

Southern University where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree and later earned a Master's degree in economics in 1952.

His pinnacle academic achievement came when he earned a law degree from the Thurgood Marshall School of Law, at Texas Southern University.

This degree led him to blaze the trail and knock down doors for those of us who would follow. His law degree allowed him to become an Assistant U.S. Attorney appointed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Marking yet another first, Judge Walker was the first African-American U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Texas.

When not busy upholding the law, the Honorable Carl Walker, Jr. was involved in a number of civic and religious organizations in Houston, Texas.

He held positions with the Civic League, Eldorado Social Club, and the South Central YMCA Board of Managers. Mr. Walker served as President of the Harris County Council of Organizations, the Houston Chapter of the U.S.O., the Texas Southern University Alumni and Ex-Students Associations, and the Houston Business and Professional Men's Club. He also served on the board of directors of the American Red Cross.

He had a number of professional affiliations including the United States Supreme Court, the Houston Bar Association, the State Bar of Texas, the Texas Bar Foundation, the United States Tax Court, Federal Bar Association, Fifth Circuit of Appeals, and the Texas Judicial Association.

I was humbled by an invitation to give a special tribute to Carl Walker, Jr. at his passing. I hold our men and women who have used their lives to better our country in the highest regard and take great pride in commemorating the extraordinary life of the Honorable Carl Walker Jr. It is because of Carl Walker's good works that not only the Congressional District but all of Houston and America could have an improved quality of life. He was a tremendous moral force who will be sorely missed as we look to his example in the struggle for justice and integrity in our country today.

A BILL FOR EXTERNAL REGULATION OF NUCLEAR SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AT DOE

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that provides for the external regulation of nuclear safety and occupational safety and health at the Department of Energy civilian laboratories. This bill, which draws from the work of my friends and colleagues Congressman TIM ROEMER, Congressman KEN CALVERT and former Congressman TOM BLILEY, would push the Department of Energy to take a step that virtually everyone agrees is overdue: get the Department of Energy out of the business of regulating itself in the areas of nuclear and worker safety.

Discussion of external regulation at the labs is an old idea. It received an official boost in 1993 when then Secretary of Energy Hazel

O'Leary announced that she would seek to implement external regulation of worker safety. Then, in 1994, legislation was introduced forcing DOE to stop self regulating their nuclear facilities. DOE responded to these legislative initiatives by launching advisory groups to lay out a path to external regulation. In 1996, DOE embraced a ten-year plan to implement external regulation.

For many outside of the Department, this ten-year plan appeared too cautious. However, to those in the Department, it appeared too ambitious. In 1997, then Secretary Pena decided to take a step away from that commitment and run a 2-year pilot program to determine the costs and benefits of external regulation. With the end of that pilot program, Secretary Pena's successor, Secretary Richardson, decided that external regulation would be unworkable.

Curiously, the two participating regulatory agencies involved in the pilot came to a very different conclusion. Both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) concluded the pilot to have been successful. I was the ranking member on the Energy Subcommittee of the Science Committee when the pilot was completed and we had an elaborate hearing on this issue. I came away convinced that while there were some questions about implementation, the overwhelming evidence was that external regulation would provide more safety to workers and communities near labs while allowing the labs themselves to focus more on the science and technology.

It is for this reason that laboratory managers also favor external regulation. They believe that external regulation would free up overhead costs involved in self-regulation and allow them to redirect resources towards doing more science. From the labs' perspectives DOE is an inconstant regulator with changes in standards, reporting requirements, and interventions. The NRC and OSHA are both professional regulatory bodies that provide a clearer regulatory regime with significant cost savings to those subject to their regulatory guidance.

Recently, the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee here in the House has taken a leading role in pushing the Department towards external regulation. Yet, the Department continues to resist external regulation. Just yesterday, the Energy Subcommittee of Science held a hearing in which the Director of the Office of Science said they are moving towards another study of external regulation. They are planning an elaborate study involving OSHA and NRC with preliminary results due next year. After nine years of studying this issue, we already know that external regulation is the right answer; yet, DOE insists that another study is needed.

There is a consensus everywhere outside of DOE that the labs should be subject to external regulation. GAO holds that position. The Labs hold that position. The potential regulators hold that position. I believe the workers, the communities near the labs and the taxpayers all deserve to see this happen sooner rather than later. As a Member of the Science Committee—an authorizing Committee of jurisdiction—this bill is intended as another signal to DOE that foot-dragging and endless studies will not satisfy this Congress.

