village within Marcy Township, situated two miles north of Pittston. Duryea was incorporated as a borough on April 6, 1901. The first set of ordinances was adopted by council and approved by the burgess, whose equivalent today is the mayor, on August 23, 1901.

In 1901, John A. Burlington was the burgess, Gary M. Gray was president of the council and Charles D. Evans was borough secretary.

At that time, a Methodist church and a Catholic church were already established in the borough. The community was rich in mining and agriculture. Within the borough, there were new coal breakers, along with a rapid rise in the real estate market. The community already had postal, telegraph and telephone communication, as well as the service of three leading railroads, the Lehigh Valley, the Erie and Wyoming Valley, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Duryea was a thriving community, boasting one baker, two blacksmiths, three carpenters, three milliners, one drugstore, two dry goods stores, two general stores, one gentleman's furnishings store, three grocery stores, a hat and cap store, four hotels, an iron fence manufactory, a meat market, a drill moving factory, two livery stables, three physicians and one undertaker.

Today, the majority of the borough is occupied by single-family residences. Some of these are company houses that were once owned by the coal companies. While there were only 400 homeowners in Duryea in 1901, today there are 2,089.

The borough is also still home to commercial enterprises, with two small businesses and three manufacturing plants, including Schott Glass Technologies, which makes products used in some of the greatest scientific ventures of our time. For example, laser glasses from the Duryea plant are helping scientists seek cleaner, cheaper sources of energy.

Present-day Duryea, led by Mayor Mark Rostkowski, is also home to six churches and six cemeteries, one parochial school, a little-league baseball field, a field for junior football and a playground.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the centennial of the Borough of Duryea, and I wish its residents well as they begin a new century for their community.

#### CELEBRATING NAT GEIER ON HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Nat Geier, a distinguished citizen of Sunrise, Florida who has devoted himself to improving his community over the last three decades. Through numerous citizen campaigns, Mr. Geier has been the engine of improvement in strengthening the Broward County community. This week, Nat Geier will turn ninety years old—it is an occasion which Broward County residents will celebrate with pride.

Born in Poland in 1911, Mr. Geier immigrated to America at the age of nine. He dropped out of the New York City School system at age 13 to get a job in the garment business cutting material. This young drop-out learned quickly, worked hard, and rose up in the ranks, eventually earning enough to relocate and buy a condominium in Florida. An early resident of the now well-developed areas of South Florida, Mr. Geier has always understood that homeownership is the anchor of all communities because it gives residents long-

term investment in the quality of their communities. For this reason, two decades ago, Mr. Geier set out to educate Broward residents of the importance of the "Homestead Exemption" rules which use the Florida tax code to encourage homeownership and community enhancement. Mr. Geier's efforts brought the benefits of the rules to thousands of homeowners and helped build the strong and lasting communities which exist in Broward County today.

Mr. Geier's experience as a young man convinced him that a good education is the key to a productive job and success in life. Motivated by this conviction, Mr. Geier has consistently supported the Broward Schools in their efforts to provide young residents with quality education and opportunities for success. Throughout his thirty years in South Florida, Mr. Geier has actively campaigned in support of school bond referendums as well as funding early-on for computers in classrooms. More recently, Mr. Geier initiated the Area Agency for the Aging's Seniors for Seniors Dollar Drive. This fundraiser provides thousands in funding for the Area Agency's senior citizen support programs and community events. In these and several other civic initiatives, Mr. Geier has demonstrated his devotion and care to improving the quality of life for all Broward residents. His efforts span over four decades and his tremendous impact spans across the lives of his entire community. Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by saying, "Thank you and happy birthday to Nat Geier," one of Broward County's most remarkable residents.

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#### SOUND ECONOMIC POLICY

### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention the following article, "Can the U.S. Live With a Sounder, Saner Stock Market?" The author correctly points out that despite all of the recent attention on interest rates, the condition of our capital markets and the health of the U.S. economy are strongly influenced by the decisions that are made on trade policy, regulatory relief, and tax cuts. If we get those growth policies right, we will do a great service for the increasing number of Americans who are investing to improve their everyday lives and saving for their retirement.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 20, 2001]

CAN THE U.S. LIVE WITH A SOUNDER, SANER STOCK MARKET?

