

the 2000 American Qualifier Champion. His success at this tournament qualified him to compete in the Summer Olympic Games in Sidney, Australia. Although Calvin made the Olympic Team, he still had to win the American Qualifier Tournament to go to the Olympics. The American Qualifier Tournament consisted of all the countries in North, South, and Central America. Calvin defeated opponents from Brazil, Puerto Rico and Canada Olympians to win the American Qualifier. Calvin is undefeated in international competition with an international record of 10 wins and 0 losses. These 10 were against: England, Algeria, Mexico, Russia, New Zealand, Argentina, Puerto Rico, Brazil, and Canada. Calvin has competed in 183 amateur boxing matches. His record is 147 wins and 36 losses.

Mr. Speaker, Calvin is a 1993 graduate of West Charlotte High School and 1999 graduate of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte where he has been awarded a Degree in Finance. Calvin is presently employed with the Bank of America in Charlotte, North Carolina as a Call Analyst in the Operations Department.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the occasion to meet Calvin and his delightful parents. It is understandable that they are quite proud. Although Calvin grew up and attended Undergraduate School in Charlotte, North Carolina, he has substantial roots in my Congressional District through his mother, Alean Brock who was born in a very small town in my Congressional District called Weldon, and his grandparents, Rebecca and Clinton Arderton who have lived there all of their lives. Calvin's mother and his father, Calvance Brock met during the time that they attended Elizabeth City State University.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my Colleague, Congressman MELVIN WATT is just as proud as I am about Calvin's participation in the 2000 U.S. Summer Olympics. One reason is because Congressman WATT's better half, Eulada provided encouragement and guidance to Calvin during the time that he attended Devonshire Elementary School where she was the principal.

Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely delighted for the opportunity to share with my Colleagues the incredible and tremendous achievements of North Carolina's own Olympian Calvin Brock. I wish Calvin the very best at the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sidney Australia and have every confidence that he will return to the United States with an Olympic Gold Medal.

HONORING STANLEY M. CRUSE

**HON. GARY G. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 2000*

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to celebrate the contributions that Mr. Stanley M. Cruse, of Covina, California, has made to his community.

Mr. Cruse was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. In 1964, he moved with his family to California, where they settled in Glendora. He attended High School at Charter Oak in Covina and Mt. San Antonio Community College in Walnut. Presently he lives in Covina with

his wife of 23 years, Paula. The Cruses are the proud parents of three children and have two grandchildren.

A strong business leader in our community, Mr. Cruse has worked in the banking industry for over 27 years. During this past year, Mr. Cruse joined the Business Bank of California, where he serves as the Regional Vice President/Manager.

For the past four years, Mr. Cruse has served on the Ontario Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors. He has held the prestigious positions of Vice President of Fund Development, President-Elect, and President.

The Chamber's accomplishments under Mr. Cruse's tenure as President have been numerous and impressive: an Airport Awareness committee was developed to focus on the marketing of Ontario International Airport, the Latino Business Council, which continues to grow in attendance each month, was established, and he encouraged the Chamber to model its Education Committee in a more effective manner. As a result of Mr. Cruse's forward-thinking and leadership, Chamber membership is growing and stronger relations with the City Council have been cultivated.

In addition to his duties as President of the Chamber, Mr. Cruse is a member of the Ontario Host Lions Club, a past President of his club and Region Chairman for the District 4L-4 of Lions International. He serves as the Board Chair for the Ontario-Montclair YMCA and is a member of West End Metro YMCA. He is also chairman of the Inland Empire Loan Committee for the Southern California Small Business Development Corporation.

Mr. Cruse has exemplified the Ontario Chamber's mission statement, "To Help Develop, Enhance, and Promote Commerce in the City of Ontario and its Trade Area," and he is deserving of the accolades of this Congress.

CERVICAL CANCER RESEARCH

**HON. ROBIN HAYES**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 2000*

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the problem of cervical cancer for women in America and around the world. Cervical cancer is the most common cause of cancer-related deaths among women worldwide. Over a half million women in the world are affected annually by cervical cancer and, after breast cancer, it is the second most common malignancy found in women. Right here in the United States, more than 15,000 women are diagnosed each year with cervical cancer and more than a third of them die of this horrible disease. Cancers that affect women continue to spread while researchers struggle to find cures that many of these women may never see.

Research has confirmed that the primary cause of cervical cancer is the human papillomavirus, or HPV. In order to develop a vaccine, large quantities of HPV protein fragments are required. Until now, researchers have struggled with ways to mass produce this protein so a vaccine can then be mass-produced and distributed in order to prevent cervical cancer. Recently, it has become possible to biologically engineer tobacco plants to

produce this protein. Through a joint project between North Carolina State University and Georgetown University, researchers will further study how to best produce this protein in order to develop this vitally important vaccine. In light of this, I am pleased that I could secure \$3 million in order to fund this important project. It is my sincere hope that this research will result in millions of saved lives for generations to come.

FAIRNESS AND EQUITY FOR FEDERAL RETIREES WITH PART-TIME SERVICE

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 2000*

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to correct a longstanding inequity that affects a great number of federal retirees in my district and throughout the nation who have served for a portion of their careers in a part-time capacity. I am pleased that Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WYNN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MORELLA, and Mr. WOLF have joined me as original cosponsors of this important legislation.

The current retirement formula for federal workers with part time service was enacted by Congress in 1986 as a provision of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) (P.L. 99-272). For the most part, the reforms contained in COBRA were fair. They ensured an equitable calculation for all employees hired after 1986 and prevented part-time employees from gaming the system in order to receive a disproportionately higher benefit. The 1986 reforms were based on a procedure developed and recommended to the Congress by the Government Accounting Office (GAO). In a nutshell, the new methodology determines the proportion of a full time career that a part-time employee works and scales annuities accordingly. Under the formula, a part-time worker's salary is calculated on a full time equivalent basis (FTE) for retirement purposes. Thus, a worker's "high-three salary" could occur during a period of part-time service. This often happens when a senior-level worker cuts back on his or her hours to care for an ill spouse or deal with other personal matters. Many of the people in this situation are women.

The problem is that the 1986 law had unintended and often unfair consequences for workers hired before 1986 who have some part-time service after 1986. Specifically, according to the way the law has been implemented by OPM, some part time workers are not able to apply their full-time equivalent (FTE) salary to pre-1986 employment. This effectively limits their ability to receive the advantage of their "high-three average" salary for their entire careers. The reason for this inequity can be traced to subsection (c) of Section 15204 of Cobra. It provides that the new formula shall be effective with respect to service performed "on or after the date of the enactment of this Act."

Whether this was a drafting error, or whether OPM has taken an unnecessarily restrictive reading of the statute is hard to determine. What is clear is that the current practice is plainly contrary to the intent of the Congress,