

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING TERRI THOMSON

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Terri Thomson of Queens, New York, for her lifetime of community service. Thomson will be honored again next week by the Powhatan and Pocahontas Regular Democratic Club for her work to improve our education and quality of life in Queens.

Thomson currently serves New York City school children, parents and faculty as the Queens Representative to the City Board of Education. Thomson is one of seven Board members responsible for setting policy for an \$11 billion budget, more than one million school children, 1100 school buildings, and more than 100,000 education professionals.

Thomson was appointed by Queens Borough President Claire Shulman to the New York City Board of Education in July 1998. She is Chair of both the Parent Outreach and Involvement and the Finance and Capital Budget Committees. She chaired a task force that has recommended all newly constructed high schools be offered as schools of choice on a year-round calendar as a strategy to alleviate overcrowding, particularly in Queens.

Terri has been a steadfast friend and consistent advocate for New York City public school children. I have attended dozens of meetings on local education issues with Terri, and she has been a powerful ally in the fight to ensure that Queens County gets its fair share of education resources.

Thomson has been a strong supporter of many community organizations and has served as a board member of the Greater Jamaica Development Corporation, Queens Symphony Orchestra, Queens Library Foundation, Flushing Council on Culture and the Arts, St. Francis College Board of Regents; as Chair of Queens County Overall Economic Development Corporation, Treasurer of the Queens Chamber of Commerce and Vice Chair of the Brooklyn Sports Foundation.

Thomson currently serves as Vice President and Director of State Civic Affairs in the Citigroup Corporate Affairs Department. Previously, she was Vice President and Director of New York City and State Government Relations for Citigroup in the Global Community Relations Department. She began her career with Citigroup in February 1990 as Director of Government Relations, representing her company in the communities of Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan and Staten Island. Prior to her career at Citigroup, Terri was District Administrator for ten years for Congressman GARY ACKERMAN, advocating for the citizens of Queens.

A strong advocate for school governance reform, Thomson took a leadership role in changing the prohibition against Board of Education employees serving as parent representatives on School Leadership Teams. She has

been relentless in fighting for capital dollars in the Board's Capital Plan to relieve the longstanding neglect of Queen's schools that has resulted in borough-wide overcrowding.

Thomson, a graduate of Queens College, was born in Brooklyn and has lived in Flushing, Queens since the age of three. Thomson and her husband Ed have two daughters, Patricia and Maryellen.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in commending Terri Thomson for all her work on behalf of her community.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO ENSURE THAT INCOME AVERAGING FOR FARMERS NOT INCREASE A FARMER'S LIABILITY FOR THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Farmer Tax Fairness Act, along with my Ways and Means Committee colleagues, Representatives THURMAN, DUNN, and FOLEY, ENGLISH, and CAMP. This legislation will help ensure that farmers have access to tax benefits rightfully owed them.

As those of us from agricultural areas understand, farmers' income often fluctuates from year to year based on unforeseen weather or market conditions. Income averaging allows farmers to ride out these unpredictable circumstances by spreading out their income over a period of years. A few years ago, we acted in a bipartisan manner to make income averaging a permanent provision of the tax code. Unfortunately, since that time, we have learned that, due to interaction with another tax code provision, the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), many of our nation's farmers have been unfairly denied the benefits of this important accounting tool.

Our legislation directly addresses the concerns being raised by farmers using income averaging. Under the Farmer Tax Fairness Act, if a farmer's AMT liability is greater than taxes due under the income averaging calculation, that farmer would disregard the AMT and pay taxes according to the averaging calculation. As such, farmers will be able to take full advantage of income averaging as intended by Congress.

This provision is a reasonable measure designed to ensure farmers are treated fairly when it comes time to file their taxes. I urge my colleagues to join me in promoting greater tax fairness for our nation's farmers.

100TH BIRTHDAY OF LANDIS,
NORTH CAROLINA

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, a town in the Sixth District of North Carolina will celebrate its centennial next month, and I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate Landis, North Carolina, on its 100th birthday. Landis was founded in southern Rowan County on March 7, 1901, by a group of investors in the textile industry. The first textile operation was Linn Mill that was started on land owned by Columbus Linn. The founding fathers of the town that would later be named Landis were, in essence, the board of directors of the newly formed mill company.