(By George Melloan)

Alan Greenspan has demonstrated that he can curb "irrational exuberance" in the stock markets, or so the conventional wisdom goes. Today, he presumably will try to perform a more difficult feat, arresting the

world-wide decline in equities that he has been widely accused of—or credited with—causing. The auguries for his success are not especially favorable. The markets weeks ago factored into prices the likelihood of a Federal Reserve rate target reduction, but that didn't prevent last week's steep slide.

The concept of Mr. Greenspan as a *deus ex machina* who intervenes occasionally to change the course of markets is overrated. His "irrational exuberance" speech in December 1996 rattled investors. But that may only have been because he was remarking on something that was obvious to almost everyone: Some stocks were selling at prices far in excess of their underlying values.

It certainly didn't stop the bull run, which continued another three years until its peak early last year. Probably, a series of rate-target increases in the late 1990s by the Fed acted as something of a brake on stock markets and an American economy heavily fueled by credit. But the overriding factor was that stock averages last year had reached a never-never land that even the most optimistic logic could not justify. Consumers, responding to the "wealth effect" of their paper riches, piled up debt. When stocks sank last year, household net worth declined for the first time since records have been kept. Quite likely, household balance sheets have deteriorated further this year.

Up until last week it appeared that the Dow had stabilized at around the 10500 level, despite a slowdown in economic growth and a series of warnings of lower-than-expected earnings from major corporations. But the Nasdaq, which had reflected some of the greatest price excesses, continued its downward spiral and the Dow ultimately followed, dropping below 10000. The evaporation of liquidity caused by falling prices in one or two markets ultimately affects all markets in this age of globalization, so Europe, Japan and Southeast Asia all took big losses as well. Europe, as measured by the FTSE index, was hardest hit, with a 9% decline, compared to 7.7% in the Dow.

Many investors in high-flying stocks are licking their wounds. Money runners on Wall Street have lost some of the brash self-confidence of a year ago. Brokers who for years have been assuring customers that no investment can beat equities over time have a bit less confidence in that assertion. There is a realization dawning that maybe stock values do have some link to earnings and that a stock price that might take the company 40 years to earn could be a tad high.

This new sobriety is a healthy thing. The economists who have been arguing that the U.S. was developing an asset bubble, like Japan in the 1980s, have been appeased. Their concept that there is such a thing as asset inflation, fueled by liberal credit policies, has been reinforced. Yet the oversold markets pretty much have taken care of themselves, without tempting interventions by politicians, who sometimes in the past (in the 1930s, for example) have jumped in to make things worse. Investors now know that stocks go down as well as up, a useful lesson.

The new sobriety befits equity markets that now have a different function from the one they had 10 or 15 years ago when they were mainly the province of the well-to-do. Today, some 60% of Americans have a bene-

ficial ownership in stocks. Mutual funds have replaced savings accounts as the preferred investment of small savers. Private pension funds holding the retirement money of millions of Americans are heavily invested in stocks. These new, steady, sources of funding give stock markets a greater stability than before. But they also mean that stocks play a greater role in household balance sheets, and hence in the holder's perception of whether he is getting richer or poorer.

It is for this reason that policy makers need to give attention to the macroeconomy that underlies corporate stocks. It suffered from great neglect during the latter stages of the Clinton administration, even as the signs of an economic slowdown mounted. The administration allowed the beginnings of a new round of trade opening negotiations in Seattle to be scuttled by organized labor, the Naderites and assorted zanies. Mr. Clinton made only a feeble and belated effort to get fast track legislation to speed new trade agreements. Thus years have been wasted in starting negotiations for new multilateral trade and investment pacts that invariably re-energize the global economy.

Regulatory burdens continued to pile up. The EPA was set on automatic to crank out new restrictions that impose costs and yield either no benefits, or negative consequences. The previous administration kow-towed to "environmentalist" claims of a coming "global warming" disaster, despite a large body of scientific proof that no such trend exists. More public lands, including sites rich in oil and gas, were locked up as "wilderness" areas.

The passage of federal tax cuts last year, when they would have come in time to stimulate a flagging economy, was blocked by President Clinton. Democrats this year are still resisting even the modest initial tax cut tranches proposed by George W. Bush, styling themselves as the new guardians of fiscal responsibility. In other words, the economy is not going to get any help soon from tax cuts. That vaunted federal surplus could vanish quite rapidly if the American economy goes into recession. The old saying, penny wise and pound foolish, applies here.

Despite all these forms of neglect, the U.S. still has a powerful economic base, U.S. demand kept Asia afloat after the 1997 meltdown. It has helped revive Mexico and has given Europe a market. The discovery by Americans of the marvelous communications potential of the Internet moved computers from the purely business realm into the home as a consumer product. Information technology is for real, even if it was oversold on stock markets during the dot-com rage.

