

three placements earned the Hillers 26 points—enough to capture the title.

I would be remiss not to acknowledge the contributions of the other members of the Hillers team without whose hard work, dedication and support this outstanding season would not have been possible: senior Meghan DiNapoli, juniors Alyssa Corsini, Elena Frank, Margo Pyne and Joanna Wood, sophomores Chelsea Keiller, Jess Curran, freshmen Lauren Craft, Lindsay Ferkler, Katie Henderson, Katelyn Mitsock, Marissa Parrish, Alex Savell, and Katie Hoppe, and eighth-graders Stephanie Camille, Louise Cashman, Emily Daly, Kristen Garvey, Kristen Knox, Liz Morgan, Katie Nicol, Lauren Philbrook, Vanessa Wilson, Danielle Corey, Jess Costantino, Lindsay Fliieger, Hailley French, Lauren Helstocky, Sarah Kinney, Laurie Monahan, Kirsten Norby, Joelle Pecci, Marie Rivers, Cassic Seery, and Meghan Stewart. Recognition must also be extended to head coach Mike Scanlon and assistant coaches Chris Shea, Martha Thompson and Eric Lammi who guided this team to the Tri Valley League, Class D and State Championships.

Mr. Speaker, it is with tremendous pride that I recognize the exceptional student-athletes of the Hopkinton High School Girl's Indoor Track Team for a remarkable season. I congratulate them on their accomplishments and wish them the best of luck in years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF WLADYSLAW BARTOSZEWSKI THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF POLAND

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Polish Foreign Minister Wladyslaw Bartoszewski for his contributions to the political and social freedoms enjoyed by the citizens of Poland today, after enduring decades of Soviet domination.

From September 1940 until April 1941, Wladyslaw Bartoszewski was imprisoned in Auschwitz. During World War II, he was active in the Polish military; secretly founded the Zegota Council for Aid to Jews; participated in the Rebirth of the Poland clandestine movement; and proudly took part in the Warsaw Uprising as a Home Army soldier.

Minister Bartoszewski's activism did not stop at the end of the war. He became involved in the Polish Peasant Party and became the co-editor of *Gazeta Ludowa* (Peasant's Daily). His work with these groups landed him in communist jails twice during that period. After his incarceration, throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Minister Bartoszewski continued to fight for the freedom of Poland by participating in Radio Free Europe and the Polish Independence Alliance. In November of 1980, he founded the Committee for the Defense of Those Harassed for Their Beliefs. Once again, the Minister was arrested for his efforts and placed in the Jaworze Internment Center.

In addition to his dedication to Poland's independence movement, Minister Bartoszewski has spent a great deal of his life in the field of education. He taught at the Catholic University in Lublin, and at universities in Munich, Eichstadt, and Augsburg. In

addition to writing 1,000 papers and 40 books, Wladyslaw Bartoszewski holds many honorary academic titles from universities all over the world.

Wladyslaw Bartoszewski reached his position of Minister of Foreign Affairs in December of 1995. During the 1990s, he also served as a Senator and as the Polish Ambassador to Austria.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Foreign Minister Wladyslaw Bartoszewski for his great struggle to bring freedom to Poland and its people and for his many years of service to his country.

CALLING UPON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO END ITS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN CHINA AND TIBET

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, today I call upon the government of the People's Republic of China to immediately end its continuing human rights violations in China and Tibet.

I also endorse H. Res. 56, that strongly supports an American resolution at the 57th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Switzerland, calling upon the government of the People's Republic of China to end its human rights abuses in China and Tibet. As the leader of the free world, we must always encourage the same basic rights we enjoy, for all people, everywhere.

The State Department recently reported that China's human rights record has worsened. We know that several thousand prisoners are detained today for exercising freedoms of belief and expression, and members of the Falun Gong spiritual movement and Tibetan Buddhists suffer increasing opposition from Beijing for their peaceful practices. We must not tolerate widespread violations of internationally recognized human rights standards, like the persecution and torture of people worshiping outside official churches, that occurs in China to this day.

In addition, the Tibetan people are hardly better off now than they were forty years ago. Since 1950, the communist government of China has actively controlled Tibet and has repressed the Tibetan people. During the 1966 to 1976 Cultural Revolution, most monasteries, palaces, and other aspects of Tibetan Buddhism were damaged and destroyed. The Dalai Lama, the highest and most revered leader within Tibet's former government, has been exiled in India since 1959. Today, Tibet's unique cultural fabric is irreparably being torn by the oppressive practices of old guard communists in Beijing.