How the town came to be known as Landis is subject of much discussion. According to Ted L. Allen, author of the Historical Survey (June 1974 N.C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources), Landis was named after famed jurist and baseball legend Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis. According to Allen, "In 1901, the U.S. Government brought an anti-trust suit against a major U.S. oil company. The judge residing on the anti-trust case was Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis. As a result of the large sum of money involved, 29 million dollars, and the name of the judge in the case, a motion was made one evening in an informal discussion that the town be named Landis. The community leaders adopted the name and the name was submitted to the post office department. The post office department did not object and on March 7, 1901, the N.C. General Assembly ratified the incorporation of the Town of Landis, North Carolina."

This story was well accepted by old timers in town. While it is a good story, there are a few holes in it. President Theodore Roosevelt didn't appoint Judge Landis until 1905. The oil company was Standard Oil Company and it appears that this case did not occur until the middle or latter part of the first decade of the 1900's. According to Frederick Corriher, his grandfather, Lotan A. Corriher, one of the original members of the Linn Mill board of directors, suggested that the town being named for Judge Landis at a town meeting in the 1920's. At that time, Judge Landis was commissioner of Major League Baseball, and thanks to the Black Sox scandal, was a national figure. Therefore, there is some friendly controversy about the naming of this town, but there are no disagreements about the future of Landis.

The future for Landis is bright. During its first 100 years, Landis has developed into a thriving bedroom community of more than 3,000 with a balance of industry and commercial growth. The town, always self-reliant, is a full-service small municipality. Landis remains true to its heritage as a textile community. Parkdale Mills, for example, operates two plants there.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate Landis, North Carolina on its centennial celebration. We offer our best wishes for much prosperity and success during the century to come.

IN HONOR OF SFC TOYA D. KING-
JOHN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to honor the 18-year commitment of SFC Latoya King-John of Brooklyn, NY. Ms. King-John is currently serving in the United States Army Reserve. From 1996–1997, Ms. King-John served in Operation Joint Venture; leaving her husband and two young children while she worked as a movement control supervisor in Bosnia, Croatia, and Hungary.

In addition, Ms. King-John has worked for New York State for the past 17 years. While there she has been an active member of the Civil Service Employees Association, where she has served on the Education Committee of Local 351. Also, Ms. King-John is a member of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association. In 1999, Ms. King-John was recognized by the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. King-John has served this country for nearly two decades at great personal sacrifice; she has served New York State for nearly two decades as well. As such, she is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable woman.

SUPPORT OF THE LABOR FIRST CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS ACT

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Labor Relations First Contract Negotiations Act.

The National Labor Relations Act guarantees the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively to improve living standards and working conditions. The right to organize is a basic civil right, and unions are an avenue to equity, fair treatment, and economic stability for working people. Free enterprise includes the freedom to organize as a unit to bargain collectively. Often, current law hinders this ability. That is why I have introduced the Labor Relations First Contract Negotiations Act.

This bill requires mediation and, if necessary, binding arbitration of initial contract negotiation disputes. Under this proposed bill, if an employer and a newly elected representative have not reached a collective bargaining agreement within 60 days of the representative's certification, the employer and the representative will jointly select a mediator to help them reach an agreement. If they cannot agree on a mediator, one will be appointed for them by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. In the event that the parties do

not reach an agreement in 30 days, the remaining issues may be transferred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service for binding arbitration.

Let's make sure that everyone has a fair opportunity to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HOME- OWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNIFORMED SERVICES AND EDU- CATORS ACT

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my colleague Representative LEACH and a number of other Members of the House, I will be introducing the Homeownership Opportunities for Uniformed Services and Educators Act, also known as the "HOUSE Act."

The HOUSE Act authorizes 1% down payment FHA mortgage loans for prekindergarten through 12th grade teachers, policemen, and firemen buying a home within the school district or local employing jurisdiction. This significantly reduces the down payment hurdle. For example, the down payment on a \$132,000 home would be lowered from around \$6,270 to only \$1,320. In higher cost areas the effect would be more dramatic.

Moreover, for qualified borrowers, the bill defers the 1.5% up-front FHA premium that FHA customarily charges, which currently ranges from \$1,980 to \$3,590, depending on the size of the loan. Moreover, this deferred fee is reduced by 20% for each year of public service in the community, and entirely waived after five years of continued service.

