

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF DOCTOR LORRAINE
MONROE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Doctor Lorraine Monroe for her dedication to her community through her love of education.

Doctor Monroe earned her Bachelor of Arts as well as her Master of Arts from Hunter College in English Literature. She continued with her education, obtaining a Master of Science in Administration and Supervision from Bank Street College of Education. Lorraine holds a Master in Education degree from Columbia University in addition to the Doctorate in Education that Doctor Monroe earned from Teachers College at Columbia University. In addition, she has also been the recipient of six Honorary Doctorates, including ones from Brown University and Hunter College.

Lorraine takes the education that she receives and uses her knowledge in her many various capacities as an educator which she has filled. Her professional experience includes serving as the Executive Director of the School Leadership Academy at the Center for Educational Innovation to teaching graduate courses in school administration at Bank Street College Principals' Institute to teaching English in the New York City public schools. Additionally, Doctor Monroe is the Co-Director of the Women's Group at the Bank Street College as well as the Chief Executive for Instruction at the New York City Board of Education.

Due to her vast experience as an administrator, Lorraine has served as a consultant on educational issues to over 44 states in the United States. Additionally, she consults in other countries, including, but not limited to Germany, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Singapore, and Sweden. She can often be found traveling to far and distant places as a keynote speaker. Lorraine also is a distinguished member of the Board of Trustees for Columbia University's Teachers College.

Mr. Speaker, Doctor Lorraine Monroe has devoted her life to serving her community as an educator. As such, she is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable woman.

HONORING JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT
HIGH SCHOOL VOLUNTEER
JERRY RICE OF ROCKFORD, ILLI-
NOIS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about a distinguished member of my district who is being honored by an organi-

zation, which has had an immeasurable impact on America. Jerry Rice, a retired engineer for Broaster Corporation, is Junior Achievement's National High School Volunteer of the Year. In his ten years as a volunteer for Junior Achievement, Mr. Rice has taught approximately 90 classes. Throughout those ten years, Mr. Rice has served as a classroom volunteer for several of Junior Achievement's programs. Mr. Rice's continually goes above and beyond the call of the average volunteer. He also serves as a confidant to many students and has helped them to increase their understanding of economics, which in turn increases their desire to learn. His dedication to the young people of his community stands as an inspiration to us all.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 by Horace Moses, Theodore Vail, and Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts, as a collection of small, after-school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs, the YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off a national fundraising drive for Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920s, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA students won a contract to manufacture 10,000 pants hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed and made a specially lined box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as TIME, Young America, Colliers, LIFE, the Ladies Home Journal and Liberty.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of businesses and industries that grace the Hall of Fame.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics (now called JA Economics), Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further . . . to more than 1.5 million students in 111 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Jerry Rice of Rockford for his outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of Illinois. I am proud to have him as a member of my district and proud of his accomplishment.

IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT
OF MS. EVELYN B. NEPTUNE

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special person, my constituent, Mrs. Evelyn B. Neptune. I extend my sincere congratulations to Mrs. Neptune on her retirement after having served the Washington County Public Schools System, the Pettigrew Regional Library System and the Washington County Health Department for more than 32 years.

• 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.

Mr. Speaker, a resounding expression of appreciation is indeed in order and is extended to Mrs. Neptune on behalf of the many citizens across Eastern, North Carolina whose lives have been touched by her dedication, compassion, and generosity. Mrs. Neptune has given so much of herself to make the burdens of life more manageable for so many.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Neptune is an exception to the idea that "it takes a village to raise a child." In 1965 she moved to her hometown of Plymouth, North Carolina with her children ages 3, 4, 5, and 6 as a single parent. She began working as a teaching assistant in the local elementary school where she started reading to her students during recess and after school simply because the children needed the extra help. This activity led to a recommendation for Mrs. Neptune to take a job as a library assistant with the Pettigrew Regional Library. Once there, Mrs. Neptune began reading to visiting classes of pre-school and elementary school students as a means of occupying them and introducing them to new books. This activity led to more formal reading sessions that were eventually expanded to the famous "Story Hour" programs that Mrs. Neptune began hosting, not only in all four of the public libraries in the region, but also in local senior citizen homes. Mrs. Neptune's stories which included elaborate puppet shows that she made up, became legendary throughout the region. In 1994, Mrs. Neptune accepted a position in the Washington County Health Department where she worked with the Maternity/Pre-Natal program and finally their Breast Cancer Screening program before retiring in 1997. In addition to this amazing career, Mrs. Neptune served on the Washington County School Board for eight years.

As a parent, Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that Mrs. Neptune's greatest accomplishment as a single parent is the fact that she sent all five of her children to college, and in some cases, beyond, including to Harvard Medical School, Harvard Business School, North Carolina Central University, University of South Carolina, Duke University and Princeton. Today, Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Neptune is the proud parent of a physician and researcher who practices at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and two Vice Presidents, one who is employed with Bank of America and the other with the Washington Post Newspaper. The remaining two have enjoyed successful careers as a design engineer and an insurance administrator.

Mrs. Neptune is a true treasure; a gift beyond words. Her most enduring personal quality is her boundless humility. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying tribute to one of the "world's best kept secrets", Mrs. Evelyn Neptune, with all of her noteworthy accomplishments. Thank you for this opportunity, Mr. Speaker.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM
STILL A REAL THREAT FOR
AMERICANS ABROAD

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring my Colleagues' attention to several recent events that once again highlight the threat of inter-

national terrorism faced by Americans around the world. On May 27, radical Muslim separatists in the Philippines kidnaped a group of twenty persons from a luxury resort, including three Americans. Reports indicate that one of these Americans was selected for execution by behaving to emphasize the rebel group's displeasure with government negotiations for the hostage's release. Though this barbaric act has not been confirmed, evidence is growing that the rebels' claim may be accurate.

In Yemen, FBI and Naval Criminal Investigative Service agents investigating the earlier terrorist attack last year on the American warship U.S.S. *Cole* were withdrawn after receiving a "specific and credible" threat against them. At the same time, some non-essential personnel have been withdrawn from the American embassy, and the U.S. embassy in Yemen has been put on a limited operations status.

Though the motivations behind these acts are complex, one thread ties them together. Some of these targets have been selected because they are Americans. We must not stand by idly while this threat exists. We should continue to work cooperatively with other nations around the globe to contain it, and at the same time, non-cooperative nations must be pressed to respect international laws and not support or encourage terrorism.

For several months now, the government of the People's Republic of China has been holding hostage about half a dozen U.S. citizens and permanent residents. Let's be perfectly clear about this. Government sponsored kidnapping is terrorism. It is no less dramatic or evil than what is happening in the Philippines or anywhere else that Americans or our residents or anybody else is being held against their will for political purposes.

The People's Republic of China has previously engaged in similar action. One year it was activist Harry Wu. Another time it was Wei Jingsheng. For years the Chinese dictatorship has been holding and releasing, and then holding and releasing Catholic clergy loyal to Pope John Paul II. Some of these hostages are eventually released, some permanently, some temporarily after they are leveraged on MFN, WTO, Taiwan or some other significant issue.

Let us also be clear that our State Department is on notice that we want our people back immediately and unconditionally. It should be made perfectly clear that the President has put on hold any consideration about his meeting with Chinese leaders until this happens. The Chinese government must understand that our people are not pawns for trade. First return our people and then we will talk about other things, such as trade.

A TRIBUTE TO MONIQUE
GREENWOOD

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Monique Greenwood for her boundless spirit that has allowed her to become a successful businesswoman and give back to her community.

Monique, a native of Washington, D.C., is a magna cum laude graduate of Howard Univer-

sity. She is also an alumna of the Program for Developing Managers at Simmons Graduate School of Business.

Greenwood was recently appointed Editor-in-Chief of Essence Magazine, the country's leading magazine for African-American women. Since joining Essence in 1996, Monique has done stints as Executive Editor, Lifestyle Director, and Style Director. Prior to joining Essence, she held several senior positions with Fairchild Publications. Working for Fairchild, Monique started and headed Children's Business, the industry publication for children's fashion.

Monique has also been met with terrific success as a successful restaurateur. In 1995, she launched Akwaaba Mansion, an elegant bed-and-breakfast in the historic Bedford Stuyvesant Brooklyn community. Three years later, Monique and her husband, Glenn Pogue, opened Akwaaba Café, an elegant restaurant located just down the road from the inn. During the summer of 2000, Monique and Glenn unveiled their revitalization plan of a commercial block that they own in the Bedford Stuyvesant neighborhood. Among the many stores lining the street is the quaint coffee house, Mirrors, which the couple own and operate.

In addition to being the author of a book with another set to be published soon, Monique co-founded and serves as national president of Go On Girl! Book Club, a literary society for African-American women.

Monique devotes much of her spare time to serving her community. She serves on several boards including the New York Urban League and Community Planning Board #3. She is the recipient of numerous honors, including a Points of Light Award from President George Bush.

Being a wife and mother is what Greenwood considers her most important and most rewarding role. She and Glenn have a nine-year-old daughter.

Mr. Speaker, Monique Greenwood has devoted her life to serving her community through entrepreneurship. As such, she is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable woman.

BATAAN DEATH MARCH
VETERANS SURVIVAL

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of our veterans, but in particular a group of them from World War II. These heroes survived the Bataan Death March only to be transported to Japan in the infamous Death Ships and were forced to work for private Japanese companies under the most horrendous conditions. Private employees of these companies repeatedly and systematically tortured and physically abused these American GI's. Not only did these corporations refuse to pay our former GI's their wages (as required by international law), they also withheld essential medical care and even the most minimal amounts of food. The brutality suffered by our POWs was truly staggering. During the Second World War, more

than 11,000 died in the hands of their Japanese corporate employers, among the worst records of physical abuse of POWs in recorded history.

After the War, approximately 16,000 returned—all battered and nearly starved, many permanently disabled, all changed forever. To serve U.S. policy, the U.S. and Japanese governments joined together to keep their ordeal from public attention. Now, like many other victims of World War II-era atrocities, the remaining survivors and the estates of those who have since passed away are seeking justice and historical recognition of their ordeal. They do not seek any redress from the Japanese Government or by the Japanese people. Rather, they seek compensation from the multinationals that withheld food and medicine for more than three years so that they could increase their profits.

Representatives MIKE HONDA and DANA ROHRBACHER have introduced legislation, H.R. 1198, which will allow these veterans a day in court. I am a strong supporter and a cosponsor of the bill.

In addition, at the end of the month the new Japanese Prime Minister will visit the United States. I urge him and President Bush to directly address this issue. It is my hope that this opportunity will be used to reach a historic agreement that will address the concerns of our veterans who suffered inhumane treatment at the hands of Japanese companies during World War II.

HONORING DR. CHARLES SACHATELLO FOR HIS 50 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE

HON. ERNIE FLETCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and thank a community leader for his 50 years of dedicated service to medicine, many of those years spent serving and impacting lives in Central Kentucky.

Dr. Charles Sachatello has been a member of the Lexington Community since 1970 and has dutifully served as a surgeon, neighbor and friend. He has recently retired and it is my honor to tell you about his life and accomplishments.

Born in Connecticut, Dr. Sachatello received his undergraduate degree from Yale University and medical degree from Yale Medical School before attending Vanderbilt University to receive his surgical training. While at Vanderbilt, Dr. Sachatello published several papers regarding a new surgical treatment detailing techniques to remove blood clots.

After attending Vanderbilt University, Dr. Sachatello joined the staff of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, NY. During his tenure, he recognized the Juvenile Polyposis of Infancy syndrome and established a working classification of intestinal polyposis.

