

for the mission that lies ahead. As a veteran who has worn the uniform of the United States, I can attest to the peace of mind that comes from knowing our nation has the finest Logistics facilities of any fighting force. For ultimately, the battle is won as much by dedicated workers like Nancy as it is by the labors of the soldier in the field.

Nancy's story is about working hard, overcoming impoverished circumstances, seeking to better oneself and one's family by embracing opportunities. It is the story that many individuals of my generation have embodied, indeed, one my own family experienced growing up. It is the process by which our nation renews itself. It is about the dedication and hope of parents, about their striving for a better world for their children. It is about education and hard work. It is about the Latino experience.

Born on February 14, 1938, and raised in Valencia, New Mexico, in a very poor family of 10 children, Nancy moved to Barstow, California, in 1954, when her father came to Barstow to work on the Santa Fe Railroad. Nancy graduated from Barstow High School in 1957, married Morris Baca, began a family, and started in 1966 as a GS II/Keypunch Operator at the Marine Corps Logistics Base, in Barstow, California. She took accounting classes, ultimately playing a key role in the accounting and budgetary operations of the base.

Through it all, Nancy has been a dedicated parent of four children: Yolanda Minor, Berna Hawkins, Anthony Baca, and Anita Lo. For years she accompanied her children to baseball practice, judo matches, girl scouts. Her children have gone on to great success, completing schooling, and pursuing careers that span the courts, health care, and other

Throughout her labors, Nancy has found time to travel the world, visiting Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and our Nation's Capitol. She wants to take some short cruise trips, now that she is retired, and become more involved in exercise activities. One can tell that there is no slowing Nancy down—she is still taking the world by storm!

Mr. Speaker, this is the promise of America, that the daughter of a railroad man can serve our nation with distinction and see the rolling hills of Europe, the sunset over the Seine, the canals of Italy, the dusty villas of Spain. She can gaze at the panorama of our Nation's capital, and marvel at its monuments. She has the freedom that is the birthright of every American, freedom she has helped preserve in her work at Barstow!

And so, I wish Nancy many fine years of active retirement, and the joy that comes through bringing in the harvest of one's labors. I wish her golden sunsets with her children, lazy days with her grandchildren and great grandchildren, and all good things in life. I wish her God's blessings and good wishes on this fine occasion. We are all proud of you, we all salute you, as you embark on this new and exciting chapter in your life.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED  
CAREER OF GENE SMITH

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2001*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Gene Smith for his many ac-

complishments as an educator and interim president at Middle Tennessee State University. Dr. Smith will end his outstanding career in the higher education arena on August 1 when he retires.

Dr. Smith is an MTSU alumnus who came home to finish his career. After 37 years as an administrator and educator at the University of Memphis, Dr. Smith agreed to guide MTSU through a period of adjustment while the school sought a permanent president. Dr. Smith took the helm at MTSU on October 1, 2000.

Dr. Smith, who grew up next door to the Murfreesboro, Tennessee, university in neighboring Wilson County, received his undergraduate degree from MTSU in 1957. He went on to receive his master's degree from the University of Memphis and his doctorate from the University of Mississippi. Dr. Smith also has authored numerous publications.

During his short but productive tenure at MTSU, Dr. Smith kept the university of 19,000 students on a steady course. He made sure gains continued in the school's highly touted academic programs, and his leadership helped MTSU's athletic department earn the Sun Belt Conference's top award for excellence—the Vic Bubas Cup—after just one year in the conference.

The entire MTSU community has profited from Dr. Smith's stewardship. I congratulate Dr. Smith for his outstanding career in higher education and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC  
REVITALIZATION TAX ACT OF 2001

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2001*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce with my colleagues the Economic Revitalization Tax Act of 2001. This legislation is designed to revitalize one of America's most important economic partners. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, home to 3.9 million U.S. citizens, purchases over \$16 billion a year in goods and services from the rest of the United States. A strong economy in Puerto Rico helps generate over 320,000 jobs in the U.S. mainland.