Down payment and loan fee reductions will have the effect of helping school districts and localities recruit and retain qualified teachers, policemen and firemen. It will also make it easier for these public servants to buy a home within the community they work. And, the bill's premium waiver feature provides an incentive for continued public service in the local community.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that the bill would generate 125,000 new loans to teachers, policemen, and firemen over the next five years. CBO also determined that the bill would actually increase the federal budget surplus by \$162 million over the same period.

This legislation is supported by the Fraternal Order of Police, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Education Association, and the American Association of School Administrators.

Moreover, the bill enjoys bi-partisan support, and was in fact passed by the House last year, as Section 203 of H.R. 1776. Unfortunately, it died when the House and Senate failed to reach agreement. I urge my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this important legislation, so that we may enact it into law this year.

HONORING ASSEMBLYMAN DENIS
BUTLER

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Assemblyman Denis Butler for his twenty-four years of elected service on behalf of the people of Queens. The Powhatan and Pocahontas Regular Democratic Club will honor Butler again next week for his tremendous advocacy for youth, senior citizens, veterans and the disabled.

Assemblyman Butler was first elected to the New York State Assembly in April of 1976, and enjoyed victories in every Assembly race since then. During his twenty-four years in the Assembly, Mr. Butler moved up the ranks to become an Assistant Speaker Pro Tempore, to which he was appointed in 1993. Assemblyman Butler previously held the positions of Vice-Chairman of the Majority Conference, Chairman of the Majority Conference and Chairman of the Committee on Standing Committees. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments.

As Chairman of the Queens Assembly Delegation, Assemblyman Butler has been an unfailing advocate for Astoria and Long Island City, successfully securing hundreds of thousands of dollars for numerous recreational, cultural, educational, civic, youth, anticrime and senior programs throughout Queens.

In 1998, Assemblyman Butler received the Brooklyn Diocese's Pro Vita award, presented to him by Bishop Francis J. Mugavero in recognition of his efforts on behalf of the unborn. In 1992, he was the recipient of the New York State Catholic Conference Public Policy Award, presented by John Cardinal O'Connor and the Bishops of New York State. Assemblyman Butler was the driving force behind the Maternity and Early Childhood Foundation, a non-for-profit statewide organization that promotes alternatives to abortion, successfully securing approximately 17 million dollars for the Foundation since 1983.

Assemblyman Butler is Vice-Chairman of the Queens Democratic County Committee and for thirty years was the Executive Member of the Powhatan Regular Democratic Club, one of the oldest clubs in New York State. In conjunction with the Powhatan and Pocahontas Clubs, Assemblyman Butler was the organizer for the last twenty-nine years of annual Toys for Tots Drive for the needy.

Mr. Butler is a lifelong resident of the District he represented, covering Astoria, Long Island City and Jackson Heights. A graduate of La Salle Academy and Cathedral College, Assemblyman Butler also attended St. Joseph's Seminary, Columbia University and the State University at Albany. Prior to his election to the New York State Assembly, Mr. Butler, who holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree, was an account executive and sales manager on the field of broadcasting, both in radio and television.

Married to former Mary Kerr, Assemblyman Butler and his lovely wife have three children: Kathleen, a health care administrator; Denis, an attorney; and Thomas, President of Butler Associates, a Manhattan based Public Relations and Marketing Firm.

I was proud to serve with Assemblyman Butler in the New York State Assembly for twelve years, and I am pleased to call him a friend.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in commending Assemblyman Butler for his twenty-four years of advocacy for the people of Queens and New York State.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO ENSURE THAT SMALL BUSINESSES ARE RIGHTFULLY ENTITLED TO USE THE CASH METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the "Cash Accounting for Small Business Act of 2001," a bill to simplify the tax code and provide relief for small businesses across the nation. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by my colleague on the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. TANNER, along with the chairman and ranking member of the Small Business Committee, Mr. MANZULLO and Ms. NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ.

One of the most complex and burdensome aspects of the Tax Code for many small businesses is also one of the most fundamental—their tax accounting method. While current tax law specifies a \$5 million annual gross receipts test for the use of cash accounting, this test has often been misinterpreted by the IRS, especially for small businesses using inventory.