Dr. Sachatello became a Professor of Surgery at the University of Kentucky, Chandler Medical Center in 1970 and was actively involved in teaching, patient care and surgical research until his departure in 1985. During his tenure, he conducted detailed studies of patients with intra-abdominal injuries and

helped popularize the technique of diagnostic peritoneal lavage. Additionally, Dr. Sachatello worked with Arrow International Inc. to develop a Diagnostic Peritoneal Lavage Kit, which has been used in tens of thousands of patients and is still widely used today.

In 1985, Dr. Sachatello left the University of Kentucky and entered into private practice. He established the Bluegrass Surgical Group and was instrumental to the group's merger with the United Surgical Associates in 1998, which is one of the largest surgical groups in the nation.

Over the years, Dr. Sachatello has authored over 80 papers and several chapters in surgery textbooks. He also established the Charles and Suzanne Sachatello Endowment Fund at the University of Kentucky to purchase books on trauma. He was also instrumental in establishing the Grove Memorial AOA lectureship endowment.

Today, I rise to salute Dr. Sachatello for his commitment to medicine, to the Lexington Community and to me personally. Throughout his lifetime, he has touched thousands of lives as a teacher, physician, friend and neighbor improving the lives of people throughout Kentucky.

INTRODUCTION OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL AND GAS LEASING LEGISLATION

HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, Today I am introducing legislation which would make permanent the long-standing moratorium on leasing for the exploration or extraction of oil or gas on the Outer Continental Shelf near the New Jersey coast. I understand the need to find new energy sources, but I fear that future price spikes may cause some officials to make rash decisions based on political expediency instead of sound policy. If a permanent moratorium is not enacted, the New Jersey coastline will forever be in danger of oil development. In fact, recent articles in the Newark Star-Ledger and the Atlantic City Press outline a proposed Interior Department plan to study the effects of resuming offshore drilling on the Atlantic coast from Canada to North Carolina. Obviously, such a study would be the first step to the resumption of oil and gas leasing.

The Exxon Valdez oil spill is still far too fresh in my mind, and in the minds of my constituents. We remember the television footage of oil-stained beaches and dying plants and animals. None of us ever wants to see this happen in New Jersey. A large oil spill on our coastline would have a devastating effect on the health and economy of my state. The tourism and fishing industries provide thousands of jobs in New Jersey, and they would all be thrown into jeopardy if an accident were to occur. I thank my colleagues, Representatives JIM SAXTON, MARGE ROUKEMA, RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, MIKE FERGUSON and CHRIS SMITH for agreeing to cosponsor this important bill, and I urge Congress to enact my legislation as quickly as possible.

IN HONOR OF THE HON. BETTY J. WILLIAMS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the Honorable Betty J. Williams for her dedication to the study of law and her devotion to her community.

Betty Williams became a Civil Court Judge in Brooklyn, New York upon her election to the office in November of 2000. Prior to her election, she served as Director and Chief Hearing Officer at the Board of Education of the City of New York for the Special Education Suspension Hearing Office.

Judge Williams is a graduate of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. She holds her law degree from New York Law School and also earned a Master of Science from Columbia University. Betty is a member of many law associations including the National Bar Association, New York State, the Southern and Eastern District's Friends. She is able to practice law in New York State, the Southern and Eastern District's Federal Courts, and before the United States Supreme Court. Judge Williams holds the distinction of having been the first African-American and first woman to be honored by receiving the New York State Bar Association Worker's Compensation Division Award.

Through her community service, Betty has demonstrated her devotion to both the law and public. Betty has served as an arbitrator at the Civil Court of New York. She is also a member of numerous organizations including the Children and the Law Committee, the New York City Bar Association, the Brooklyn Bar Association, and the Brooklyn Women's Political Caucus. In addition to her expertise in the field of law, Betty is a New York State Certified Social Worker and a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers. She is a founding member of the World Community of Social Workers.

Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Betty J. Williams has devoted her life to serving her community through her excellent knowledge of the law. As such, she is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable woman.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN W. CLARK

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the outstanding career of John W. Clark, who, after 16 years of service to CMS Energy Corporation, will retire as Senior Vice President of Governmental and Public Affairs.

As a result of his hard work, expertise and character, Mr. Clark has earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues and of countless individuals who have benefited from his capabilities.

The success Mr. Clark has attained throughout the years will stand as a testimony to his integrity, dedication and loyalty.

Mr. Clark's efforts and achievements have established him as an invaluable asset to Consumers Energy and will reflect positively for many years to come—his talents will certainly be missed.

It is with great pride and respect that I join with John Clark's friends and colleagues in paying tribute to his many years of service to CMS Energy Corporation, and in wishing him the very best that retirement has to offer.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW
MCNENLY

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Matthew McNenly of Lansing, Michigan on being awarded a Computational Science Graduate Fellowship from the U.S. Department of Energy.

The Computational Science Graduate fellowship is a rigorous, highly competitive program that provides numerous benefits to the fellows in return for a complete casework in a scientific or engineering discipline, computer science, and applied mathematics.

McNenly graduated from Howell High School in 1994 and is currently attending the University of Michigan pursuing his Ph.D. in Aerospace engineering.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Matthew McNenly for being awarded a Computational Science Graduate Fellowship from the U.S. Department of Energy.

HONORING THE YALE ALUMNI
CHORUS FOR OUTSTANDING
ACHIEVEMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to extend my deep congratulations and best wishes to the members and friends of the Yale Alumni Chorus as they gather to begin their Tercentenary Tour celebrating the 300th Anniversary of the founding of Yale University and the 140th anniversary of the founding of the Yale Glee Club. Today marks the beginning of their journey to Russia, Wales, and England where they will continue in their mission as "ambassadors of song," promoting international goodwill and choral singing at its finest.

The world-renowned Yale Glee Club was first established 140 years ago and has traveled extensively throughout the United States, Europe, Latin America and Asia. The Yale Alumni Chorus was established by the Yale Glee Club Associates, an alumni association founded by Prescott S. Bush, father of former President George Herbert W. Bush and grandfather to President George W. Bush. Created only four years ago, this group enables the loyal alumni of the Yale Glee Club to carry on its legacy of harmony, friendship, and goodwill. Their inaugural tour of China only three years ago included performances with the

principal orchestras of Beijing, Xi'an, and Shanghai and earned them a first-prize award at the China International Chorus Festival.

This Tercentenary Tour will bring the over four hundred participants to Russia where they will perform at the White Nights Festival with the Mariinsky Orchestra and later with the Moscow Chamber Orchestra. The group will provide the opening concert for the International Eisteddfod Festival in Wales and will end their tour at St. Paul's Cathedral in London where they will sing with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at a gala celebrating Yale University's 300th birthday. Throughout their tour, the group will be performing classic American folk music as well as several works composed by Yale University Alumni. Perhaps the most moving and meaningful however, will be the group's performance in Wrexham, Wales where they will participate in a memorial tribute to Elihu Yale, the university's namesake.

Comprised of three generations of Yale alumni representing sixty different graduating classes and hailing from thirty three states and six additional countries, they are a truly remarkable group. It is my honor and privilege to stand today and extend my best wishes to the Yale Alumni Chorus as they begin their Tercentenary Tour. With their passion for music and unquestionable dedication to their alma mater, I am confident that they will represent Yale University, the State of Connecticut, and the United States with dignity and integrity.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
UPCOMING ALBANIAN ELECTIONS

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the Congress' attention to the electoral campaign currently underway in Albania. Albania overthrew its communist government in the early 1990's. Sadly, the current socialist government seems to be repeating the authoritarian actions of the communists.

Albanians will go to the polls on June 24th to cast their votes for parliament. Recently, the Washington-based National Democratic Institute for International Affairs sent an observer team to Albania. In their report, the delegation wrote that many citizens are not fully aware of the voter roll verification procedures and some voters may ultimately be unable to exercise their right to vote.

The democratic opposition coalition, the Union for Victory, has made numerous appeals to the election commission and the ruling party to correct the many flaws in the voter rolls. To this day, those appeals have gone unanswered. The election commission, comprised of socialist party appointees has turned a deaf ear to democracy. The Albanian people deserve better.

I hope my colleagues will join me in watching carefully the unfolding events in Albania.

IN HONOR OF THE REVEREND AL
SHARPTON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Reverend Al Sharpton, one of America's foremost civil rights leader, in recognition of his contribution to the ongoing battle against economic injustice, political inequity, and for his continuous service to his church and his community.

Reverend Sharpton began his career in the ministry not long after his birth in 1954 in Brooklyn, New York. Beginning his ministry at the young age of four, he delivered his first sermon to hundreds of listeners in Brooklyn. Mentored by Bishop F.D. Washington, Reverend Sharpton was licensed and ordained by Bishop Washington at the age of 9 and appointed Junior Pastor of the 5,000 member Washington Temple congregation.

His career in politics started shortly after his interest in the ministry. In his 1996 autobiography, *Go and Tell Pharaoh*, Reverend Sharpton retells how his interest in politics grew as Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. mesmerized him. In 1971, Al Sharpton entered the public arena with the founding of the National Youth Movement. Throughout his 17-year leadership of the National Youth Movement, Al Sharpton registered thousands of young voters and led the fight to put the first black on the New York State Metropolitan Transit Authority Board. He also spearheaded a political campaign which resulted in the first minority School Chancellor of the New York City Board of Education. Reverend Sharpton also led the now famous marches against "crack" houses, exposing them to law enforcement agencies.

Reverend Sharpton, as founder and president of the National Action Network, fights for progressive, people-based policies. Al Sharpton has risen as a pivotal spokesman against police brutality in America. Together with Martin Luther King, II, Sharpton led the "Redeem the Dream" March to address the issues of racial profiling and police brutality. His most recent political actions include protesting the U.S. bombing on Vieques, Puerto Rico, an action for which he received a 90 day jail sentence.

Al Sharpton has been married to singer Kathy Jordan for almost twenty years. Together they have two daughters, Dominique and Ashley.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Al Sharpton has devoted his life to serving his community, his church, and all people. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

HON. MICHAEL FERGUSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor young people around the world today, as a supporter of the International Children's Day.

Our children are our greatest natural resource, and they embody the very spirit of our nation's future. Our children are wonderful symbols of the infinite promise of tomorrow. The incredible potential that these children hold in their minds and in their hearts knows no bounds. I feel it is essential that we recognize children so that we may instill in them a sense of self-worth and self-esteem. Through our efforts, we may guide them along a successful path in life.

Now, more than ever, our children need our support, as they are faced with many challenges that our generations could have never imagined. School violence has become a terrible epidemic, and we must exhaust all possible avenues as we try to reach a solution to this problem. Our children deserve our utmost attention as they grow and take on new responsibilities. Children deserve a day in which we honor them for the lives they touch and the joy they bring to the world.

While first celebration of Children's Day took place in San Francisco in 1925, the United States no longer acknowledges this holiday. Today, over twenty-five countries—including England, Scotland, Sweden, Poland, and Norway—all consider this day to be worthy of honor. We too, should recognize International Children's Day and bring back this day to the country in which it originated.

I would like to recognize Margareta Paslaru-Sencovici of Summit, New Jersey, who has worked tirelessly to establish June 1st of each year as International Children's Day. After emigrating from Russia, Margareta has spent 18 years living in Summit and received an honorary award and membership to UNICEF for her protection of children. Margareta continues to return to Bucharest where she visits orphanages to entertain the children with stories and song, as well as delivering toys and clothing, which she has collected through donations here in America.

I commend Margareta for bringing international recognition to a day we can all agree on regardless of political affiliation, religious preference, or race because, after all, there is no dispute that our children are our future.

