The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable Debbie Stabenow, a Senator from the State of Michigan.

The guest Chaplain, Father Paul Lavin, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, offered the following prayer:

Let us listen to the words of the prophet Isaiah:
If you remove from your midst oppression, False accusation and malicious speech;
If you bestow your bread on the hungry, And satisfy the afflicted;
Then light shall rise for you in the darkness,
And the gloom shall become for you like midday;
Then the Lord will guide you always,
And give you plenty on the parched land.—Isaiah 58:9–11.

Let us pray.

Lord we thank You and we praise You for the goodness of our people and for the spirit of justice that fills our Nation. We thank You for the beauty and the fullness of the land, and for the challenge of the cities. We thank You for our work, for our rest, for one another, and for our homes.

Look with favor on the men and women who serve in this Senate. Help them to foster decency and to uphold justice and right. Strengthen them with Your grace and wisdom, and strengthen and support those who serve on their staffs. This morning we ask that You give strength of body, courage of spirit, and patience with pain to your servant Mary Jane Ogilvie, wife of the Chaplain of this Senate. With Your help she may soon be restored to health.

We ask this through Christ our Lord. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable Debbie Stabenow, a Senator from the State of Michigan, led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PLEDGING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. Byrd).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2002.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable Debbie Stabenow, a Senator from the State of Michigan, to perform the duties of the Chair.

Robert C. Byrd,
President pro tempore.

Ms. STABENOW thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. Reid. Madam President, this morning the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 2003, the Andean Trade Act. No rollcall votes will occur today. Cloture has been filed on the motion to proceed to Andean trade. The Senate will vote on cloture on the motion to proceed on Monday at 6 p.m.

THANKS TO ALL WHO MAKE THE SENATE WORK

Mr. Reid. Madam President, yesterday we finished a very long and arduous task in working our way through the energy bill. There were almost 500 amendments offered on that bill. The 2 managers worked through 150 or 200 amendments. It was a very difficult, contentious debate that led to passage of that bill.

There was a lot said yesterday evening about how hard people worked. There was a lot of work done, but I think it is good once in a while to pause and talk about the people who make this body function and about whom we hear relatively nothing. For example, I have been truly amazed, since being a Member of this body, that when matters come up that deal with parliamentary procedures, we have a group of parliamentarians, Alan...
April 26, 2002

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in recess pending the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3009, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional tax benefits under that act, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Our nation’s fiscal affairs

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise this morning to speak about a troubling and increasingly apparent problem that I think concerns the fiscal affairs of our great country. Each passing month, each passing quarter, we become more certain in our recognition that the fiscal strategy of our Nation is one that is undermining our future capacity and security as a nation.

I believe we have a failed fiscal strategy as a result of the overreaching tax cuts that we had last year, along with, obviously, the very significant changed circumstances—economically and with our war on terrorism. We have seen a projected surplus of $5.5 trillion over the succeeding 10 years virtually evaporate. As I say, each passing month and each passing quarter we get new verification of that.

Today, I read in the newspapers across the country that the latest indication of this is becoming even more apparent. Today’s reports indicate that revenue is coming into the Government at a rate much lower than earlier projected. There is now a reason to believe we will have a $70 billion revenue shortfall from the projections that occurred as recently as a month and a half ago, 6 weeks ago. It is about a $70 billion revenue shortfall, which will push our budget deficit for this year,
by many estimates, up to $125 billion. A unified budget deficit of that magnitude is hard to believe in the context of where we have come from, and I certainly believe that requires rethinking our fiscal strategy if we are to be responsible about how we manage the fiscal affairs of the Nation.

That is a doubling of the previous estimates of the unified deficit and, frankly, it doesn’t even count the new spending that is expected from President Bush on requests that will deal with antiterrorism and homeland defense. For individual spending, whole life, trying to manage budgets, I consider this a stark and dangerous problem that could undermine the fiscal and, ultimately, the economic health of the Nation.

They highlight a fact that is equally disturbing to me and to a lot of my colleagues, which is that this year we are going to use Social Security payroll taxes that people had thought would be put in place to build up the Social Security trust fund almost completely, if not entirely, to fund these deficits.

I think this is a misuse of the Social Security contributions. I think it is one that the American people would be troubled with if they understood what was happening. I think it would require us to truly rethink our overall fiscal strategy. We should not be using Social Security funds to pay for anything other than Social Security, let alone financing these tax cuts that are a misallocation of resources relative to our Nation’s needs—particularly, at a time when we are asking people to sacrifice on a whole series of issues regarding our national security.

I think I speak for many, if not most, Democrats in emphasizing this point, particularly as it relates to the Social Security trust fund.

In the long term, raids on Social Security threaten the security of hardworking American families. But there is also a second danger with regard to Social Security that is equally as important as the fiscal danger, and I think that is very important, quite obviously.

Last December, President Bush’s Social Security Commission prepared privatization plans that call for deep cuts in Social Security benefits. In fact, it talks about taking $1 trillion out of the Social Security trust fund for transitional costs to a privatization program.

Under these proposals that are on the table, some of the cuts in Social Security may be as much as 25 percent for those who will be retiring in about 20 years and could be as much as 45 percent for later retirees.

Think about that: 25 percent to 45 percent. The average Social Security benefit for an American is $10,000. We ought to put that in context. If we are going to reduce $1 trillion, or $2,500, away from that $10,000 or, God forbid, the 45 percent, or a $1,500 cut, and apply it to the $10,000, one wonders how our seniors are going to meet their financial obligations with this poor social safety net.

Mr. President, $10,000 is not lavish, but the idea of a $5,500 benefit seems pretty scary in a world where one can spend that much on prescription drugs in a given year. We can’t pay for Social Security and other needs. Certainly in New Jersey—and I am sure this is the case in Vermont—nobody is going to be living high on the hog on $10,000, and certainly not $5,500.

We have a real issue with privatization of Social Security, as well as with this fiscal problem. They come together, and this is what I wish to talk about.

I know a lot of people believe we have to fight these cuts, and we probably will over the long run, because most people think they are just wrong. But we also need to make sure Social Security has the resources to maintain the benefits structure that is in place. The entire Social Security shortfall, according to the Social Security actuaries—that is the administration itself—is $3.7 trillion over the 75-year measured period. That may sound like a lot of money, and I guess it is.

I sit at Everett Dirksen’s old desk, and he would tell me, a billion there is a lot of money. Mr. President, $3.7 trillion is a lot more money, but it is not a lot in the long-term fiscal potential of our Nation. In fact, last year’s tax cuts alone will cost the Nation over the next 75 years, the 75-year period, $8.7 trillion. So we have $3.7 trillion to secure Social Security, and there is an $8.7 trillion tax cut. We can put those two together and say: Where are our priorities? What should we be emphasizing?

The Social Security shortfall is less than a half of the cost of last year’s tax cut. Some tax cut was very good, and most of us would argue that is very much the case. It is just a matter of whether it is the right thing to do, and whether it is, in the context of today’s world, something we should continue to pursue.

Like most Democrats, I am fully committed—I actually think most of us are committed—to protecting and defending Social Security. This is an issue that deserves full and complete debate. Unfortunately, a number of folks, for political strategy reasons—particularly the leaders in the House and Senate—Mr. President, I suspect—have been trying to push this issue to the back burner. I do not think we can do that in this context of the deteriorating fiscal health of the Nation. We need to have this debate about the future of Social Security in front of the American people.

Like most Democrats, I am fully committed to defending and protecting Social Security. This is an issue that deserves full and complete debate. Unfortunately, a number of folks, for political strategy reasons—particularly the leaders in the House and Senate—Mr. President, I suspect—have been trying to push this issue to the back burner. I do not think we can do that in this context of the deteriorating fiscal health of the Nation. We need to have this debate about the future of Social Security in front of the American people.

I hope all of us will stand up for those issues in which we believe. I certainly do, and I believe my colleagues on this side of the aisle believe strongly. Social Security should be placed first in our fiscal priorities, right after securing our national security and national defense.

Those are the points I wanted to make because I hope the numbers are real, they are telling, and they make it very clear that we need to have this overall review of our fiscal strategy in the context of a very seriously deteriorating situation.

Thank you, Mr. President, for this opportunity. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. DORGAN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. President. Without objection, it is so ordered.

S3461

ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, my understanding is a cloture motion has been filed on the motion to proceed on the Andean trade bill; is that correct?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DORGAN. And a cloture vote will occur on what date?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture vote will occur on the next day of session.

Mr. DORGAN. I will spend a few moments today saying a few words about the trade bill. We are now going to segue into a big debate about international trade. It comes by way of the Andean trade initiative, which will be amended with the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act, and then amended further, I understand, by something called Trade Promotion Authority, or TPA.

TPA is a euphemism for what has traditionally been called fast-track trade authority. I am opposed to it, and I additionally been called fast-track trade authority. I am opposed to it, and I understand, by something called Trade Promotion Authority, or TPA.

Andean trade initiative, which will be part of the trade bill. We are now going to turn to a big debate about international trade, at article I, section 8: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations. . . ."

But that is an issue for another day.

My point is this: When we negotiate bad trade agreements and then we have some difficulty, we do not have the backbone or nerve as a country to stand up and say: Wait, on behalf of our workers and auto workers to access their marketplace, but not interested in allowing our car manufacturers and auto workers to access their marketplace.

Do you know how many automobiles the United States was able to sell in Korea last year? It was 2,800. For every 1,000 cars—filed manufactured in Korea and sent to the United States.

Let me give an example with respect to Korea. I have talked about this before, and recently I received a letter from an association of Korean auto manufacturers, who are upset with me.

Last year, Korea sent 618,000 Korean automobiles to be sold in the United States of America. That is fine with me. Hyundai, Daewoo, I am sure they sell more cars—filed manufactured in Korea and sent to the United States.

Do you know how many automobiles the United States was able to sell in Korea last year? It was 2,800. For every 1,000 cars—filed manufactured in Korea and sent to the United States.

Let me give you the market share. This chart shows the market share of automobiles in Korea. This will tell you the story: 99.4 percent of the Korean marketplace for automobiles is for Korean automobiles. Why? Because that country says: We want only Korean automobiles sold inside our country.

They are interested in creating jobs in Korea to ship their cars to us and access our marketplace, but not interested in allowing our car manufacturers and auto workers to access their marketplace.

Do you want to give American cars in Korea. This chart shows the market share of automobiles in Korea. This will tell you the story: 99.4 percent of the Korean marketplace for automobiles is for Korean automobiles. Why? Because that country says: We want only Korean automobiles sold inside our country.

They are interested in creating jobs in Korea to ship their cars to us and access our marketplace, but not interested in allowing our car manufacturers and auto workers to access their marketplace. Fair trade? I don’t think so. Is anybody running around here trying to figure out how to fix that? I don’t see any progress where it counts.

How about the issue of Brazilian sugar? Like many countries, we have limits on the importation of sugar, to make sure that our sugar producers are not undermined. But Brazilian sugar goes through our country, and that is what is called stuffed molasses. The stuffed molasses are shipped to Michigan. The sugar is then put into the molasses, and then the molasses are shipped back to Canada to get another load of sugar. That is how you move Brazilian sugar into the United States to undermine our sugar producers. Fair trade? I don’t think so. Is anybody willing to do anything about it? Hardly.

My point is, time after time after time, these trade agreements leave us
in a situation where the trade is unfair—unfair to our companies and unfair to our workers—and our trade officials shrug and say: Tough luck. They just want to go negotiate another new agreement with some other country.

My very strong feeling is: How about fixing a few of the problems you have created? Just fix a few of the problems that have been created in the last 20 years in international trade for American companies and American workers before you go negotiate a new agreement?

If someone had demonstrated to me they wanted to fix a few of these problems, I would be here on the floor saying, God bless you, hooray for you. But you can’t find anybody interested in fixing them. That is why I don’t think we ought to give fast-track trade authority to anybody.

What we ought to do is demand on behalf of our country, with respect to an exploding trade deficit that is going to burden the lives of American citizens and every American child with future obligations that are outrageous—what we ought to do is demand some action on these trade problems.

Our negotiators just want to negotiate to trade deals. It’s what they enjoy. I would suggest that they wear jerseys, like they do in the Olympics, that say “USA.” I think our trade representatives would benefit by being able to look down, from time to time, and see whom they represent. The people who are forgotten from the trade deals they have negotiated in the past, I am not hopeful.

Let me tell you of my firsthand experience with that. I have mentioned many times previously my experience with Canada. I was serving in the House of Representatives, at the time that we negotiated a United States-Canada free trade agreement. A Trade Ambassador named Clayton Yeutter led the negotiations, and then other negotiators. TFTC completed the free deal. They came back and said what a terrific deal for America, what a wonderful thing this United States-Canada free trade agreement is.

The deal was brought to the Congress under fast-track trading authority for a vote. The vote in the Ways and Means Committee was 34 in favor and one against, and I cast the single vote against the deal. I was told by everybody that it was imperative to get a unanimous vote. I remember this committee for this United States-Canada free trade agreement. But I still voted against it.

Why? Because what these negotiators have done is to pull the rug out from under our family farmers. They have weakened the trade remedies for unfair trade. They have pulled the Jujube out from under us, and shame on them. I voted against it. But the agreement passed overwhelmingly.

Almost immediately, an avalanche of unfairly subsidized Canadian grain came rushing across the border, sold to us by the Canadian Wheat Board, a monopoly which would be illegal in this country. The Canadian Wheat Board just flooded America with durum wheat.

As I have explained many times on the floor of the Senate, one day I went to the border with a man named Earl Jenson in a 12-year-old little orange truck. He raised durum wheat, raised on his farm in North Dakota, to take it across the border into Canada. All the way to the border were all these 18-wheeler trucks going south, dumping this grain into our marketplace. I bet we saw 20 to 25 18-wheeler trucks in half-an-hour bringing Canadian grain south.

But when we got to the border in that little 12-year-old orange truck, to try to take a small amount of durum into Canada, we were turned back. We could not do it.

Unfair trade? You bet you life it is unfair. It has been hurting our family farmers for years. No one is willing to do much about it.

Our trade ambassador just went through a long process investigating this, along with the International Trade Commission. USTR concluded that, yes, indeed, Canada is guilty of unfair trade—over a decade after we passed the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. Your Committee is guilty of unfair trade; but what is the USTR doing about it? The USTR says that it will take Canada to the WTO. Which means that maybe your great grandchildren will see results—but maybe not—decades and decades into the future.

The fact is, once again, our country lacks the will, the nerve, and the backbone to stand up for American producers. The question is, when can our country expect that our Government will stand up for its interests? When will we tell our trading partners, you had better treat our producers, our companies, and our workers fairly because we will treat you like you treat us. In other words, then our market is wide open to us; but if it is not, then this country is prepared to protect and support its companies and its workers.

This country has fought for 75 and 100 years for some basic principles about fairness in the workplace. We have had people die on the streets in this country because of violence over the issue of the right to organize as a labor union. We have had a major battle with the amendment of child labor laws, major confrontations over the issues of whether a manufacturing plant can dump chemicals into the water and pollutants into the air. Big battles about issues such as the minimum wage.

So after many decades of hard-fought labor struggles, we now have a country in which you can organize. Labor can organize a union in this country. We must have safe workplaces. We will not allow people to hire 12-year-old children, pay them 12 cents an hour, and work them 14 hours a day, paying them 12 cents an hour?

A group of us, when we consider the trade issue next week, will offer a range of amendments dealing with those issues, labor issues, environmental issues.

I am going to offer an amendment that deals with the issue of secrecy. The NAFTA tribunals that consider claims by foreign investors are still conducted secretly. This country should not be involved in secret tribunals. There is a responsibility to have those tribunals open, so people can see what is done in those dispute tribunals. I will have an amendment on that.

I regret that so-called trade promotion authority—TPA, as they call it, which is a euphemism for fast track—is brought to this floor as an amendment to an Andean trade bill. This is a very big issue. Having the Congress tie its hands and be unable to ever amend the ability to do with the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, is not in the Congress’ interest or the country’s interest, in my judgment.

Had I been able to offer an amendment to the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement some years ago, we probably would not have the kind of trade problems we now have, many with Canada in the area of agriculture.

We have used so-called fast-track trade authority five times. But we have negotiated many trade agreements without fast-track trade authority. Those who say you must have this to negotiate a trade agreement are just wrong.

We used fast track to negotiate, the Tokyo round of GATT, U.S.-Israel, U.S.-Canada, NAFTA, and WTO. I must say that after the last three, and also the GATT Tokyo round, we have seen a much, much larger trade deficit. We are not gaining ground; we are losing ground.

The question for this country and this Congress, as it confronts this issue in coming days, is, will we decide to handcuff ourselves and put us right back in the same position, where someone will negotiate an agreement in secret, bring it here, and say, “Oh, by the way, you have no right to amend it”? I hope we do not do that.

We have not used procedures that prevent amendments even on such things as nuclear arms agreements, which are very important, large issues. We have never had expedited procedures that prevent someone from offering an amendment, even on the most complicated nuclear arms control procedures and agreements made with the old Soviet Union, and others.

So I do not think that we ought to consider granting fast-track authority to this President. As I said, I did not support giving it to the last President. I don’t support giving it to this President.

What I would like to see, instead of fast track, is a demonstration on the
part of the administration and our trade authorities to decide they are going to fix some problems—just a few; I am not asking them to fix a lot of problems—demonstrate their interest in fixing some problems, and clean up the mess that was made, rather than running headlong into it.

I feel as strongly as anybody in this Chamber, I want China’s market to be open to us, I want Japan’s market to be open to us, and I want the European and Korean markets to be open to us, and, as a result, Canada and Mexico as well. The fact is, they are not open to us now, and they are restrictive on a range of our products. The negotiations that we engage in, by and large, have not forced those markets open. The negotiations have not been successful.

I think it is time for our country to try something different. We ought to have, as I said, a little backbone to stand up to these countries and say: If you are not going to allow our products into your marketplace, then, my friends, your products are not coming into ours. It is that simple. It is not about being punitive or about building walls or about retarding expanded trade that most of us want. It is just about prying open foreign markets.

You will not do that by being weak. You will only do it by being strong. And it is not being strong to send the same negotiators out to negotiate the same markets, and then force them to our advantage.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have completed our difficult week, but we have not forced those markets open. The negotiations have not been successful.

The PRESIDENT proffered, on behalf of the majority, efforts to move forward with hate crimes legislation. That was objected to: And also the terrorism legislation, which was objected to. We will renew the requests next week.

We believe the time has long since passed that we should have hate crimes legislation that becomes law in this country. Certainly, with all we have heard of the latest DR. Koplan’s accomplishments, but these few highlight the reasons that Senator SPECTER and I have worked so closely with Dr. Koplan in funding the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. He has been a model of cooperation between all levels and types of government working together to meet the needs of the nation.

On the personal side, I have come to know Dr. Koplan as: A man of great integrity and a scientist of great distinction; always putting the protection of people’s health first—willing to make difficult decisions and take action on the basis of the best science available; recognizing the global dimensions of infectious diseases, and the intersection of environmental hazards, bioterrorism, and chronic illnesses cross all borders—so we must learn from other countries and lend our support to them; and well known for his quick wit, extensive grasp of health issues, and complete dedication to CDC and its mission of protecting the health and safety, not only of all Americans, but the people of the world.

It is with regret and admiration that I say farewell to Dr. Koplan. He will be a hard act to follow.

Mr. SPECTER. I would like to echo the comments of my partner on the Appropriations Committee. Over the years, Senator HARKIN and I have funded the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and we’ve been able to watch its growth under the able leadership of Dr. Jeffrey Koplan.

Let me list for you just a few of his many successes while working at CDC and its Director.

Perhaps most important was Dr. Koplan’s ambitious and much-needed campaign to upgrade CDC’s buildings and facilities, enabling the agency to better protect the nation’s health and safety. He invited Senator HARKIN and I to visit the CDC labs in Atlanta, where we found our nation’s laboratories in a deplorable condition. We’ve been happy to support his efforts to upgrade these facilities and, if any of you have any opportunity to visit the CDC labs, I’m sure you’ll agree that this effort was long overdue and will serve this country well for years to come.

Dr. Koplan had many other accomplishments during his tenure at CDC, including the establishment of a system that will take the pulse of our nation’s health through a quick computerized disease reporting system to which local health departments will be linked; focusing the nation’s attention on the global spread of AIDS and the economic threat of tobacco use among women and
called for stronger national and local efforts to implement proven solutions to reduce and prevent tobacco use among women and girls.

Over the past two years, the CDC has aided State, local and international health authorities many times, to investigate outbreaks of disease, including anthrax, West Nile Virus, Ebola, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, lead poisoning, birth defect clusters, homicide-suicide clusters, nutritional deficiencies, and flood-related illnesses. The CDC, along with NIH and FDA, initiated a new plan to prevent bovine spongiform encephalopathy, also known as “mad cow” disease, from affecting the U.S. food supply. As a result, the U.S. has one of the safest food supplies in the world.

Last but certainly not least, Dr. Koplan led our nation’s public health authorities in becoming better prepared to respond quickly and effectively to a bioterrorist attack on this country. And, indeed, he was our country’s public health leader during the first such attack, working around the clock to prevent people exposed to anthrax from developing the disease. Being of the American people. I wish him well.

In recent months, the Merrill Clinic has provided much more than health care. Last year, during the height of the terrible drought and recession in the Klamath Falls area, one patient at the clinic mentioned that she knew of three families that had not eaten in several days. Mr. Sheets immediately enlisted the help of the Klamath and Lake County food banks and local volunteers to set up a makeshift food bank in the back of the clinic. While volunteers like the Lost River High School football team unloaded food from delivery trucks and operated the food bank in the Merrill Clinic staff continued to attend to the health care needs of local patients. The Merrill Clinic food bank, run out a small kitchen, served as many as 300 people in a single day.