Today we are introducing the "Cash Accounting for Small Business Act of 2001," legislation to clarify tax accounting rules for small businesses. Our legislation will follow the recommendation of the IRS National Taxpayer Advocate in his 2000 report to Congress by further clarifying the \$5 million threshold for use of the cash method of accounting. For small companies with average annual gross receipts below that level, they will be entitled to use the cash method. In addition, the bill will enable small businesses, particularly service providers below the \$5 million threshold, to avoid the onerous inventory-accounting rules. As a result, small business owners will be able to save time and accounting costs and put them back into productive use.

According to accountants, the use of accrual accounting can increase a small business' accounting costs by as much as 50 percent. For small firms struggling to get their businesses off the ground, that's valuable capital thrown down the drain to pay for unnecessary record-keeping. The costs for failure to comply, however, can be quite high. A survey by the Padgett Business Services Foundation, for example, revealed that on the inventory accounting issue alone, a small business found by the IRS to be using the incorrect bookkeeping method can end up paying \$2,000 to \$14,000, with an average of \$7,200 in taxes, interest, and penalties.

Small business owners across the country have been clamoring for tax simplification. This legislation is a down payment on that goal. I urge all my colleagues to join me in this straight-forward effort to infuse some common sense into our overly complicated Tax Code.

Small businesses contribute greatly to this country's economy, and they deserve a break from needless government-imposed compliance costs.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
ALBERT VANN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to honor New York State Assemblyman Albert Vann of Brooklyn, New York upon his receipt of the Susan G. Hadden Pioneer Award from the Alliance for Public Technology. The Hon. Albert Vann has served as the NYS Assemblyman for the 56th Assembly since 1974. During this time Mr. Vann has been a tireless advocate on behalf of low-income communities, chairing the Assembly Standing Committee on Children and Families as well as the New York State Black and Puerto Rican Caucus. He is currently the Chairman of the Assembly Standing Committee on Corporations, Authorities and Commissions. The 'Corporations' Committee has oversight authority over the New York State Public Service Commission, the regulatory body for telecommunications and cable.

Assemblyman Vann has worked on a variety of initiatives to lay the groundwork to bring technology to low income and rural areas. Mr. Vann worked with me to expand the Congressional Black Caucus' Braintrust Communications Conference to include telecommunications and e-commerce issues. He also worked with the New York State Public Service Commission to create the Diffusion Fund, which provides \$50 million to establish broadband capacity in low-income communities. In addition, he has held a series of technology seminars in his district to provide his constituents with networking opportunities in telecommunications and information services.

Al Vann was selected to serve as co-chair of the Assembly Task Force on Telecommunications where he worked on the ramifications of the 1996 Federal Telecommunications Act for New York State. He has used his positions to ensure that New York State maintains a leadership role on telecommunications issues. Al brought his technology access concerns to a national forum by chairing the National Black Caucus of State Legislators Telecommunications and Energy Committee.

Mr. Speaker, NYS Assemblyman Al Vann has been a tireless advocate on behalf of the technologically underserved, through his hard work and dedication, he has provided access where otherwise there would not be any. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this fine public servant.

INTRODUCTION OF A HOUSE CONTINUING RESOLUTION URGING INCREASED FEDERAL FUNDING FOR JUVENILE (TYPE 1) DIABETES RESEARCH

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation which urges Congress to increase federal funding for Type I diabetes, also known as juvenile diabetes.

Type I diabetes is a devastating illness that affects over 1 million Americans, many of whom are diagnosed as children. This serious disease robs children of their innocence and independence, and burdens its victims with a lifetime of finger-sticks, shots, and fear of dreaded complications.

Even with a strict regimen of insulin injections, blood-glucose monitoring, diet and exercise, people with Type I diabetes are at severe risk for blindness, kidney failure, amputations, heart disease and stroke.

The burden of diabetes is felt by all Americans. Americans spend \$105 billion each year on the direct and indirect costs of this disease. One of every four Medicare dollars is spent on beneficiaries with diabetes, and one in ten health care dollars overall are spent on individuals with this serious disease.

There is great promise that a cure for Type I can be found in the near future. Advancements in genetic research, transplantation and immunology, and research into potential vaccines all hold the potential to eliminate Type I diabetes. But if we are to find a cure, we in Congress must find the money to pay for it.