DEMOCRACY IN ALBANIA

HON. JEFF FLAKE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the events currently underway in the country of Albania. You may recall that ten years ago this Eastern European nation cast off the heavy burden of communism. Since its first elections in 1991, Albanian elections have been marked with partisan manipulation, which has resulted in the disillusionment of the Albanian people.

The upcoming June 24th national elections are a significant opportunity for Albania to move towards establishing a transparent democratic government.

While there is reason to be hopeful that these elections will be better than previous Albanian elections, there also remains cause for continued concern that they will fall short of the free and fair standard that not only we but the Albanian people themselves would want to see. It is my hope the upcoming elections will

mean another step forward and not a step backwards in Albania's quest to establish a strong democracy in this troubled region.

I call upon all my colleagues to join me in carefully watching the unfolding events in Albania.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK MEDICARE EQUITY ACT OF 2001

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I join with Rep. LEACH and Sen. MILKULSKI to introduce the Clinical Social Work Medicare Equity Act of 2001. This bipartisan legislation would fix a technical error created by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA'97) and help residents of skilled nursing facilities (SNFs) better access needed mental health care. It does this by allowing clinical social workers to bill Medicare directly when they provide mental health services to SNF residents.

Clinical social workers are highly trained mental health professionals who have participated in the Medicare program since 1987. They constitute the single largest group—roughly 60 percent—of mental health providers in the nation. In rural and other medically underserved areas, clinical social workers are often the only mental health providers.

Until BBA'97, clinical social workers were able to bill Medicare directly for providing mental health services to SNF residents, just like clinical psychologists and psychiatrists. But a drafting error in BBA'97 unintentionally stripped clinical social workers of this ability and created an inequity that ultimately harms beneficiaries who need mental health care.

In order to contain rising healthcare costs, Section 4432 of BBA'97 authorized a prospective payment system for Medicare SNFs. For each day a beneficiary spends in a SNF, the facility receives a fixed payment that essentially bundles together the range of services a typical resident requires. Yet Congress recognized that some ancillary services, including mental health services, are better provided on an individually arranged basis. Mental health providers, including clinical psychologists and psychiatrists, were therefore excluded from the SNF prospective payment system.

Unfortunately, clinical social workers were not placed on this exclusion list. This was an unintended oversight arising from a failure to recognize that all social workers are not alike.

Some social workers are specifically trained to provide medical-social services, such as discharge planning from inpatient or long-term care settings. Because SNF residents often require this type of medical-social service, it makes sense to bundle it into the SNF prospective payment system.

Clinical social workers, however, are specifically trained to provide mental health services. Clearly Congress never intended mental health services to be part of the SNF prospective payment system. Therefore, the failure to exclude clinical social workers, who are Medicare-authorized mental health providers, makes no sense.

If Congress does not fix this oversight in the law, many clinical social workers will be forced

to stop serving Medicare beneficiaries in SNFs. The ultimate victims are vulnerable seniors who need mental health care.

We must not allow this to happen. According to the 2001 DHHS report, "Older Americans and Mental Health: Issues and Opportunities," mental illness is highly prevalent in nursing homes. In fact, some studies have found that up to 88 percent of nursing home residents have mental health problems, ranging from major depression to Alzheimer's disease. The 1999 Surgeon General report on mental health further indicates that older people have the highest rate of suicide of any age group—accounting for 20 percent of all suicide deaths.

Mental health treatment works. Alzheimer's patients and their families can benefit enormously from psychoeducation and counseling around how to cope and manage behavior problems. Research trials have repeatedly demonstrated that psychotherapy can be as effective as anti-depressants in treating major depression. Clinical social workers provide these important services and do so at a fraction of the cost of clinical psychologists and psychiatrists.

This legislation is strongly endorsed by the National Association of Social Workers and the Clinical Social Work Federation and is included in a larger omnibus Medicare mental health modernization bill (H.R. 1522) endorsed by over 30 mental health and senior citizen organizations.

Again, our legislation would exclude clinical social workers from the prospective payment system. This small fix corrects what we believe to be a serious error created by BBA'97. It is time to act quickly and decisively to preserve access to needed mental health services for residents in thousands of our nation's skilled nursing facilities.

INTRODUCTION OF FOODS ARE NOT DRUGS ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Foods are not Drugs Act, a constitutional and common sense piece of legislation. This bill stops the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) from interfering with consumers' access to truthful information about foods and dietary supplements in order to make informed choices about their health.

The Foods are not Drugs Act accomplishes its goal by simply adding the six words "other than foods, including dietary supplements" to the statutory definition of "drug." This allows food and dietary supplement producers to provide consumers with more information regarding the health benefits of their products, without having to go through the time-consuming and costly process of getting FDA approval. This bill does not affect the FDA's jurisdiction over those who make false claims about their products.

Scientific research in nutrition over the past few years has demonstrated how various foods and other dietary supplements are safe and effective in preventing or mitigating many diseases. Currently, however, disclosure of these well-documented statements triggers

more extensive drug-like FDA regulation. The result is consumers cannot learn about simple and inexpensive ways to improve their health. For example, in 1998, the FDA dragged manufacturers of Cholestin, a dietary supplement containing lovastatin, which is helpful in lowering cholesterol, into court. The FDA did not dispute the benefits of Cholestin, rather the FDA attempted to deny consumers access to this helpful product simply because the manufacturers did not submit Cholestin to the FDA's drug approval process!

The FDA's treatment of the manufacturers of Cholestin is not an isolated example of how current FDA policy harms consumers. Even though coronary heart disease is the nation's number-one killer, the FDA waited nine years until it allowed consumers to learn about how consumption of foods and dietary supplements containing soluble fiber from the husk of psyllium seeds can reduce the risk of coronary heart disease! The Foods are not Drugs Act ends this breakfast table censorship.

The FDA is so fanatical about censoring truthful information regarding dietary supplements it even defies federal courts! For example, in the case of *Pearson v. Shalala*, 154 F.3d 650 (DC Cir. 1999), reh'g denied en banc, 172 F.3d 72 (DC Cir. 1999), the United States Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit Court ruled that the FDA violated consumers' first amendment rights by denying certain health claims. However, the FDA has dragged its feet for over two years in complying with the *Pearson* decision while wasting taxpayer money on frivolous appeals. It is clear that even after *Pearson* the FDA will continue to deny legitimate health claims and force dietary supplement manufacturers to waste money on litigation unless Congress acts to rein in this rogue agency.

Allowing American consumers access to information about the benefits of foods and dietary supplements will help America's consumers improve their health. However, this bill is about more than physical health, it is about freedom. The first amendment forbids Congress from abridging freedom of all speech, including commercial speech.

In a free society, the federal government must not be allowed to prevent people from receiving information enabling them to make informed decisions about whether or not to use dietary supplements or eat certain foods. I, therefore, urge my colleagues to take a step toward restoring freedom by cosponsoring the Foods are not Drugs Act.

RECOGNIZING THE SPEAKER OF
THE PUNJAB STATE ASSEMBLY
HONORABLE SARDAR CHARANJIT
SINGH ATWAL

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Honorable Sardar Charanjit Singh Atwal, Speaker of the Punjab State Assembly. Mr. Atwal has been a respected member in the Parliament of India for over 20 years.

Mr. Atwal visited the California Central Valley last year to attend the Commonwealth Speakers Convention, which includes Speak-

ers from all over the world. In the fall of last year, Mr. Atwal also visited the Central Valley to meet with the local Sikh community. Mr. Atwal has been in the field of politics since 1957 and was first elected to the Punjab State Assembly in 1977. Sardar Atwal is a Dalit (Mazhabi Sikh) and a refugee from Pakistan who has risen from the grassroot worker's level to the top hierarchy of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal).

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Honorable Sardar Charanjit Singh Atwal and his achievements for the Sikh community. I urge my colleagues to join me in praising Mr. Atwal's more than 40 years of service to the people of India.

DISTURBING TRENDS REGARDING
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN
KAZAKHSTAN

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the recent pattern of human rights violations in Kazakhstan. Since last autumn, but particularly since January 2001, the Kazakh government has shown a troubling trend in its treatment of American citizens living in Kazakhstan and Kazakh citizens who hold religious beliefs. I have received numerous reports in my office detailing the intense harassment of a number of different American families and their friends in Kazakhstan.

In one instance, officials called three families into the police station and told them they had to leave the country. The families made the arrangements to leave, then, after all of the adults, children and their luggage had been processed through the airport and the family was ready to board the airplane, security officials pulled everyone out of the airport and would not allow them to depart. In another situation, a member of the local secret police came to the family's home and threateningly said that he was staying in their apartment that night and escorting them to the airport to leave the next morning—basically putting the family, including a one-year-old little girl, under house arrest.

Security and court officials also harassed the families of those working at an education center, punished them because of their refusal to pay bribes to local officials, and forced them to pay a \$240 per person fine for trumped-up charges—all apparently because of the peaceful practice of their religious beliefs.

Unfortunately, I have numerous other examples of the negative treatment of religious believing Americans by Kazakh officials. However, not all Americans are treated this way, only the ones who hold religious beliefs. The Americans who were harassed all attended church services, just as they would do anywhere they lived and worked, and made friends with people in that religious community. Sadly, government officials somehow saw something sinister in their peaceful religious practices. Even further, of great concern is the fact that each person or family with whom these Americans were friends has since been harassed by police and state security officials.

Disturbingly, these situations are not mere misunderstandings or random actions by local

officials. The pattern of harassment is occurring throughout the country, not just in isolated incidents. Furthermore, Kazakh Evangelical Baptists have reported that security officials have interrupted church services, confiscated literature in the church, recorded all attendees at the service, even arresting participants, and severely beat the pastor in the head, neck and stomach. Then, at the police station, officials threatened the Christians saying things like, "During the Soviet times, believers like you were shot. Now you are feeling at peace, but we will show you."

Correcting the injustices against Americans and Kazakhs is an important step in reflecting the Kazakh government's desire to establish rule of law in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan has been the nation that people point to in Central Asia where there has been freedom to peacefully practice one's religious beliefs and freely meet with one's faith community. The Constitution protects religious freedom and the government previously has upheld its commitments as a party to the Helsinki Accords and a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The recent trend, however, seems to belie previous optimism about religious freedom. Further cause for concern lies with new legislation that restricts religious freedom. The concerns cited by the government regarding wanting to ensure that no criminal activity occurs among people who adhere to certain religious beliefs can be accommodated under criminal law. There is no need for a law to restrict freedom of conscience, freedom of association, and freedom of speech.

Kazakhstan can be a leader in Central Asia and can forge a new path for democracy in that region. There are many people in the United States who desire to increase our friendship with Kazakhstan. However, recent trends of increased human rights violations in Kazakhstan can slow that relationship people desire to build.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the government of Kazakhstan to correct the injustices perpetrated by security, police, and court officials, and forge a new path as a key leader in Central Asia and the international community.

RECOGNIZING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF
JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 19, 2001

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I rise to offer my support for H. Con. Res. 163, entitled "Recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day and expressing the sense of Congress that history be regarded as a means of understanding the past and solving the challenges of the future" introduced by Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

For two and a half years, Texas slaves were held in bondage after the Emancipation Proclamation became official. Only after Major General Gordon Granger and his soldiers arrived in Galveston, Texas on June 19, 1865, were African-American slaves set free. Juneteenth celebrates this triumphant occasion, when Major General Granger read the

Emancipation Proclamation and began to enforce President Abraham Lincoln's executive order.

We must never forget how precious our freedom is to all Americans; the thousands of men and women who died fighting for our freedom; or the struggles of past generations as they demanded a true equality, regardless of their race, sex, or religion.