Mr. Sheets and his staff are to be commended for the pioneering work they do in Merrill and the surrounding area, and salute them as heroes for Oregon.

HEALTH CARE HEROES

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to some of the health care heroes in my home state of Oregon. This week, I want to recognize the hard working people who staff the Merrill Clinic, in Merrill, Oregon.

The Merrill Clinic was started in October 1996 after its founder, Michael A. Sheets, retired as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Public Health Service. Before coming to Merrill, Mr. Sheets spent a number of years providing health care to underserved people all over the country. He has served on Indian reservations, attended to victims of mine disasters in Kentucky, and aided people involved in car accidents miles away from ambulance service. Upon arriving in Merrill, Mr. Sheets recognized that he was once again in a position to make a difference in the lives of people who lack access to high quality health care, and he started the Merrill Clinic. Prior to the opening of the Merrill Clinic, the people of Merrill had gone without a local clinic for 15 years.

The Merrill Clinic comes from humble beginnings. One early patient at the clinic paid for his services with a 6-pound salmon. As the clinic grew, people from as far as 90 miles away—people for whom the Merrill Clinic is their first access to care. Last year alone, 8600 patients came to the clinic and its branch office in Bonanza, Oregon, to receive suturing, casting, biopsies, well child checks, family planning, and mental health services. Such services were previously out of reach for many of those 8600 patients. Even though the clinic was 90 miles away, the clinic’s 7 staff members find time to make house calls.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the town of Ridgefield, Connecticut, as it celebrates its rich historic and cultural heritage. Located in Southwestern Connecticut, Ridgefield was established by Norwalk settlers in 1708 on twenty-three square miles purchased from the Ramapoop Indian chief Catoonah. A year later the town was chartered by the Connecticut General Assembly. At its founding, Ridgefield was a small town of farmers organized along a remarkable 8 mile long main street. As the town grew, shops and public buildings began to spring up on Town Street, including the Keeler Tavern, founded in 1772, which served as a meeting place for the early Colonial settlers, and an inn for tired travelers. Indeed, the Keeler Tavern, which originally still stands today as a museum, was a place for lively debate among Loyalists and Patriots in the nascent days of the Revolution, and became a meeting place for early Revolutionaries.

As Keith Jones, a town historian, has reported, on April 27, 1777, the Revolution arrived at the doorstep of the Keeler Tavern, as the village of Ridgefield became host to Connecticut’s only in-land battle of the war. On that date, a small band of revolutionary colonists led by General Gold Selleck Silliman and General Benedict Arnold, before his traitorous switch to the British, arrived on Town Street shortly before noon with 500 Fairfield County men where they joined forces with Colonel Philip Burr Bradley and other troops from the Ridgefield-based 5th Connecticut line and the recently formed 1st Ridgefield militia. General Arnold quickly took command, and a barricade was formed on the north end of Town Street to await the British troops under General William Tryon who were advancing Southward from Danbury to retreat from the advancing Patriot Major General David Wooster who was closing in from the East.

The three forces engaged in what has now become commonly known as the Battle of Ridgefield. The fighting was fierce, with casualties on both sides, including the mortal wounding of General Wooster. In hours, British reinforcements joined Tryon’s beleaguered forces, greatly outnumbering the Patriots while advancing on the barricade. Superior numbers carried the day, and the British stormed down Town Street, seizing the town. With 12 dead, and 24 wounded, General Arnold ordered the Patriots retreat. As he moved his troops back, Arnold’s horse was shot out from underneath him, and he was forced to dismount. He escaped and made it to rendezvous with supporters the next day.

Despite the valiant efforts of the Patriots, the battle was a clear victory for the British who encamped South of town after burning six homes and the Episcopal church. On the way out of town, the British fired on the Keeler Tavern a few times, after having correctly learned that musket balls were being made in the basement. That day, Mr. Selleck Sillman loaded cannonballs into the walls of the tavern, and today, the cannonball is still embedded in one of the corner posts of the Keeler Tavern. Word of the battle of Ridgefield spread quickly, and within six hours of the British army’s departure, thousands of Patriot soldiers poured into the area to block future British attacks. They were successful in deterring new attacks, and no more inland battles were waged in Connecticut.

Historians in 1977, the Ridgefielders have held some form of ceremony remembering the battle every 25 years. This year, on the 225th anniversary of the battle, the town is planning an ambitious program called “Patriot Weekend.” This weekend will include Revolutionary war storytelling for children, historical fact scavenger hunts, special theatrical performances, and a period craft fair. In addition, the Keeler Tavern will host a special exhibit of battle artifacts. Capping off the weekend, a reenactment reenactment of Ridgefield, complete with black-powder musketry, will be conducted by the Brigade of the American Revolution.
Over 130 units representing all the various infantry, cavalry, artillery, artificers, and musicians of the war, will recreate the military tactics and maneuvers of the battle in painstakingly reproduced clothing, weapons, and gear. This will be a truly amazing spectacle, and one that highlights the rich history of Ridgefield, and Connecticut, alive.

Ridgefielders are justly proud of their heritage, and I commend them for organizing this truly remarkable historical celebration. What began as a small farming town in the 1700’s grew to become a weekend retreat for New Yorkers in the 1900’s, and is now a vibrant town of 23,000. Historic Town Street, now called Main Street, still houses small shops and restaurants, and signs mark the locations of the key points of this exciting battle, while the world-renowned Aldrich Museum of Contemporary Art looks forward to the future. Connecticut is fortunate to be home to such rich cultural treasures as the town of Ridgefield, and I would like to take this opportunity to publicly express my commendation for this weekend’s activities.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

- Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred December 25, 1995 in San Diego, CA. Six patrons at a gay bar were beaten with pool sticks. The attackers, three men, were heard to yell anti-gay epithets.

I believe the government’s first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:22 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3231. An act to replace the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the Office of the Associate Attorney General for Immigration Affairs, the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:
S. 3356. A bill to provide for the reclamation of certain steel wire rope entires; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRASIER:
S. 2336. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CLELAND:
S. 2338. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2339. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-bromo-2-fluoracetanilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HOLLINGS:
S. 3339. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Thymol (alpha-Cymophenol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3340. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on methoxy acetic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3343. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N,N-4-isodecylphenyl)-; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3356. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Cinnamate (Benzyl beta alcohol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3346. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on N-Methyl disopropanolamine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3332. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Oxalic Anilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3330. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-bromo-2-fluoracetanilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3339. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methoxy acetic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3340. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Meta-phenoxyphenyl)-N-(4-isodecylphenyl); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 2331. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ethanediamide , N- (2-ethoxyphenyl)-N’-(4-isodecylphenyl)-; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3356. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-bromo-2-fluoracetanilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3346. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1-Acetyl-4-(3-Dodecyl-2)-5-Dioxo-1,3-dipropyl-4-piperidinyl-2,2,6,6,6-pentamethyl-Piperidine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3353. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Aryl phosphonite; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3354. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Mono octyl malonate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3355. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3,4-Prioxaundecanoic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3348. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyl)2,5-pyrrolidinedione; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3350. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to N-Methyl disopropanolamine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3331. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Reduced Vat Blue 43; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3333. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Aryl phosphonite; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3332. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Crotonic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 3347. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Monooctyl malonate; to the Committee on Finance.
By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2367. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Frescolate (5-Methyl-2-methylthioethyl) hydroxypropanoate; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2368. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Trimethyl Cyclo Hexanol (1-Methyl-3,3-dimethylcyclohexanol-5); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2370. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Allinat (Allyl isosulfocyanate); to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2371. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on NeoHeliopan MA (Menthyl Anthranilate); to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2374. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sodium Methylate Powder (Na (CHD); to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2375. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Acetanisole (Anisyl Methyl Ketone); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2376. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Acetone (Methyl-phenylethyl ketone); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2377. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sodium Methylate Powder (Na Methylate Powder); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2378. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sodium Methylate Powder (Na Methylate Powder); to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KERRY:

S. 2339. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to curb tax abuses by disallowing tax benefits claimed to arise from transactions without substantial economic substance, to curb tax abuses involving identified tax havens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. PRESIDENT, the recent accounting crisis of Enron Corporation has generated national attention and shed light on an alarming trend. A growing number of corporations and individuals are exploiting tax havens in the Caribbean and elsewhere to evade and avoid paying their fair share of tax.

Often cloaked in a web of bank secrecy and taxpayer privacy, businesses and individuals operating in offshore financial centers create sham corporations and partnerships. By sheltering tax-dodgers and tax cheats, these overseas tax havens undermine confidence and trust in our Federal Government. The spread of illegal tax haven activity punishes those who play by the rules. The end result is on the one hand a little guy—those who comply with the law. They are stuck paying the tab, forced to make up for the lost revenue through unnecessarily high taxes. The vast majority of businesses and individuals do not engage in abusive tax schemes. These taxpayers' activities will be unaffected by the Tax Haven and Abusive Tax Shelter Reform Act of 2002. The legislation will not stand in the way of legitimate tax planning and business activity. However, the bill will create real consequences for those individuals who flout the law, and those businesses who engage in transactions with no real business purpose other than generating artificial losses.

The exact details of Enron's tax avoidance practices are still under investigation by the Senate Finance Committee. What we do know is the energy conglomerate held over 800 subsidiaries in jurisdictions. In 2001, Enron created 692 subsidiaries in the Cayman Islands alone. Through the use of sophisticated financial instruments, at least one analyst estimates Enron was able to avoid income taxes in four of the last five years.

Enron is not alone. The use of offshore tax havens by corporations and wealthy individuals is widespread. Through accounting tricks and tax loopholes, large companies not only avoid corporate income taxes, they claim sizable tax refunds. In a typical example, a corporation establishes a foreign subsidiary not subject to American taxes, shifts profits to the subsidiary which then sends them back to the parent corporation in a form that is considered not taxable under U.S. law.

While some corporations use loopholes to skirt the edges of the law, other individuals use tax havens outright illegally. The Internet has simplified the process of launching a corporation or opening an account offshore. While Americans are taxed on their worldwide earnings, individuals operating in offshore financial centers gamble that the IRS will never uncover their overseas income. Taxpayers select tax havens because they offer little or no taxation on income in their jurisdiction and have privacy rules that help taxpayers hide what they are doing. Once the transfers are established, income is often repatriated back to the U.S. owners through loans, credit cards, or debit cards. By using complex transactions and multiple entities, the individuals using these schemes hide their income and avoid paying tax.

The scope of the problem is daunting. Assets in offshore entities have climbed from an estimated $200 billion in 1983, to an estimated $5 trillion today. One private sector estimate suggests the use of tax havens to illegally shelter income results in the loss of $70 billion annually. The IRS estimates that in tax year 2000, about 740,000 taxpayers used abusive schemes, both domestic and offshore.

Clearly, Congress must act to restore public confidence in our federal tax system. We can start by ensuring that honest, middle-class Americans are not the only ones left holding the bag. Unfortunately, the Bush administration has shied away from aggressively attacking tax evasion. Last May, Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill voiced support for abolishing the corporate income tax. The Treasury Department recently fought to water down an international campaign to reform tax haven practices led by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD. Last fall, the Administration sought to repeal the corporate alternative minimum tax, a tax designed to ensure that large corporations do not entirely escape taxation.

Exempting our Nation’s largest firms from taxation altogether is not the answer. On the contrary, the Administration would take steps to ensure that criminal tax evasion is detected and addressed accordingly. The Tax Haven and Abusive Tax Shelter Reform Act of 2002 would impose strict measures against nations identified as uncooperative tax havens; those which use confidentiality rules and practices to undermine tax enforcement and administration or refuse to participate in effective information exchange agreements. The legislation would limit foreign tax credits claimed by taxpayers operating in uncooperative tax havens. It would require a strict reporting of outbound transfers by U.S. taxpayers. The bill imposes a new civil penalty on U.S. taxpayers who fail to report an interest in an offshore account. It provides a comprehensive review of the offshore tax evasion problem, including specific mechanisms used by taxpayers to shelter income and assets. By imposing real consequences for jurisdictions which are identified as uncooperative tax havens, the bill pierces the veil of secrecy which shields tax cheats from scrutiny and provides a strong incentive for otherwise uncooperative tax havens to enter into commitments with the United States to reform their practices.

The peddling of abusive corporate tax shelters also demands attention. Prepackaged, tax-motivated transactions with no real economic risk or business purpose—but which capitalize on technical ambiguities in the tax code—are sold to corporations by creative practitioners to generate artificial losses and deductions. Provisions in the Tax Haven and Abusive Tax Shelter Reform Act of 2002, identical to those introduced by Mr. DOGGETT, D-TEX, would disallow tax benefits from transactions that have no real business purpose other than tax
The material follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall be applied with respect to such portion by substituting ‘‘40 per cent’’ for ‘‘70 percent’’.

(2) MODIFICATIONS TO PENALTY ON SUBSTANTIAL UNDERSTATEMENT OF INCOME TAX.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 6664 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(2) MODIFICATION OF PENALTY ON TAX SHELTER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In cases in which there are one or more items attributable to a tax shelter, the amount of the understatement under subsection (A) shall in no event be less than the amount of the understatement which would be determined for the taxable year if all items shown on the return which are not attributable to any tax shelter were treated as being correct. A similar rule shall apply in cases to which subsection (A) applies, whether or not the items are attributable to a tax shelter.

(b) MODIFICATIONS OF PENALTY ON TAX SHELTERS, ETC.—

Clause (i) and (ii) of section 6662(d)(2) of such Code are amended to read as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) shall not apply to any item attributable to a tax shelter.

(ii) DETERMINATION OF UNDERSTATEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX SHELTERS, ETC.—In any case in which there are one or more items attributable to a tax shelter, the amount of the understatement under subsection (A) shall in no event be less than the amount of the understatement which would be determined for the taxable year if all items shown on the return which are not attributable to any tax shelter were treated as being correct. A similar rule shall apply in cases to which subsection (i) applies, whether or not the items are attributable to a tax shelter.

(c) TREATMENT OF AMENDED RETURNS.—

Subsection (a) of section 6664 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end of the following new sentence: ‘‘For purposes of this subsection, an amended return shall be disregarded if such return is filed after the due date of the tax return to which it pertains unless the taxpayer is first contacted by the Secretary regarding the examination of the return.’’

The form of a transaction which is not economic in substance is subject to adjustments. The taxpayer may be treated as a tax-indifferent party with respect to a transaction if the form of the transaction is not economic in substance for purposes of section 4975(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

For purposes of subsection (a), if the taxpayer is treated as a tax-indifferent party with respect to a transaction, the form of the transaction shall be subject to adjustments under section 4975(e).

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The form of a transaction which is not economic in substance is subject to adjustments. The taxpayer may be treated as a tax-indifferent party with respect to a transaction if the form of the transaction is not economic in substance for purposes of section 4975(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

For purposes of subsection (a), if the taxpayer is treated as a tax-indifferent party with respect to a transaction, the form of the transaction shall be subject to adjustments under section 4975(e).

The form of a transaction which is not economic in substance is subject to adjustments. The taxpayer may be treated as a tax-indifferent party with respect to a transaction if the form of the transaction is not economic in substance for purposes of section 4975(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

For purposes of subsection (a), if the taxpayer is treated as a tax-indifferent party with respect to a transaction, the form of the transaction shall be subject to adjustments under section 4975(e).
SEC. 202. PENALTY ON PROMOTERS OF TAX AVOIDANCE STRATEGIES WHICH HAVE NO ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE, ETC.

(a) PENALTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to promoting abusive tax shelters, etc.) is amended by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d) and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) PENALTY ON SUBSTANTIAL PROMOTERS FOR PROMOTING TAX AVOIDANCE STRATEGIES WHICH HAVE NO ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE, ETC.—

(1) Imposition of penalty.—Any substantial promoter of a tax avoidance strategy shall pay a penalty in the amount determined under paragraph (2) with respect to such strategy (or any similar strategy promoted by such promoter) if they bear a relationship to each other with respect to such strategy (or any similar strategy promoted by such promoter) fails to meet the requirements of any rule of law referred to in section 6662(1)(2).

(2) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—The penalty under paragraph (1) with respect to a promoter of a tax avoidance strategy is an amount equal to 100 percent of the gross income derived (or to be derived) by such promoter from such strategy if they bear a relationship to each other with respect to such strategy (or any similar strategy promoted by such promoter) fails to meet the requirements of any rule of law referred to in section 6662(1)(2).

(3) TAX AVOIDANCE STRATEGY.—For purposes of section (a), the term ‘tax avoidance strategy’ means any transaction with respect to which information is required under section 6701(1)(A) as if the term ‘promoter’ were substituted therefor.

(4) PROMOTER.—The term ‘promoter’ means any entity, plan, arrangement, or transaction which is the same as, or substantially similar to, a transaction specifically designated as a tax shelter (as defined in section 6701(f)) or of any entity, plan, arrangement, or transaction which fails to meet the requirements of any rule of law referred to in section 6662(1)(2).

(5) RELATED PERSONS.—Any promoter if they bear a relationship to each other with respect to such strategy (or any similar strategy promoted by such promoter) fails to meet the requirements of any rule of law referred to in section 6662(1)(2).

(6) SUBSTANTIAL PROMOTER.—For purposes of this section—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘substantial promoter’ means, with respect to any tax avoidance strategy, any promoter if—

(i) such promoter offers such strategy to more than 1 potential participant; and

(ii) such promoter may receive fees in excess of $500,000 in the aggregate with respect to such strategy.

(B) AGGREGATION RULES.—For purposes of this paragraph—

(i) RELATED PERSONS.—A promoter and all persons related to such promoter shall be treated as 1 person who is a promoter.

(ii) SIMILAR STRATEGIES.—All similar tax avoidance strategies of a promoter shall be treated as 1 tax avoidance strategy.

(C) PROMOTER.—The term ‘promoter’ means any person who participates in the promotion, offering, or sale of the tax avoidance strategy.

(D) RELATED PERSON.—Persons related to each other who are described in section 267(b) or 707(b).

(7) COORDINATION WITH SUBSECTION (a).—No promoter referred to in section (a) on any promoter with respect to a tax avoidance strategy if a penalty is imposed under subsection (a) on such person with respect to such strategy.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (d) of section 6701 of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “Penalties” and inserting “PENALTIES”;

(B) by striking “penalty” the first place it appears in the text and inserting “penalties”;

(C) by inserting “penalties” and inserting “penalties”;

(D) by inserting “penalties” and inserting “penalties”.

(E) INCREASE IN PENALTY ON PROMOTING ABUSIVE TAX SHELTERS.—The first sentence of section 6701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “a penalty equal to 10 percent” and inserting “a penalty equal to 10 percent”.

SEC. 203. MODIFICATIONS OF PENALTIES FOR AIDING AND ABETTING UNDER-STATEMENT OF TAX LIABILITY INVOLVING TAX SHELTERS.

(a) Imposition of Penalty.—Section 6701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to imposition of penalty) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) Imposition of Penalties.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person—

(A) who aids or assists in, procures, or advises with respect to, the preparation or presentation of any portion of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document,

(B) who knows (or has reason to believe) that such portion will be submitted in connection with any tax return involving under the internal revenue laws, and

(C) who knows that such portion (if so used) would result in an understatement of the liability for tax imposed on such person—shall pay a penalty in the amount determined under paragraph (b).

(2) CERTAIN TAX SHELTERS.—If—

(A) any portion of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document shall be equal to 1 tax avoidance strategy.

(B) any portion of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document shall be equal to 1 tax avoidance strategy.

(C) any portion of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document shall be equal to 1 tax avoidance strategy.

(b) Amount of Penalty.—The penalty under paragraph (1)(A) shall be equal to 10 percent of the gross income derived (or to be derived) by such person from such activity.

(c) REPORTABLE TRANSACTION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘reportable transaction’ means any transaction with respect to which information is required under section 6701 to be included with a taxpayer’s return of tax because, as determined under regulations prescribed under section 6701, such transaction has characteristics which may be indicative of a tax avoidance transaction.

(d) COORDINATION WITH OTHER PENALTIES.—The penalty imposed by this section is in addition to any penalty imposed under section 6702.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6701 the following in item:

“Sec. 6707A. Penalty for failure to include tax shelter information on return.”
SEC. 206. REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN TAX SHIELDS WITHOUT CORPORATE PARTICIPANTS.

Section 6011(d)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to certain confidential arrangements treated as tax shields) is amended by striking “for a direct or indirect participant which is a corporation”.  

SEC. 207. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), the amendments made by this title shall apply to transfers after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in subsection (a), the amendments made by subsection (a) of section 206 shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) TRANSITIONS.—The amendments made by section 206 shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—DISCOURAGING USE OF TAX HAVENS

SEC. 301. REPORTING OF PAYMENTS TO PERSONS IN IDENTIFIED TAX HAVENS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of chapter 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 6038C the following new section:

**SEC. 6038D. PAYMENTS TO PERSONS IN IDENTIFIED TAX HAVENS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each United States person who transfers money or other property directly or indirectly to any identified tax haven or to any person who is a resident of any identified tax haven for any period during which the Secretary, at such time and in such manner as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe, such information with respect to such transfers as the Secretary may require in such regulations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a transfer by a United States person if—

(1) the transferee certifies to such person that information about such transfer shall be made available in such manner and at such time as the Secretary shall prescribe to the Secretary on request, or

(2) the amount of money (the fair market value of property transferred) is less than $10,000.