H.R. 3763, THE CORPORATE AND AUDITING ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Conference Report on H.R. 3763. I would like to commend the hard work of the conferees on this critically important legislation. The recent string of accounting scandals has badly damaged the confidence of many Americans in our nation's corporations and markets. This legislation is a strong step toward restoring their confidence and stabilizing our nation's economy.

It seems like every day we hear a new story of executives who misled their investors and their workers and stole millions of dollars. These executives are called irresponsible; they are accused of mismanagement or unorthodox business practices. But these corporate leaders aren't unorthodox; they are criminals, plain and simple. They have stolen more money than any thieves I've ever heard of, and their crimes have real victims.

The victims of these corporate crimes are workers, like the workers at Enron who just wanted an honest job with a fair expectation of job security. For all their hard work, these workers got 10 minutes to clear out their desks. In some cases they were even denied their severance packages if they refused to sign documents giving up the right to sue Enron for defrauding them. Defrauding workers and forcing them to give up their legal rights isn't irresponsibility; it is a crime.

Even workers who never had anything to do with Enron were hurt by the collapse of that company. As Enron declared bankruptcy, public employees in 30 states lost anywhere from \$1.5 billion to \$10 billion from their pension plans. Stealing money from public employee pension plans is not irresponsibility; it is a crime.

Even those of us who had absolutely nothing to do with the Enrons or Worldcoms of the world are hurt by corporate crime. The unethical behavior of the executives at Worldcom, which was recently forced to admit it had invented \$3.8 billion in earnings, has had a devastating effect on that company's stock price. But the stock market as a whole has also suffered from the lack of confidence created by widespread corporate abuse. Less than 3 percent of all publicly traded companies misstate their earnings, but this small group casts doubt on the statements of other, more ethical businesses.

A free-market system cannot function if investors do not trust executives, and therefore the crimes of Worldcom and Enron are crimes not only against their stockholders, but against the very system that allowed these companies to flourish.

Even after the collapse of Enron and the exposure of billions in fake earnings at Worldcom, many in Congress were working to protect their corporate patrons from any real accountability. The initial House-passed version of this legislation, sponsored by Mr. OXLEY, did nothing to protect against corporate abuse and bring back public confidence in corporate governance. In some cases, the

bill even would have made it more difficult to enforce auditing regulations. In its most glaring failure, Mr. OXLEY's legislation left the wolf in charge of the henhouse by ensuring that no independent agency had the power to effectively police the internal auditing industry to prevent conflicts of interest and protect investors.

The Senate version of this legislation, however, responded much more effectively than the House leadership to corporate crime. A proposal introduced by Senator PAUL SARBANES for auditing the auditing industry goes much farther than either the sham House bill or the June 20 proposal for revamping the SEC. The Sarbanes bill would create an independent board to oversee accounting practices. It would prohibit accounting firms from destroying documents. Most importantly, the Sarbanes bill would prevent conflicts of interest by preventing auditors from selling other services to the companies they are supposed to be regulating. I wish this House were able to vote up or down on Senator SARBANES' bill.

Fortunately, the House-Senate conference report adopts several key elements of the Senate proposal. The conference agreement, in addition to including the provisions mentioned above, also bars auditors from performing most other services to the same companies they audit, requires corporate officers to reimburse their companies for any bonuses or profits made from stock sales if their misconduct resulted in the firm issuing a revised financial statement. It also generally bars corporations from providing loans to any of its executive officers, just to name a few of the provisions included in the agreement.

While it is not a perfect bill, it is far stronger than the original House bill. The American people want to feel confidence in the market system that has brought so much prosperity. It is our responsibility to fix the system so we can move forward to a time when workers and investors are secure, and corporate crime is a thing of the past. Voting yes on this conference agreement is a step in that direction. I urge my colleague to support this agreement.

TRIBUTE TO GOV. JOHN C. WEST

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the State of South Carolina's 109th Governor, John Carl West, who I am honored to count among my dear friends and of whom I am proud to be a protégé. Born on August 27, 1922, former Governor West will celebrate his 80th Birthday during the upcoming August recess.

John C. West began his public service as a Member of the South Carolina Highway Commission from 1948—1952. In 1955, he was elected to the South Carolina State Senate from Kershaw County where he served for 11 years. His campaign was based entirely on the need for improved health care for the citizens of South Carolina.