I can think of no better way to move forward than to celebrate the defeat of slavery. Juneteenth Independence Day is a celebration where all Americans, of all races, can join together to celebrate our independence and our freedom.

Just this past weekend, Richmond, Virginia, celebrated "Juneteenth, an Emancipation Celebration." Festivities took place at the Manchester Dock, which served as a port of entry for Africans being brought into America to be sold as slaves. Later in the evening, individuals walked along the same trail marched by slaves from Manchester Dock. I would like to thank the City of Richmond Slave Trail Commission, Senator Henry Marsh's Unity Day Committee, and the Elegba Folklore Society for hosting "Juneteenth, an Emancipation Celebration."

Madam Speaker, I hope you join me in reflecting upon the struggles of our African-American brothers and sisters and celebrate with me and Americans all across the United States the Emancipation Proclamation. Madam Speaker, please support H. Con. Res. 163. Thank you.

STAND UP FOR OUR VETS

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, later this month, the Prime Minister of Japan will meet President Bush. I urge the President to address the issue of compensation of American veterans who were sent to forced labor camps during the war.

Obtaining justice for Americans who suffered at the hands of Japanese companies is an issue that must be addressed during the upcoming summit.

It is unfortunate that the State Department has taken the mistaken and regrettable position that the Peace Treaty with Japan somehow bars private legal actions by our veterans against private Japanese corporations to whom they were forced to work with no pay and horrendous conditions.

The legal experts who have aligned themselves with these American heroes in their actions against immensely profitable private Japanese companies make a number of solid arguments to the effect that the waiver provisions of the 1951 Treaty do not cover these national-against-national claims. It is far from obvious that under our constitutional system, the federal government even has the authority to compromise or to waive claims of private citizens, which, after all, do not belong to the government. Nor is it obvious that the negotiators of the Treaty—including John Foster Dulles—contemplated, much less preemptively resolved, private claims of this kind.

Article 14 of the Treaty does not even purport to waive all claims howsoever arising,

having to do with misconduct by Japanese companies during the War years. It is limited, even by its own terms, to claims based on "actions taken . . . in the course of the prosecution of the War." Acts that were illegal under international law as it existed in the 1940s are not, and should not be, protected under the waiver according to the principle of law, morality, and common sense that one should not be permitted to profit from his own wrong.

Using slave labor to assist in the War effort was illegal in the years 1939–45, as it is today. Thus mistreatment of prisoners of war cannot have been undertaken "in the course of the prosecution of the War," unless the companies that accepted the benefit of these captives' work are now to confess that they are guilty of war crimes: allegations they have vehemently resisted for nearly five decades.

These men do not seek, nor does the outcome they are attempting to achieve require, abrogation of the Treaty. They believe that as a matter both of law and of fairness, the Treaty and the peaceful Pacific that it heralds are consistent with a measure of compensation for their suffering. A legal victory for our vets would be another indication that the United States legal system is founded not on empty ideals but on the real rights of real people. That would be an outcome in which all Americans should rejoice.

But make no mistake about it, while I hope that the Bush Administration and the government of Japan will assist our veterans through diplomacy, failure to do so would not put an end to this issue. Rep. MICHAEL HONDA and DANA ROHRBACHER have introduced legislation to overcome the State Department's twisted interpretation. I support this bill and will push for its passage into law if the U.S./Japanese Summit does not produce justice for our veterans.

A TRIBUTE TO G. LOUIS FLETCHER, SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to pay tribute to the 35-year public service career of G. Louis Fletcher, the General Manager of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, located in my Congressional District in Southern California. From his start as an engineer, General Manager Fletcher has provided leadership at every level of the agency. He will retire at the end of this month.

Louis Fletcher is one of the unsung men of vision who have ensured that the booming communities of the San Bernardino and Yucaipa Valleys have never faced a water supply problem. Starting with the agency in 1966, Mr. Fletcher was responsible for the design and construction of a major aqueduct system that presently delivers imported water from the California State Water Project to the San Bernardino and Yucaipa Valleys.

Mr. Fletcher has championed the needs of constituents in the 40th Congressional District for decades, including leading the fight to convince the Army Corps of Engineers to agree to

a flood-control dam that would be much more aesthetic—and more effective—than what was planned for the town of Mentone. The completed Seven Oaks Dam on the upper Santa Ana River provides flood control relief for millions and blends wonderfully with the surrounding hills.

The principal accomplishment of Mr. Fletcher's career has been the design and construction of a water supply system for hundreds of thousands of people. He is known throughout California for his innovative work in groundwater management, water quality and quantity computer models, mortar lining of steel water pipelines, and improved methods of wastewater management.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring G. Louis Fletcher for his lifelong work in providing clean and reliable water to so many people. It is fitting that all of us join with his family and friends in recognizing his service and dedication to the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District. We wish him well in his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to vote during consideration of rollcall No. 169 and 170. I would have voted: "nay" on both these rollcall votes.

2001 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2216) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the DeLauro Amendment, which would increase funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

My colleagues, LIHEAP is the safety net that protects our most vulnerable from making a choice between food and heat or air conditioning. Many LIHEAP families receive a small amount of support, but it's a difference that helps them maintain their dignity.

Nearly 80 percent of LIHEAP participants receiving heating assistance earn less than the federal poverty level. Unfortunately, nearly half of the states have exhausted or nearly exhausted available funding.

In New York—where energy prices increased by more than 20 percent over the last year, and this summer they are expected to be higher than ever—our LIHEAP funding balance is only \$23 million. Last year at this time the balance was \$35 million.

Unless we provide added funds to the LIHEAP program, an increase in energy prices will force millions of families to choose between

food and utilities. We cannot stand by and watch people have to make that choice.

Many have predicted that this summer will be one of the warmest in recent memory. And if this week is any indication, we're in for a long hot summer. I strongly believe that government should have a role in ensuring the safety and health of the elderly by keeping them cool.

Today, we have an opportunity to provide millions of dollars more for our neediest families. Let's pass this amendment—it deserves our support—to help our states be better prepared for extreme weather and have the resources available for those who need it most.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the eloquent remarks delivered on June 1, 2001 in Boston by William M. Bulger, President of the University of Massachusetts, at the funeral of our colleague, the Honorable John Joseph Moakley.

These brief remarks speak volumes about the quality of the life of our friend Joe, and I submit them for the RECORD so that they may be forever be a part of our nation's history.

REMARKS DELIVERED AT THE FUNERAL OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY BY UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS PRESIDENT WILLIAM M. BULGER

It is of surpassing significance, isn't it, that Joe was summoned to the joy of eternity on Memorial Day? A day set apart for reflection and tribute in grateful memory of all who have given their lives for the strength and durability of the country we love.

Joe's spirit enlivens Memorial Day for us: patriotism, gratitude, remembrance. Long years of unselfish devotion to bringing the ordinary blessings of compassion to those most needy among us stand as silent sentinels to his inherent goodness, to his desire to make a difference in the quality of life for less fortunate friends and neighbors.

His helping hand was always extended in genuine recognition of the responsibility he believed was his to make things better for those in need of encouragement and inspiration. To him the ideal of brotherhood was not simply something to be preached but, more importantly, he was challenged by his soul to exemplify this ideal in positive advancement of the common good.

Everyone knows the facts of Joseph Moakley's background and career. They are impressive and worth knowing, but they reveal little about the man himself, little of who he was, of what he was, and of why.

He lived his entire life on this peninsula, and it was here in this place that his character was shaped. It was, and it still is, a place where roots run deep, where traditions are cherished, a place of strong faith, of strong values, deeply held: commitment to the efficacy of work, to personal courage, to the importance of good reputation—and withal, to an almost fierce sense of loyalty.

No one spent much time talking of such things, but they were inculcated.

And no one absorbed those values more thoroughly than did Joseph Moakley. To understand them is to understand him.

In recent months Joe Moakley would reassure his friends in private conversation that he slept well, ate three meals easily, and was not afraid.

He had a little bit of the spirit of the Irish poet (Oliver St. John Gogarty), who said on the subject of death:

Enough! Why should a man bemoan A fate that leads a natural way? Or think himself worthier than Those who braved it in their day?

If only gladiators died or heroes Then death would be their pride; But have not little maidens gone And Lesbia's sparrow—all alone?

The virtue of courage was his in abundance. But Joe had, during his lifetime, become the personification of all that was best in his hometown.

And he was a man of memory; he recognized the danger of forgetting what it was to be hungry once we are fed . . . and he would, in a pensive moment, speak of that tendency to forget as a dangerous fault.

Joe exemplified the words of Seneca: You must live for your neighbor, if you would live for yourself.

And he abided by the words of Leviticus in the Old Testament and St. Matthew in the New Testament, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." These are words that he would have absorbed at home, at St. Monica's, St. Augustine's and at St. Brigid's.

And Joe brought his competence, dedication, his lofty principle to the public purpose that he saw as most worthwhile. His steady determination in his various public offices, and as a member of Congress, earned him the respect of his colleagues and the confidence of his party's leadership. It also explains the overwhelming support he received from a truly grateful constituency as expressed in their many votes for him solidifying his position of public responsibility.

His devotion to justice and imbedded sense of humanity moved him to investigate the Jesuit murders and the ravishing of innocent women in El Salvador. He volunteered for a task most unusual for him. But he, guided by his aide, Jim McGovern, brought to bear his own deep commitment and those old solid working principles that had become a cornerstone in his lifetime quest for fairness and equity. The success of his effort is recognized by all, especially by an appreciative Jesuit community that had suffered from a sense of abandonment.

When I saw how he thought about that particular achievement in his life, it brought to mind the wonderful words of Pericles: "It is by honor, and not by gold, that the helpless end of life is cheered."

Joe, dear friend and neighbor through these many eventful years, we are stuck, as we think about it, by your startling contradiction: humility and pride. You were never pompous seeking the applause of the grandstand. You diligently shunned the glare of the spotlight. You did not expend your energy in search of preening acclaim. You were too self-effacing for that. Humble, indeed.

On the other hand you were a proud, proud person: proud of your religious faith, proud of your family, proud of your South Boston roots and neighborhood, proud to proclaim the ideals that animated your public service—ideals that have been expressed in the unsought torrent of tribute that has flooded the press and airwaves in recent sad days. Humility and pride, seemingly contradictory trait, coalesced in your admirable character, commanding abiding recognition, respect and, yes, affection.

Joe, the dramatic focus on you during the President's recent appearance before the Congress highlighted your humility and pride. During the course of his address, our

eminent President Bush paused for a moment to digress. He singled you out Joe, for special recognition. He described you as "a good man." Whereupon, as you stood in your place, spontaneous bipartisan applause shook the Congress. This episode also reverberated in thrilling dimensions throughout your Congressional District. Thank you President Bush for this tribute to a good man and for other manifestations of your respect for our Joe and his services to his country.

Joe, you were good enough, as one neighbor to another, to ask me to participate in this liturgy of sacrifice, sorrow and remembrance. With many another heavy heart it is wrenching to say goodbye. God is with you, I'm sure Joe, as you now join your beloved Evelyn and your parents in the saintly joy of eternity. We pray He may look favorably on us who lament your loss and who are challenged to follow your example of integrity and justice and useful service.

Fair forward, good friend.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT TO INCREASE THE FEDERAL SHARE OF THE COST OF CONSTRUCTING TREATMENT WORKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today we introduce a bill to make permanent an 80-20 match for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (WASA), which serves jurisdictions in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia through its facility at Blue Plains. In fiscal years 1998 and 2000, the 80-20 match was included in appropriations bills. Because the Fiscal Year 2000 provision expires at the end of Fiscal Year 2001, this legislation to make the 80-20 match permanent is necessary.