Related transfers shall be treated as 1 transfer for purposes of paragraph (2).

(c) IDENTIFIED TAX HAVEN.—For purposes of this section—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘identified tax haven’ means any foreign jurisdiction which is on the list maintained by the Secretary as being a jurisdiction.

(2) TIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRY.—(A) the term ‘foreign country’ includes any country, foreign possession, or any dependency thereof.

(3) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

(4) RECORDS.—The Secretary shall preserve such regulations as may be appropriate to carry out this section.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for this subpart A is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6038C the following new item:

“Sec. 6038D. Payments to persons in identified tax havens.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to transfers after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall submit annual reports to the Congress on the application of section 6038D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section).

SEC. 302. REDUCTION OF CERTAIN TAX BENEFITS WITH RESPECT TO INCOME FROM IDENTIFIED TAX HAVENS.

(a) LIMITATION ON DEFERRAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Sections 902 and 960 are amended by striking after section 951(b)(1)(B) the following paragraph:

“such Code is amended by adding at the end of section 951 the following new paragraph:

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to transfers after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) PENALTY—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Sections 275 and 78 shall not apply to any tax which is not allowable as a credit under section (a) by reason of this subsection.

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

(c) TRANSITIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 303. STUDY OF REPORTING IN FOREIGN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 6 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to additions to tax, additional amounts, and assessable penalties) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**SEC. 6717. FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO INTERESTS IN FOREIGN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.**

(a) IMPOSITION OF PENALTY.—Any person who fails to keep any records, or fails to file any report, required under section 5314 of title 31, United States Code, with respect to any foreign financial agency transaction shall pay a penalty of $5,000 for each such failure.

(b) REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—No penalty shall be imposed under subsection (a) with respect to any failure if it is shown that the failure was due to reasonable cause.

(c) PENALTY IN ADDITION TO OTHER PENALTIES.—The penalty imposed under subsection (a) shall be in addition to any other penalty imposed by law, including any penalty imposed under section 5321(b)(5) or 5321 of title 31, United States Code.

(d) DEFICIENCY PROCEDURES NOT TO APPLY.—Subchapter B of chapter 63 (relating to deficiency procedures for income, estate, gift, any certain excise taxes) shall not apply in respect of the assessment or collection of any penalty imposed under subsection (a).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part I of subchapter B of chapter 63 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**SEC. 6717. Failure to meet requirements with respect to interests in foreign financial accounts.**

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to failures occurring on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 304. STUDY OF OFFSHORE TAX HAVENS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Joint Committee on Taxation shall conduct a study of the use of offshore tax havens by United States taxpayers to evade and avoid Federal income taxes. Such study shall include an examination of—

(1) REDUCTION OF FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, ETC., WITH RESPECT TO IDENTIFIED TAX HAVENS.

(2) TAXES ALLOWED AS A DEDUCTION, ETC.—Sections 255 and 78 shall not apply to any tax which is not allowable as a credit under section (a) by reason of this subsection.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.
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(1) mechanisms used by United States taxpayers to illegally hide income and assets from detection,

(2) the extent to which foreign tax, banking, and financial practices encourage non-compliance with Federal income tax laws,

(3) the status and effectiveness of information exchange agreements between the United States and tax haven jurisdictions,

(4) the status and effectiveness of efforts by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to identify and end identified tax practices in tax haven jurisdictions,

(5) the effectiveness of—

(A) efforts by Internal Revenue Service to identify sources of illegal offshore activity,

and

(B) Federal civil and criminal penalties designed to deter offshore tax evasion, and

(6) the economic and revenue implications of tax avoidance activity.

(b) Report.—The Joint Committee on Taxation shall submit a report of the results of the study conducted under subsection (a) to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. Such report shall include any recommendations, including recommendations for legislation, that the Joint Committee on Taxation determines appropriate to curb the spread of offshore tax avoidance and evasion.


I. Ending Meaningless and Abusive Tax Shelters

Codification of the Economic Substance Doctrine. Large corporations and sophisticated individuals are increasingly taking advantage of vagueness and ambiguities in the tax laws to devise complex and unnecessary transactions purely for the purpose of tax avoidance. The legislation, based on H.R. 2520 introduced by Rep. Lloyd Doggett, would codify the judicially-developed “economic substance” doctrine so that, when applying the doctrine, a transaction would have economic substance only if it changes in a meaningful way (apart from Federal income tax effects) the taxpayer’s economic position, and the taxpayer has a substantial non-tax motivation for entering into such a transaction. In so doing, the Act would disallow sham transactions in which the economic activity purported to give rise to the desired tax benefit does not actually occur. The bill provides that if a profit potential is relied on to demonstrate that a transaction results in a meaningful change in economic position, the present value of the reasonably expected pre-tax profit must be substantial in relation to the present value of the expected net tax benefits that would be allowed if the transaction were treatment as a sham transaction.

II. Strengthening Penalties for Participants in Abusive Tax Shelter Transactions

Increase Penalty for Underpayments Resulting from Tax Shelter Transactions. Under current law the IRS may impose a 20% accuracy-related penalty where there is a substantial understatement of tax or there is negligence or disregard of tax law on the part of the taxpayer. The Act would increase the penalty to 40% for underpayments on account of transactions which lack economic substance or business purpose, or which are identified tax shelters. The penalty can be avoided by fully disclosing the transaction. In addition, the bill would amend the definition of a substantial understatement to include underpayments on account of transactions which lack economic substance or business purpose, which are identified tax shelters, and fail to report assets held in foreign accounts and the taxpayer would have the authority to waive the penalty, in whole or in part, if the taxpayer paid a significant number U.S. taxpayers are using offshore banks to illegally hide income and assets from taxation. In addition, existing offshore tax havens are only beginning to come to light. The legislation mandates the Joint Committee on Taxation to conduct a study of foreign tax haven jurisdictions, (4) the status and effectiveness of efforts by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to identify and eliminate harmful tax practices in tax haven jurisdictions, (5) IRS efforts to identify sources of illegal offshore activity, and (6) the economic and revenue implications of offshore tax avoidance activity. Most importantly, the study will include recommendations for ways to curb the spread of offshore tax avoidance and evasion.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2340. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Cinnamate (methylv-3-phenylpropenoate); to the Committee on Finance.
By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2341. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Allyl Cyclo Hexyl Propionate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2342. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Polydimethylaloxane; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2343. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Baysilone Fluid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2344. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on P-Nitro Toluene-O-Sulfonic Acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2345. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Fluorobenzene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2346. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to meta-Chlorobenzaldehyde; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2347. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 2,6-Dichlorotoluene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2348. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 4-bromo-2-fluoracetanilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2349. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methoxy acetic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2350. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Propiophenone; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 2351. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ethanediamide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N-(4-isodecylphenyl); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 2352. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1-Acetyl-4-(3-Dodecyl-2), 5-Dioxo-1-Pyrrolidinyl-2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-Piperidine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 2353. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Aryl phosphonite; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 2354. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Mono octyl malonate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 2355. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3,6,9-Trioxaundecanedioic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 2356. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Crotonic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 2357. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N, N'-Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinylo); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:
S. 2358. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3-Dodecy1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinylo)-2,5-pyrorrldinedione; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2359. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty with respect to Oxalic Anilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2360. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Reduced Vat Blue 43; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2361. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on N-Methyl disopropanolamine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):
S. 2362. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sulfur Black 1; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2363. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Phenyl Propyl Alcohol (Benzyl ethyl alcohol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2364. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzy1 Cinnamate (Benzyl beta phenylacrylate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2365. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Thymol (alpha-Cymophenol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2366. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Acetophenone-para (Mellilot); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2367. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Frescolate (5-Methyl 2-(methylthio)cylohexyl alpha-hydroxypropionate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2368. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Trimethyl Cyclo Hexanol (1-Methyl-3,3-dimethylcylohexanol-5); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2369. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Allinat (Allyl isosulfocyanate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2370. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty of Acetanisole (Anisyl Methyl Ketone); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2371. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on NeoHeliopian MA (Methyl Anthranilate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2372. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Majantol (2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)propional); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2373. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Agrumex (o-t-Butyl cyclohexanol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2374. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Globanone (Cyclohexadec-8-en-1-one)(CHD); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):
S. 2375. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Acetone; to the Committee on Finance.
S 2349  

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

**SECTION 1. METHYL CINNAMATE (METHYL-3-PHENYLPROPENOATE).**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.30.78 | Methyl Cinnamate (methyl-3-phenylpropenoate) (CAS No. 103-26-4) (provided for in subheading 2916.39.20) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |
```

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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S 2341  

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

**SECTION 1. ALLYL CYCLO HEXYL PROPIONATE (ALLYL HEXAHYDRO PHENYLPROPIONATE).**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.30.77 | Allyl Cyclo Hexyl Propionate (Allyl hexahydro phenylpropionate) (CAS No. 2795-87-5) (provided for in subheading 2916.20.50) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |
```

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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S 2342  

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

**SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.39.02 | Polydimethylsiloxane (CAS No. 63148-62-9) (provided for in subheading 3910.00.00) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |
```

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.
**SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON BAYSILONE FLUID.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.39.03 | An Alkyl modified polydimethylsiloxane (CAS No. 102782-93-4) (provided for in subheading 3910.00.00) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2344

**SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON P-NITRO TOLUENE-O-SULFONIC ACID.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Heading 9902.29.23 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2001” and inserting “12/31/2005”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2345

**SECTION 1. FLUOROBENZENE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new subheading:

| 9902.38.70 | Fluorobenzene (CAS No. 462-06-6) (provided for in subheading 2903.69.70) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2346

**SECTION 1. META-CHLOROBENZALDEHYDE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subheading 9902.28.17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2006”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2347

**SECTION 1. 2,6-DICHLOROTOLUENE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subheading 9902.32.82 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2006”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2348

**SECTION 1. 4-BROMO-2-FLUOROACETANILIDE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subheading 9902.28.15 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2006”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2349

**SECTION 1. METHOXY ACETIC ACID.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.39.96 | Methoxy acetic acid (CAS No. 625-45-6) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.50) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2006 |

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2350

**SECTION 1. PROPOPHENONE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subheading 9902.28.16 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2006”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2351
SECTION 1. ETHANEDIAMIDE, N- (2-ETHOXYPHENYL)- N′- (4-ISODECYLPHENYL)-

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.39.33 | Ethanediamide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N′-(4-isodecylphenyl)-(CAS No. 82493-14-9) (provided for in subheading 3812.30.60) | Free | Free | No change | On or before 12/31/2006 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2352

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

SECTION 1. 1-ACETYL-4-(3-DODECYL-2, 5-DIOXO-1-PYRROLIDINYL)-2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-PIPERIDINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.39.34 | 1-Acetyl-4-(3-Dodecyl-2, 5-Dioxo-1-Pyrrolidinyl)-2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-Piperidine (CAS No. 106917-31-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61) | Free | Free | No change | On or before 12/31/2006 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2353

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

SECTION 1. ARYL PHOSPHONITE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.39.37 | Aryl phosphonite (CAS No. 119345-50-6) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.10) | Free | Free | No change | On or before 12/31/2006 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2354

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

SECTION 1. MONO OCTYL MALIONATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.39.35 | Mono octyl malionate (CAS No. 7423-42-9) (provided for in subheading 2917.19.20) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2006 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2355

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

SECTION 1. 3,6,9-TRIOXAUNDECANEDIOIC ACID.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.39.37 | 3,6,9-Trioxaundecanedioic acid (CAS No. 13887-98-4) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.50) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2006 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2356

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

SECTION 1. CROTONIC ACID.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.39.38 | Crotonic acid (CAS No. 107-93-7) (provided for in subheading 2916.19.30) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2006 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2357

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

SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON N-METHYL DIISOPROPANOLAMINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.39.39 | 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N, N'-Bis (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) (CAS No. 42774-15-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61) ............................................................... Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2006 |

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2358

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

SECTION 1. REDUCED VAT BLUE 43.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.39.40 | 3-Dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2,5-pyrrolidinedione (CAS No. 79720-19-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61) ............................................................... Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2006 |

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2359

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

SECTION 1. OXALIC ANILIDE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.39.44 | Ethanediamide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(2-ethoxyphenyl) (CAS No. 23849-66-8) (provided for in subheading 2922.19.95) ............................................................... Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 |

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2360

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

SECTION 1. REDUCED DUTY ON N-METHYL DISOPROPANOLAMINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.33.42 | Reduced Vat Blue 43 I (CAS No. ________) (provided for in subheading 3294.16.40) ............................................................... Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 |

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2361

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

SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON N-METHYL DISOPROPANOLAMINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.29.48 | 1,1'-(methylimino) dipropan-2-ol (CAS No. 4402-30-6) (provided for in subheading 2922.19.95) ............................................................... Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 |

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2362

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

SECTION 1. SULFUR BLACK 1.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.33.41 | Sulfur Black 1 (CAS No. 1326-82-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.19.30) ............................................................... Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2006 |

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2363

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. PHENYL PROPYL ALCOHOL (BENXYL ETHYL ALCOHOL).
(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.30.69 | Phenyl Propyl Alcohol (Benzyl ethyl alcohol) (CAS No. 122-97-3) (provided for in subheading 2006.29.20) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

SECTION 1. BENZYL CINNAMATE (BENZYL BETA PHENYLACRYLATE).
(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.30.76 | Benzyl Cinnamate (Benzyl beta phenylacrylate) (CAS No. 103-41-3) (provided for in subheading 2016.39.20) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

SECTION 1. THYMOL (ALPHA-CYMOPHENOL).
(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.30.70 | Thymol (alpha-Cymophenol) (CAS No. 89-83-8) (provided for in subheading 2907.19.40) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

SECTION 1. METHYL ACETOPHENONE-PARA (MELILOT).
(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.33.41 | Methyl Acetophenone-para (Melilot) (CAS No. 122-40-9) (provided for in subheading 2914.39.00) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

SECTION 1. FRESCOLATE (5-METHYL-2-METHYLETHYL)CYCLOHEXYL ALPHA-HYDROXYPROPANOATE).
(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.30.79 | Frescolate (5-Methyl-2-methylethyl)cyclohexyl alpha-hydroxypropanoate) (CAS No. 59239-38-0) (provided for in subheading 2918.11.50) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

SECTION 1. TRIMETHYL CYCLO HEXANOL (1-METHYL-3,3-DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANOL-5).
(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
| 9902.30.67 | Trimethyl Cyclo Hexanol (1-Methyl-3,3-dimethylcyclohexanol-5) (CAS No. 116-02-9) (provided for in subheading 2906.19.50) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 |
```

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

SECTION 1. ALLINAT (ALLYL ISOSULFOCYANATE).
(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:
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S3478

Allinat (Allyl isosulfocyanate) (CAS No. 57–06–7) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.90) Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2370

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

SECTION 1. ACETANISOLE (ANISYL METHYL KETONE).

(a) IN GENERAL. Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

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9902.30.80 Acetanisole (Anisyl Methyl Ketone) (CAS No. 100–05–2) (provided for in subheading 2914.50.30) Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2371

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

SECTION 1. NEOHELIOPAN MA (MENTHYL ANTHRANILATE).

(a) IN GENERAL. Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

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9902.30.80 NeoHeliopan MA (Menthyl Anthranilate) (CAS No. 134–09–8) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.26) Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2372

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

SECTION 1. MAJANTOL (2,2-DIMETHYL-3-(3-METHYLPHENYL)PROPONAL).

(a) IN GENERAL. Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
9902.30.68 Majantol (2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)- proponal) (CAS No. 103694–68–4) (provided for in subheading 2906.29.20) Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2373

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

SECTION 1. AGRUMEX (O-T-BUTYL CYCLOHEXANOL).

(a) IN GENERAL. Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
9902.30.75 Agrumex (o-t-Butyl cyclohexanol) (CAS No. 20298–69–5 and 88– 41–5) (provided for in subheading 2915.39.45) Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2374

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

SECTION 1. GLOBANONE (CYCLOHEXADEC-8-EN-1-ONE) (CHD).