In his first statewide election in 1967, Governor West was elected Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina. He held this position until 1971, when he was elected South Carolina's 109th Governor.

Constitutionally limited to one term, Governor West nevertheless made his mark on our State in ways that still benefit us today. Among his many legacies are the integration of the Governor's Executive staff, and creation of the South Carolina Human Affairs Commission, the State's fair employment, fair housing, and affirmative action agency. Both were firsts for a southern state. He also created the South Carolina Housing Finance Authority, which developed pioneering programs in affordable housing.

After his distinguished service as Governor, he reentered the practice of law, but that was short lived. In 1977 President Jimmy Carter appointed him United States Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. His distinguished service as an Ambassador stretched from 1977—1981.

Mr. Speaker, on August 24, 2002, Governor West's wife Lois and their children have invited other family members and friends to join them in celebration of the Governor's 80th Birthday. My family and I look forward to joining them on that occasion, and I ask you and my colleagues to join me in wishing him good luck, Godspeed, and a very Happy 80th Birthday.

HONORING SKIPPER LEE FRAZIER

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Skipper Lee Frazier as he celebrates his 75th birthday and 45 years in gospel radio. In recognition of Mr. Frazier, Windsor Village United Methodist Church will be hosting a "Roast and Toast," on July 29, 2002.

An accomplished businessman, radio personality, and dedicated community advocate, Skipper Lee Frazier has touched the lives of many Houstonians.

Born in Magnolia Springs, Texas, Skipper Lee Frazier has dedicated his life to building a successful career in radio, while embarking on a number of business ventures. Mr. Frazier began his radio career at KYOK, where he served as a part time disc jockey while hosting record hops and talent shows. After his tenure at KYOK, Mr. Frazier's love for music and radio led him to KCOH, where he first brought Houston the "Mountain of Soul," becoming the trademark personality that effect the lives of many. His career in radio helped propel him into the record industry, where he distinguished himself as a manager and promoter of local talent. He promoted and managed the careers of such artists as The Masters of Soul, Mark Putney, Conrad Johnson, Beau Williams, and Sugar Bear. During that time, Mr. Frazier also managed two groups that brought him and the city of Houston national acclaim, Archie Bell and the Drellis and the TSU Tornadoes. Their big hit was the popular dance tune "Tighten Up," which was written by Mr. Frazier.

Throughout his involvement in the music industry, Skipper Lee earned the opportunity to promote shows for such legendary artists as James Brown, B.B. King, Wes Montgomery, and the O'Jays. With Mr. Frazier's efforts, the Kool Jazz Festival, presented in cities throughout the country, proved a resounding success.

During his earlier years, Mr. Frazier employed a tremendous sense of determination

and drive to succeed, often working more than one job in his quest for success. His remarkable efforts and strong will have paid off, in the Eternal Rest Funeral Home he owns and manages with his son. While the funeral business is incredibly difficult, Mr. Frazier's business brings great comfort and ease to families in their time of need. The fact that many families have returned to Mr. Frazier's business when the need arose testifies to the strong sense of confidence his community has in him and his business.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Windsor Village Methodist Church, Skipper Lee Frazier's family and friends, and all those he has inspired in honoring him on the occasion of her 75th birthday and commending him on his 45 years in radio. May the coming years bring good health, happiness, and prosperity.

BEST WISHES TO REP. TONY HALL

HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to honor my colleague, Representative Tony Hall, as he embarks on a new path in a long journey. Ambassador Hall has worked diligently for years to curtail the hunger that plagues the people of our country and the world. Hunger is an evil that strikes at the very core of our needs as human beings. Its causes must be addressed and suffering eradicated.

My wife, Dr. Rachel Nugent, has worked with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. We both believe that Ambassador Hall will be an outstanding ambassador on behalf of the United States. His perspective and experience will complement the UN food and agriculture organization and help them to carry on the difficult work of alleviating hunger and promoting justice.

I wish Ambassador Hall much continued success in his new position and know that he will bring relief and comfort to those in need. It has been an honor to serve with him in this body. His example and selflessness will remain with me throughout my tenure and beyond.

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

SPEECH OF

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report, in support of H.R. 3763, and most importantly in support of all those investors, employees, and retirees who have fallen victim to the criminal acts of corporate wrongdoers. This report not only agrees with, but also adds to the preventions and penalties that would be put in place by the Senate passed legislation. We in the Congress must take the lead on this issue and protect the everyday citizens who have been duped by corporations and their managers, through manipulation of the equity markets, into believing