The Blue Plains facility operated by WASA is the largest advanced waste water treatment plant in the world, serving two million users in the Maryland and Virginia suburbs as well as the District of Columbia. The financial and operational health of this facility is vital to the efforts to clean up the Chesapeake Bay as well as water that serve the City of Vienna, and the counties of Fairfax, Loudoun, Montgomery, and Prince George's. Blue Plains is responsible for the largest reductions of nitrogen into the Bay of any facility in the entire Bay Watershed.

WASA has only been able to undertake major facility improvements—including biosolids digestion and handling facilities, major renovations to preliminary treatment facilities, new chemical feed operations, and additional electrical system enhancements—because of the 80-20 formula.

We also seek this change as a matter of fairness. In enacting the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Act), Congress recognized that the District, a city without a state, shoulders an unfair financial obligation in programs in which municipalities normally have state financial assistance. The Act provided for federal support for the state share of several such

programs. The region has been unable to take advantage of the usual combination of state and city matches only because this facility, which serves regional partners, happens to be located in the District of Columbia.

A permanent 80–20 federal-local match would place the District on a par with other municipalities and states in the United States. The 20 percent that the District would continue to assume is equivalent to the burden borne by many other cities in the country. Of course, local rate payers in the region would continue to bear their share.

We urge our colleagues to join us in supporting this important provision that would provide tangible benefits to regional residents and to the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, as well as the Chesapeake Bay, a national treasure.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TREATMENT WORKS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Section 202(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1282(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "Notwithstanding the first sentence of this paragraph, in the case of a project for a publicly owned treatment works in the District of Columbia, such project shall be eligible for grants at 80 percent of the cost of construction thereof."

Original Cosponsors: TOM DAVIS; WAYNE T. GILCHREST; STENY H. HOYER; JAMES P. MORAN; CONSTANCE A. MORELLA; FRANK WOLF; and ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN.

CONFLICT DIAMONDS

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to advise our colleagues about progress made in recent days in building the consensus needed to end the trade in conflict diamonds. Today, Senators DICK DURBIN, MIKE DEWINE and RUSS FEINGOLD introduced a companion to H.R. 918, the Clean Diamonds Act, that incorporates a compromise among American jewelers and the legitimate global diamond industry on the one hand, and Senators, Members of Congress, and the 100-plus-member human-rights organization dedicated to eliminating the trade in conflict diamonds, on the other hand.

This compromise brings together elected representatives of the nation that is world's largest consumer of diamonds, the industry that markets those gems, and the respected human rights advocates who have brought the role that conflict diamonds play in the legitimate trade to American's attention.

These diverse groups united in supporting this bill in the hope that leaders of the global initiative, under way for the past year, will see in our unity a call to move beyond debating this problem, and actually devise a system capable of ending the trade in conflict diamonds—a system that many of us here today have been calling for since early 2000.

I think we all have great respect for the 30-plus countries working through the African-led "Kimberley Process" to end this blood trade; their task is a challenging one. The com-

promise legislation aims to spur to action those who want to continue exporting diamonds to our market, but the road they take must be one charted by the Kimberley Process. However, the time for more talk, more meetings of this august body, and more delay is past.

Seven months ago, the United Nations General Assembly voted unanimously to act to eradicate this scourge. Coming together was not easy for all of the world's nations. It has not been easy for those of us here today. And it won't be easy for participants at July's meetings. But a coordinated, global approach offers the only real hope of ending a trade that has fueled the wars devastating countries that are home to 70 million Africans—and that surely will spark more violence if this problem is left to fester. Today, some of the most significant stakeholders in the Kimberly Process' work banded together to call for swift follow-through on December's unanimous directive from the United Nations.

I hope history will judge this to be a turning point—the moment that Americans' representatives in the faith, humanitarian and human rights communities, as well as their elected officials, joined hands with the industry that brings us one of the many African resources that make our lives sweet; the point at which we began working together on an issue of life-or-death importance to African people and communities.

This work entails more than introduction of a passage of the legislation, and more than implementation of a global regulatory scheme. To achieve lasting success, this work requires us to find a way to not merely break the curse that diamonds too often have been—but to transform diamonds into a blessing for all of the communities that mine them.

Diamonds are the most concentrated form of wealth mankind has ever known—so it is an intolerable irony that they do precious little to enrich many of the communities where they are mined: places which are located atop diamond-rich soil but nevertheless rank among the poorest and most miserable in the world, places like Kenema in Sierra Leone, where nearly one child in three dies before his first birthday, even in years that see little fighting for control of its diamonds. As long as conditions like this persist, as long as there are few alternatives for Kenema's people to careers begun as child soldiers, as long as diamond mines are an easy target for criminal takeovers, it is doubtful that stricter customs laws alone will be capable of holding back the violence bred of this despair.

I am heartened that the Diamond Dealers Club of New York is continuing an initiative launched by my friend, Mayer Herz. It will directly link Sierra Leone miners with American retailers, and reinvest more of the dollars American spend on diamonds in the African communities that produce them. I would like to see more joint ventures like that, and I encourage other responsible members of the legitimate diamond industry to follow this example.

I want to express my appreciation for the work that today's compromise represents to the Senate leaders, who bring tremendous energy and capabilities to this work, to the diamond industry, and to the non-governmental organizations.

Matthew Runci, of Jewelers of America, and Eli Izhakoff, of the World Diamond Council have done superb work bringing together the

very different members of the diamond industry, and then bringing them to the negotiating table with critics. I commend them for their constructive work on this compromise and thank them in advance for their help winning enactment of it, a commitment that was a critical part of their offer to work together.

As valuable as the industry's efforts have been, the Campaign to Eliminate Conflict Diamonds is the real father of this success. The human rights activists and members of the humanitarian and faith communities who launched that campaign, along with the organizations they represent, have done heroic work that has brought us to this point.

First, they have catapulted this issue into the consciousness of Americans who never give Africans a thought otherwise—and made many people think for the first time about what our sparkly tokens of love and commitment symbolize to many people at the other end of the supply chain.

Second, they have worked with the industry at every level to convince jewelers and industry leaders alike of the urgent need for an effective and immediate solution. That required standing up to a powerful industry while simultaneously remaining flexible enough to work with it when the situation warranted that.

Third, they have persuaded a quarter of our nation's elected representatives, one by one, to support this call for clean diamonds—a call that until today put Members of Congress on the side of faraway African victims and at odds with jewelers in every Congressional district.

And last, they have done all this without resorting to the easy answers and hype that could destroy consumer confidence in diamonds and devastate the economies of the countries they benefit.

It took too long to get to this day, but it would not have come without these organizations and individuals, particularly Holly Burkhalter, Adotei Akwei, Amanda Blair, Rory Anderson, Bernice Romero, Ann Wang and Danielle Hirsch. They are a dedicated and tireless group, and I commend their commitment to this compelling human rights cause.

It is with pleasure that I submit for inclusion in the Congressional Record the joint statement by the World Diamond Council and the steering committee of the Campaign to Eliminate Conflict Diamonds. It calls on Congress to pass the Clean Diamonds Act this year, and on President Bush to sign it into law, and I commend it to my colleagues' attention.

If we heed this call, we can make today the milestone it has the potential to be, the moment history marks as the beginning of diamonds' transformation, from a curse on too many Africans, to a blessing for all the people whose lives they touch. I urge my colleagues to give this call the serious consideration it deserves, and to seize this historic opportunity.

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE WORLD DIAMOND COUNCIL AND THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE CAMPAIGN TO ELIMINATE CONFLICT DIAMONDS

The World Diamond Council and the non-governmental community represented by Physicians for Human Rights, Amnesty International, OxfamAmerica, World Vision, World Relief and the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism support the Clean Diamonds Act being introduced today in the Senate. This legislation will create a system to prohibit the U.S. import of conflict diamonds and impose serious penalties on those who trade in them.

Our collaboration represents the shared commitment of the NGO community and the diamond industry to work together to secure passage of this legislation sponsored by Senators Dick Durbin, D-Ill., Russ Feingold, D-Wis., and Michael DeWine, R-Ohio. We thank the Senators for introducing this bill, which accommodates the concerns of both the diamond industry and the NGO community. We also wish to thank Reps. Tony Hall, D-Ohio, and Frank Wolf, R-Va., for their commitment to ending the conflict diamond trade.

We are determined to work together to secure rapid enactment of this legislation, which represents the best efforts of the NGO community and diamond industry to develop a workable system for keeping conflict stones out of the United States.

The conditions placed on the importation of diamonds and diamond jewelry in the legislation are designed to support and encourage the work of the 38 countries that are part of the Kimberley Process, which is developing an international system to stop trade in conflict diamonds. The standards being developed by participants in the Kimberley Process, which includes governments, NGOs and the diamond industry, are expected to be presented in final form to the United Nations General Assembly by the end of this year.

Passage of this legislation also will enhance the confidence of U.S. jewelers and consumers that American purchases of diamonds and diamond jewelry are not unwittingly benefiting abusive insurgencies in Africa.

We collectively call upon the U.S. Congress to pass the Clean Diamonds Act in this session of Congress and urge President Bush to sign it into law.

POEM BY ANASTASIA HAYES-STOKER

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit a remarkable poem written by Anastasia Hayes-Stoker, a young student at Shakelford Junior High School in Arlington, Texas. Anastasia's poem was the overall winner of the "Do the Write Thing" Challenge. This contest, sponsored by the National Campaign to Stop Violence and partnered with the Arlington Jaycees, challenges middle school students to write an essay about the negative impact of violence in their lives and offer possible solutions to the problems they face today.

Anastasia's poem speaks to the truths of the challenges our youth face in coping with violence. In my role as Co-Chair of the Bipartisan Working Group on Youth Violence, I listened to teachers, law enforcement, counselors, parents, and students. Over and over again, I heard about the need to mentor our youth and provide a safe haven for them to go. However, it is often only when we hear our children's voice, that our attention is grabbed. Anastasia has managed to convey, in a beautiful way, how she, and others in her generation, feel about the violence in her school, her appreciation for community involvement, and a child's need for family and love.

Drug dealing, students stealing All around the campus

Tempers flaring, kids are swearing All around the campus

Fist to cuff, fights are a must All around the campus

Backed to the wall, who do you call? All around the campus

Punches thrown, lives are blown All around the campus

Guns and knives, someone dies All around the campus

Families shrinking, parents drinking Children are abandoned

Marriage ending, no time for spending Children are abandoned

Domestic violence, kept in silence Children are abandoned

Learned aggression, whose oppression? Children are abandoned

Repeat behavior, where's your savior? Children are abandoned

Fight or flight, who sleeps at night Children are abandoned

Crime prevention, good intention Community united

Neighborhoods watched, gang fights botched Community united

Security in the hall, protects us all Community united

Mentors handy, hope feels dandy Community united

Cops on the street, don't miss a beat Community united

My home, safety zone Strong parental influence

Curfews made, allowance paid Strong parental influence

Loving brother, like no other Strong parental influence

Self-respect, family honor to protect Strong parental influence

Lead by example, self worth is ample Strong parental influence

Loving silence, no need for violence Strong parental influence

RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING GOALS AND IDEAS OF AMERICAN YOUTH DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 124 to celebrate our youth as the future of the United States and to support the goals and ideas of America's Youth Day.

It is our ultimate priority and our duty to fulfill the five promises established by the Alliance for Youth organizations. The first promise holds adults accountable for reaching out to the young people in our community. By mentoring, participating in a big brother/big sister program, through peer counseling and even through daily contact with our youth, we can communicate that we care. The majority of schools and communities across the country are safe places for children to thrive. By recognizing the people and organizations in our communities, we show our appreciation for living up to the "promise" of being caring adults and treating our youth with respect.