(a) IN GENERAL. Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

```
9902.30.71 Globanone (Cyclohexadec-8-en-1-one) (CHD) (CAS No. 3100–36–5) (provided for in subheading 2914.29.50) Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2375

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

SECTION 1. BENZYL ACETONE (METHYL-PHENYLETHYL KETONE).

(a) IN GENERAL. Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

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9902.30.81 Benzyl Acetone (Methyl-PHENYLETHYL KETONE) (CAS No. 56–06–6) Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.
### Section 1: Sodium Methylate Powder (Na Methylate Powder) (CAS No. 124-41-4) (provided for in subheading 2905.19.00) ........................... Free No change No change On or before 12/31/2005 **".**

**ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS**

S. 104

At the request of Ms. Snowe, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Biden) was added as a cosponsor of S. 104, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 237

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

**SECTION 1. NEOHELIOPAN HYDRO (2-PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONIC ACID).**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.30.66 | Sodium Methylate Powder (Na Methylate Powder) (CAS No. 124-41-4) (provided for in subheading 2905.19.00) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 | **".**

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2377

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

**SECTION 1. NEOHELIOPAN HYDRO (2-PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONIC ACID).**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

| 9902.30.62 | NeoHelioPan Hydro (2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid) (CAS No. 27503-81-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.90.75) | Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2005 | **".**

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

**EXECUTIVE CALENDAR**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar Nos. 798, 791, 792, 793 through 800; that the nominations be confirmed; that the motions to reconsider be laid on the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action; that any statements thereon be printed in the RECORD as if given; and that the Senate return to legislative action, without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

**NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES**

James R. Stoner, Jr., of Louisiana, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2006.

Evelyn Dee Potter Rose, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2006.

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

Kathleen M. Harrington, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice Susan Robinson King.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

John Edward Quinn, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Iowa for the term of four years.

David Phillip Gonzales, of Arizona, to be United States Marshal for the District of Arizona for the term of four years.

Edward Zahren, of Colorado, to be United States Marshal for the District of Colorado for the term of four years.

Charles M. Sheer, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for Missouri for the term of four years.

Gorden Edward Eden, Jr., of New Mexico, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Mexico for the term of four years.

John Lee Moore, of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas for the term of four years.

Ronald Henderson, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri for the term of four years.

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE**

John Leonard Helgerson, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency.
ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 2 p.m. today for the introduction of legislation and the submission of statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER TO PRINT H.R. 4

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 4, as passed by the Senate on April 25, be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 29, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 1 p.m. Monday, April 29; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3099, the Andean Trade Act, with the time until 6 p.m. equally divided between the proponents and opponents of the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE AT 6 P.M. MONDAY

Mr. REID. The next rollcall vote will occur this coming Monday at 6 p.m. on the motion to proceed to the Andean trade bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 1 P.M. MONDAY, APRIL 29, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:38 p.m., adjourned until Monday, April 29, 2002, at 1 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 26, 2002:

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES


DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

KATHLEEN M. HARRINGTON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

JOHN LEONARD HELGERSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

The above nominations were approved subject to the nominees’ commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDWARD QUINN, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

DAVID PHILIP GONZALEZ, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JAMES J. MOORE, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF IOWA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

CHARLES H. LATTIMORE, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

CHARLES M. SPENCER, OF MONTANA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

GORDON EDWARD EDEN, JR., OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JOHN LEE MOORE, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

RONALD HENDERSON, OF MISSOURI, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.
Scene at Yankee Stadium, with the brilliant normalcy. Who can forget the truly awesome people have struggled to regain a sense of passed since September 11th, the American greatest tragedies. In the months that have a moment to reflect on one of our country's come a symbol of America, we will also take time.

Every team is in first place, dreaming of a summer. The smell of a new glove, the crack of a bat, and the chatter of the outfield—this typeface

For three decades, the WFBL has provided children between the ages of 5 and 15 with the opportunity to participate in softball and baseball—your country's greatest pastime. The league was born out of the concern of several fathers in Woodbridge who wanted to provide a more competitive baseball league for their children. In only a few short months, the WFBL was formed and, in its initial season, had about 200 children that made up fifteen teams. Today, with the addition of softball and a Rookies League Division, the WFBL has 575 participating children, making up forty-eight teams.

Baseball and softball, like all sports, teaches us the value of team work, practice, camaraderie, and commitment to excellence. These are the skills that will serve our young people well as they begin to make a difference in the world. Through baseball or softball, the WFBL has given the children of Woodbridge and Bethany the opportunity to develop strong bonds of friendship based on many years of teamwork that often last well beyond their high school years. This is the true gift that the WFBL has and continues to give to the young people of Woodbridge and Bethany.

As a symbol of the start of spring, Opening Day has always been one of my favorite times to visit communities—especially Woodbridge, Connecticut. Every year, families from throughout the community gather to celebrate the beginning of the season—it is one of this community's most enjoyable spring rituals. Every team is in first place, dreaming of a championship that will be theirs at the end of the summer. The smell of a new glove, the crack of a bat, and the chatter of the outfield remind us why this is America's favorite pastime.

This year, as the Woodbridge community celebrates Opening Day and what has become a symbol of America, we will also take a moment to reflect on one of our country's greatest tragedies. In the months that have passed since September 11th, the American people have struggled to regain a sense of normalcy. Who can forget the truly awesome scene at Yankee Stadium, with the brilliant voice of a New York Police Officer singing God Bless America as an eagle swooped through the stadium—unifying our nation and strengthening our resolve. In these past months, communities across the nation have developed a new found respect for those who dedicate their careers to protecting our families and our communities. I am honored to join the Woodbridge Fathers Baseball League and the Woodbridge community in extending my deepest thanks and appreciation to the Woodbridge Volunteer Fire Department. Their commitment and unparalleled courage make a real difference in our community.

Celebrating thirty years of prosperity and fun, it is with my sincere thanks that I join the Woodbridge community in congratulating the Woodbridge Fathers Baseball League on their 30th Anniversary. From your first president, Tony Malafonte, to the current president Dwight Rowland, this organization has left an indelible mark on this community.

Honoring RocCo Companaro

HONORING ROCCO COMPANARO

HON. FELIX J. GRUCCI, JR.
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor RocCo Companaro, Field Plant Manager of American Bosch Arena, as he is recognized by the Long Island Federation of Labor.

Rocco Companaro, was a supervisor at Arma, a manufacturer of highly sensitive and sophisticated instruments for United States Naval battleships and submarines. Rocco supervised the ordering of new materials, machining of parts to final assembly, and testing prior to shipment to United States Government sites.

Rocco was Chairman of U.E. Organizing Committee at American Bosch Arma Corp., and was successful in organizing 6,500 new members. He negotiated the first contract for newly chartered Local 460, International Union of Electrical Workers.

American Bosch Arma’s first major strike on Long Island was in 1955, 6,500 union members took to the streets over the issue of Equal Pay for Equal Work. The strike went on for four bitter cold winter months, November through February. They were victorious and became the first union in the country to have the clause, Equal Pay for Equal Work, in a contract.

Rocco Companaro was President of Nas-sau/Suffolk Congress of Industrial Unions in 1956–1959. In 1959 after the merger of CIO and AFL Councils into the Long Island Federation of Labor, Rocco was elected Vice President of the Federation. He had responsibility for carrying out all functions of the Federation and AFL-CIO Programs. Rocco has 55 years devoted to the Labor Movement.

Paying Tribute to Region 10

PAYING TRIBUTE TO REGION 10

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Region 10 and congratulate all of its members on reaching an extraordinary milestone. As the organization celebrates its 30th anniversary, it is my sincere pleasure to congratulate each and every member on so many years of excellence in serving its communities and, indeed, the entire state. The efforts put forth by this organization are very much appreciated by everyone who lives in the six counties that it represents, and I am honored to stand before you today and bring its many accomplishments to the attention of this body of Congress. For 30 years this organization has worked diligently to represent the needs and desires of its communities, and I, along with the many residents that reside in your counties, am proud and thankful for what you have accomplished.

For thirty years, Region 10 has served as a clearinghouse, resource center and facilitator of targeted community and regional programs on behalf of the six Colorado counties that it represents, which include Delta, Gunnison, Montrose, San Miguel, Ouray and Hinsdale. It has effectively presented a regional voice and unified position to local, state and federal government, industries and organizations, and has always conducted itself with the best interests and well being of its citizens in mind. Region 10 serves its communities in a myriad of ways, including sharing information among communities about local projects and programs, establishing a network of resource information and contacts for use by its communities, serving as a vehicle for coordinating funding opportunities on behalf of its communities, and engaging its membership in discussions about common issues affecting its communities. The organization has truly done an extraordinary job in its determination to enhance its communities and the lives of each and every citizen that resides within them.

Their diligence and hard work has, indeed, paid off, and the contributions that Region 10 has made over its thirty years of service are immeasurable.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to be able to congratulate each and every member of Region 10 on this historic occasion, and wish each of them all the best in what I’m sure will be an even more eventful and exciting next thirty years. I commend each of you for your work in ensuring that the needs of the communities you represent are addressed, and I am delighted to bring the efforts of such an extraordinary organization to the attention of this body of Congress. Keep up the great work; I look forward to the next thirty years!

helping low-achieving students improve their academic performance has been called the most vital need for our country's future. How do we make this happen? Many studies have shown that the single most critical component for a child is the quality of each teacher.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act, H.R. 1, known as the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, calls for making sure that a well-qualified, credentialed teacher is in every classroom. This is a sentiment that has universal agreement, but making it happen will require a wide spectrum of approaches and strong federal support for a variety of strategies.

I applaud the portions of that bill that add support to programs like the Troops-to-Teachers program, which seeks to recruit mid-career individuals with expertise in science, math, and technology. This program, as an example, provides monetary support for a fast-track into the classroom with some professional development support and with a rapid pathway for getting these new teachers the teaching skills to become credentialed.

But whether one is considering a troop recruit or a teacher recruited straight out of university, most of them end up as new, untested teachers in low-income, low-performing schools. Yet, these are the very schools where we need to assign our most skilled and experienced teachers. While new teachers may develop the skills to become experts, each needs the coaching and modeling of experienced professionals.

I am happy to report that in California we instituted a peer-coaching program for teachers in their probationary years. But we also recognized the need to identify and reward our most accomplished teachers and encourage them to request assignments in our lowest performing schools.

To accomplish this we did two things. One was to identify that an independent evaluation system for teacher quality is the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. It uses a rigorous, standards-based classroom teaching and testing program carried out over a year of teaching through which teachers can become certified. It is so challenging that only about half of all candidates receive certification in the first year. Because we could identify these as exceptionally accomplished teachers, in California we reward each successful candidate with a $10,000 merit award. One result of this recognition has been that in each successive year the number of California candidates has doubled.

In addition, the state gives an annual $5,000 pay incentive for four years to each National Board Certified Teacher who will seek assignment to a low-performing school.

I propose to build on this method of providing incentives to urge these highly accomplished teachers to provide not only their fine teaching skills but also their availability as peers for the many new teachers assigned to these schools. I believe that both beginning teachers and experienced teachers grow in their teaching skills and can be inspired to accept the challenge of the certification process if they have the opportunity to work with a National Board Certified Teacher. Many teachers who have become certified report that the process itself improves their skills, as they must prepare standards-based, self-reflective portfolios of their teaching practices to submit for evaluation.

Therefore, I propose a pilot program for five years to pay up to 100 National Board Certified Teachers, each of whom is teaching in a low-income, low-performing school, $5,000 per year to act as a resident facilitator to introduce the members of the faculty to the National Board evaluation program. As a teacher must have taught for three years before applying for Board certification, the five-year period is needed to allow time for new teachers to be exposed to the process through the outreach program initiated by the facilitator.

The responsibilities of the facilitator would be to promote peer teacher participation and to work with the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards to recommend ways to encourage teachers to aspire to Board certification.

The facilitator would also receive a $1,000 bonus stipend for each teacher who completes the process for becoming Board-certified at the school for which the recipient is the resident facilitator.

I believe that this pilot program can be a triple winner. The children of the low performing school have another teacher who has been certified as being a highly accomplished teacher. The faculty of that school has a peer teacher with identifiable teaching skills as a resource. And the school may grow its own new crop of National Board Certified Teachers thus changing the image of being a low-performing school to having pride in being a school with a highly-skilled faculty.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

April 26, 2002

HON. SUSAN DAVIS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to introduce the National Board-Certified Teacher in Low-Performing Schools Act of 2002.

Helping low-achieving students improve their academic performance has been called the most vital need for our country's future. How do we make this happen? Many studies have shown that the single most critical component for a child is the quality of each teacher.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act, H.R. 1, known as the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, calls for making sure that a well-qualified, credentialed teacher is in every classroom. This is a sentiment that has universal agreement, but making it happen will require a wide spectrum of approaches and strong federal support for a variety of strategies.

I applaud the portions of that bill that add support to programs like the Troops-to-Teachers program, which seeks to recruit mid-career individuals particularly with expertise in science, math, and technology. This program, as an example, provides monetary support for a fast-track into the classroom with some professional development support and with a rapid pathway for giving these new teachers the teaching skills to become credentialed.

But whether one is considering a troop recruit or a teacher recruited straight out of university, most of them end up as new, untested teachers in low-income, low-performing schools. Yet, these are the very schools where we need to assign our most skilled and experienced teachers. While new teachers may develop the skills to become experts, each needs the coaching and modeling of experienced professionals.

I am happy to report that in California we instituted a peer-coaching program for teachers in their probationary years. But we also recognized the need to identify and reward our most accomplished teachers and encourage them to request assignments in our lowest performing schools.

To accomplish this we did two things. One was to identify that an independent evaluation system for teacher quality is the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. It uses a rigorous, standards-based classroom teaching and testing program carried out over a year of teaching through which teachers can become certified. It is so challenging that only about half of all candidates receive certification in the first year. Because we could identify these as exceptionally accomplished teachers, in California we reward each successful candidate with a $10,000 merit award. One result of this recognition has been that in each successive year the number of California candidates has doubled.

In addition, the state gives an annual $5,000 pay incentive for four years to each National Board Certified Teacher who will seek assignment to a low-performing school.

I propose to build on this method of providing incentives to urge these highly accomplished teachers to provide not only their fine teaching skills but also their availability as peers for the many new teachers assigned to these schools. I believe that both beginning teachers and experienced teachers grow in their teaching skills and can be inspired to accept the challenge of the certification process if they have the opportunity to work with a National Board Certified Teacher. Many teachers who have become certified report that the process itself improves their skills, as they must prepare standards-based, self-reflective portfolios of their teaching practices to submit for evaluation.

Therefore, I propose a pilot program for five years to pay up to 100 National Board Certified Teachers, each of whom is teaching in a low-income, low-performing school, $5,000 per year to act as a resident facilitator to introduce the members of the faculty to the National Board evaluation program. As a teacher must have taught for three years before applying for Board certification, the five-year period is needed to allow time for new teachers to be exposed to the process through the outreach program initiated by the facilitator.

The responsibilities of the facilitator would be to promote peer teacher participation and to work with the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards to recommend ways to encourage teachers to aspire to Board certification.

The facilitator would also receive a $1,000 bonus stipend for each teacher who completes the process for becoming Board-certified at the school for which the recipient is the resident facilitator.

I believe that this pilot program can be a triple winner. The children of the low performing school have another teacher who has been certified as being a highly accomplished teacher. The faculty of that school has a peer teacher with identifiable teaching skills as a resource. And the school may grow its own new crop of National Board Certified Teachers thus changing the image of being a low-performing school to having pride in being a school with a highly-skilled faculty.
Paying Tribute to Walter Foxworth

Hon. Scott McInnis
Of Colorado
In the House of Representatives
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding individual who has raised the level of standards and commitment to the community for businesses throughout the nation. Over the years, Walter Foxworth has distinguished himself as a business, community, and industry leader going above and beyond what is needed to provide assistance to his state and community. His dedication to excellence as a businessman, family man, and citizen is impressive and it is my honor to be able to recognize such an individual before this body of Congress and this nation.

Walter has served as the National Director of the Mountain States Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association for over a decade. He is the President of the Foxworth-Galbraith Lumber Company, which services Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona and is the largest lumber dealer in the Southwest. His hard work and dedication has led to respect by his peers and he is viewed as a leader in the industry. He currently serves on the boards of the National Lumber and Building Materials Dealers Association, the Lumberman Association, as well as serving as past president of the Lumberman’s Association of Texas.

Walter has not only devoted his time and energy to his career, but has selflessly given to his community and the several states he calls home. For the past five years Walter has provided emotional and financial support to the outreach program for the children of Taos Day School in Taos, New Mexico. He serves as the chairman of the Dallas Zoological Society, president of the Family Guidance Center, and a member of the Dallas Assembly. In addition he is well known throughout his community as a loving husband, devoted father of three, and grandfather to eight.

Mr. Speaker, Walter Foxworth’s dedication and service to his communities has been repeatedly rewarded over the years, most notably by being named the Lumberman of the Year in the Southwest for the first time in 1992 and again in 2000 with the Mountain States Lumber Dealer’s first ever Industry All Star Award. It is now my honor to congratulate Walter on his success as well as his dedication to his community. He has worked hard to achieve many great undertakings in his life and certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress and this nation. Keep up the hard work Walter and good luck in your future endeavors.

Tribute to Carl Pellonpaa on 40 Years of Service to the Finnish-American Community in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula

Hon. Bart Stupak
Of Michigan
In the House of Representatives
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a unique cultural institution in my northern Michigan congressional district and to the individual who has been the inspiration and guiding force for that institution for 40 years.

Carl Pellonpaa started the show “Finland Calling!” in 1962 on WLU-C-TV as a cultural bridge between Finland and the thousands of Finnish residents who call the Upper Peninsula of Michigan their home. Mr. Speaker, the presence of this large Finnish population is instantly clear to anyone who opens an Upper Michigan phone book and sees page after page of Finnish surnames—names like Haapala and Jurmu, Karvako and Lahti and Manninen. One scan of such a phone book, Mr. Speaker, and you would not be surprised to know that Upper Michigan is also home to Finlandia University, the former Soumi College, the only university in the nation founded by Finns.

It was this strong connection between northern Michigan and Finland that Carl Pellonpaa tapped and reinforced with his first airing of “Finland Calling.” Every Tuesday and Thursday, Carl and his show have themselves become part of Finnish-American culture, a job in television and a career as a media ambassador between two nations was not Carl’s original aspiration. In fact, as a recent story in the Marquette Mining Journal notes, the original purpose of the show was to drum up a little travel business between Finland and the U.S.

Married to his hometown sweetheart Doris, work led the couple away from the U.P. and then back to the Marquette area, where Carl took a job with radio station WJPD. In 1961 he joined the staff of TV-6, and March 25, 1962, marked the first broadcast of “Finland Calling!” or “Soumi Kutsuusi!” as the show is called in Finnish. As Mining Journal writer A.M. Kelley notes, the original purpose of the show was to drum up a little travel business between Finland and the U.S.

Although his own parents came from Finland, Carl at first spoke little Finnish, and he was once said by one Karelian friend still broadcast in Finnish, made him “a laughingstock” with the Finns in the area. Clearly, however, no TV show in any market could log 40 continuous years—and still be going!—without acquiring a polished professionalism and without serving an essential need for its audience.

“Finland Calling!” has performed the task of linking people with their relatives and their roots, and Carl, now fluent in his parents’ native language, has even led tour groups back to Finland. As Jukka Valtasarri, the Finnish ambassador to the U.S., wrote Carl Pellonpaa earlier this month, “Your program has brought Finland closer to the Finnish-Americans and helped them understand their roots.”

Although Carl has otherwise retired from broadcasting, he has continued his show, which we believe to be the longest continually-running show in the nation that celebrates a foreign language and culture. A man of tradition, Carl and his wife still live in Ishpeming, where his parents settled so many years ago. Carl and Doris have three children, Carl, Diane and Wendy.

Mr. Speaker, Carl Pellonpaa will record a special 40th anniversary edition of his show on Saturday, April 27. I ask you and our House colleagues to join me in offering our sense of appreciation and our congratulations to Carl Pellonpaa for his dedication to his community and for exemplifying the best qualities of positive relations with nations of the world.

Tribute to Cindy McKee

Hon. Mark Udall
Of Colorado
In the House of Representatives
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Cindy McKee, an official in the Colorado State Office of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Cindy is retiring from the BLM after 30 years of dedicated and outstanding government service. She has been a shining example of the quality work of those who choose to serve their country and communities through working in the public sector.

Cindy came to the BLM shortly after passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the BLM’s organic statute. She first served as an employee of the Public Affairs Office of the Wyoming State Office, and then quickly moved up to a position as a public affairs specialist. At this position, she edited the BLM’s statewide newsletter and thus reported on the wide-ranging and at times controversial issues facing the agency.

She then moved to Colorado where she became the first public affairs officer assigned to the BLM’s district office in Grand Junction. There she frequently appeared on television and radio describing and discussing BLM’s policies and positions. In the early 1980s, she was involved in the debates related to oil shale development, coordinating environmental impact statement tied to the potential production of this resource on Colorado’s western slope.

The BLM asked the Grand Junction Office to take the lead for a national decision to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Taylor Grazing Act, whose author was Representative Edward Taylor of Colorado. That Act provided for establishment of the Grazing Service, one of BLM’s predecessor agencies. Cindy took charge of this effort, developing a series of events, public education materials and conferences to highlight public lands grazing and the Act. She also initiated a number of other projects that garnered national attention, such as the opening of the western slope fire operations center, a dinosaur discovery area, and the Little Book Cliffs Wilderness area. During this time, Cindy won a number of BLM awards for her photograph work, and a number of her pictures appeared in national publications.