Mr. Speaker, China must learn to abide by internationally accepted norms of freedom of association, belief, and expression. It must change its laws and the decrees that restrict freedom, and it must stop criminalizing groups it arbitrarily labels as cults or heretical organizations.

Chinese authorities must hear a loud and clear message: the United States, the rest of the world, and the Chinese and Tibetan peo-

ple themselves, have waited long enough. China should quit throwing tantrums like an unruly child; it needs to grow up, act its age, and learn to take its place at the table for adults.

BON TON SHOPPE ANNIVERSARY

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Stella Wingerter and her family on the 40th anniversary of the Bon Ton Shoppe Inc.

Stella Wingerter founded the company in 1961 with the first store opening in Farmington, Michigan. That first store was only 1200 square feet. Now, however, Stella and her family own and operate four stores, all totaling more than 6,000 square feet, with locations in Farmington, Livonia, Milford and Brighton, Michigan. Forty years of enterprise in southeast Michigan is a strong testament of the Wingerter's dedication to their business, their employees and their community.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Stella Wingerter and her family on 40 years of success and wish them many more in the future.

TAX CREDITS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation that will provide elementary and secondary school teachers with a \$500 refundable tax credit when they purchase books, supplies, and equipment out of their own pockets.

With limited resources being stretched to the limit in many public schools, teachers have been incurring out-of-pocket expenses averaging \$448 to \$1,000 a year. According to the National School Supply and Equipment Association, more than half the money teachers spend in this manner is on instructional materials such as flashcards and workbooks, while the remainder is spent on supplies such as chalk, paper, and pens.

Although current law allows teachers a tax deduction for the school supplies they purchase but for which are not reimbursed by their schools, this provision can be very complicated and does not serve the majority of teachers.

To receive the tax benefit, teachers need to file a Schedule A for itemized deductions, and they must have incurred expenses that exceed a full 2 percent of their adjusted gross income. For example, let's say a teacher earned \$50,000 in adjusted gross income, and spent \$1,100 on out-of-pocket expenses; with the current formula, the actual deduction would only be \$100.

Under my proposal, teachers who incur out-of-pocket expenses but do not meet the current income stipulations would still receive a tax credit. A tax credit is more beneficial than

the current deduction because it will allow teachers to utilize the benefit, particularly teachers with low salaries and those in disadvantaged schools.

My Congressional district in western Wisconsin is home to no less than 75 public school districts. I find it unconscionable that teachers must supplement school needs with their own hard earned income to ensure every student receives the same quality education. This bill represents much needed short-term relief, but also renews our long-term commitment to maintaining America's excellence in education. By supporting our teachers in their efforts to provide a quality education to all of our children, we support the very future of our country. Without a doubt, education is the cornerstone of a healthy, productive society, and today's investment represents tomorrow's future success. As we continue the federal government's role in guaranteeing affordable educational opportunities, our commitment to our teachers is one step in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this measure and the scores of dedicated teachers across the nation who spend their own money on classroom materials needed to educate our children. Their sacrifices to alleviate a problem in the structure of education funding should not go without some benefit. I would encourage my colleagues to support this legislation and give our nation's teachers the credit they deserve.

ASBESTOS SETTLEMENT FUND
RELIEF LEGISLATION

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise, along with my colleague from Georgia (Rep. JOHN LEWIS) to introduce legislation that would help companies and victims that are struggling with asbestos liability. Distinct and separate from the controversy associated with asbestos liability reform, our tax bill has broad and deep bipartisan support. Approximately 70 of our colleagues have agreed to be original cosponsors of the bill.

The bill provides fairness for victims and defendants alike. Many companies that are paying victims for their injuries cannot deduct these costs because the costs exceed their taxable income and these costs can only be carried back to a limited number of tax years in which their expenses already exceed their income. Many asbestos victims rely on settlement funds for compensation. Those settlement funds are currently taxed at 39.6%, which increases the costs of financing the funds and decreases the amount of money available to victims.

Our bill, would (1) exempt from federal tax settlement funds established for the purpose of paying asbestos victims, and (2) allow companies to carry back deductions for the payment of asbestos claims to the tax years giving rise to the current asbestos liabilities.