The Diabetes Research Working Group (DRWG), a Congressionally appointed panel of experts in diabetes research, issued a report in 1999 that indicates the need for a significant increase in diabetes research. The DRWG recommended a \$4.1 billion increase for diabetes research over a five year period. Congress must heed this report.

This legislation I am introducing today recognizes the particular burden of Type I diabetes, and the need to follow the recommendations of the DRWG. It also recognizes the importance of our partners in the private sector, such as the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, which has donated more than \$326 million to diabetes research since 1970 and will give \$100 million in FY 2001.

Mr. Speaker, full funding for diabetes research will help eradicate this devastating illness, save billions of health care dollars, and end the unnecessary suffering of millions of Americans. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in our fight to cure Type I diabetes.

TEACHER RECRUITMENT AND
RETENTION ACT

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to support the Teacher Recruitment and Retention Act. I am introducing this legislation today to address a pressing

need in school districts across the country—the need for teachers at all levels.

Local school districts all over the country are struggling with a teacher shortage that shows no signs of abating in the near future. Urban, rural and suburban districts are all struggling, to different degrees, with this problem caused by a combination of demographic trends and a low teacher retention rate.

The children of the Baby Boomers, or the “Baby Boom Echo,” resulted in a 25% increase in our nation’s birth rate that began in the mid-1970s and reached its peak in 1990 with the birth of 4.1 million children. The children of the Baby Boom Echo are flooding our schools—in the fall of 2000, 53 million young people entered our nation’s public and private classrooms and, for the fourth year in a row, set a new national enrollment record for elementary and secondary education. The record 2000 enrollment reflects an increase of 6.5 million, or 14% since fall 1990.

Furthermore, the U.S. is on the verge of a massive wave of retirements as the large cohort of experienced teachers who were hired in the late 1960s and 1970s begin to leave the profession. A total of 2.2 million teachers are needed to meet enrollment increases in the next 10 years and to offset the large number of teachers who are preparing to retire. The nationwide shortage of teachers is already particularly pronounced in the disciplines of science, math, special education, and foreign languages.

Unfortunately, young teachers are leaving the profession at an alarming rate. Local school administrators are working overtime to find the qualified teachers they need, but their toughest problem is keeping them once hired. Our recent booming economy, which has benefited Americans at all levels, has drawn quality teachers to higher-paying, lower-stress jobs in the private sector. Twenty-two percent of all new teachers leave the profession in the first three years. Studies show that teachers are much more likely to remain in the field of education throughout their career if we can help them through the first three years.

Local school districts are already feeling the effects of this trend. Last year, I conducted a survey of school districts within the Third Congressional District in Kansas, and the principals reported to me that 92% of elementary schools, 95% of junior high/middle schools and 75% of high schools reported they were able to fill all teaching positions with qualified teachers. Furthermore, the principals fully expect this problem to continue—75% of all schools reported they anticipate difficulty hiring qualified teachers in the future, including 90% of the middle school and junior high schools.

It is time for the federal government to assist states and local school districts in attracting and keeping qualified teachers. It is also time to recognize that recruiting and retaining good teachers is a national priority worthy of federal investment.

Mr. Speaker, today with several of my colleagues I am introducing the Teacher Recruitment and Retention Act. This bill would forgive 100% of federal student loans (up to \$10,000) over five years for any newly qualified educator who: teaches in a low-income school, teaches special education, or teaches in a designated teacher shortage area (as defined by the state departments of education). The provisions of this bill would apply to all Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Direct Loans (DL).

I encourage my colleagues to hear the requests of their school districts and join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on January 30 and 31 and February 6, 7, and 13, 1 was unable to cast my votes on rollcall votes: No. 5, on motion to suspend and pass H.R. 93; No. 6 on motion to suspend and agree to H. Con. Res. 14; No. 7 on motion to suspend and agree to H. Con. Res. 15; No. 8 on approving the journal; No. 9 on motion to suspend and pass H.J. Res. 7; No. 10 on motion to suspend and agree to H. Res. 28; No. 11 on motion to suspend and pass H.R. 132; No. 12 on motion to suspend and agree to H. Res. 34; and No. 13 on motion to pass H.R. 2. Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall votes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

HONORING MARY ANNE KELLY

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mary Anne Kelly for her great commitment to community and family involvement. Kelly will be recognized next week by the Powhatan and Pocahontas Regular Democratic Club for her work on behalf of her community in Long Island City and Astoria, New York.