In 1992, she assisted the Federal Emergencies Management Agency in community relations and public affairs support following the devastating Hurricane Andrew in Miami, Florida. From a makeshift tent community in Homestead, Florida, she conducted daily briefings on the efforts to respond to this disaster. She returned to Colorado where in this experience she met Ms. Diane Montgomery, one of the information officers responding to the tragic 1994 South Canyon fire near Glenwood Springs, Colorado, where 14 firefighters
lost their lives. She was the lead in coordinating the media, various responding agencies as well as attending to the needs of the victim’s families.

During the past ten years, Cindy has designed and taught media, public affairs roles and responsibilities, congressional relations, and fire information classes for a number of BLM and U.S. Forest Service offices. More recently, she served as the liaison between the BLM’s Colorado Office and the Interior Department on the legislative transfer of the U.S. Naval Oil Shale Reserve lands in Colorado. She also was the lead public affairs coordinator for the recently created Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area and the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area in Colorado. And, she developed one of the first BLM websites, for which she received national recognition. It was voted one of the top 20 sites in Colorado.

For all of this and more, Cindy received the Superior Service Award from the Department of the Interior. Her approachable style has been well received by many who have had the pleasure to work with her and interact with the agency. I applaud Cindy for all of her efforts to improve the public’s understanding and appreciation of our public lands and the important work of the land-management agencies. These lands are an important part of the western heritage and her work has helped promote and further that legacy.

I wish her well in her future endeavors and again thank her for the work she has done for Colorado, the BLM and the communities of Colorado.

HONORING PHIL REBERGER, OF BOISE, IDAHO, ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my congratulations to Captain J. Philip Reberger, of Idaho, for his 22 years of exemplary service in the United States Navy and Naval Reserve.

Some join the Navy to see the world; Phil joined the Navy to serve his country—taking assignments from Boise to Seattle to Hawaii to Fort Meade. For more than two decades he embodied the Navy’s motto, “Non sibi sed patria”—Not Self But Country. The Navy recognized his great ability to lead and gain the trust of those under his command. He performed every leadership assignment with dignity. In the midst of the heated Vietnam War, Phil answered the call and served. And now, as our nation is in the midst of its War on Terrorism, our nation called again, and he answered that call to service.

Phil has both served his country and kept in perspective the importance of family while balancing difficult work and military commitments. For more than 35 years, he and his wife Nancy, have made a cohesive team, working to raise two wonderful children. He has made a tremendous commitment to public service as well—working for three United States Senators and now Idaho’s Governor—Dirk Kempthorne. Those who know the name, “Phil Reberger” know it stands for honor, truth, courage and commitment.

As Phil now embarks on a new journey—retirement—I believe it is worthwhile to remember the Navy’s hymn, “Eternal Father, Strong to Save:"

Our brethren shield in danger’s hour;
From rock and tempest, fire and foe,
Protect them where’er they go;
Thus evermore shall rise to Thee
Glad hymns of praise from land and sea.

Anchors Away, Captain Reberger.

RECOGNITION OF PENELOPE CUTLER

HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Penelope C. Cutter, on being named “Democrat of the Year” by the Cheltenham Democratic Committee in Cheltenham, Pennsylvania. Penelope has been an active supporter of the Democratic party and I am pleased to honor her.

Penelope was born in Rapid City, South Dakota and graduated Carlton College where she received her bachelor of arts degree in math. She continued her education at Cornell University and in 1965 earned her masters degree in math. For over thirty years she taught in the Philadelphia school system before leaving to teach part-time at Temple University. She and her husband, William, and their three daughters.

Penelope is an active Democratic committee person and has worked tirelessly for Democrats in the 154th state legislative district. In addition, she represents Area 9 on the Executive Committee for Montgomery County Democrats. She has been an energetic and dedicated volunteer for many political races throughout the area.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize Penelope Cutter for her dedication and commitment.

WOMEN’S HISTORY MONTH NOMINATIONS

HON. HEATHER WILSON
OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, in the honor of Women’s History Month, I asked New Mexicans to send me nominations of women in New Mexico who have given special service to our community, but may have never received recognition for their good deeds.

On Friday, March 29, 2002, I had the honor and privilege of recognizing thirty-eight worthy deeds.

From rock and tempest, fire and foe,
Protect them where’er they go;
Thus evermore shall rise to Thee
Glad hymns of praise from land and sea.

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On Friday, March 29, 2002, I had the honor and privilege of recognizing thirty-eight worthy nominations describing sacrifices and contributions these women have made for our community. The people who nominated the women describe the dedication they have witnessed:

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She is a cardiologist who will listen to her patients when they present their feelings and fears.

She believes that giving the gift of music makes a difference in lives. She has helped teachers put on musicals, staged incredible chorus programs and taught classroom music instruction.

Kathleen Blake, MD—Dr. Blake was in the forefront in bringing the Heart Hospital to Albuquerque. She has been a leader in speaking about the heart attacks and problems associated with them in regards to women. Finally, she is a cardiologist who will listen to her patients when they present their feelings and fears.

Janette Carter, MD—Dr. Carter was a distinguished physician and researcher, social and community activist, outdoorswoman, daughter, wife, mother, friend, mentor and spiritual person. She received her Doctor of Medicine degree from UNM in 1978 and was certified in Internal Medicine and licensed to practice in NM. She served for 6 years in the US Indian Health Service as Director of the Diabetes Model Program and in 1990 she founded the Native American Diabetes Program at UNM. In July 2002, she and her husband and their son were killed in a plane crash in Alaska. She is survived by her son, Alec, and her mother, Rosalie.

Rosalina Castaneda—Rosalina is the owner of Wigs Wigs and she volunteers for the Cancer Society’s “Look Good, Feel Better” program. She helps patients who come to her wig shop by truly understanding their situation and lending an ear and a shoulder to cry on. Her customers readily affirm that Linda’s love and understanding, in most cases, was the catalyst for their speedy recovery, physically and emotionally.

Rita Chacey—Rita is in the NM Army National Guard. She volunteers many hours working with the Counter Drug Task Force, the Moriarty JROTC, and the Family Support Annual Camps. She spends up to 2 weeks in the field with the kids as bus driver and medic, soothing scrapes and scratches, homesickness, bad attitudes and ailments. She comes home tired and exhausted, but she knows that she will never do it again, but when the call comes, she is right there. She truly is an “Army of One.”
PAYING TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS CRAIG FRAZIER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of Douglas Craig Frazier who recently passed away in Cortez, Colorado on March 27, 2002. Douglas, known to most as Doug, will always be remembered as a true inspiration and contributor to his community. For some time, Doug battled a long and difficult disease that threatened to tax his body to the limit, but never was allowed to affect his spirit. After a long and demanding struggle, he eventually succumbed to the effects of bone cancer. His passing is a great loss for a town that relied on Doug for his kind heart, strong spirit, and unwavering friendship.

Mr. Speaker, not long ago I stood before this body of Congress to honor the Montezuma-Cortez Panthers boys basketball team and their well-deserved state championship. Today, I pay tribute to a source of inspiration for that title, a source of motivation to a young man, and a source of pride to a school's hometown community. As the Panthers moved forward in their quest for a state title, Doug Frazier was present every step of the way, providing support to the young players and of course, his son Layne. As the Panthers progressed through the season, Doug tried to attend every game, despite his pain, to see the team capture its ultimate prize. The young men succeeded in their goal and brought home the first state title for the school in nearly forty years, and Doug Frazier, confined to a wheelchair and medication as a result of the pain, was present with his support until the end. He passed away soon thereafter, but he achieved one of his final goals, to see his son and teammates claim the championship.

Mr. Speaker, Doug will be missed by the many whose lives he touched in the Cortez community. It has always been known that his greatest passion was his love and dedication to his family. He was deeply loved by wife Paula, daughter Amanda, and son Layne, and a grateful community. It is with a solemn heart that we say goodbye and pay our respects to Doug, who will always be remembered as a true inspiration and contributor to his community, and his spirit continues to provide inspiration to those he affected with his drive and determination. Doug was a kind and generous soul, and he will be greatly missed.

HONORING BILL LINDSAY

HON. FELIX J. GRUCCI, JR.
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Bill Lindsay, Labor Leader, Community Activist and Member of the Suffolk County Legislature, as he is recognized by the Long Island Federation of Labor. Bill Lindsay first and foremost is a representative of working people. For more than 23 years he has been a full-time labor leader,
in the past ten years he has been the Business Manager of Local No. 25 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of Long Island's oldest and most respected labor unions.

Bill is responsible for employment referrals, organizing, negotiating and grievance handling for the 1,300 members. Additionally, he serves on the Boards of the Health & Benefit Fund, Pension Fund and Training Committee that provides fringe benefits for the more than 3,000 Local No. 25 families.

Mr. Lindsay is an electrician by trade who is a believer in education. He is a graduate of the Local No. 25 I.B.E.W. Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee's state registered Apprenticeship Program. As Bill got involved in union activities he went back to school as an adult student and in 1977 he graduated from Cornell University Labor Liberal Arts Program. Not stopping there, he went on to earn a Bachelor's Degree from New York Institute of Technology.

Mr. Lindsay is happily married 33 years to his wife Pat and they have three grown children, Denise, Bill and Kathleen. In September 2001, Bill and Pat's life took a new turn as Denise gave birth to their first grandchildren, twin boys-Gabrielle and Daniel.

SAN DIEGO-IMPERIAL GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL'S OPERATION THIN MINT

HON. SUSAN DAVIS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Girl Scouts in San Diego and Imperial Counties for their successful completion of Operation Thin Mint. Operation Thin Mint was created and implemented by our local Girls Scouts as a way to show support for our military personnel serving in Operation Enduring Freedom.

San Diego and Imperial County residents participated in Operation Thin Mint by ordering extra boxes of cookies. Between January 26 and March 17 of this year, the girls sold over 104,330 boxes of cookies for our troops overseas. In addition, Girl Scouts and local residents wrote a note to attach to each box expressing our gratitude for the sacrifices our service men and women are making for our country.

On April 9, the first shipment of cookies began their journey overseas. The Navy worked closely with the Girl Scouts to develop a plan to distribute the cookies, and together they have a goal of delivering one box to every U.S. service member deployed afloat in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

As many of my colleagues know, this year marks the 90th anniversary of Girl Scouting. In this anniversary year, I can think of no better way to commemorate the role this important organization has played in the lives of young women than to highlight their work on Operation Thin Mint.

The success of Operation Thin Mint clearly demonstrates that the 33,000 Girl Scouts in San Diego and Imperial Counties are fulfilling the Girl Scout mission of helping all grow strong. There is no doubt that this invaluable organization will continue to help girls develop to their full potential, relate positively to others, develop values that provide the foundation for sound decision-making, and contribute to society.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS F. MIRIELLO

HON. MIKE McINTYRE
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today and honor Thomas F. Miriello, the Area Director for Cumberland County Mental Health. On April 26, 2002, Mr. Miriello will retire after serving the people of North Carolina for over thirty-six years.

Thomas Miriello was a strong and effective advocate for individuals and families affected by mental illness, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities. Mr. Miriello has received numerous awards spanning his career, including the State of the Year Award from the North Carolina Association for Mental Health in 2000, the Lifetime Achievement Award from the North Carolina Foundation on Alcohol and Drug Studies, and Outstanding Young Men of America Award.

Advocating for the mentally ill and educating the public about mental illness were the passion of Mr. Miriello. He has made countless contributions to generating and enhancing services, support, and quality of life for those individuals affected by mental illness, substance abuse, and developmental disability.

Throughout his illustrious career, Mr. Miriello has served on numerous boards and committees with dedication and determination.

We owe Thomas Miriello our sincere appreciation for his thirty-six years of committed service to our state. His compassion for the people of North Carolina should serve as an example to us all.

May God bless him and his family, and may God bless the great state of North Carolina.

TRIBUTE TO DENNIS LARSON

HON. DOUG OSE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent of mine, Jack Barrett. Mr. Barrett has been a resident of Colusa County in Maxwell since his birth 72 years ago. During World War II there was a manpower shortage in Maxwell and Jack was “drafted” into the Maxwell Fire Protection District at the age of 12 year old, while still in the 8th grade. At the time the Maxwell Fire Trucks would drive by the school and pick up the young men in order for them to assist in fighting fires. Since that time, Jack Barrett has faithfully served the Maxwell Fire Protection District and has provided excellent service to the citizens of the Maxwell Community for more than 60 years.

In 1955 Mr. Barrett was appointed Assistant Chief and has loyally and dutifully served in that capacity until his retirement in February of 2002. Jack Barrett is a staunch example of a public servant and I stand here today to recognize his dedication to his community, his devotion to the Maxwell Fire Department, and his steadfast commitment to public service.

TRIBUTE TO DENNIS LARSON. DETACHMENT COMMANDER OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

HON. BART STUPAK
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Dennis Larson, a resident of Iron Mountain, Michigan, a community in my congressional district. Dennis is currently serving as Detachment Commander for the State of Michigan for the Sons of The American Legion.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the Sons of The American Legion are the male descendants of veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, Lebanon, Grenada, Panama or the Persian Gulf War. Like the American Legion, S. A. L. members work to foster patriotism, a sense of commitment to the community, and an appreciation of the sacrifices of America’s veterans. I myself am a member of Squadron #50, where Dennis served as commander, adjutant and finance officer. Like myself, Dennis is also a former law enforcement officer.

In his veterans’ work Dennis has established a track record of concern, foresight and involvement. He has continued to work to charter new squadrons across northern Michigan, a remarkable testimonial to his leadership in the context of declining memberships in clubs and organizations across much of the nation.

In his writings in Legion publications—and also in his speeches, which Dennis gives—promise the sense of national participation and solidarity, Dennis is also a strong supporter of the Blue Star Banner program. The Blue Star Banner is displayed in the window of families who have a loved one on active duty in the armed forces. Because these banners remind friends, neighbors and relatives of those in service, the goal of uniting the community behind our Armed Forces is once again served.

Showing one’s pride in having a family member in the military service comes naturally to Dennis. He himself is a veteran of World War II. Dennis is a strong and unified. We must never forget those who fought in earlier struggles. Dennis’ work on behalf of veterans at the veterans’ medical facility in Iron Mountain is another testament to his dedication to these men and women who have served their nation so well.

In an effort to promote the sense of national participation and solidarity, Dennis is also a strong supporter of the Blue Star Banner program. The Blue Star Banner is displayed in the window of families who have a loved one on active duty in the armed forces. Because these banners remind friends, neighbors and relatives of those in service, the goal of uniting the community behind our Armed Forces is once again served.

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be honored at a testimonial dinner by his home squadron, Uren Cooper Johnson Squadron #50, on Saturday, April 27. I ask you and our House colleagues to join me in thanking this dedicated and hard-working spokesman for veterans for a job well done.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JUDGE T. PETER CRAVEN

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today and recognize the dedication and hard work of Judge T. Peter Craven. For over ten years, Pete has served as a Ninth Judicial District judge, and for over three decades he has served the residents of Colorado in the judicial system. I am proud to represent such an incredible individual. Because of his unparalleled dedication and extraordinary prowess in his field, Pete is being honored by the Colorado Judicial Institute with the Judicial Excellence Award. It is truly an honor to be able to bring his many accomplishments to the attention of this body of Congress.

Judge Craven is known throughout his district for his careful attention and deliberation on each and every case that comes before him. He clearly recognizes that although the next case may be the fortieth that he has seen that week, the outcome will change the lives of the participants. His care and attention is evidenced by the set of small tables and chairs found in his office, which contain paper and crayons for the children involved in his cases. He truly believes in the importance of children having as much a say as anyone in the cases that will affect their lives.

The Honorable Judge has also been involved in developing new programs to improve the legal system. He has been instrumental in creating a drug court, where the legal system can address the specific and unique needs of substance abuse cases and provide the structure that will enable the children to remain drug-free. Pete has helped to develop a child advocacy program to ensure that the best interests of children are always taken into consid-eration by the courts.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Craven’s dedication, innovation, and talent are an extraordinary example to all Coloradans, and indeed the entire Nation. His level of integrity and honesty with which the Judge has conducted himself each and every day while overseeing the laws of the great state of Colorado and our great country is remarkable, and I can think of no one more deserving of the Judicial Excellence Award. The attitude of this man reflects the modesty and levelheaded spirit of my district, as even though Judge Craven deserves every bit of this award, he insists that he share this honor with the many people with whom he works every day. It is an honor to be able to bring the accomplishments of such an incredible man to the attention of this body of Congress. Thank you Judge Craven for all that you have done for your State and for your country.

HONORING CAROLYN MCCARTHY

HON. FELIX J. GRUCCI, JR.
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Congresswoman CAROLYN MCCARTHY as she is recognized by the Long Island Federation of Labor for all her work and efforts on their behalf.

CAROLYN MCCARTHY, a life long resident of Mineola, was married to Dennis McCarthy in 1967 and they raised one son, Kevin. CAROLYN has 30 years experience as a nurse and is in her third term representing Long Island’s 4th Congressional District.

CAROLYN received many honors during her second term, including one of Newsday’s 100 Long Island Influentials, Congressional Quarterly’s 50 Most Effective Legislators in Congress, one of nine Redbook Magazine’s Mothers and Shakers, Ladies Home Journal list of America’s 100 Most Important Women, and Advertising Age’s list of “Most Impact by Women in 1999” along with U.S. Women’s Soccer Team and Oprah Winfrey.

Congresswoman McCARTHY serves on the Education and Workforce Committee, and the Budget Committee. As a member of the House Education and the Workforce Committee, CAROLYN advocates her goals of improving the quality of education, and keeping children safe from gun violence at school. Long Island schools, students and teachers remain the focus of MCCARTHY’s work.

The Fourth Congressional District of New York is located on Long Island; it is a heavily suburban area with most of the residents commuting daily into New York City. A major commercial center, the Fourth District is also home to thousands of businesses.

STATEMENT ON IRAN

HON. MARK UDALL
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, in his State of the Union address, President George W. Bush rightly emphasized that “Iran aggressively pursues weapons [of mass destruction] and exports terror, while an unenlightened few repress the Iranian people’s hope for freedom.” This grim reality was recently underscored in the latest report by the U.N. Special Representative on the Situation of Human Rights in Iran who denounced an increase in public stonings, floggings, and executions in Iran.

Mr. Speaker, Attorney General Ashcroft has pointed last year to the Iranian regime’s role in the bombing of the Kobar Towers in Saudi Arabia. The Minister of the Revolutionary Guards at the time claimed responsibility for the 1983 bombing against Americans in Lebanon and said “both the TTB and IDF were involved in the attacks.”

The Iranian regime continues to support the terrorist and fundamentalist groups in the region. The intervention of the Revolutionary Guards in Afghanistan is of great concern as well.

The Iranian regime’s track record inside the country is even worse, and includes the execution of some 120,000 and imprisonment of hundreds of thousands for political charges. In a resolution last December, the UN General Assembly condemned the “growing number of executions,” in particular “public and especially cruel executions, such as stoning,” and “the use of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment as well as discrimination against persons belonging to minorities” and the “systematic discrimination against women.” In the same month, the European Parliament in a unanimous resolution announced that the human rights situation in Iran has actually deteriorated in many aspects.

Five years after President Khatami’s election, the Iranian regime continues to be the leading state sponsor of terrorism, pursues an ambitious weapons of mass destruction program, and has stepped up repression against its own population. This is further substantiated in the State Department human rights report released on March 4th of this year, which states that the regime’s record “regarding freedom of expression, which has worsened during the past few years, continued to deteriorate.” That “the Government denies the universality of human rights,” and that “discrimination against women is reinforced by law” with the regime enforcing “gender segregation in most public spaces.”

Summarizing the horrific situation in Iran, the State Department report highlights that “Systematic abuses include summary executions, disappearances, widespread use of torture and other degrading treatment....”

The State Department report on human rights practices also acknowledges that resistance groups such as the Mojahedin have become the target of the political repression of the Iranian regime. The report states that supporters of political organizations “such as the Mojahedin, are believed to make up a large number of those executed each year.” Photographic evidence of the flogging and hangings that supporters of the Mojahedin are subjected to was provided at a hearing on March 6, 2002 of the House Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights of the Committee on International Relations.

The President announced recently that in dealing with regimes such as Iran’s, “the price of indifference would be catastrophic.” I agree, and the Administration has all options available to hold the Iranian government accountable for its support of terrorism and its abysmal human rights record, and to help promote democratic change in the country.

PERSONAL EXPLORATION

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my regret for having missed a vote last Thursday, April 18, because I was Chairing an important hearing before the Ben- nets Subcommittee of the House Veterans’ Af-fairs Committee.

Had I been able to vote, I would have voted against the Smith Motion to Instruct the con-ferees to the 2002 Farm Bill on the Senate’s payment limitation provision.
HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Earle Noble Wagner of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania, on his installment as the 90th President of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Medical Association. Dr. Wagner has distinguished himself as a dedicated physician who continues providing exemplary family medicine.

Following his graduation from Cheltenham High School, Dr. Wagner attended Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, where he graduated in 1951. He went on to graduate from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Since 1956 Dr. Wagner has been in family practice. He has served five hospitals and continues to be on the staff of the Jeanes Hospital to the Chairman of the Family Practice Department and a member of the Executive Council. He has also served as the Medical Director of the Luther Woods Convalescent Center for twenty-three years.

Dr. Wagner has been a trustee-at-large of the Pennsylvania Medical Association and a delegate to the American Osteopathic Association. He has received many awards throughout his long career including the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Family Physicians Society Family Physician of the Year Award in 1999.

Dr. Wagner and his wife Helga, have been good friends of mine for many years. I am truly honored to recognize Dr. Earle Noble Wagner for all of his hard work, dedication and significant achievements.

WOMEN’S HISTORY MONTH NOMINATIONS
HON. HEATHER WILSON
OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, in the honor of Women’s History Month, New Mexico residents have sent me the nominations of women in our state who have exhibited exemplary service in their actions, yet who have never received acknowledgement for their contributions to the community.

On Friday, March 29, 2002, I had the honor and privilege of recognizing thirty-eight remarkable nominations describing sacrifices and contributions these women have made for our community. The people who nominated the women describe the dedication they have witnessed; volunteer hours for veterans services, Sunday School Teachers, service on non-profit boards, homeless programs, fundraising for scholarships for at risk youth, healthcare providers going above the call of duty, child advocates, volunteers at churches and synagogues, successful business women, wives, mothers and friends.

Allow me to share information about a portion of this year’s nominees:

Fannie Maestas—Mrs. Maestas is a mother of 8 children and a retired special education teacher (she began teaching at the age of 17)!

Mrs. Maestas taught at the Albuquerque Indian School for Bureau of Indian Affairs and taught at Catholic Schools, APS and Bernallillo Public Schools. She helped needy children by providing clothing for them—she even did laundry for one of her students so the other children would not tease him.

Annette Marris—Annette has devoted many hours and much energy to assist local charities. Specifically, she has given special time and effort to the American Cancer Society’s “Look Good, Feel Better”, program, which was designed to help breast cancer survivors regain their normal lives. She has also opened her home on many occasions for fundraising events for political candidates and charitable organizations.

Sara Jane Mathis—Sara is the Adoption Coordinator for the Greyhound companions, a greyhound non-profit rescue organization. Sara is known to drive all night to racetracks all over the SW to pick up suffering animals and find them a loving home. She is also very involved with the LTNM Cancer Center, the Elks Community Programs, and the Sandy Valley Youth Diagnostic and Development Center, where she serves on the Advisory Board and works diligently on issues of improving the care for residents.

Barbara McGuire MD—Dr. McGuire is a highly respected physician in the Albuquerque Community. She attends community healthcare quality meetings on a regular basis and she donates the payments she receives to various charities in the city. She has touched the lives of many women in our community.