Consumer confidence, as measured by a monthly University of Michigan survey, remains reasonably upbeat. Employment is high, despite prospects of some big corporate layoffs. All that has happened to the American economy so far has been a slowing of growth, not a recession. The Fed is trying to ensure adequate liquidity while at the same time tending to its fundamental job of trying to keep the dollar sound. And finally, stock markets are safer places for money than they were a year ago, which is no bad thing.

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, March 22, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 27

- 9 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to review the Research, Extension and Education title of the Farm Bill.  
SR-328A
- 9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on military strategy and operational requirements; to be followed by closed hearings (in Room SH-219).  
SH-216
- Environment and Public Works  
Fisheries, Wildlife, and Water Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine water and wastewater infrastructure needs.  
SD-406
- Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To hold hearings to examine early education and care programs in the United States.  
SD-430
- Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings to examine national energy policy with respect to impediments to development of domestic oil and natural gas resources.  
SD-106
- 10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine trust reform issues.  
SD-138
- Finance  
To hold hearings to examine the affordability of long term care.  
SD-215
- 10:30 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-419
- 11 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nomination of William Howard Taft, IV, of Virginia, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State.  
SD-419

- 2 p.m.  
Judiciary  
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine domestic response capabilities for terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction.  
SD-226

MARCH 28

- 9:30 a.m.  
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To hold hearings to examine health information for consumers.  
SD-430
- 10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine certain Pacific issues.  
SD-192
- Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine the Department of Energy's nonproliferation programs with Russia.  
SD-419
- 10:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 210, to authorize the integration and consolidation of alcohol and substance abuse programs and services provided by Indian tribal governments; S. 214, to elevate the position of Director of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services to Assistant Secretary for Indian Health; and S. 535, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to clarify that Indian women with breast or cervical cancer who are eligible for health services provided under a medical care program of the Indian Health Service or of a tribal organization are included in the optional medicaid eligibility category of breast or cervical cancer patients added by the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000.  
SR-485

MARCH 29

- 9 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to review environmental trading opportunities for agriculture.  
SR-328A
- 10 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to review the National Park Service's implementation of management policies and procedures to comply with the provisions of Titles I, II, III, V, VI, VII, and VIII of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998.  
SD-628
- 10:30 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nomination of John Robert Bolton, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security.  
SD-419
- 2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Administration's National Fire Plan.  
SD-628

APRIL 3

- 10 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine online entertainment and related copyright law.  
SD-226

APRIL 4

- 9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
SeaPower Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on shipbuilding industrial base issues and initiatives.  
SR-222

APRIL 5

- 10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Energy.  
SD-138

APRIL 24

- 10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Bureau of Reclamation, of the Department of the Interior, and Army Corps of Engineers.  
SD-124
- Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of the Interior.  
SD-138

APRIL 25

- 10 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine the legal issues surrounding faith based solutions.  
SD-226
- Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Corporation for National and Community Service.  
SD-138

APRIL 26

- 2 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Energy.  
SD-124

MAY 1

- 10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain Department of Energy programs relating to Energy Efficiency Renewable Energy, science, and nuclear issues.  
SD-124

Judiciary To hold hearings to examine high technology patents, relating to business methods and the internet. SD-226	MAY 9	10 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-138	Environmental Protection Agency and the Council of Environmental Quality. SD-138
Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. SD-138	MAY 2	MAY 16	JUNE 20
10 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Veterans' Affairs. SD-138	MAY 2	10 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. SD-138	10 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-138
MAY 3	MAY 3	JUNE 6	POSTPONEMENTS
2 p.m. Appropriations Energy and Water Development Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for Department of Energy environmental management and the Office of Civilian Radio Active Waste Management. SD-124	MAY 3	10 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the National Science Foundation and the Office of Science Technology Policy. SD-138	MARCH 27
MAY 8	MAY 8	JUNE 13	MARCH 27
10 a.m. Judiciary To hold hearings to examine high technology patents, relating to genetics and biotechnology. SD-226	MAY 8	10 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the En-	10:30 a.m. Appropriations Energy and Water Development Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on issues relating to Yucca Mountain. SD-124
			APRIL 3
			10 a.m. Appropriations Energy and Water Development Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings to examine issues surrounding nuclear power. SD-124