Kelly’s love for and roots in Queens are deep and long lasting. She was born in St. John’s hospital, then located to Long Island City, where she was raised as the only child of loving parents, Florence and Lawrence Creamer of Astoria. She graduated from St. Joseph’s Grammar School in Astoria with honors and was the recipient of the Math Medal. Mary Anne then attended St. Jean the Baptiste High School in Manhattan where she participated in numerous activities and did volunteer work with the New York Foundling Home. She said that although it was often heart wrenching, it was a wonderful feeling to be able to help infants and toddlers. It was a true labor of love.

Mrs. Kelly had every intention of entering Hunter College with the goal of becoming a Math teacher, as she loved working with children. However, the New York Telephone Company offered a wonderful opportunity to her, and she opted for the business world—a choice she does not regret. She worked for eight years in the commercial department, the last five years as a business representative. Kelly also served as her office’s union representative.

In the summer of 1956, a mutual friend introduced Mary Anne to a wonderful man. Now after 43 years of marriage to Peter Kelly, Mary Anne claims that summer day was the luckiest day of her life. They were married in June of 1958 and had three marvelous children: Peter, now a Civil Court Judge, Anne-Marie, my tal-

ented Director of Constituent Service, and Carleen. In addition, they have a loving daughter-in-law Cathy, a terrific son-in-law Robert, and have been blessed with four beautiful grandchildren Christian, Bobby, Brian and Meghan.

Kelly’s involvement with politics started with a phone call from Denis Butler who had decided to run for Democratic leader in Astoria. He invited her to run with him as female co-leader. They had known each other through their mutual involvement in church and Home School activities. Kelly was Vice President of the Rosary Society and had chaired many successful fundraisers for their school. That phone call was the beginning of a wonderful political union and a friendship that lasted through 30 years of service to their community and clubs. They have the honor of being the two leaders, male and female, in Queens who remained in office longer than any other political team. Although Kelly is no longer a Democratic District Leader, a title her daughter Anne-Marie Anzalone now holds, she will always remain devoted to her community and the Pocahontas and Powhatan clubs whose members have been so supportive over the years.

As an elected official, I appreciate the work and dedication of people like Mary Anne Kelly to democracy and good government. Mary Anne is the person who carries the petitions, stuffs the envelopes, helping to elect hundreds of talented men and women to all levels of government, from Queens courts to U.S. President.

Mr. Speaker, please join me recognizing Mrs. Mary Anne Kelly for her lifetime of service to the communities of Astoria and Long Island City, New York.

HONORING JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE (JJC)

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Joliet Junior College (JJC) as they celebrate their 100 year anniversary and the unveiling of the U.S. Postal Service post card honoring JJC.

JJC is America’s oldest public community college. It began in 1901 as an experimental postgraduate high school and was the “brain child” of J. Stanley Brown, Superintendent of Joliet Township High School, and William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago. The college’s initial enrollment was six students.

Brown and Harper’s innovation created a junior college that academically paralleled the first two years of a 4-year college or university. The junior college was designed to accommodate students who wanted to remain within the community and still pursue a college education that was affordable. Today, Brown and Harper’s vision has spread across the nation and has become a vital part of our economic prosperity and our cultural awareness.

Community Colleges have stood the test of time, meeting the challenges of recovery from depression and war, opening their doors to over 2.2 million veterans since World War II and teaching a generation of baby boomers.

Now, our community colleges are faced with a myriad of new challenges as they enter their second century.

On February 20, 2001, the United States Postal Service will issue and unveil a post card in honor of the 100th anniversary of JJC and to also honor all of America's Community Colleges. It is my hope that this post card will reaffirm to the American public the value of a good education and will remind us here in Joliet how lucky we are to have JJC in our backyard.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this body to identify and recognize other institutions in their own districts whose actions have so greatly benefited and strengthened America's communities.

H.R. 599: MEDICARE MENTAL ILLNESS NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 599, the Medicare Mental Illness Non-Discrimination Act. In reference to my extension of remarks concerning this legislation (on page E156 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD), I ask that a letter in support of H.R. 599 from Dr. Daniel B. Borenstein, President of the American Psychiatric Association (APA), be added in the RECORD. I submit the following letter from the APA into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2001.
Representative MARGE ROUKEMA,
Rayburn Building, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ROUKEMA: On behalf of the American Psychiatric Association (APA), the medical specialty representing more than 40,000 psychiatric physicians nationwide, I am writing to offer our heartfelt thanks for your sponsorship of legislation to end Medicare's historic discrimination against patients with mental illness.