Barbara McKee—Barbara is a biweekly opinion columnist for the Albuquerque Tribune covering disability awareness issues. She has worked closely with the Governor’s Committee on Concern’s for the Handicapped on the Journal Pavilion situation. She exposed Ticket Master’s practice of not allowing the disabled to order tickets online and provided the US Department of Justice the first complaint involved in coordinating the 2nd Annual Statewide Disabilities Conference. Formerly, she worked for Albuquerque Healthcare for the Homeless and now works for UNM Center for Development and Disability Studies. Her Feature Column, “What September 11 Means to the Disabled” was re-printed by several newspapers across the country and caused UNM to form a task force to improve evacuation procedures for the disabled.

Barbara Michels—Barbara has served the Girl Scouts for 50 years. Recently, she initiated the “Wider Responsibilities” program, the Girl Scouts premium program for rewarding exceptional service and outstanding participation outside of the US. She is the former President of the NM Alzheimer’s Association and she still travels statewide to give training sessions to caregivers and health professionals. She also provides weekly therapy to a disabled child in a church sponsored program. Finally, she has provided dozens of pies to the NM State Fair’s Asbury Café for many years.

Jackie Kerby Moore—Jackie is the Director of Sandia Science and Technology Park and she is leading the effort to develop this premier research park which will create thousands of jobs in NM. The Sandia Science and Technology Park enables commercialization of Sandia Labs technologies through private industry collaborations. From an empty 217-acre multiple landowner piece of desert, the park has become a national model of public-private sector partnering in economic development, containing 10 companies and employing over 590 employees. Jackie is making a difference in our community.

Susan Musgrave—Susan worked at the Los Alamos Chamber of Commerce when the Cerro Grande Fire occurred. She worked tirelessly to help the community get back on its feet. Currently, she is the President of the Community Bank of Los Alamos. She works hard in the community and serves as a role model to her daughter, Audrey.

Susan Otero Nuances—Mrs. Nuances has volunteered at the Barelas Neighborhood an opportunity to participate in wholesome activities. She is very active at the Office of Senior Affairs Multi-Cultural Center for the City of Albuquerque. She continues to be a strong lobbyist for all seniors. In addition, she works during national elections as a polling place judge and as a clerk for 40 years and is a recognized expert in her precinct.

Mo Palmer—Mo is the Photoarchivist at the Albuquerque Museum. She is responsible for the largest and one of the most important collections the Photo archives now contains over 100,000 images related to the Albuquerque and Middle Rio Grande. Mo is arguably the most knowledgeable scholar of Albuquerque’s history. She is an excellent lecturer and thorough researcher, which makes her to be a truly exceptional as she makes history come alive. Mo is also a member of a number of professional associations, among them the Albuquerque Historical Society, the City of Albuquerque Heritage Council, the NM Route 66 Association, the Society of American Archivists and the SW Society of Archivists.

Carol Radosovich—A founder of Enchantment Land Certified Development Company and WESST Corp., Carol has worked in economic development for more than 20 years. She was instrumental in establishing the NMNM Chair in Microsystems, Technology and Commercialization at the University of New Mexico. Carol has been recognized with local, regional and national awards for her work to improve the state’s economic climate.

Pamela Ripka—Pamela is a Physician Assistant at the Gallup Indian Medical Center. She goes well over her way and beyond the call of duty. On numerous occasions, she has purchased meals for the hungry and bought clothing for those in need, using her personal funds, and having done so without recognition in the workplace or the community.

Bertha Winona Johnson Salisbury—Mrs. Salisbury was a Farmington Police Officer for 14 years, from 1956 to 1970. She was a fully commissioned officer and her duties included serving warrants, making arrests taking finger printing to her favorite duty, comforting lost children. She carried a service revolver and she won a number of shooting trophies on the target range, but she never had to shoot any one during her duties. Upon the death of Mrs. Salisbury, the Farmington Police Department has two Motorcycle Police attend her services as an honor guard.

Sister Blandina Segale—Sister Blandina, a Sister of Charity, is one of the founders of St.
Joseph Healthcare. In a personal account of her journey through the SW, she describes a legendary episode where she faced off with Billy the Kid. Sister Blandina helped to treat one of his gang members who was in custody and on condition that Billy the Kid promised to always protect the Sisters of Charity from harm. While in Santa Fe, Sister Blandina realized a need for a facility to treat mining injuries, and started the lock and stock committee to the NM Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. She served on the Governor's Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped, on Albuquerque's Sun Van Committee for transportation, and on a citizens advisory committee to the NM Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. She worked with UNM to develop a swim program for people with MS at the therapeutic pool and started the lock and Roll Wheelchair Bowling Team.

Brenda Yager—Brenda, Manager of AAA’s Government Affairs Office, has worked hard to improve traffic safety and awareness in NM. She has led coalitions that led to Changes in Government Affairs Office, has worked hard to roll the wheelchair bowling team. In addition, she saw a need for a hospital in the growing community of Albuquerque. She solicited funds to build the first hospital in the city, the St. Joseph Sanatorium.

Lily Timmons—Lily’s service to our community began when she was the Chair of Mother’s March of Dimes campaign in the 1950’s. She served as Executive Director of the NM Multiple Sclerosis Society for 25 years and patient services were always her top priority. She served on the Governor’s Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped, on Albuquerque’s Sun Van Committee for transportation for the handicapped and on a citizens advisory committee to the NM Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. She worked with UNM to develop a swim program for people with MS at the therapeutic pool and started the lock and Roll Wheelchair Bowling Team.

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I believe we all have one goal in mind when it comes to reauthorizing welfare, and that is to improve the system so that more families can make the transition from welfare to work. We all want welfare recipients to move from assistance to jobs and self-sufficiency.

But the fact is that we need to take the necessary steps to ensure that people can stay in the workforce. I am disadvantaged by the definition. Jobs First, workfare reform plan makes it significantly more difficult for families to transition off of welfare. Denying parents on welfare access to those educational and technical skills to make them self-sufficient is counterproductive.

Instead of making it easier for parents to prepare themselves for better jobs, the Republican welfare reauthorization plan eliminates the current law’s ability to count up to a year of full-time education or training. This goes completely in the wrong direction. Support real jobs, not workfare!

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, Education and training which lead to good-paying jobs makes welfare to work work.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, I have personal experience with this issue. I know that real training and education is the best way to lift public assistance recipients and families out of poverty, so they can succeed at whatever career they choose—even in the United States Congress.

However, instead of helping TANF recipients have access to these vital job preparation and education programs, a minimum wage, and a guarantee of civil rights, the GOP welfare reform plan makes it significantly more difficult for families to transition off of welfare. Denying parents on welfare access to those educational and technical skills to make them self-sufficient is counterproductive.

CORPORATE AND AUDITING ACCOUNTABILITY, RESPONSIBILITY, AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2002

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to criticize the wholly inadequate auditing reforms passed today by the House. We in the Congress must stand up to big business and protect working Americans and their retirement savings.

HR 3763 will not make the wholesale changes necessary to restore investor confidence. This legislation will not hold corporate...
Chief Executive Officers accountable for fraudulent actions. It will not hold CEOs’s responsible for the accuracy of their companies financial statements. This legislation allows CEO’s like Enron’s Ken Lay to keep inflated salaries and bonuses while robbing innocent employees and investors. This legislation actually encourages the deceptive behavior that follows executives to pocket millions of dollars while their employees lose their health care benefits, retirement savings, and their confidence in the corporate elite.

Everyone is being deceived by the failure of major corporations. Earlier this year DCT Inc., a metro Detroit corporation, went bankrupt and gave employees an hour’s notice of layoffs instead of the sixty days required by federal law. DCT employees were left without health care, back vacation pay, and matching 401k retirement funds. Their final paychecks bounced and, adding insult to injury, banks still charged the laid off workers $25 for the bounced paychecks.

Obviously no company is immune from financial difficulties, but it is hard to accept when the corporate elite are insulated from financial failures at the expense of the average worker. Kmart, for example, recently entered bankruptcy. Kmart retirement stock options that were worth $35,000 last August are now worth less than $1,800. Nonetheless, a judge recently approved HR 3763, a $1.5 million settlement from Kmart’s new CEO, a signing bonus of $2.5 million, and incentives worth another $1,875 million dollars. A bankruptcy court is paying its new and unproven CEO upward of $4 million dollars, while the average store worker faces an uncertain future. HR 3763 does nothing to prevent abuses to the common worker.

HR 3763 was intended to eliminate conflicts of interest between corporations and their auditors. However, much to this House’s discredit, HR 3763 is a facade for regulation of ethical conduct that doesn’t even prevent auditors from holding stock in the companies they audit. The legislation asks the SEC to “study” industry disclosure practices but does nothing to guarantee accuracy and transparency in existing disclosures. The American worker needs stronger protections from corporate malfeasance and by the SEC, in order to ensure that audits are accurate and reflect the true earnings of corporations and to eliminate conflicts of interest between corporations and their auditors.

My colleague, Congressman DENNIS KUCINICH, offered a substitute to the Republican bill that would have created a Bureau of Audits within the Securities and Exchange Commission. This Bureau would have generated unbiased audits, by removing auditing itself from the private sector. This proposal was rejected by HR 3763 does nothing of the audited. Federal auditors would create an environment of neutrality, thereby fostering accurate and fair audits.

The Democratic substitute offered by Congressman JOHN LAFALCE, Ranking Member on the Financial Services Committee, would have mandated corporate responsibility and executive accountability by subjecting executives to criminal penalties for knowingly misleading investors, employees, and the financial community. Executives should be criminally liable for false representations regarding corporate assets that they are supposed to protect. Ken Lay and other members of the Enron executive board, their friends and families, which include members of the Bush Administration, profited from the losses of investors and employees. Tougher penalties would make it far less likely that future Enron’s would occur. Enron isn’t an isolated case, white collar fraud cases like it are popping up all over the place against companies such as Global Crossing, Qwest Communications and others. Their accounting and tax lawyers are now being investigated for possible collusion by regulatory agencies in Washington and by Congress itself.

Today, my colleagues turned a deaf ear to the voice of thousands that were affected by corporate malfeasance. Instead the House has winked at the financial elite that have forsaken their fiduciary duty for personal gain. Hopefully, our colleagues in the Senate will improve on this fig leaf of reform and enact legislation that will truly strengthen the hand of the SEC and ensure the quality and independence of corporate auditors.

**TANF REAUTHORIZATION**

**HON. MAXINE WATERS**

**OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, April 25, 2002**

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, right now, this Congress is working on reauthorization of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, or TANF (“tan f”). There are some good bills out there that really address critical problems with welfare, such as PATSY MINK’s bill, H.R. 3113. Unfortunately, all too often the House stands silent on these very substantive problems. Those bills are H.R. 4090, introduced by WALLY HERGER, and H.R. 4092, introduced by BUCK MCKEON. Both bills follow closely along the lines of the Administration’s proposal, and neither will make positive steps toward reducing poverty in this country.

The main theme for all of the Republican proposals is workfare. I’d like to talk for just a minute about what workfare is and what it is not.

Workfare is a program where people are herded like cattle into unskilled labor, where they are paid low wages and not given protections that non-welfare recipients have, such as minimum wage, OSHA protections, and civil rights regulations.

In New York’s largest workfare-type program, 30,000 municipal jobs have been displaced by workfare jobs. The welfare workers who were doing the same jobs as the municipal workers have not been given minimum wage and work protections.

Workfare has been called ineffective by some studies and expensive by many others. The expense is so great that, to institute it on the level called for by HERGER or MCKEON’s bill would divert resources from other initiatives. Doing so would cut off recipients from services they desperately need, such as training and child care. In a nutshell, it would be counterproductive.

At a time when the Administration’s budget flat funds TANF, decreasing the value of the block grant by 22 percent, we cannot embark on new experiences that will waste the precious dollars that are available.

What we do need is a new focus on education and training. Single female heads of households with a high school diploma are 60 percent more likely to have jobs. That number increases to 95 percent when they have an associate’s degree. In addition, jobs requiring the least education experience the lowest professional growth, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The studies that have been done, and the stories from recipients tell us in no uncertain terms what we need to do to get people off of welfare and out of poverty. It is crucial that we pay attention to their suggestions, rather than going off in new directions with no proven track record.

**IN MEMORY OF HAROLD P. FURTH**

**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

**OF NEW JERSEY**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, April 25, 2002**

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, our nation lost a pioneer and leading intellect in the U.S. fusion energy program and the originator of the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR) project. The former director of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) located in central New Jersey, Harold P. Furth died on February 21, 2002.

Furth made a career of research on controlled fusion, making countless contributions to the science of fusion plasmas (hot, ionized gas and the fundamentals of plasma physics). He provided scientific and managerial leadership to the world fusion program throughout his career.

In the 1960s, Furth and others developed a critically important theoretical description of instabilities and turbulence in a plasma. Later, he and two others described a method for using energized ion beams to heat a plasma in such a way as to enhance fusion reactions. This breakthrough was critical to the design of TFTR and enabled the production of world-record levels of fusion power and the study of the fusion power reactions. Furth also was instrumental in research on the physics of ignited (self-sustained) plasmas.

In the early 1970s, he conceived the TFTR project, the most advanced and highest performance fusion device ever constructed in the United States. Furth served as Director of PPPL from 1981 to 1990, during which time TFTR was launched. The machine operated for 14 years, producing world record-setting and major scientific results before closing down in 1997.

A native of Vienna, Furth came to the U.S. in 1941. He received a Ph.D., in physics from Harvard in 1960 and worked on controlled magnetic fusion research at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (now the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory) in California prior to joining PPPL in 1967 and being appointed Professor of Astrophysical Sciences at Princeton University. He co-headed the Experimental Division at the Laboratory from 1967 to 1978, when he was appointed Associate Director and Head of the Research Department at PPPL. He became Program Director in 1980 and Director of the Laboratory in 1981.

A fellow of the American Physical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Furth served on the Board on Physics and Astronomy of the National Research Council’s Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics and Resources. He received the E.O. Lawrence Memorial Award.
from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1974, the James Clerk Maxwell Prize in Plasma Physics from the American Physical Society in 1983, and the Delmer S. Fahney Medal from the Committee on Science and The Arts of The Franklin Institute in 1992. In 1999, Furth said, “It is very good to imagine things, but also to have to live up to the challenge. The greatest scientific legacy for those who never knew Harold Furth was the very embodiment of all that makes this country great, and I am deeply honored to be able to bring his life to the attention of this body of Congress.

HON. GENE GREEN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I commend to your attention an Editorial written by Helen Thomas regarding the state of the Social Security Trust Fund. I request that it be submitted for the RECORD.

Since its creation in 1935, Social Security has helped lift countless seniors out of poverty. This program is a solemn promise that our government will continue to provide meaningful retirement to all the individuals who work their entire lives to make this country great. As Ms. Thomas points out, the Social Security Board of Trustees contends that the current system’s funds will not be depleted until 2041. That’s forty years from now. While I do not pretend that the impending retirement of the baby-boom generation will put on the strain on the system, I agree with Mrs. Thomas’ assessment that we certainly have time to consider this problem and craft solutions.

Nonetheless, it seems like some in the Congress and the Administration would like to ram through a plan that could lead to the end of the program and would threaten the safety-net that is the foundation of our social security program. They scare seniors by telling them about long-term shortfalls that might never materialize.

Mr. Speaker, I think our seniors are smarter than that, and recognize that these naysayers have a larger agenda—privatizing this system. I strongly oppose any efforts to privatize the system, and believe that we can make minor changes that will sustain Social Security without jeopardizing our economic or the program.

The problems the Social Security continues to provide the retirement safety net not only for our parent’s generation, but also for our generation and our children’s generation.
of any lawmaker who wants to survive at the polls in November to propose a radical change in the system.

Bush, of course, is a multi-millionaire. So he won’t have to depend on a Social Security check when he leaves the White House. Nor will Moynihan, who collects a number of monthly pension checks from his service in top administration jobs and from his years on Capitol Hill.

At one point during Bush’s campaign for the presidency, he showed that he did not even know that Social Security is a federal program. Well, he has learned a lot about it since then.

But he still has more to learn—that it’s popular, it works and it ain’t broke.

COMMENDING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE WOMEN

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the National Association of Insurance Women, International.

The National Association of Insurance Women, International has achieved an illustrious record of professional achievement and dedicated service to its clients and the nation and is deserving of public recognition and commendation. This highly esteemed association is composed of 359 local organizations numbering approximately 13,000 members, all of whom are competent women and men employed in various fields of the insurance industry.

Constantly creating good will through integrity and dedication, the National Association of Insurance Women, International has grown remarkably since it was founded in 1940, with some 39 women representing 17 regional insurance clubs. The major purpose of this effective organization is to encourage and foster educational programs designed to broaden the knowledge and the understanding of the insurance field and to cultivate increasing friendship, loyalty, and desire for service among its members.

The National Association of Insurance Women, International includes within its code of ethics the laudable pledge of service that is honest, thorough, gracious, and professional. This organization has been recognized as a vital resource by the Independent Insurance Agents of America, the American Association of Managing General Agents, the Insurance Institute of America, and the Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters.

I am honored to recognize the National Association of Insurance Women, International and commend its members on their 41 years of dedication and hard work.

TRIBUTE TO SARA O’MEEA AND YVONNE FEDDERSON

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to pay tribute to Sara O’Meara and Yvonne Fedderson, co-founders of Childhelp USA and recipients of the 2001 National Charity Lifetime Achievement Award.

Since its founding in 1959, Childhelp USA has provided for the physical, emotional, educational, and spiritual needs of abused and neglected children. Childhelp USA believes that every child has a unique contribution to make to the world, and therefore has put extraordinary effort into helping every child to heal and develop self-esteem.

Childhelp USA has committed to a Continuum of Care for abused and neglected children. Childhelp USA’s programs include residential treatment centers with on-gounds educational programs, community-based group homes, foster homes, a National Child Abuse Hotline, and a National Policy Analysis Center. Currently, the Greater Detroit Auxiliary is pursuing a gift of land on which to build a Childhelp USA Assessment and Residential Treatment Center in Southeastern Michigan.

Throughout the years, Childhelp USA’s dedication has earned them recognition and strong support. Recently, Sara O’Meara and Yvonne Fedderson were honored by President George W. Bush. Additionally, Childhelp USA’s National Advisory Board consists of notables such as former First Lady Barbara Bush, Elizabeth Dole, Reverend Billy Graham, Jack Kemp, and Nancy Reagan.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I submit this tribute to be included in the archives of the history of our country. Leaders such as Sara O’Meara and Yvonne Fedderson are tremendous assets to those children in need of a helping hand.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 104, H.R. 3839, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 105, the Duncan motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2646, the Farm Security Act of 2002. Had I been present I would have voted “no.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 106, the Baca motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2646, the Farm Security Act of 2002. Had I been present I would have voted “no.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 107, the Kucinich amendment to H.R. 3763, the Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act. Had I been present I would have voted “no.”

POEM BY DEBBIE ROGERS

HON. JOHN BOOZMAN
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a poem written by Ms. Debbie Rogers of Belleview, Arkansas.

Ms. Rogers is a mother, and grandmother whose heart was touched by the tragedy of September 11, 2001. Although she modestly claims not to be a poet, she wrote “God Bless America,” a touching poem about America while reflecting on our nation’s reaction to September 11th. With your consent, I ask that it be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that future generations can reflect on her moving thoughts about the tragedy.

GOD BLESS AMERICA

(By Debbie Rogers)

Two twin towers once stood regally, but majestic in the sky,

Pure Evil took them down today, Americans stand and cry.

Two planes marked for death, As the world observes them crash,

Once Titanic against the skyline, now scattered in debris as ash.

Four planes all together, carrying innocent lives on each one,

Leaving disbelief and carnage, when the Hellish Butchers were done.

There was no kind of warning, no message did they send,

And the total devastation, is so hard to comprehend.

Emergency Crews work frantically, keeping hope always alive,

They dig with bleeding hands, Praying someone does survive,

Thousands hurt and missing, death lingers in the air.

Families in such torment, the world mourns in deep despair.

Our whole world has been disrupted, As we watch the Breaking News,

Praying they find survivors, and all the missing clues.

We need closure for the Families, and Justice for Us all.

We’ll deal with this catastrophe, As Americans we stand tall.

We’re proud to be Americans, We won’t take this without a fight,

We’ll rise above the smoke and ash, remembrance in our heart.

Of all the innocent Families, these Monsters tore apart.

Now vengeance seems to call, like a beacon in the night,

God forgive our thoughts, two wrongs don’t make a right.

But we’ll stand on Honor and Justice, there’ll be a reckoning day,

This deed won’t go unpunished, God Bless the U.S.A.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for giving me the opportunity to honor Ms. Rogers’ words.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DONNA FRITZ

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate an outstanding individual from Colorado whose hard work and dedication has produced awards and accolades throughout her medical field. Donna Fritz, a nurse from Pueblo, Colorado, has just received a high honor from the medical community as she is the recipient of the Nightingale Award for Excellence in Human Caring. The award is presented on behalf of the University of Colorado and the Southeastern Colorado Health Education Center. I am honored to bring forth her accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.
Donna’s official title is Oncology Nurse/Clinical Specialist and she specializes in caring for victims of cancer. Since she was a child, she had an interest in assisting cancer patients sparked by her father, a cancer surgeon. Almost three decades later, Donna continues to serve those affected by the disease as well as specializing in pain management. She is known throughout her field and the hospital as a kind and caring soul. She is also strong willed and goes the extra mile to comfort her patients. She is truly a kind and caring spirit and no doubt a tremendous asset to the St. Mary Center.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Donna Fritz is a woman of unparalleled dedication and commitment to her professional endeavors and to the people of her medical community. Her efforts have greatly improved the lives of her patients and I am honored to bring forth her accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation. She is a remarkable woman and it is my privilege to extend to her my congratulations on her selection for the Nightingale Award. Donna, congratulations and all the best in the future.

TRIBUTE TO SHARON EARLY

HON. IKE SKELETON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. SKELETON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this moment to congratulate and pay tribute to Sharon Early, who was recently recognized by the Missouri Association of School Librarians with the Special Service Award.

Mrs. Early began her career in education 38 years ago after graduating from Central Missouri State University. She has spent her entire career in the Lee’s Summit R-7 School District. She taught five years at Westview Elementary, was the Library Media Specialist at Lee’s Summit Jr. High School for two years and Pleasant Lea Jr. High School for 16 years. She currently serves as Director of Library Media Services for the Lee’s Summit School District. In this position, she coordinates twenty professional staff, four secretaries and twenty-nine library support staff.

Sharon Early helped to found and was later president of the Greater Kansas City Association of School Librarians. Her participation in the Missouri Association of School Librarians (MASL) has included time as president and treasurer, among other offices. Within the American Association of School Librarians, Mrs. Early has served as a delegate to the Affiliate Assembly and on various committees.

Her other professional affiliations include the American Library Association, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and Missouri State Teachers Association. She is currently serving on the Secretary of State’s Council on the Arts. Additionally, she is a certified 7 Habits Trainer. Additionally, she has presented workshops on copyright, integrated library/media curriculum, inspiration and the Internet.