A strong Puerto Rican economy should be important to all of us. We need to recognize that since October of 1996 manufacturing employment in Puerto Rico has declined by 16,000 jobs, a drop of over ten percent. No other U.S. jurisdiction has lost manufacturing jobs at such a high rate. In calendar 2001, a growing number of American companies, including Intel, Coach, Sara Lee, Phillips Petroleum, Star Kist and Playtex have announced that they will close or reduce operations in Puerto Rico. This will entail a loss of more than 8,700 additional direct jobs. These jobs are being lost to foreign competitors.

Puerto Rico's main competitors enjoy significant advantages. For example, Singapore, Malaysia and Mexico have significantly lower wages and fringe benefits. Ireland enjoys low transportation costs and duty-free access to the European Market. Malaysia and Mexico not only have much lower wage costs but have less stringent environmental, health, safety and welfare standards.

To reverse this trend, today we are introducing legislation that will help make Puerto Rico more attractive to investors. Our bill simply states that if you invest in Puerto Rico instead of in a foreign country, you may bring your profits back into the U.S. at a preferred tax rate. This will not only help Puerto Rico directly, but it will also help the American economy by returning profits to the U.S. where they can be invested in other job creating activities.

In 1993 Congress imposed significant restrictions on the value of these tax incentives to raise more than \$3.7 billion in revenue to help balance the federal budget. In 1996, Congress approved a ten-year phase-out of what remained of these provisions (section 936 and section 30A of the Internal Revenue Code) to offset more than \$10 billion in the cost of federal tax benefits enacted to alleviate the impact of the increase in the minimum wage. This legislation is Puerto Rico's best opportunity to participate in the tax reduction measures that Congress enacted earlier this year. Puerto Rico helped reduce the budget deficit. It is now time for the U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico to benefit from the budget surplus.

HONORING JIM SAMUELSON

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like honor a man whose contributions should be looked upon as an inspiration to all. James Samuelson, longtime resident of Glenwood Springs, recently passed away. James served in World War II, flourished as co-editor and publisher of The Glenwood Post, volunteered in his community, and gave his time and contributions to help those in countries less fortunate than our own.

As we mourn his passing, Jim will be remembered for his dedicated service with the Army Medical Corps during World War II. During his commitment, Jim served in many places including North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. After the war, Jim pursued his journalism career where he used his skills working as co-editor and publisher of The Glenwood Post with his brother, John, until 1966, after which he earned his Masters of Education from the University of Wyoming.

Throughout his life, Jim enjoyed many activities such as skiing, fly fishing, and playing sports. He also was an active volunteer with the Lions Club, American Legion, and the Mountain View Church. As we remember his life, let us not forget Jim's efforts to aid those less fortunate living in foreign countries where he helped establish medical clinics for the underserved in both Haiti and Mexico.

For 55 years, Jim was married to his wonderful wife, Marilyn. Together, he and Marilyn

raised a daughter and five sons, and were the proud grandparents to fourteen and great-grandparents to two. He and Marilyn enjoyed traveling to such places as Europe, Israel, and Turkey, making their last trip just three years ago.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I honor Jim Samuelson for his many contributions throughout his life. His formidable efforts deserve the praise and admiration of us all. His service to his community, and to those less fortunate, is something that we should all seek to emulate. I know I speak for everyone who knew Jim when I say he will be greatly missed.

ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION TAX ACT OF 2001

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2001*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I have joined a number of colleagues today as an original co-sponsor to a very important piece of legislation, the Economic Revitalization Tax Act of 2001. This legislation will provide an incentive for U.S. companies that have international operations to invest in Puerto Rico, instead of in competing foreign countries, and to bring their profits back to the United States. Under this legislation, these U.S. companies will be able to lend or invest in the United States most of their profits from their Puerto Rico operations free of tax to their U.S. parents, or, in the alternative, to repatriate dividends with the benefit of an 85 percent dividends received deduction.

This legislation is necessary to protect the over 320,000 jobs in the U.S. mainland that depend upon a strong Puerto Rican economy. Historically, economic growth in Puerto Rico has paralleled or exceeded that of the United States. Since 1996, however, economic growth rates in Puerto Rico have averaged 21 percent less than in the United States. The divergent paths of the U.S. and Puerto Rico economies since 1996 would be even more dramatic were it not for the fact that Puerto Rico has received over \$4 billion of private insurance and FEMA disbursements as a result of Hurricane Georges.