As you know, Medicare currently requires patients seeking outpatient treatment for mental illness to pay 50 percent of their care out of pocket, as opposed to the 20 percent copayment charged for all other Medicare Part B services. This is simply a policy of discrimination by diagnosis that inflicts a heavy toll on Medicare patients who, for no fault of their own, happen to suffer from mental illness.

Your legislation would end this discrimination by requiring that Medicare patients pay only the same 20 percent copayment for mental illness treatment that they would pay when seeking any other medical treatment, including, for example, treatment for diabetes, cancer, heart disease, or the common cold. APA commends you for your continued dedication to persons with mental illness, and we join you in urging Congress to end Medicare's discriminatory coverage of mental illness treatment.

Thank you for your sponsorship of this most important bill. We look forward to working with you to secure its ultimate enactment.

Sincerely,

DANIEL B. BORENSTEIN, M.D.,
President.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE THE BENEFITS PROVIDED TO SMALL BUSINESSES UNDER INTERNAL REVENUE CODE SECTION 179

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the "Small Business Expensing Improvement Act of 2001," legislation to assist small businesses with the cost of new business investment. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by my colleague on the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. TANNER.

Small businesses truly are the backbone of our economy, representing more than half of all jobs and economic output. We should not take small business vitality for granted, however. Rather, our tax laws should support small businesses in their role as the engines of innovation, growth, and job creation.

The legislation we are introducing today will improve our tax laws to make it easier for small businesses to make the crucial investments in new equipment necessary for continued prosperity. Under Code Section 179, a small business is allowed to expense the first \$24,000 in new business investment in a year. Our legislation will increase this amount to \$35,000, beginning in 2001. Furthermore, our bill will index this amount to ensure that the value of this provision is not eroded over time.

This legislation will also allow more small businesses to take advantage of expensing by increasing from \$200,000 to \$300,000 the total amount a business may invest in a year and qualify for Section 179. It is important to note that this amount has not been adjusted for inflation since its enacting into law in 1986.

The "Small Business Expensing Improvement Act" also improves the small business expensing provision by following the recommendations of the IRS National Taxpayer Advocate in his 2000 Annual Report to Congress. Specifically, our legislation makes residential rental personal property and off-the-shelf computer software eligible for expensing under Section 179.

Mr. Speaker, in times of economic uncertainty, we must do all we can to encourage new investment and job creation. The "Small Business Expensing Improvement Act of 2001" will help accomplish this worthy goal, and I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DAY OF REMEMBRANCE RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE WARTIME PARITY AND JUSTICE ACT OF 2001

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday I will enjoy the privilege of joining with citizens in Los Angeles at the historic Japanese American National Museum dedicated in its mission to "remembering our history to better guard against the prejudice that threatens liberty and equality in a democratic society," in com-

memorating the Day of Remembrance. Truly by reflecting on our history we secure the promise of the "streets of gold" that our ancestors dreamed about. An America ripe with opportunity for all people—and a spirit refined by our struggles to build a brighter future as we secure the riches of the blessings of liberty.

On Saturday, we will gather to remember a solemn past so we can look onward towards a future of promise. We look back solemnly to a relocation center at Rohwer Arkansas where a young boy was forced to spend much of his childhood. But we see a more promising future as this boy, Los Angeles' very own, George Takei, overcame that experience to become a household name as an original cast member of one of America's most celebrated television programs. We look back solemnly to a relocation center called Heart Mountain in Wyoming where another innocent young boy was stripped of his freedom. But we see a more promising future as this boy, Norman Mineta, became the first Asian Pacific American ever to serve on a presidential cabinet. We look back solemnly as mothers and fathers stood behind barbed wires branded as traitors to the very flag for which their sons fought as valiant soldiers of the 442nd Combat Regiment. They helped secure our freedom even as we robbed that very freedom from their loved ones. But we look to a more promising future as last year President Clinton finally awarded this country's highest military citation, the Medal of Honor, to 22 of these heroes. Those medals are just a dim reflection of the brilliance of their courage and resilience. We can never repay their sacrifice for our nation.