MASL’s Special Service Award may be presented annually to someone who has served library media organizations at the national, state and local levels. This person must also demonstrate leadership through improved library services in the educational setting, such as in workshops and development of innovative curriculum or media center programs. Finally, the winner must have made significant contributions to the promotion of school libraries outside the immediate school library arena such as to school administrators, community patrons, and state and federal legislators. Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues in the House will join me in saluting Sharon Early for receiving this well deserved award.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

HON. JOE BARTON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to acknowledge the great contributions made to our society by engineers. The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) will soon celebrate its 150th anniversary as a professional organization. In recognition of this anniversary, I believe it is fitting to commend the ASCE for leadership in their profession.

Civil engineers built railroads, bridges, and highways for commuting. They deliver clean water for drinking, and provide buildings for working and living. While these are just a few examples, they highlight the necessity for civil engineering in our everyday lives. As a fellow engineer, I am proud to recognize such a vital professional organization.

The ASCE has a membership of more than 125,000 civil engineers, and continues to be a major resource to the engineering profession. The Society’s programs, publications, exhibits, competitions and conferences are just a small portion of the services this great organization renders to prepare civil engineers to compete in today’s world and to educate the nation on the newest developments in the profession.

In recognition of its 150th anniversary, ASCE is highlighting a wide variety of programs and exhibits focusing on educating the public about the ways civil engineering shapes our world. Tomorrow, I will attend an installation ceremony at the American Museum of the History of Engineering and Innovation, which commemorates the major milestones in the history of American engineering.

JAZZ APPRECIATION MONTH

HON. KAREN McCARThY
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the first National Jazz Appreciation Month and the importance of music and arts education to America’s youth. Jazz Appreciation Month (JAM) is intended to draw the public’s attention to the glories of jazz as both a historical and a living treasure by encouraging public and private partnerships for arts education. Jointly led by the Smithsonian National Museum of American History, the National Endowment for the Arts, the U.S. Department of Education, the National Association for Music Education, the International Association of Jazz Educators, and the U.S. Department of State, Jazz Appreciation Month will feature special programs on jazz every April. The Smithsonian’s National Museum of National History began to organize Jazz Appreciation Month in 1997 with a presentation to the International Association of Jazz Educators. Modeled after Black History Month, Jazz Appreciation Month is a global celebration of jazz, with events scheduled from Kansas City to Cleveland to South Africa.

Known as the mother of swing and the nurser of Bebop, my district of Kansas City, Missouri is the birthplace of Charlie “Bird” Parker, the great alto saxophonist. Because of “Bird’s” influence, jazz has been a cornerstone of Kansas City culture since the 1930s. A proud reflection of my district’s dynamic musical heritage is the American Jazz Museum at 18th and Vine, which tells the story of jazz and its greatest performers through the sights and sounds of the movement. Tomorrow, I will attend an installation ceremony at the American Jazz Museum to dedicate “Jazz Pantheon,” a commissioned sculpture by John T. Scott. This project was funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the One-Percent-For-All Program by the City of Kansas City. This sculpture is part of the ongoing revitalization of the historic district of 18th and Vine and manifests the central role of jazz to the metropolitan Kansas City area.

In conjunction with Jazz Appreciation Month, the American Jazz Museum has organized two music educational events in my district. On April 25th, middle school students will be celebrating the culmination of this year’s Duke Ellington Youth Project. This interdisciplinary program, which combines music, history, and art, will culminate with a music performance and an exhibition celebrating the history of jazz and will include a reception at the American Jazz Museum for the participants and their families.

Jazz Storytelling is a second music educational program organized by the American Jazz Museum. It combines stories about jazz with live instrumental music for children between the ages of three and nine. A unique aspect of the Jazz Storytelling program is the Living Legends Series. Kansas City’s own jazz legends, such as Myra Taylor, Luqman Hamza, Geneva Price, Eddie Saunders, and Ahmad Alaadlen, who share their amazing stories and the musical magic that made them great.

These programs organized by the American Jazz Museum are two of the arts and music education programs in the metropolitan Kansas City area. Jazz Appreciation events are scheduled throughout the country during the month of April. On April 16 in Los Angeles, the Recording Academy screened the recently restored concert film footage of Louis Armstrong in Prague, Dave Brubeck in Australia and the Bud Powell Trio in France. These films were restored as part of the GRAMMY Foundation’s...
Music on Film Preservation Project, which is an ongoing effort to preserve America’s music and film heritage. The National Museum of American History will spotlight the history and music of jazz through events such as a Tribute to Ella Fitzgerald by the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra and a public viewing of Louis Armstrong’s first horn that he learned to play on while incarcerated as a youngster in New Orleans.

The importance of arts and music education to America’s youth should not be underestimated. Affording children access to the arts through education yields great dividends to our society. The U.S. Department of Justice found that arts education reduced delinquency in San Antonio by 13%, increased communication skills of Atlanta students by 57%, and improved cooperation skills of Portland youth by 57%. In addition, the College Board has shown that college bound students who are involved in the arts have higher overall SAT scores than other students. Jazz Appreciation Month should serve as a reminder that we should appropriate additional resources for music and arts education programs, as it is America’s children who will reap the benefits.

Last week, I was privileged to meet Lionel Hampton, one of the living legends of jazz. I am a proud cosponsor of the resolution passed by the House celebrating Lionel Hampton on his 94th birthday. I would like to personally congratulate Lionel on his birthday, and thank him for his dedication to music education. Lionel Hampton is at the forefront of music education, delineated by the naming of the Lionel Hampton School of Music at the University of Idaho, the first school of music named for a jazz musician. Mr. Hampton’s devotion to teaching is evident from the thousands of students who have learned from him and the visiting jazz artists, scholars, and educators he has brought to the school. In addition to being a jazz legend and music educator, Lionel Hampton has a strong correlation to Jazz Appreciation Month, as he is one of the many leading figures in jazz who celebrate their birthday during April.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Jazz Appreciation Month and the ongoing arts and music education programs, the American Jazz Museum at 18th and Vine in Kansas City, Congress should commit federal resources to the provision of arts and music education programs for our youth all over America.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3763) to protest
investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures made pursuant to the securities laws, and for other purposes.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, yesterday, the House passed H.R. 3763. The bill was supposed to create a sense of security for workers and victims who are in fear of another Enron disaster. It does not, and for that reason I voted “no” on its passage.

The bill gives the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) the option to establish a Public Regulatory Organization (PRO) if it feels investigations or disciplinary measures were warranted. The problem is that there is no real power with an option. The SEC needs the legislative authority to create the type of PRO we want; yet H.R. 3763 lacks the explicit language mandating its creation. Without the express language, there is no guarantee the PRO would be created.

The Democratic substitute would explicitly create the Public Regulatory Organization. Additionally, the substitute would provide the PRO with the express power to supervise, oversee and discipline illegal activity. Under the substitute, the PRO could supersede the current regulations if more stringent ones were required. H.R. 3763 does nothing of the sort. It does not specify authority to a PRO, if the SEC decides to create one. Essentially, H.R. 3763 would only have the potential of creating a toothless organization with weak disciplinary authority.

H.R. 3763 does not live up to its promises and will not prevent a reoccurrence of future Enron-like tragedies. The bill, if made law, will do nothing to substantiate. I want to make sure that my constituents and all American workers are safe from disasters such as Enron. I want to make sure that the victims feel their voices are heard. This issue is of great concern to me, and I will not vote for a bill that lulls workers into a false sense of security.

COMMEMORATION OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 87th anniversary of the beginning of the Armenian Genocide. On April 24, 1915, 250 Armenian intellectuals and political leaders were arrested and later executed as the rulers of the Ottoman Empire implemented their plan to eradicate their Armenian subjects. The Turk leaders of the Ottoman Empire implemented their plan to eradicate their Armenian subjects.

Every April 24th, Members of Congress come to this chamber and the Senate floor to give support to the memory of the lives cut short by the Ottoman Empire. We do so to honor the memory of those innocent victims who were set upon for only one reason—they were Armenian. One and a half million men and women, young and old, able bodied or not, were driven from their ancestral homeland and brutally massacred. That number is almost incomprehensible, but let me try to put it in perspective.

In the 1990 census, the population of the City of Philadelphia, the fifth largest urban center in the United States, was listed at a little over 1.5 million people. The Ottoman Empire drove the equivalent of the entire population of this city, the birthplace of the United States Constitution, into the deserts to die. As a PRO, the Ottoman Turks marched entire populations of countless Armenian villages into the desert until they died of starvation, disease, exhaustion, or of the tortures and rapes that were a fixture on these death marches. Those who survived this merciless torment suffered indignities that are beyond comprehension. Some made daring escapes in cover of night, and others were committed to slavery. It was not uncommon for a starved Armenian to be mistaken for dead and hide under the bodies of their friends and family members. There were no proper burials of the dead, no last rites given. If we continue to let Turkey deny that this Genocide of an ancient people took place, those who died will never have the justice they rightly deserve.

Two weeks ago, 161 Members of this House of Representatives and I sent a letter to President Bush asking that he fulfill his campaign promise and use the word “genocide” in his annual April 24th address. We sent a similar letter to the President last year, but with only 107 signatures. I feel that the 55-member increase in support of this just cause is a barometer of the House of Representatives. Members and their constituents are clearly calling on the President to characterize the Genocide accurately and fully.

The President’s statement yesterday was a graphic depiction of the crimes against humanity that were perpetrated against the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire from 1915–1923. I was disappointed to see that President Bush did not use the word genocide in his address, but he did call on Turkey to recognize the Armenian Genocide. We must remember and learn from the tragic events that befell the Armenians. That is the only way that we can be certain that this horrific event, which almost destroyed one of the oldest cultures on the planet, from happening again.

COMMEMORATION OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise again, as we do at this time every year, to commemorate those who lost their lives, their families, and their livelihood in the Armenian genocide. That terrible tragedy, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire in 1915 and afterwards, marked the first of the 20th century’s state-ordered genocides against a minority group.

Traditionally, Armenians everywhere have set aside April 24 to mark the Martyrs’ Day in solemn remembrance. For friends of Armenians, this is an occasion to express solidarity with the worldwide Armenian community. We mourn the dead and express our condolences to their living descendants. On this occasion, we reflect upon the meaning and lessons of their suffering and sacrifice.

Surely the most basic lesson we should have learned from Armenia’s catastrophe is elementary courtesy towards the truth in the face of horror. It is always better to build the future on a foundation of transparency, honesty and reconciliation about the past. We should not, we must not, shrink from the correct term to characterize what happened. I appreciated very much Governor George W.
BUSH’S STATEMENT IN FEBRUARY 2000 when he said, “The Armenians were subjected to a genocidal campaign that defies comprehension and commands all decent people to remember and acknowledge the facts and lessons of an awful crime in a century of bloody crimes against humanity.” In a letter to the President last year, I noted my support for his “principled stand on the issue [which was] a welcome change from previous practice.”

Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate this appalling tragedy of last century resulting in the massacre of “as many as 1.5 million Armenians through forced exile and murder,” let us not shy away from using the correct term: genocide.

I do agree with the President’s statement yesterday “recognizing that demonizing others lays the foundation for a dark cycle of hatred. Transcending this venomous pattern requires painful introspection about the past and wise determination to forge a new future based on truth and reconciliation. In this spirit, I look forward to Turkey restoring economic, political, and cultural links with Armenia.”

Mr. Speaker, next year, we will mark this somber anniversary once again. Let us hope that Armenians and their friends all over the world will take some solace in the vision of Armenian lives—living in peace with their neighbors and prospering in an America that cherish our diversity and respect our history.

Over the years, Cena has seen many changes in the health care profession—from the all-white uniforms when she first started to the casual attire of today, and the technological advancements that make modern medicine possible. One thing, however, remains the same—the compassion she brings to her job. It is Cena’s compassion that I wish to bring to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation. Her dedication and excellence is an example for us all. Thank you Cena for all that you have done for us and enjoy your well-deserved retirement.

TRIBUTE TO ALLEN MORRIS

HON. CORRINE BROWN
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow that I announce the passing of my friend and mentor Allen Morris on April 22. Dr. Morris was the Clerk for the Florida House of Representatives from 1966 to 1986, and Clerk Emeritus until retiring in 1996.

In his role as Capitol reporter and political columnist, Morris helped write the House rules that he later served to interpret. He taught generations of legislators the rhyme and reason of the House and was the most knowledgeable person regarding the history of the legislature that I have ever met. Morris’ name graced 28 editions of the Florida Handbook, the definitive guide to Florida’s political history, and he was the originator of the Clerk’s Manual.

Dr. Morris is survived by his wife of 36 years, Joan Morris, and his two children, David Morris of Tallahassee and Martha Marsh of Atlanta.

Florida has lost a precious resource. We will miss him.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRONX SHEPHERDS RESTORATION CORPORATION

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, for the past few years I have come before my colleagues to honor the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation. This year, on their twenty-third anniversary, I am proud to say that this illustrious organization continues to thrive and serve the people of the South Bronx successfully.

The Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation is an organization that was founded on the idea that uplifting individuals one by one is the best way to uplift a community. Members of the Corporation work relentlessly to fulfill the needs of South Bronx residents and understand that by ‘restoring’ these people, they are aiding the restoration of the entire South Bronx community.

Mr. Speaker, this great organization serves as a prime example of how a solid structure, good foundation, and a genuine desire to reach out and lend a helping hand can endure the test of time. Over the past twenty-three years, The Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation has continued to grow and reach new levels each year. Such growth could not be possible without dedicated members who lend their expertise and passion daily and an innovative leader, to make sure that the Corporation makes it to that next level. The entire Bronx community is grateful to all of the individuals who have filled these roles for the past twenty-three years.

The services provided by the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation are vital for many individuals. Many people could not be able to accomplish many of their hopes and dreams for themselves and their children without the Corporation there to help them find affordable housing, continue their educations, or gain access to better health care.

I am happy to once again congratulation the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation on another year of outstanding work. I am confident that many more years of great service are yet to come. I ask my esteemed colleagues to please join me in honoring the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation on its twenty-third anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, many of the people who have made the Corporation successful are aiders of the Corporation. The Corporation has continued to grow and reach new heights each year. The Corporation has provided a framework for urban communities around the nation to work towards sustainable community redevelopment and to meet national environmental goals.

Under the new program, the EPA shall allocate a total of $1,000,000 per year over the next 4 fiscal years to implement the provisions of the Model Program. The EPA may authorize no less than $500,000 annually in the form of grants, which are to be matched on a 75–25 basis with other federal funds and state, local, and private contributions.

Community involvement is a centerpiece of this bill. The EPA must develop and coordinate consensus strategies for the restoration of urban watersheds.
and protection of urban watersheds in cooperation with not only federal and state officials, but also local groups, who are often in the best position to shape solutions to critical issues and needs facing urban rivers. The bill mandates that the Administrator of the EPA provide grants to local community groups and non-profit organizations to foster community involvement in the decision making process, environmental educational goals, and restoration strategies for urban watersheds. The Administrator must also provide opportunities for the education of school children and community groups on local environmental resources and on what individuals can do to reduce environmental risks.

The Anacostia River has been my top environmental priority since coming to Congress in 1991. In the 104th Congress, I worked through the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment to authorize $12 million of construction projects to help clean up and restore wetlands along the Anacostia watershed. I am pleased that Congress has appropriated the full $12 million for Anacostia projects since 1999. This year, I am working to whatever effort it takes to restore the river that runs through the neighborhoods and parks of the nation’s capital. The bill that I introduce today marks a renewed effort, to use innovative approaches to advancing this top local environmental priority.
Pueblo Cooperative Care Center and congratulates all of its volunteers on reaching an extraordinary milestone. As the Center celebrates its 20th anniversary, it is my sincere pleasure to congratulate each and every volunteer on so many years of excellence in serving the Pueblo community and, indeed, the entire State. These efforts put forth by the Center have been extraordinary, and are appreciated by each and every person whose lives it has touched. For 20 years, the Pueblo Cooperative Care Center has worked diligently to better the lives of the needy in its community, and the many residents of Pueblo, am proud and thankful for what you have accomplished.

For twenty years, the Cooperative Care Center has dedicated itself to enhancing the Pueblo community by helping those members who are less fortunate. In response to local steel mill layoffs in 1981, the center was created as a joint effort among a number of Pueblo churches in order to address the needs of unemployed workers and their families. During its tenure in the community, the Center has worked diligently with the objectives in mind: to reduce hunger in the community; to assist with clothing, transportation and limited prescriptions; to increase communication with all human resource agencies; and to provide recipients with information concerning other programs available to help needy families. This organization has truly done an extraordinary job in its determination to enhance its community and the lives of each and every citizen that resides within it. Its diligence and hard work has, indeed, paid off, and the contributions that the Center has made over its twenty years of service is immeasurable.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to be able to congratulate each and every volunteer from the Pueblo Cooperative Care Center on this historic occasion, and wish each of them all the best in what I’m sure will be an even more eventful and exciting next twenty years. I commend each of you for your work in enhancing the community; to assist with clothing, transportation and limited prescriptions; to increase communication with all human resource agencies; and to provide recipients with information concerning other programs available to help needy families. This organization has truly done an extraordinary job in its determination to enhance its community and the lives of each and every citizen that resides within it. Its diligence and hard work has, indeed, paid off, and the contributions that the Center has made over its twenty years of service is immeasurable.

THE JOSEPH MOAKLEY FIRE SAFE MEMORIAL CIGARETTE ACT OF 2002

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Joseph Moakley Memorial Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 2002, a culmination of over 20 years of effort to make cigarettes fire-safe by the tobacco companies of this cause by my good friend and colleague the late, great Representative Joseph Moakley. I introduce this bill today with my Republican colleague in the House Representative Jim Hansen (R-UT), the entire Massachusetts Delegation.

Joe first became involved with this issue when a family of seven perished in a fire in his Congressional District ignited by a cigarette. Five children—all under the age of ten—were burned to death along with their parents. This terrible event took place on Memorial Day Weekend in 1979.

For over twenty years Joe fought to give the CPSC authority to promulgate a fire safety standard for cigarettes. Because of Joe’s relentless efforts, two technical bills passed into law laying the foundation for fire-safe cigarette legislation.

The first bill, the Federal Cigarette Safety Act of 1984, mandated the formation of a Technical Study Group, which ultimately established that it was technically and economically feasible to make a fire-resistant cigarette. This was an extremely important step providing Congress with it was possible to create a cigarette that could be altered in such a way as to significantly reduce its tendency to catch fire. Prior to this report, the tobacco industry argued that the technology to make cigarettes fire-safe was not feasible and that the standard would render their products commercially unviable. During this era, Joe recognized that the industry had successfully shifted the fire-resistance burden from cigarettes to mattresses, furniture and pajamas. As Joe liked to put it, the industry’s solution was “to fire-proof the world against our torches.”

The other important bill the Joe saw to passage was the The Federal Safe Cigarette Act of 1990, which established the methodology for testing the ignition propensity of cigarettes. This methodology literally paved the way for New York to pass a fire-safe cigarette bill in 2000. And it set the stage for the establishment of the National Institutes of Standards and Technology fire-safe cigarette standard which is included in the bill introduced today.

What’s more, there is already a fire-safe cigarette manufactured by Phillip Morris on the market. Tobacco companies once suspicious of a fire-safe cigarette standard are now demonstrating coming around. In fact, Phillip Morris endorses the language in this bill, along with The Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids and The Congressional Fire Services Institute, which includes the Foundation for American Firefighters, National Volunteer Fire Council and the Fire Department Safety Officers Association. It has also been endorsed by SAFE—Safer America For Everyone.

Each year thousands of innocent people are killed, maimed or permanently disfigured by carelessly discarded cigarettes. Under a typical cigarette fire scenario, the smoker falls asleep in bed or on a sofa with a burning cigarette, the ash smolders, then bursts into flames often in the middle of the night—a time when everyone is least prepared.

It is common knowledge that smoking is considered one of the nation’s leading causes of preventable death, but it’s less widely known that cigarettes are the leading cause of fatal fires. This translates to close to 1,000 deaths annually and nearly 2,400 injuries due to cigarette-caused fires. According to the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) these fires account for $4.6 Billion annually in societal costs and direct property damage.

The victims of these fires aren’t just smokers—all too often they are the innocent and unsuspecting. A child asleep in an upstairs bedroom, an elderly neighbor who lives next door, or a brave firefighter called to the scene. But the real tragedy in these lost lives is that these fires can be prevented.

The Joseph Moakley Fire Safe Memorial Cigarette Bill establishes a strong federal fire-safe cigarette standard by:

- Requiring the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to establish the standard as required in the legislation, by which cigarettes could be regulated with respect to their propensity to catch fire.

- Allowing for the future establishment of an enhanced fire-safe standard.

And allowing states to pass more stringent fire-safety standards for cigarettes if they choose.

Today Joe’s tenacity is paying dividends. This country is closer than ever to making Joe’s “torches” self-extinguishable, and the horror of cigarette-caused fires a tragedy of the past.

On April 27th Joe Moakley would have celebrated his 75th birthday. Joe spent his entire career improving the lives of his constituents and fighting for important causes like this fire-safe cigarette standard—his spirit lives on in this legislation. I can think of no better birthday gift and no better way to honor his memory than to pass this fire-safe cigarette standard this year so that another 1,000 lives won’t be lost next year.

2002 FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LAUREATES

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2002 Franklin Institute Laureates, who will be honored in a gold-medal ceremony tonight at the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in Philadelphia, for their groundbreaking achievements in science and technology.

The Franklin Institute began its Awards Program in 1824, to honor groundbreaking innovators in the fields of science and technology. In the early days, prizes went to those scientists and engineers whose products most changed the very way we live our lives and the way we think about our world. Additionally, the Institute awards the Bower Award for Business Leadership, as well as the Bower Award for Science Achievement, which carries with it one of the largest cash prizes in the world.

A list of previous Franklin Institute award winners reads like a cannon of science and technology achievement for the past 200 years: Albert Einstein, Thomas Edison, Orville Wright, Pierre and Marie Curie, Stephen Hawking, David Packard, and Jacques Cousteau, just to name a few.

Tonight, at the 177th annual Franklin Institute Awards Ceremony, eight outstanding scientists will join these venerable ranks, being
honored for their globe-impacting achievements in fields ranging from computational chemistry to plant genetics:

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medalist in Life Sciences, Mary-Dell Chilton from Syngenta, is a pioneer of plant genetic engineering, which has enabled the production of larger, more nutritious, and more naturally pest-resistant crops.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medalist in Engineering, Shuji Nakamura, from University of California at Santa Barbara, Dr. Nakamura's fundamental contributions to the technology of Gallium Nitride and his development of violet/blue Laser Diodes have exponentially improved current LED technology, and hold the potential for dramatically changing the lighting industry.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medalist in Earth Science, Alexandra Navrotsky, from the University of California at Davis. Dr. Navrotsky's accomplishments in crystal chemistry have established, convincingly, the identity of materials at hundreds of kilometers of depth in the Earth that otherwise are inaccessible to direct observation, providing a window to the Earth's past.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medalist in Chemistry, Norman L. Allinger, from University of Georgia at Athens. Dr. Allinger's pioneering work in computational chemistry, has found widespread application in the fundamental understanding of molecular structure, and is a parametrical tool for practicing chemists all over the world.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medalist in Physics, Sumio Iijima, from NEC Corporation and Meijo University, Japan. Dr. Iijima's discovery and elucidation of the atomic structure of carbon nanotubes has had an enormous impact on the rapidly growing condensed matter and materials science field, and holds the promise to revolutionize a wide spectrum of industries, including electronics.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medalist in Computer and Cognitive Sciences, Lucy Suchman, from Lancaster University, England. Dr. Suchman has made many fundamental contributions to the ways in which interactive computing is designed, applicable to domains such as space exploration, medical monitoring of elders living on their own and large-scale document retrieval.

The 2002 Bower Award and Prize for Business was given to Gordon Moore, from Intel Corporation. Dr. Moore has played a pioneering role in the semiconductor industry, and his technical and business leadership have resulted in the enhanced microprocessor speed, miniaturization, and reduced cost which have advanced the modern world. He has also distinguished himself through his generous commitment to community service.

The 2002 Bower Award and Prize for Achievement in Science Winner, John W. Cahn, from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Dr. Cahn has made profound contributions to the understanding of the thermodynamics and kinetics of phase transformations inspiring generations of scientists and engineers to develop new materials, like stronger, more reliable steel, based on his groundbreaking theories.

Mr. Speaker, The City of Philadelphia, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are thrilled to honor and welcome these amazing scientists and this fantastic celebration of their work. Moreover, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are proud of our favorite museum, The Franklin Institute, for carrying forward a legacy of recognizing genius in its purest form, and in bringing this national and international recognition to the region.

Finally, in the great tradition of Benjamin Franklin himself, these talented thinkers remind us of their greatest lessons from the past, and our greatest hopes for the future, lie in science and technology.

RECOGNIZING OUTSTANDING WORK BY UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS
OF VERMONT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. SANDERS. Dear Mr. Speaker, today, I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this spring at the University of Vermont. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

I respectfully request that the following be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ON BEHALF OF JESSICA WALTERS AND FAELINDA HOUGH
REGARDING UNDERAGE DRINKING
April 8, 2001

JESSICA WALTERS: We are talking about teen alcohol. There is a lot of teen alcohol going around, and it needs to stop. If it doesn't stop, a lot more people are going to get killed. We think the reasons why teen drink is because they get into fights with their parents, and they get so mad when they end up drinking. Teens go to parties where they have peer pressure to drink, and they end up doing it because they think they will be cool. Then they get hooked on it where they can't stop. Once they allow that one time, it can be continued by their parents that are alcoholics, and it already is in their bloodstream.

Over in Canada, the teens are allowed to drink at the age of 18. They should not be allowed. Teens here at that age, and then again, maybe not.

FAELINDA HOUGH: Ways we can help. Police in every bar. The national government can give state police in every bar. Watch out for fake IDs. National governments can give state money to buy the technology where, when they enter the bar, they can scan on the back of IDs to tell whether they are of age or not.

ON BEHALF OF LEE GOLDSMITH, ROBBY SHORT, REGARDING SCHOOL ID BADGES
April 8, 2001

LEE GOLDSMITH: Thank you for coming up this morning. Who is going to begin? ROBBY SHORT: I will. A current issue at Mount Anthony is whether or not to have students wear ID badges. The main reason is to know who belongs at the school and who is actually not supposed to be there.

Currently, teachers at Mount Anthony are required to wear their ID badges. Visited tags and substitutes are given stickers that say either visitor or substitute on them. So the only unknown factor is the students.

I do see all the visitors wearing their badges, but I see many teachers not wearing theirs. I think the teachers feel that the ID badges are a hassle and they just don't need to be wearing them. And I think a lot of students feel the same way.

GREG HOWARD: We did the pros and cons. Just to list some of the pros: There are several good reasons why students should wear identification tags at all times. If a fire or other emergency occurs, it would be easier to identify students and to identify strangers by who is and who is not wearing the tags.

Another idea was that, if fire codes were put on the tags, they could be used for other things, such as to unlock doors and to check school books in and out of our library, at other people not wearing the cards, not only for ID, but as debit cards, so students could buy lunches.

And the last idea is that people could take attendance, or teachers could use the cards to take attendance in the morning, which would give them more time to teach their subjects instead of taking attendance.

LEE GOLDSMITH: Going over the cons, real quick. Basically, the biggest argument against this is there just isn't enough money and there are better things to spend it on.

And there were a lot of pros we came up with, and it would work very well in principle, but not in practice. We think that students would lose them a lot, and teachers and administrators would have a lot of trou-}

...
Mr. Speaker, after a long and full life, Carl passed away at the age of 81 of cancer. Carl had courageously faced the disease that would attack his body but never could touch his gentle spirit. Those who survive him must certainly feel lucky to have enjoyed him in their lives. It is a great honor to bring the life and compassion of Carl Edwin McMillen to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation. He was a gracious man and will be dearly missed.

**FOCUS ON LITERACY, INC.**

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

**OF NEW JERSEY**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, April 25, 2002**

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the outstanding accomplishments of the only New Jersey-based statewide literacy provider, Focus on Literacy, Inc. celebrates its 21st anniversary on July 2nd. In 1986 Focus on Literacy, Inc. through an Act of the United States Congress Established July 2nd as National Literacy Day. In 1989 Focus on Literacy, Inc. received the President’s Volunteer Action Award Citation for its effort. This year is the 17th anniversary of National Literacy Day.

Illiteracy is a non-partisan issue that affects all ages and demographics. The consequences of illiteracy have a profound generational effect as illiteracy perpetuates illiteracy. The lack of literacy skills in adults has a direct and measurable effect on the education and the quality of life of their children. Illiteracy inhibits people from being viable and productive members of our society. Non-readers are not able to make contributions back to our communities.

It is estimated 70% of the unemployed and 65–85% of the incarcerated have reading problems. If literacy skill are improved there might not be a need for some of the tax dollar supported services currently in existence. Illiteracy costs the taxpayer billions of dollars in lost revenue as well as costs for additional programs such as welfare, job training, criminal rehabilitation, and insurance losses. Illiteracy is everyone’s problem; it doesn’t just affect the individual. The illiterate individual is our untapped resource for they do possess under utilized talents and abilities.

As a country we stand by the belief that everyone is entitled to an education, but those who cannot read must HEAR by word of mouth. These young people have turned into the professional adults of today, working for our country’s major corporations and technological entities such as NASA, AT&T, Johnson & Johnson, Lucent Technologies, IBM, PSEG, and many more.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. RONNIE SHOWS**

**OF MISSISSIPPI**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, April 25, 2002**

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I am recorded as not having voted on Passage of H.R. 3763, the Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act, on April 24, 2002. This is not correct, Mr. Speaker. On Rollcall 110, I voted AYE, to pass H.R. 3763.

I have asked the Office of Legislative Operations to inspect the voting machines. In the meantime, I want the Record to reflect that I did vote in favor of H.R. 3763, the, Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act.
MANFRED PEIPER: GUAM’S 2001 EXECUTIVE OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
OF GUAM
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, For the past nineteen years, the Guam business community along with the local chapter of the American Red Cross puts together an annual event honoring Guam’s “Executive of the Year.” For 2001, the honor was bestowed upon Manfred H. Peiper, the general manager of the Hilton Guam Resort and Spa. A returning resident of Guam, Manfred was born in Hamburg, Germany on March 25, 1945. Orphaned at the age of sixteen, he was introduced to the hotel industry at an early age. Having had no choice but to fend for himself, he decided to take a job in the hotel business. A small family owned business called the Nienhause in Borken trusted him with a wide range of responsibilities and got him acquainted with the many facets of hotel management and operations. He later enrolled and graduated in 1966, from the Hotel Management School of Berlin where he earned the equivalent of a bachelor of arts degree in hotel management.

Manfred first joined Hilton International in 1969 taking a position at the Paris Hilton. He soon found himself working for the company in, among other locations, Deseldorf, Curacao and London. He took over as general manager for Hilton Guam in January 1988. His original plan to stay on the island for a few years eventually became a ten-year tour during which time he was able to secure $100 million worth of renovations and improvements to Hilton’s facilities on Guam. Also under his direction, repairs were expeditiously completed after Hilton Guam sustained $44 million in damages from an 8.1 magnitude earthquake in 1993. In 1995, he took on additional responsibilities for the corporation as vice-president for East Asia and Thailand while maintaining his post as general manager on Guam.

Manfred and his family moved to Tokyo in 1998. Maintaining residence at the location of Hilton’s flagship hotel for the region enabled him to better perform his corporate duties. For the next six years, he had the responsibility for 12 existing Hilton properties as well as a number of hotels under development in Japan, China, Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Guam. In 2000, he was welcomed back to his old post on Guam. His corporate level stint allowed him to miss the challenges of direct interaction with employees, customers and the community.

On Guam, Manfred is well-known as both a leader and a team-player. The years he has spent on Guam is highlighted by a commendable record of service and contributions to community and civic organizations. In many instances, he has demonstrated his commitment to the advancement of tourism and the service industry on the island. As a manager, this work and dedication is reflected in the excellent service provided by his employees. As a community leader, he has accepted leadership posts and remains an active participant in civic activities. He has chaired the Guam Hotel and Restaurant Association and has been a board member of the Guam Visitors Bureau. Manfred is also a leading supporter of the Guam Symphony Society.

In light of his achievements and contributions, Manfred Peiper rightfully deserves to be honored. I join his wife, Li Wei, his daughter, Michelle, his sons, Nathly, Graham, and Mark Alexander, in celebrating his accomplishments. The island community is elated with his desire to return to the island and we are hoping that he will be with us this time for good. Danke Schön and Si Yu’os Ma’a’, Manfred! Also deserving recognition are the 2001 nominees for “Executive of the Year”—Andrew D.M. Harford, Joseph E. Husslein, Karla Gonzalez Kehres, Ronald Leach, Gerald S.A. Perez, Karri Trahin Perez, Jay R. Shedd, Willie Tan and Gerald P. Yingling. As, with Manfred, these individuals have also made noteworthy contributions to the local business community. We commend them and appreciate their good work.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a very special group, the Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher Charitable and Benevolent Society, Inc.

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a very special group, the Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher Charitable and Benevolent Society, Inc. of New Jersey was founded in the City of Newark, New Jersey in 1942 by a group of men and women from the Island of St. Kitts. The purpose of the Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher is to bring together its natives for the betterment of its social, intellectual and financial environment.

The Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher meets its objectives through several annual programs, such as a Fall Dance and Annual Scholarship Jazz Luncheon and an Oldies But Goodies Dance and other events. The Society has and continues to establish a relief program for the Island of St. Kitts during times of natural disaster.

The Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher have established the Thomas A. Nelson Scholarship Committee which has awarded in access of over $20,000.00 in Scholarships and the Esmond E. James Award given to every scholarship recipient who graduates with degree.

Mr. Speaker, let us offer our congratulations to the Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher Charitable and Benevolent Society, Inc. on this great occasion and express our very best wishes for continued success.

IN HONOR OF FRANCIS X. LAMPARELLO

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Francis X Lamparello, Bayonne’s “2001 Unico Man of The Year”. Mr. Lamparello will be honored Saturday, April 27, 2002, at a Black Tie Dinner Dance at the Colonia Country Club in Colonia, New Jersey. Francis Lamparello started his career with MCC Powers, later joined Monsen Engineering, and now serves as President and owner of Beacon Oil. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Lamparello served as President of the Hudson County Fuel Dealers Organization, and was recognized as its Gold Seal Man of The Year in 1996. He also served as Fuel Merchants Association Convention Chairman in 1993, and member of the Finance Committee from 1995 to the present.

Attentive to the community’s needs, Mr. Lamparello served the community as Treasurer and Building Chairman of Bayonne Family YMCA from 1994 to 1997, and then as President from 1997 to the present. As a member of the Board of Trustees for Marist High School, he served as Chairman of the Development and Advancement Committee, and the Building and Grounds Committee. He was chosen as a Trustee of the Bayonne Care at Home Board and as the Committee Chairman for NCCJ Brotherhood Week in 1999. A devoted member of the Bayonne Chapter of Unico National since 1991, he served the organization in all officer positions, including as President in 1998–1999.

Mr. Lamparello holds a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Rutgers University College of Engineering, a Master Plumber’s license, and is licensed as a Professional Engineer in New Jersey. Mr. Lamparello is happily married to Doreen and the proud father of daughter, Andrea Danielle, and son, Connor Xavier.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring New Jersey’s own Francis X. Lamparello. Along with the Bayonne Chapter of Unico, I would like to commend him for his outstanding contributions to our community.
Friday, April 26, 2002

Daily Digest
Senate

Chamber Action
Routine Proceedings, pages S3459–S3480

Measures Introduced: Forty-two bills were introduced, as follows: S. 2336–2377.

Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act: Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3009, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill at 1 p.m., on Monday, April 29, 2002, with a vote on the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill to occur at 6 p.m.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

James R. Stoner, Jr., of Louisiana, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2006.

John Leonard Helgerson, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency.

John Edward Quinn, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Iowa for the term of four years.

David Phillip Gonzales, of Arizona, to be United States Marshal for the District of Arizona for the term of four years.

Edward Zahren, of Colorado, to be United States Marshal for the District of Colorado for the term of four years.

Charles M. Sheer, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri for the term of four years.

Gorden Edward Eden, Jr., of New Mexico, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Mexico for the term of four years.

John Lee Moore, of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Evelyn Dee Potter Rose, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2006.

Kathleen M. Harrington, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Ronald Henderson, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri for the term of four years.

Messages From the House:

Messages Referred:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Adjournment: Senate met at 10 a.m., and adjourned at 12:38 p.m., until 1 p.m., on Monday, April 29, 2002. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S3480).

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded hearings on the nominations of Adm. Thomas B. Fargo, USN, to be Admiral and Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Command, and Lt. Gen. Leon J. LaPorte, USA, to be General and Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/Commander, United States Forces Korea, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf. Adm. Fargo was introduced by Senator Cleland, and Lt. Gen. LaPorte was introduced by Senator Reed.

FAMILIES AND FUNERAL PRACTICES

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Subcommittee on Children and Families concluded hearings to examine recent accounts of misleading practices and potential violations of state and federal regulatory standards in the funeral industry, receiving testimony from Senator Cleland; Representative Foley; Eileen Harrington, Associate Director of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission; Lisa Carlson, Funeral
Consumers Alliance, Inc., Hinesburg, Vermont; Diana D. Kurz, Newington Memorial Funeral Home, Newington, Connecticut, on behalf of the National Funeral Directors Association; Father Henry Wasielewski, Catholic Diocese of Phoenix, Tempe, Arizona, on behalf of the Interfaith Funeral Information Committee; and Barbara Osborne, Canton, Mississippi.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action
The House was not in session today. It will meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, April 29 in pro forma session.

Committee Meetings
No committee meetings were held.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of April 29 through May 4, 2002

Senate Chamber
On Monday, Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3009, Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act, with a vote to close further debate on the motion to proceed to the bill to occur at 6 p.m.

During the balance of the week, Senate may also consider H.R. 3210, Terrorism Risk Protection Act, and any other cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees
(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: April 30, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, to hold hearings to examine issues surrounding Alzheimer's disease, 9 a.m., SD–106.

April 30, Full Committee, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Supplemental Appropriations Bill and Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD–192.

May 1, Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 9:30 a.m., SD–138.

May 1, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the United States Navy, 10 a.m., SD–192.

May 1, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms and U.S. Capitol Police, 10:30 a.m., SD–124.

May 2, Full Committee, to resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Supplemental Appropriations Bill and Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: May 1, to hold oversight hearings to examine the Treasury Department's report to Congress on International Economic and Exchange Rate Policy, 9:30 a.m., SD–538.

May 1, Subcommittee on Housing and Transportation, to hold oversight hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Federal Housing Policy, 2:30 p.m., SD–538.

May 2, Full Committee, to hold oversight hearings to examine bringing more Americans into the financial mainstream, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: April 30, Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism, to hold hearings to examine the influence of the Enron Corporation regarding state pension funds, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

May 1, Full Committee, to hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, 9:30 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: May 2, Subcommittee on Superfund, Toxics, Risk, and Waste Management, to hold hearings to examine asbestos remediation activities in Libby, Montana, and evaluate public health concerns related to vermiculite home insulation, 9:30 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: May 1, to hold hearings to examine the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 10:15 a.m., SD–419.

May 2, Subcommittee on International Operations and Terrorism, to hold hearings to examine the protection of U.S. citizens from terrorism abroad, 10:15 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: April 30, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to hold hearings to examine how gasoline prices are set and why they have become so volatile, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

April 30, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine the safety of federal school lunches, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

May 2, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to resume hearings to examine how gasoline prices are set and why they have become so volatile, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.
May 3, Subcommittee on International Security, Nonproliferation and Federal Services, to hold hearings to examine transformation plans of the United States Postal Service, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: April 30, to hold hearings on the nomination of Elias Zerhouni, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services (pending receipt by the Senate), 10 a.m., SD–430.

May 1, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nomination of Elias Zerhouni, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services (pending receipt by the Senate), 9:30 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Indian Affairs: April 30, with the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, to hold joint hearings to examine small business development in Native American communities, 9:30 a.m., SR–428A.

Select Committee on Intelligence: April 29, closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters, 6:30 p.m., S–407 Capitol.

May 1, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

Committee on the Judiciary: April 30, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition and Business and Consumer Rights, to hold hearings to examine hospital group purchasing, focusing on patient health and medical innovation, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

May 2, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine restructuring issues within the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: April 30, with the Committee on Indian Affairs, to hold joint hearings to examine small business development in Native American communities, 9:30 a.m., SR–428A.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: May 2, to hold hearings to examine pending legislation, 9:30 a.m., SR–418.

House Chamber

To be announced.

House Committees

Committee on Appropriations, April 30, and May 2, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on public witnesses, 2 p.m., on April 30, and 9:45 a.m., on May 2, 2358 Rayburn.

May 1, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on Bioterrorism, 10:15 a.m., and on Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 11:15 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, April 30, Subcommittee on Military Procurement, to mark up H.R. 4546, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.


May 1, full Committee, to mark up H.R. 4546, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, May 2, hearing on Congressional Budget Office Role and Performance: Enhancing Accuracy, Reliability and Responsiveness in Budget and Economic Estimates, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, May 1, to mark up H.R. 4092, Working Toward Independence Act of 2002, 10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on Education Reform, hearing on “Rethinking Special Education: How to Reform the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, May 1, Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality, hearing entitled “Accomplishments of the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.


May 2, Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade, hearing entitled “Proposed changes to both the World Bank International Development Association and the North American Development Bank,” 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, May 1, Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations, hearing on Right Sizing: U.S. Presence Abroad, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.


Committee on House Administration, May 1, hearing on E-Congress? Using Technology to Conduct Congressional Operations in Emergency Situations, 10 a.m., 1310 Longworth.

Committee on International Relations, May 1, Subcommittee on Europe, hearing on NATO Enlargement: A View from the Candidate Countries, 1 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, hearing on North Korea: Humanitarian and Human Rights Concerns, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.


May 2, Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property, to mark up H.R. 4125, Federal
Courts Improvement Act of 2002, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, May 1, oversight hearing on the Future of the United States Forest Service 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

May 2, Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, hearing on the Magnuson-Stevens Act Amendments of 2002, 2 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, April 30, to consider H.R. 2871, Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2001, 5 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

May 1, to consider H.R. 3994, Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002, 2 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

May 2, Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, hearing on “Assessing the Accuracy of Federal Budget Estimating,” 10:30 a.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, May 1, hearing on the Investigation of the World Trade Center Collapse: Findings, Recommendations and Next Steps, 12 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on Research, hearing on the National Science Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2002, 10:30 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, May 1, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing on Major Project Management: Solutions for Major Success, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

May 1, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing on H.R. 3673, Recreational Waters Protection Act, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing on Arming Flight Crews Against Terrorist Acts, 9:30 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, May 1, Subcommittee on Health, to mark up the following bills: H.R. 3253, National Medical Emergency Preparedness Act of 2001; and H.R. 3254, Medical Education for National Defense in the 21st Century Act, 1:30 p.m., 334 Cannon.

May 2, Subcommittee on Benefits, to mark up pending business, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, April 30, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, hearing on Tax Incentives for Land Use, Conservation, and Preservation, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

May 2, Subcommittee on Social Security, hearing on Challenges Facing the New Commissioner of Social Security, 9:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, April 30, executive, hearing on Special Programs, 3:30 p.m., and, executive, to consider pending Committee business, 6 p.m., H–405 Capitol.

May 1, executive, on Global Hot Spots, 1 p.m., and, executive, hearing on General Defense Intelligence Program Budget, 2 p.m., H–405 Capitol.

May 2, executive, hearing on Consolidated Cryptologic Program Budget, 9 a.m., H–405 Capitol.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
1 p.m., Monday, April 29

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3009, Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act, with a vote on the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to the bill to occur at 6 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 p.m., Monday, April 29

House Chamber

Program for Monday: Pro forma session.

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BORSKIN, Robert A., Pa., E646
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CONYERS, John, Jr., Mich., E637
DAVIS, Susan, Calif., E630, E634
DELAURO, Rosa L., Conn., E629, E637
FARR, Sam, Calif., E645
FARR, J. Randy, Va., E642
GREEN, Gene, Tex., E639
GRUCCI, Felix J., Jr., N.Y., E629, E633, E635

Congressional Record

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