No matter what the subject, education is the best hope for any child's success. Education comes from all aspects of a child's life—at home, at school, in the playground and from every person they know. All communities can participate in building a circle of love and responsibility around every child.

Young people are faced with issues today that were unheard of a generation ago. In the

past, 21 school-related, violent deaths occurred in the United States. No child is untouched by challenges and hardships that we may not even understand and all children need, more than ever, to have caring adults who will listen and support them.

Children are our future teachers, doctors, farmers, industry workers, and political candidates. Celebrating American Youth Day, encourages our young people to stand at the helm of their own destiny. As leaders, teachers, parents and as friends we can guide children to practice safe and respectful behavior, allowing young people to create their own identity and character.

As a former educator, I believe the cooperative effort of parents, students, teachers and the community are all necessary to combat the current violence in our schools. It is a fact that students with attentive and involved parents are less likely to be more successful in school while avoiding drugs and violence.

I support the passage of H. Res. 124, to recognize the importance of children and to recognize America's Youth Day and I thank Secretary of State Colin Powell for his leadership in creating "America's Promise to Youth." Fulfilling the Promises celebrates our youth and the strength of all of our communities to provide for a strong future.

FEDERAL EFFICIENT MOTOR-VEHICLE FLEET ACT, H.R. 2263

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is plagued by an energy crisis that is only becoming worse. The Bush Administration has taken a pro-active stance on energy through the release of its National Energy Policy in May, 2001. For the past eight years, our Nation was subjected to the last Administration's 'wait and see' energy policy that was reactive rather than pro-active.

Mr. Speaker, there is a saying in the military that "the best leaders, lead by example." That trait must be adopted by the Federal Government, it must lead by example. That is why I am sponsoring the Federal Motor-Vehicle Fleet Lead By Example Act of 2001. The Act mandates that ten-percent of the vehicle fleet purchased by the Federal Government must be comprised of hybrid-Electric vehicles (HEV) and other high-efficiency vehicles, which are vehicles that are powered by alternative sources of energy (sources other than gasoline and diesel). Hybrid-Electric Vehicles are motor-vehicles with fuel-efficient gasoline engines assisted by an electric motor.

These Hybrid-Electric Vehicles' motors and their engines work more efficiently than the standard internal combustion engine. The upside of these engines is that they do not have the driving limitations that all-electric cars have. While the technology seems new to us, the global automobile manufacturers have been experimenting with fuel-efficient technology since the 1970's.

These vehicles boast increased gas mileage that in some cases is exceeding conventional vehicle gas mileage by as much as 25%. Toyota's Prius, a four-seater, averages 52 miles per gallon in stop and go city traffic and 45

miles per gallon on the highway. The braking system recharges its batteries and that is why city driving gets better mpg. In 2002 and 2003 Ford and DaimlerChrysler will release, respectively, a hybrid version of its popular Escape and the Durango. These manufacturers are expecting the hybrid SUV's (sport utility vehicles) to deliver twenty-percent better gas mileage than comparable nonhybrid models.

The Federal Fleet Report (FFR) for FY 1999, reports that the Federal fleet has increased 1.32% with an operating cost of 2.10 billion dollars. Mr. Speaker, by mandating that 10% of the Federal fleet be comprised of hybrid-electric or high-efficiency vehicles powered by alternative sources of energy (sources other than gasoline and diesel), will, not only lower our overall consumption of gasoline, but will save the tax-payers of our great Nation millions of dollars in the cost of gasoline. Additionally, these hybrid and high-efficiency vehicles are reported to be more environmentally friendly than our conventional vehicles.

Our colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, are promoting the use of alternative sources of energy to power our vehicles, heat our homes, and to run our lights. Now we have the opportunity to lead by example starting with the Federal vehicle fleet. The Federal Government must seize this opportunity to conserve our resources and to promote environmentally friendly vehicles, and we should do it today.

H.R. 2263

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REQUIREMENT REGARDING PURCHASE OF MOTOR VEHICLES BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—At least ten percent of the motor vehicles purchased by an Executive agency in any fiscal year shall be comprised of high-efficiency vehicles or hybrid electric vehicles.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) The term "Executive agency" has the meaning given that term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, but also includes Amtrak, the Smithsonian Institution, and the United States Postal Service.

(2) The term "high-efficiency vehicle" means a motor vehicle that uses a fuel other than gasoline or diesel fuel.

(3) The term "hybrid electric vehicle" means a motor vehicle with a fuel-efficient gasoline engine assisted by an electric motor.

(4) The term "motor vehicle" has the meaning given that term in section 3(1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472(1)).

(c) PRO-RATED APPLICABILITY IN YEAR OF ENACTMENT.—In the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted, the requirement in subsection (a) shall only apply with respect to motor vehicles purchased after the date of the enactment of this Act in such fiscal year.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, last night I should have voted "yes" as opposed to "no"

on final passage of the supplemental appropriations bill.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 2001, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the twenty-two preceding years I have served in the Congress.

Assets	
Real property	Dollars
Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at \$689,400). Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Encumbered)	\$689,400.00
Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Memomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value. (Unencumbered)	107,600.00
Undivided 25/44ths interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of \$746,400	424,090.90
Total Real Property	1,221,090.90

2001 DISCLOSURE			
Common & Preferred Stock	No. of shares	Dollars per share	Value
Abbott Laboratories, Inc	12200	\$47.19	\$575,718.00
Allstate Corporation	370	41.94	15,517.80
American Telephone & Telegraph ..	1286,276	21.30	27,397.68
Avaya, Inc	58	13.00	754.00
Bank One Corp	3439	36.18	124,423.02
Bell South Corp	1256,6319	25.95	32,609.60
Benton County Mining Company	333	0.00	0.00
BP Amoco	3604	49.62	178,830.48
Chenequa Country Club Realty Co ..	1	0.00	0.00
Cognizant Corp	2500	30.06	75,150.00
Convanta Energy (Ogden)	910	16.80	15,288.00
Darden Restaurants, Inc	1440	23.75	34,200.00
Delphi Automotive	212	14.17	3,004.04
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc	2500	23.56	58,900.00
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp	1200	40.70	48,840.00
Eastman Chemical Co	270	49.22	13,289.40
Eastman Kodak	1080	39.89	43,081.20
El Paso Energy	150	65.30	9,795.00
Exxon Mobile Corp	4864	81.00	393,984.00
Gartner Group	651	6.74	4,387.74
General Electric Co	15600	41.88	653,328.00
General Mills, Inc	2280	43.01	98,062.80
General Motors Corp	304	51.85	15,762.40
Halliburton Company	2000	36.75	73,500.00
Highlands Insurance Group, Inc	100	3.30	330.00
Imation Corp	99	22.43	2,220.57
IMS Health	5000	24.90	124,500.00
Kellogg Corp	3200	27.03	86,496.00
Kimberly-Clark Corp	27478	67.83	1,863,832.74
Lucent Technologies	696	9.97	6,939.12
Merck & Co., Inc	34078	75.90	2,586,520.20
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	1000	103.90	103,900.00
Monsanto Corporation	8360	35.46	296,445.60
Moody's	2500	27.56	68,900.00
Morgan Stanley/Dean Whitter	312	53.50	16,692.00
NCR Corp	34	39.03	1,327.02
Newell Rubbermaid	1676	26.50	44,414.00
Newport News Shipbuilding	165,72	48.90	8,103.71
Pactive Corp	200	12.11	2,422.00
PG&E Corp	175	12.45	2,178.75
Pfizer (Warner Lambert)	18711	40.95	766,215.45
Qwest (U.S. West)	571	35.05	20,013.55
Raytheon Co	19	29.20	554.80
Reliant Energy	300	45.25	13,575.00
RR Donnelly Corp	500	29.00	14,500.00
Sandusky Voting Trust	26	85.00	2,210.00
SBC Communications	2191,755	44.63	97,818.03
Sears Roebuck & Co	200	35.27	7,054.00
Solutia	1672	12.20	20,398.40
Synovant	250	4.50	1,125.00
Tenneco Automotive	182	2.80	509.60
Unisys, Inc	167	14.00	2,338.00
US Bank Corp. (Firststar)	3081	23.20	71,479.20
Verizon (Bell Atlantic)	1072,9608	49.30	52,896.97
Vodaphone Airtouch	370	27.15	10,045.50
Wisconsin Energy Corp	1022	21.58	22,054.76

2001 DISCLOSURE—Continued

Common & Preferred Stock	No. of shares	Dollars per share	Value
Total Common & Preferred Stocks and Bonds			8,238,115.12

2001 DISCLOSURE

Life insurance policies	Face dollar	Surrender dollar
Northwestern Mutual #4378000	\$12,000.00	\$47,846.21
Northwestern Mutual #4574061	30,000.00	114,752.49
Massachusetts Mutual #4116575	10,000.00	8,375.20
Massachusetts Mutual #4228344	100,000.00	193,970.90
Old Line Life Ins. #5-1607059L	175,000.00	34,737.00
Total Life Insurance Policies		399,681.80

2001 DISCLOSURE

Bank & savings & loan accounts	Balance
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account	\$6,203.80
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings	28,213.01
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, checking account	5,099.97
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, savings	354.68
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account	3,334.31
Firststar, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts	79,188.29
Total Bank & Savings & Loan Accounts	122,394.06

2001 DISCLOSURE

Miscellaneous	Value
1994 Cadillac Deville	\$11,800.00
1991 Buick Century automobile—blue book retail value ..	3,625.00
1996 Buick Regal—blue book retail value	9,175.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated)	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated)	160,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated)	60,800.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund	256,719.35
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	131,583.53
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	137,030.71
Traveller's checks	7,418.96
20 ft. Manitou pontoon boat & 40 hp Yamaha outboard motor (estimated)	4,250.00
17 ft. Boston Whaler boat & 75 hp Mercury outboard motor (estimated)	8,000.00
Total Miscellaneous	791,402.55
Total Assets	10,772,684.43

2000 DISCLOSURE

Liabilities	Dollars
Bank of America Mortgage Company, Louisville, KY, on Alexandria, VA residence—Loan #39758-77	\$46,581.25
Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated)	0.00
Total Liabilities	46,581.25
Net worth	10,726,103.18

2001 DISCLOSURE

Statement of 2000 taxes paid	Dollars
Federal income tax	\$141,493.00
Wisconsin income tax	28,157.00
Menomonee Falls, WI property tax	2,120.00
Chenequa, WI property tax	16,657.00
Alexandria, VA property tax	7,489.00

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of two trust, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son under the Uniform Gift to Minors Act. Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

IN HONOR OF PAUL LEVENTHAL
AND THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE NUCLEAR CONTROL INSTI-
TUTE

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to honor Paul Leventhal and the Nuclear Control Institute (NCI) which he founded 20 years ago. On June 21, 1981, a full-page ad in *The New York Times* entitled "Will Tomorrow's Terrorist Have an Atom Bomb?" announced the launching of NCI (then known as "The Nuclear Club Inc."). Over the past two decades, Paul and NCI have been working to safeguard us from the dangers of irresponsible and malicious use of nuclear materials. And for years prior to forming NCI, Paul played an absolutely crucial role as a Senate staff member, helping to abolish the Atomic Energy Commission and split its roles between the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Energy, produce the Nuclear Non-proliferation Act, and direct the investigations of the Three Mile Island accident.

