

American consumers by imposing duties on their importation. By introducing these bills, I am triggering a careful review of these proposals by the House Ways and Means Committee and the International Trade Commission to make sure there are no domestic producers of these active ingredients so no U.S. jobs will be negatively affected. In fact, these duty suspensions will make U.S. products more competitive, thus creating jobs in the U.S.

Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to highlight the beneficial uses of the final products these chemicals will produce. Triflurosulfuron Methyl formulated product is used in the production of a postemergence herbicide for sugar beets. Postemergence herbicides have the advantage of low application rates. The herbicide is only needed if weeds emerge around the sugar beets. Many other herbicides must be applied ahead of time to prevent weeds from developing regardless of whether they would have emerged naturally, needlessly introducing toxins into the environment. Benzyl Carbazate is a general fruit and vegetable insecticide. It has the unique ability to kill certain pests while leaving beneficial insects unharmed. Furthermore, Benzyl Carbazate is well within the margins of safety to mammalian, avian, and aquatic organisms. Esfenvalerate Technical is used in the production of pyrethroid insecticide. This environmentally sound product has significant use in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs offering broad-spectrum insect control across a wide range of crops. Finally, the single active ingredient, (S)-methyl 7-chloro-2, 5-dihydro-2-[[methoxycarbonyl]

[4(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl] amino—carbonyl] indeno [1,2-e] [1,3,4] oxadiazine-4a-(3H)carboxylate and application adjuvants, produces a proprietary insecticide for use on cotton, vegetables and fruit. The formulated products demonstrate good efficacy on target insect pests while preserving beneficial insects and mites, and offer a very favorable environmental profile.

Duty suspension bills often pass with universal bipartisan support because they are common sense for consumers, for the environment, and for enhancing the competitiveness of our domestic industries. I urge support for these proposals after the appropriate committees and agencies have thoroughly vetted these measures.

INTERNET FREEDOM AND
BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT ACT
OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1542) to deregulate the Internet and high speed data services, and for other purposes:

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Chairman, I am in full support of H.R. 1542 including the Manager's Amendment, which includes an antitrust sav-

ings clause. That clause reaffirms that regulatory and antitrust laws play important but different roles in promoting competition in the telecom industry. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 governs the transition of local telecommunications from a heavily regulated environment historically dominated by incumbent carriers to a competitive environment in which new entrants and incumbents compete vigorously with each other. The 1996 Act imposes on carriers special duties that do not exist under the antitrust laws and compels them to take actions firms in an unregulated environment would not undertake. Antitrust laws serve a different function. They protect competition by preventing firms from entering into agreements that prevent or restrain competition. They also prevent firms from unlawfully obtaining monopoly power or unlawfully extending existing monopolies into new lines of business. There should be no confusion about the differences in these laws or the roles they play in bringing the benefits of competition to American consumers.

These laws are compatible and complementary for two reasons. First, they promote the same goal: vigorous competition in the marketplace. Second, to the extent that any potential inconsistencies may arise in the administration of these laws, antitrust courts resolve them through well-established antitrust doctrines recognizing that general antitrust laws will not be enforced in a manner that undermines the requirements of regulatory laws crafted to deal with specific industry situations. This savings clause does not repeal any portion of the antitrust laws or antitrust doctrines adopted by the courts under those laws.

Neither this Act nor the 1996 Act change the manner in which the antitrust laws are enforced by antitrust enforcement agencies and courts. Rights, duties and remedies under the antitrust laws are preserved and not diminished in any way. Also preserved are the traditional antitrust defenses, exemptions, and immunities crafted by the courts to balance antitrust and regulatory objectives for more than 100 years.

This savings clause does not overrule any portion of the Seventh Circuit decision in the Goldwasser case. This savings clause is fully consistent with the learned opinion in that case.

By not modifying antitrust laws, rights, remedies, defenses, exemptions, immunities, and procedures, we make it plain that antitrust courts should continue to do what they have always done—manage potential conflicts between the administration of antitrust and regulatory laws on a case-by-case basis with due regard for the intent of Congress in establishing specific regulatory processes. This savings clause achieves that effect.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT "BOB"
HODGES

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I speak in honor of an incredible man: A man who is believed to be our Nation's old-

est veteran, a man who in 1918 joined the military so that he could serve our country during WWI, a man who worked from the time he was 8 years old, a man who has served his community well, and a man, who, above all else, has loved the Lord his God with all his heart, mind and soul. That man is Mr. Robert Hodges, of Stonewall, North Carolina. I am proud, honored and, quite frankly, privileged to speak in his honor today on the House floor.

Mr. Hodges has led a remarkable life. Considering he has seen the turn of two centuries, recounting all of his milestones would take hours. Instead, I will attempt to highlight just a few of the high points in Mr. Hodges life.

Mr. Hodges was born on June 18, 1891, in a small community called North Creek, just between Bath and Belhaven, North Carolina. His grandparents were slaves, and his mother, born into slavery, was later freed in New Bern, NC. At the age of 8, Mr. Hodges began working, just as his parents had done.

In 1918, Mr. Hodges joined the United States Army where he proudly wore the uniform of heroes as he served in France with the 702 Stevedore Battalion. A lifelong Eastern North Carolinian, Mr. Hodges returned to Beaufort County after his discharge where he married Malinda Boyd.

After moving to Pamlico County, Mr. Hodges worked his way from bookkeeper, to farm foreman, to landowner of a farm of his very own. He continued to work the land until his eyesight forced him to retire in the 1950's. His retirement, however, did not keep him from participating in his community. Mr. Hodges has remained a vital part of his hometown in Stonewall, North Carolina and his church home of Mt. Sinai Missionary Baptist Church. Church has been a part of Mr. Hodges' life since he was a young child. Growing up, young Robert used to walk 12 miles to church and back . . . barefoot.

Some of you may ask, "What is the secret to Mr. Hodges long and healthy life?" Well, my friends, I must tell you I believe it is the scripture verse he has clung to for so many years. Mr. Hodges says he gives God the glory for his long life, claiming the 5th commandment as his own. The verse reads, "Honor thy father and mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Mr. Hodges' life has certainly been very "long upon the land." His very history, quite frankly, illustrates what it means to live a life pleasing to the Lord, and to in turn see His blessings.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say that Mr. Hodges joins so many of the men and women who served our Nation during wartime and asked so little in return. And today, those people who know him best are here to honor him, not only for his service to our great Nation but for the incredible impressions he has made on the lives of so many people as husband, father, grandfather, and a citizen of North Carolina.

It is because of the dedication and heroic courage of men like Robert Hodges that we can enjoy the many freedoms of this great land. On behalf of a grateful Nation, please accept my deepest appreciation.