Puerto Rico is a vital member of the American family. The new administration of Governor Sila Maria Calderón, is continuing the vision of a prosperous Puerto Rico originated by the legendary Luis Munoz Marin. She is implementing a coherent development plan that will make that vision a reality. Governor Calderón understands that reform of the Commonwealth government and its economic development policies are necessary for Puerto Rico's economic development. She is doing this in close collaboration with business and community leaders in Puerto Rico.

Success in Puerto Rico requires action in Washington as well. The negative impact of the loss of federal tax provisions to offset Puerto Rico's disadvantages is becoming painfully evident. New federal tax incentives are a vital part of what is needed to bring Puerto Rico back to a dynamic economic development path.

The U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico deserve and expect this Congress to join them in an effort to revitalize their economy. If we do not

do this out of principle, we should do it out of self-interest. What is good for Puerto Rico is good for the United States. More and better jobs in Puerto Rico mean more payroll taxes paid into our Treasury and more jobs in the U.S. mainland.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2001*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, because I was unavoidably detained, I missed the following rollcall votes:

Rollcall vote No. 229—S. 360; rollcall vote No. 230—H. Res. 195; rollcall vote No. 231—H.J. Res. 36 and rollcall vote No. 232, final passage of H.J. Res. 36.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 229; "nay" on rollcall vote 230; "yea" on rollcall vote 231, and "nay" on rollcall vote 232.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 17, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, over the past decade, the number of women in the Federal Prison system has grown by 182 percent, compared to 152 percent for men. Prison has never accommodated the needs of women prisoners well. And while health care available to low-income women is poor, women in prison face terribly inadequate medical care.

Although all women in federal prison receive annual OB-GYN exams, the ban on federal funds for abortion services is a direct assault on women's reproductive health care. There are many reasons why women decide not to bear children. Abortion has been a legal health option for women for almost 30 years. But because women in federal prison are more likely to be poor and minority, the ban prevents these women from controlling their own bodies.

Women who are able to pay for abortion may use their own funds to do so, however, jobs available to prisoners pay at a rate of 23 cents to \$1.15 per hour. This means that inmates make anywhere from \$4.80 to \$16 per week. At this rate, very few inmates are able to make enough money to pay for an abortion. The ban on the use of federal funds effectively forecloses their opportunity to obtain these health services.

Imprisonment is a necessary punishment when the law is broken. Imprisonment does

not mean, however, that prisoners have no right to safety and medical care. Poor medical care is not punishment, it's a denial of fundamental rights.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the DeGette amendment.

HONORING PUEBLO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2001*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the Pueblo County Sheriff's Department for its dedicated professional service. Recently, the Department received the highest award given by the National Sheriff's Association, the Triple Crown Accreditation. In recognition of this award, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring them for their remarkable service.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc, awarded the Sheriff's Office this prestigious accreditation. The honor was given after a process of "thorough, agency-wide self-evaluation" in addition to "an exacting outside review" by an independent team of assessors. The Pueblo County Sheriff's Department self-evaluation showed an efficient operation and respect among staff, while the impartial committee observed the same excellence from the outside. The Sheriff's Department was also commended for its compliance with Standards for Health Services in Jails.

The requirements to pass the assessment for the Triple Crown Accreditation Award are so stringent that only 33 organizations in the world earned all three accreditations. Sheriff Dan Corsentino rightfully shows pride in his organization in saying, "We are a professional organization, we are a united organization, we are an organization that plans, and we are an organization that is worthy of the Triple Crown Accreditation that was awarded to us . . . in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida."

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, the Pueblo County Sheriff's Department has set an example for other corrections offices throughout the world to follow. In every sense, the people of this department are the embodiment of all the best in law enforcement and they deserve our praise and admiration. My thanks to them for a job well done.

HONORING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OF REV. ROYAL J. GARDNER

**HON. JOHN W. OLVER**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2001*

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Reverend Royal J. Gardner, who on June 7, 2001, celebrated his 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Since 1989, Reverend Gardner has faithfully served as the parochial vicar of Sacred Heart Parish in Pittsfield, MA. Reverend Gardner continues to have unwavering dedication and complete devotion to the many communities