On April 9, 2001, Paul and NCI, in close collaboration with Marvin Miller of MIT, hosted an excellent 20th Anniversary Conference, "Nuclear Power and the Spread of Nuclear Weapons: Can we have one without the other?" That is, does the proliferation of nuclear power encourage the proliferation of nuclear weapons? Did it make sense to supply the Indian government with nuclear fuel for their power plant at Tarapur? Does supplying the North Korean government with 2,000 megawatts of power from light water reactors encourage or discourage their acquisition of nuclear weapons?

But the issue of nuclear power is not only on the international scale. To solve our current "energy crisis", we find that the Bush administration has called for an increased reliance on nuclear power in our country. While NCI is not a priori averse to nuclear power, they are concerned that it be used properly. And the United States has an obligation to set a good example. If we want to discourage other nations from using plutonium, then the United States should not regard MOX fuel as a viable source of power.

At the conference on April 9, a number of experts spoke to the gathering about nuclear power and nuclear weapons. The website www.nci.org/conference.htm contains the text of the addresses as well as brief interviews with a number of the speakers. I will highlight here only a couple of the notable participants in that forum.

Amory Lovins of the Rocky Mountain Institute presented energy conservation and efficiency measures that could save the United States three-quarters of its electric use—equivalent to four times current nuclear output and cheaper to install than current nuclear operating costs. These retrofits of the best existing technologies, he said, would offset any need for continuation or expansion of nuclear power.

Robert Williams of Princeton University, an expert on renewable and other non-carbon, alternative energy systems, underscored the fact that two-thirds of carbon-dioxide emissions, a major contributor to global warming,

come from non-electric sources, mainly transport. He pointed out that the replacement of all coal-fired electricity with nuclear capacity over the next century would only make a dent in global warming by reducing carbon emissions by just 20 per cent. Such an expansion of nuclear power, however, would generate plutonium flows of millions of kilograms a year for breeder reactors, which could prove an unmanageable proliferation danger.

The conference was an excellent opportunity to review the connections between nuclear power and weapons and to question the necessity for turning to nuclear power when the risks might outweigh the benefits. The conference was a testament to NCI's persistent dedication to the cause of keeping us safe from the potential dangers of nuclear materials.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the record a summary of the history and accomplishments of NCI over the last 20 years.

NUCLEAR CONTROL INSTITUTE

1981–2001; HISTORY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Nuclear Control Institute was established in 1981 by its president, Paul Leventhal, as an independent oversight organization. It continues work he began on U.S. Senate staff to draw attention to the spread of nuclear weapons and to strengthen controls over U.S. nuclear exports and U.S.-origin fissile materials. His work contributed to the demise of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and to enactment of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978.

NCI was the first non-profit organized to work exclusively on the problem of nuclear proliferation. NCI's focus was then and remains today prevention, not simply management, of the spread of nuclear weapons. NCI works to eliminate civilian uses of atom-bomb materials, plutonium and highly enriched uranium (HEU), by calling attention to the dangers these fuels pose in advanced industrial countries as well as in the developing world. NCI seeks to break the linkages between civilian and military nuclear applications and to build linkages between nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

In a policy environment that often puts diplomatic and trade interests ahead of long-term security concerns, NCI works to promote bilateral and multi-lateral initiatives to make the world safe from plutonium. NCI, although small in size, has effectively pursued initiatives against plutonium and HEU commerce in a number of countries, including Japan, Germany, Great Britain, Argentina, Brazil, and in en-route states like Panama.

In 1982, NCI proposed and won enactment of a ban on the use of U.S. civilian spent fuel from civilian nuclear power plants as a source of plutonium for weapons (the Hart-Simpson-Mitchell Amendment).

In 1983, NCI commissioned a study, "World Inventories of Civilian Plutonium and the Spread of Nuclear Weapons" by David Albright, the first definitive analysis of the amounts of civilian plutonium accumulating in the world.

In 1985, NCI convened an international conference on the threat of nuclear terrorism, and then established the International Task Force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism. The Task Force's findings in 1986 contributed to enactment of a law to combat nuclear terrorism (the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986). Two books that emerged from that project remain the definitive, non-classified work on the subject.

In 1987, NCI helped win enactment of the Murkowski Amendment, which blocked air shipments of plutonium from Europe to Japan after NCI disclosed the secret failure of a test to prove a crash-worthy plutonium shipping cask.

In 1988, NCI assembled a group of world-class scientists to promote the "Tritium Factor" approach to nuclear disarmament, using tritium's relatively fast decay to pace U.S.-Soviet arms reductions and thereby facilitate the shutdown of all military production reactors—the situation that effectively prevails in the United States today.

In 1989, NCI convened a Montevideo conference of Argentine, Brazilian and U.S. nuclear officials and experts that developed proposals which were incorporated into the treaty signed the following year to end the Argentine-Brazilian nuclear arms race.

In 1990, NCI commissioned a study by a former U.S. nuclear-weapons designer (the late Carson Mark) that resulted in the first formal acknowledgement by the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency that nuclear weapons could be made from civilian "reactor-grade" plutonium.

In 1991, NCI correctly predicted that Iraq would violate IAEA safeguards and divert civilian nuclear research reactor fuel for the purpose of making nuclear weapons.

In 1992, NCI helped win enactment of export controls (the Schumer Amendment) barring U.S. transfers of highly enriched, bomb-grade uranium (HEU) to research reactors that could make use of newly developed, low-enriched uranium (LEU) fuel unsuitable for weapons. As a result, U.S. exports of HEU have been nearly eliminated, and most of the hold-out reactors in Europe have agreed to convert to LEU fuel.

In 1993, NCI, in collaboration with the California-based Committee to Bridge the Gap, succeeded in a 10-year effort to persuade the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to promulgate a rule to protect nuclear power plants against truck bombs. The truck-bomb rule took effect the following year, and NCI has since been petitioning NRC to upgrade this rule as well as upgrade protection against other forms of terrorist attack and sabotage.

In 1994, NCI forced a \$100 million cleanout and audit of a plutonium fuel fabrication plant in Japan after disclosing a 70-kilogram discrepancy, equivalent to a dozen nuclear weapons. NCI also prepared a detailed economic analysis showing that Japan could guarantee its energy security by establishing a strategic reserve of non-weapons-usable uranium at a fraction of the cost of their plutonium fuel and breeder program.

In 1996, NCI was invited to make expert technical and legal presentations before the International Maritime Organization in London on safety and security shortcomings in the sea transport of radioactive materials. Since then, NCI has worked closely with coastal states in opposition to plutonium and radioactive waste shipments from Europe to Japan.

Also in 1996, NCI uncovered a secret dispute within the U.S. Executive Branch over the Department of Energy's plan to turn most surplus military plutonium into mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel for nuclear power plants and drew nationwide attention to this dangerous program.

Today, NCI continues to advocate disposal of military plutonium directly as waste and to oppose its use as civilian reactor fuel. NCI also pursues stronger security over transport, storage and use of civilian plutonium and bomb-grade uranium, while pressing for elimination of these dangerous civilian nuclear fuels.

TRIBUTE TO BETTY HEADTKE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an amazing woman, my friends and neighbor Betty Headtke, who has recently been named St. Richard's Council of Catholic Women "Women Of the Year" for 2001.

Throughout her life, Betty has been very involved in the community in which she lives. She has been married to her husband Ray for the past 47 years, and they have raised five wonderful children. Betty has worked for Holy Cross Hospital in the accounting office, and then as a secretary for Neo Product; the latter company for whom she worked 25 years before retiring just a few short years ago. During this time, she found the time and energy to act as a lunch monitor and a school chaperone for seventh and eighth grade dances.

Over the past several years, Betty's community involvement has increased. Following her retirement, she has been the Vice President of the Council of Catholic Women, and the Membership Chairperson of the same organization. While she is no longer the vice president, she retains her post of the latter, as well as expanding her duties to include the Treasurer of the Golden Agers and an auxiliary minister for her church.

Her role is not merely limited to being a member of the Council of Catholic Women. She also volunteers as a carnival worker and supports many other functions that St. Richard's provides. Further, Betty plays the role of caregiver towards her immediate family, and baby-sits any number of her 11 grandchildren whenever she has the time to do so.

While a banquet is being held on her behalf, I feel a great need to honor this pillar of my community among my fellow representatives. Betty is an incredible, warm-hearted person who deserves our gratitude for the lives that she has touched over the past half-century. I whole-heartedly congratulate Betty and wish her all the best in the future.

MARLETTE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL: HOMETOWN CARING AT ITS BEST

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marlette Community Hospital upon celebration of the 50th anniversary of the opening of its doors in Marlette, Michigan. The hospital's founders, its excellent staff and leaders such as Administrator David McEwen and Board President Gordon Miller deserve high praise for the initiation and sustaining of first-rate health care to generations of friends and neighbors in the Thumb region of Michigan.

Located in a rural community with about 2,000 residents, the 91-bed facility was founded in 1951 to provide quality medical care close to home after community leaders decided it was time to build a hospital in their town. As the story goes, the need was identified after a young man with a broken leg had

to climb several stairs to a doctor's office to receive treatment. An initial downpayment of \$10,000 by the Fred Willis family served as seed money to begin construction of the new hospital, but planners ran into a snag in securing federal grant money because Marlette was considered too small to warrant such expenditures. During a trip to Washington, DC, community leaders persuaded lawmakers to adopt the so-called Marlette Amendment, which allowed the grants to go to smaller communities.

Since its inception, the hospital has consistently provided superior elective and emergency care to patients and offered a wide variety of services to residents in the three-county area. Today, the thousands of residents who live in Marlette and surrounding communities depend upon the top-noted physicians, nurses and other professionals who attend to their health needs.

In addition, a \$162,000 donation by Gerdon T. Wolfe allowed the hospital to build a 24-bed retirement complex in 1969 to serve the residential needs of seniors. In recent years, the hospital also has reached out by offering many important new services, including establishing a network of primary care offices for the convenience of residents who don't live nearby. Also a partnership with Saint Mary's Medical Center in Saginaw has allowed the hospital to build a new facility that will provide chemotherapy and radiation therapy services for cancer patients in the Thumb area.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the wonderful staff of Marlette Community Hospital the very best wishes on their 50th Anniversary and hopes for many more years of serving the health care needs of the Thumb.

H.R. 2275, VOTING TECHNOLOGY

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing H.R. 2275, along with my colleague and neighbor from Michigan, Congressman BARCIA. This bill deals with a very important problem: ensuring that voting technologies are accurate, secure, reliable and easy to use.

Last November, as the world placed Florida under a microscope to scrutinize its election, we saw just how vulnerable our nation's voting systems are to error. And in the months since, we've discovered that the problems that plagued Florida are rampant among many other states, but went unnoticed because the elections in those states were not nearly as close as in Florida.

In the months since last November, we've also had the chance to explore solutions to the problem. We've discovered that we need to develop updated standards for voting systems to make sure that they perform reliably on election day. Updated standards can ensure that voting machines are accurate in tallying the ballots voter cast. And they can help reduce voter error by improving the usability of new voting technologies.

And more importantly, as our voting systems begin to rely increasingly on computers to record, count and archive ballots and to transmit elections results over computer networks, we need standards to ensure that

these systems meet the highest standards for computer security, so we can prevent hidden voter fraud by clever computer hackers.

The Ehlers-Barcia bill addresses each of these concerns. It directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the nation's foremost experts on technology, computer security, and technical standards, to help develop updated standards to ensure the usability, accuracy, integrity, and security of our country's voting systems.

NIST is the federal agency with the technical expertise needed to help create the technical standards necessary to improve our nation's voting systems. NIST is a tremendous technical resource that we must enlist to help solve this problem. It has a strong record of working cooperatively with diverse groups to develop standards by consensus. These groups would certainly include state and local elections officials, among others.