Our bill will ensure that all companies that pay asbestos claims are allowed to deduct those costs and that all of the money in asbestos settlement funds will be paid only to asbestos victims.

TRIBUTE TO ANNIE MARTIN
GIBSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Annie Martin Gibson of Summerton, South Carolina, who died at the age of 90 on March 6. Mrs. Gibson and her late husband William were among the principle petitioners in the lawsuit *Briggs v. Elliott*, which became the first of the five lawsuits collectively known as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. Those cases began the process of breaking down racial barriers in our nation's public schools.

Annie Gibson's place in history has been often overlooked. She, along with 19 of her peers, were the original signers of the document that started legal action leading to the desegregation of America's schools. Mrs. Gibson was the last surviving petitioner who set the landmark desegregation movement into motion. For decades following the lawsuit, the Gibson family suffered through stress and unrest due to their decision. Mrs. Gibson was fired from her job as a housekeeper at a local hotel.

While many of the petitioners left the Clarendon County area, the Gibsons remained with their four children. With the land they owned they managed to earn a meager living. A family friend said the family never succumbed to the hardships facing them. Mrs. Gibson has been described by friends and family as a quiet, gentle person who refused to allow her children to receive a second rate education. She was one of many unsung heroes during the Civil Rights Movement who should be celebrated and remembered for putting her country before herself.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Annie Martin Gibson for her great work as a Civil Rights Movement trailblazer. Her sacrifices should be remembered and celebrated by this House. Mrs. Annie Martin Gibson will be sorely missed.

TRIBUTE TO BUTLER
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in salute to the Butler Manufacturing Company and its 100 years of service and leadership to Greater Kansas City, the United States, and countries abroad. Throughout the last century, Butler Manufacturing has remained steadfast in its commitment to providing quality products and services worldwide. I am proud to recognize their achievements.

Butler Manufacturing Company, founded in 1901 by innovators Emanuel Norquist and Charles Butler is now one of the world's leading providers of commercial and industrial construction services. Their first Butler building, completed in 1910, stood in use in central Kansas City for over 45 years. With the successful introduction of a sturdy two car version

of the garage, Butler Manufacturing was in the building business to stay because the market demand was so great. With the passing of each decade, Butler Manufacturing has remained on the cutting edge of the nonresidential construction market. The 1920s were devoted to determining customers' needs and satisfying those needs with personal service, concepts that worked successfully for Butler's grain bins. In the 1930s, Butler answered the call from the U.S. Department of Agriculture by mass-producing 14,500 galvanized steel grain bins in under 59 days; one day ahead of schedule. By the 1940s, Butler Manufacturing had a complete line of rigid frame buildings ready to market. The 1950s brought about enormous change and growth within the company with the formation of five product divisions; two of which, commercial, industrial and institutional end users, and rural buildings, continue to be the strength of the company today. Marked as a decade of enhancement and expansion, the 1960s ushered in new technologies and advancements such as construction components which allowed for frames with wider, longer, and lower slopes. In the 1970s, Butler extended the long-term value of buildings by making them virtually weathertight and advanced traditional ideas on pre-engineering buildings through such innovations as Multi-Story, Long Span, and the distinct look of Landmark, which all were pioneering steps in the advancement of building systems. The 1980s were a time of acquisitions for Butler as they sought to grow new markets and increase market share in existing businesses. Throughout the 1980s into the mid-1990s, acquisitions were made to expand Butler's architectural and aluminum market presence. Today, Butler Manufacturing has gained multinational recognition and continues to be a leader in business worldwide, including presence in South America, Europe, the Middle East and Asia, while remaining dedicated to the core ideals of excellence and teambuilding, on which the company was founded. These ideals are also responsible for Butler's being named the recipient of the prestigious 2000 Paragon Award by the Human Resource Management Association of Greater Kansas City. Noted for their excellent practices in a broad range of human resource issues, the recognition of Butler's mentoring program highlights a continued commitment to the Greater Kansas City community as well.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me today in celebrating Butler Manufacturing Company's 100 years of innovation, customer service, and quality that founded and continues to sustain this company's place as a leader in manufacturing in America and the global community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PERSONAL
INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation, the Personal Information Privacy Act (PIPA), that safeguards consumers' personal privacy by giving them the ability to protect personal information from being bought and sold by third parties.

This bill would restore consumer control over personal information by requiring that a