Mr. Speaker, this is a complex problem, with complex solutions. I am proud to introduce this bipartisan bill today with my colleagues from Michigan because I believe it is an important part of the solution. I urge my colleagues to support the Ehlers-Barcia bill and work together with us to pass this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH AND VICTORIA COTCHETT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute today to two distinguished Californians, Victoria and Joseph Cotchett, who are being honored as Volunteers of the Year by the Volunteer Center of San Mateo County, California.

Victoria and Joe Cotchett have provided years of extraordinary public service to our community and our country. The Cotchetts give so generously of their time, their talents and their resources and are widely known and deeply respected within our community for their extraordinary contributions to many worthy organizations and causes. They are driven by their passion for the arts, for the average person, and for justice.

Long an advocate of women and children, Victoria Cotchett is an avid supporter of the arts and a community leader in animal care issues. She has distinguished herself as a writer and has served on the boards of many organizations, including Poplar Recare and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Joe Cotchett is a noted trial attorney with a distinguished record of campaigning for equal justice as well as his many years of professional and civic involvement. For the past ten years, Joe has been named one of the 100 most influential lawyers in the country, earning the highest esteem of colleagues and clients alike. Joe has been described by the National Law Journal as "one of the best trial lawyers; a clear champion of underdogs."

Victoria and Joe Cotchett are the proud parents of two beautiful daughters. The Cotchetts have opened their hearts to another family, a group of refugees fleeing political oppression in Eastern Europe. Joe and Victoria did everything within their power to facilitate this family's transition to the United States, providing

them with shelter, assistance, and above all, the warmth and kindness of a loving family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to two extraordinary people who I'm exceedingly proud to call my friends. We are a better community, a better country and a better people because of Victoria and Joe Cotchett.

A BILL TO PERMIT COOPERATIVES TO PAY DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED STOCK WITHOUT REDUCING PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Cooperative Dividend Equity Act. This legislation will help to end an unfair tax on cooperatives and their members.

As those of us from agricultural and rural areas can attest, cooperatives play a vital role in many Americans' lives. Whether it be farmers pooling their resources in order to survive in the global marketplace, consumers maximizing their buying power through volume purchasing, or healthcare facilities providing community-based services—cooperatives facilitate people working together for a common good.

One of the greatest challenges facing cooperatives today is access to capital. In order to raise much needed capital and avoid further debt, many cooperatives are considering issuing preferred stock. However, under the current tax laws, stock dividends paid to stockholders are taxed three times: 1) when they are earned by the cooperative; 2) when received by the stockholder; and 3) at the corporate level when earnings are distributed. Three levels of tax on the earnings of a cooperative! Here is how it works.

Members of cooperatives are taxed on income generated by the cooperative. The cooperative itself, however, is not taxed so long as any "patronage income" is distributed to its members. Cooperatives frequently earn at least some non-member, or "nonpatronage," income. Much like a corporation, a cooperative must pay taxes on such non-patronage income, just as the stockholder (whether a member or non-member) must also pay tax on that income when it is distributed as a dividend. Unlike a corporation, however, cooperatives must then pay what amounts to a third tax due to the operation of an obscure IRS rule.

The "dividend allocation rule" imposes a third level of taxation on the cooperative by reducing the amount of patronage dividends paid to cooperative members. Cooperatives, such as a typical farming cooperative, may deduct dividends paid to patrons from taxable income. IRS regulations, however, provide that net earnings eligible for the patronage dividend deduction are reduced by dividends paid on capital stock. This requirement has been interpreted to mean that even dividends paid out of nonpatronage earnings will be "allocated" to a cooperative's patronage and non-patronage earnings in proportion to the relative amount of patronage/nonpatronage business done by the cooperative. This "allocation" significantly reduces the amount of net earnings from the patronage operation that

may be claimed as a deduction, thus increasing the cooperative's level of taxation.

Put more simply, the "dividend allocation rule" allocates income already taxed against what would have otherwise been a deduction. As a result, cooperatives pay more taxes on income used to pay a dividend on stock than would a non-cooperative corporation.

It is time to end the triple taxation on cooperative income and give farmers, consumers, hospitals, and other coop members the flexibility they deserve in structuring their affairs. It is time to eliminate the dividend allocation rule and pass the Cooperative Dividend Equity Act of 2001.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL F. CALLAHAN

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Major General Daniel F. Callahan for his honorable and faithful service to our country.

General Callahan, who passed away June 10, 2001, was born in Zenda, Kansas, on June 8, 1910. Following his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy in 1931, he served the next thirty-two years in the U.S. Air Force. His military career was devoted to flying and working in maintenance, engineering and supply. During World War II, he was assigned to the China-Burma-India theatre, where he saw action flying the "Hump". Following the war, he attended the Air War College, served in NATO as head of the US Defense Production Staff in London, and was Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group, United Kingdom.

In June 1957, he was assigned as Commander, Mobile Air Material Area and followed this assignment with a two-year tour at the Pentagon where he was Director of Logistics for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Cuban Missile Crisis highlighted this tour, where General Callahan oversaw the massive movement and positioning of personnel and equipment to deal with this crisis.

Following his retirement in 1963, General Callahan spent five years with Chrysler Corporation in their Defense-Space Group, and in 1968, he joined NASA at the Kennedy Space Center as the Director of Administration. He was there for five years, which included the Lunar landing program and man's first steps on the moon.

After retiring from NASA, Gen. Callahan devoted most of his time to the Air Force Association, serving as Chapter President in both Florida and Tennessee and state President in Florida. He was a permanent Member of the National Board of Directors and in 1979, he was elected as National Chairman of the Board. Gen. Callahan was chosen as the Air Force Association's Man of the Year in 1981.

General Callahan received a master's in Engineering from the University of Michigan and an Honorary Doctorate in Law from the University of Alabama. A Command Pilot with 10,200 hours flying time, General Callahan was awarded many military and civilian awards, including the Distinguished Service Medal and legion of merit with two Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters.

Mr. Speaker, General Callahan was a great success in each duty he held, and his country is the better for it. You know, there's a song that virtually every graduate of General Callahan's alma mater, West Point, knows the words to and tries to live up to. Its last verse includes the solemn words,

"And when our work is done, Our course on earth is run, May it be said 'Well Done,' Be thou at peace."

Mr. Speaker, General Callahan certainly lived up to those words. I think I speak for all of General Callahan's countrymen when I say, "Well done, sir. Be thou at peace."

CORAL REEF AND COASTAL MARINE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2001

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced bipartisan legislation, H.R. 2272 the "Coral Reef and Coastal Marine Conservation Act of 2001," to help developing countries reduce foreign debt and provide for the creation of comprehensive environmental preservation programs to protect endangered marine habitats around the world. I have been joined by thirteen of my colleagues who are committed to creatively addressing two problematic issues of foreign policy.

The burden of foreign debt falls especially hard on the smallest of nations, such as island nations in the Caribbean and Pacific. With few natural resources, these nations often resort to harvesting or otherwise exploiting coral reefs and other marine habitats to earn hard currency to service foreign debt.

The Coral Reef and Coastal Marine Conservation Act of 2001 will essentially credit qualified developing nations for each dollar spent on a comprehensive reef preservation or management program designed to protect these unique ecosystems from degradation.

This legislation will make available resources for environmental stewardship that would otherwise be of the lowest priority in a developing country. It will reduce debt by investing locally in programs that will strengthen indigenous economies by creating long-term management policies that will preserve the natural resources upon which local commerce is based.

This concept has been successfully used by the United States to encourage environmental stewardship that would otherwise prove cost-prohibitive to developing countries. Resources are reinvested in local economic growth and our planet as a whole reaps the benefit.

I urge my colleagues to join myself and my cosponsors in support of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ANN DAWSON TORREY

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished American, and long-time constituent of California's 14th Congressional District—Ann Dawson Torrey, who passed away on May 25, 2001.

A lifelong Democrat and a staunch defender of women's rights, Ann Torrey was born in Hollywood, California on December 1, 1911. As a child she learned an early and important lesson—the power of civic activism. While still an infant, Ann's mother pushed her in a baby carriage during the historic marches for women's suffrage.

Ann Torrey also understood the power of an education—she devoted much of her adult life to teaching young women and men to succeed in their societies. Between 1937 and 1949, Ann Torrey taught students in Monterey, California, Shanghai, China and Menlo Park, California. From 1949 to 1976 she distinguished herself as an elementary school teacher in the Redwood City School District. Ann Torrey was proud to be a teacher and believed firmly in the value of an education for all.

A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, Ann Torrey received her teaching credential from San Jose State University. In 1966, she went back to school to earn her Master's in Education at Stanford University. A long-time resident of Redwood City, California, Ann Torrey moved to State College, Pennsylvania in 1998 in order to be closer to her grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, our nation's children lost an important role model and a selfless teacher with the passing of Ann Torrey. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a great and good woman, and offer the condolences of the entire House of Representatives to her family.

A SALUTE TO BERKELEY CITY COUNCILMEMBER AND VICE MAYOR MAUELLE SHIREK IN HONOR OF HER 90TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor today to salute and celebrate the 90th birthday of a Berkeley legend, City Councilmember and Vice Mayor Maudelle Shirek.

Maudelle was born the grandchild of slaves in Jefferson, Arkansas. Having been raised to be socially conscious and responsible, upon her arrival in the San Francisco Bay Area more than 50 years ago, she immediately plunged into the civil rights struggles of the day.

One of the main issues of the post-WWII era was fair housing. Landlords often refused to rent to African Americans and new housing was built with discriminatory covenants not allowing Blacks to buy houses in certain areas. Maudelle was a key leader in the struggle for fair housing that culminated in California Assemblyman Rumford's Fair Housing Act.

Maudelle also helped shape the political future of this country by persuading a young University of California graduate student named Ron Dellums to run for Congress. I worked with and was mentored and trained by Congressman Dellums. Without Maudelle's influence on Ron, I may not be in Congress today.

Wherever she has worked, Maudelle has been an organizer. Serving as Director of the West Berkeley Senior Center, she simultaneously was on the State Executive Board of Service Employees International Union, Local 535. When Berkeley bureaucrats claimed she was too old to run the senior center, she ran for City Council and won. She is now serving her seventh term on the Council and has been

re-elected by larger margins with each progressive election.

Maudelle was the first Berkeley City Councilmember, and one of the first elected officials in the state, to take action against the AIDS pandemic by sponsoring educational materials, needle-exchange programs and housing for AIDS patients. When the county hospital tried to close its facilities serving AIDS patients, she chained herself to the doors to call attention to the plight of AIDS victims. As a result of her efforts, that facility remains open today.

Maudelle has been an incredible influence in my life. Maudelle taught me that I was not only a citizen of the United States but a citizen of the world. While a student at Mills College, Maudelle helped me organize the Black Student Union's study mission trip to Ghana, Africa where she spent one month with the students. Her insight and counsel greatly enriched their experience.

As a leader of the peace movement, Maudelle introduced me to the movement and shared with me her valuable and critical insight into United States foreign policy and international affairs. I have travelled with Maudelle to many countries and witnessed first hand her interaction with world leaders. They are inspired by her brilliance and her clarity of the issues affecting the global community.

Maudelle continues to be persistent in the fight to reorder our national priorities. Reducing the military budget in order to improve the quality of life for people has been the cornerstone of her work for social, political and economic justice.

Maudelle is a role model and a tireless worker for civil and human rights, peace and justice. I proudly join her many friends and colleagues in honoring Maudelle for 90 years of service and commitment to bettering the lives of her fellow citizens, community members and constituents.

Congratulations Maudelle and thank you for your wonderful example and inspiration.