These are the ones who have worked tirelessly to bring us where we are today. But there is still much more work that needs to be done. This year's Day of Remembrance theme behind which we gather, "Building a Stronger Community Through Civil Rights and Redress" is appropriately fitting as we work together towards the America we dream of today. Together we have achieved much but there is still much more left to do. I am proud to continue our struggle for civil rights. Along with the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I worked this last year in Congress to secure needed funding to build a memorial center right outside of Los Angeles at the Manzanar relocation center. My colleagues and I wanted to make sure that the camp stands to remind us never to erect another one again. We must remember our past so we can build a better future. Further, during the 106th Congress we worked in combating the sickness of hate motivated crimes, establishing the first ever Presidential Commission on Asian Pacific Americans, defending bilingual education, enabling minority owned businesses, and fighting against the troubling trend of racial profiling.

This year I followed closely the story which our keynote speaker, Ms. Alberta Lee, will speak about. Indeed, Mr. Wen Ho Lee's case sent shockwaves not only through the Asian Pacific American community but through all of us dedicated to civil rights—and those of us who know our history. Fifty-nine years ago after the tragic bombing of Pearl Harbor an entire group of American's became suspect and victims of racial profiling. The only "evidence" the United States had against them was the color of their skin. Unfortunately that was enough for President Franklin Roosevelt

to sign Executive Order 9066. And so without a trial, more than 100,000 people of Japanese descent lost their freedom. It was not until 1983 that a Presidential Commission characterized the internment as an act of racism and wartime hysteria. After all those years the government never uncovered even a single case of sabotage or espionage committed by an American of Japanese ancestry during the war. Yet more than 100,000 people had already lost their freedom as little boys and girls wandered behind barbed wires, guarded by armed guards, what they had done wrong. Indeed we were troubled by Mr. Lee's case as we remembered what happened 59 years ago.

The second part of this year's Day of Remembrance theme is redress. Truly in order to move forward we must address the wounds of the past. After decades of struggle, President Reagan signed the historic Civil Liberties Act into law that finally gave redress to those who suffered by our government's mistakes.

We celebrate this victory even today because the achievement remains monumental. However, we are still only looking over the horizon as we look forward to a new day when this chapter of our history is finally brought to a close. The sun has not risen on the new day because it has not yet set on the old. There is still unfinished work that must be done before we can move forward into a brighter future.

Last year, I introduced bi-partisan legislation in Congress to finish the remaining work of redress. While most Americans are aware of the internment of Japanese Americans, few know about our government's activities in other countries resulting from prejudice held against people of Japanese ancestry. Recorded thoroughly in government files, the U.S. government involved itself in the expulsion and internment of an estimated 2,000 people of Japanese descent who lived in various Latin American countries. Uprooted from their homes and forced into the United States, these civilians were robbed of their freedom as they were kidnapped from nations not even directly involved in World War II. These individuals are still waiting for equitable redress, and justice cries out for them to receive it. That is why today I re-introduced the Wartime Parity and Justice Act of 2001 to finally turn the last page in this chapter of our nation's history.

This bill provides redress to every Japanese Latin American individual forcibly removed and interned in the United States. These people paid a tremendous price during one of our nation's most trying times. Indeed, America accomplished much during that great struggle. As we celebrate our great achievements as a nation let us also recognize our errors and join together as a nation to correct those mistakes. My legislation is the right thing to do to affirm our commitment to democracy and the rule of law.

In addition, the Wartime Parity and Justice Act of 2001 provides relief to Japanese Americans confined in this country but who never received redress under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 given technicalities in the original law. Our laws must always establish justice. They should never deny it. That is why these provisions ensure that every American who suffered the same injustices will receive the same justice. Finally, we come today to remember because through remembrance scars are healed and we become more careful to guard

against the same injuries again. That is why my legislation will reauthorize the educational mandate in the 1988 Act which was never fulfilled. This will etch this chapter of our nation's history in our national conscience for generations to come as a reminder never to repeat it again.

Let us renew our resolve to build a better future for our community through civil rights and redress as we dedicate ourselves to remembering how we compromised liberty in the past. This will help us to guard it more closely in the future. I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this much needed legislation.

HONORING THE R.A. BLOCH
CANCER FOUNDATION

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a family and a foundation that have changed the lives of thousands of cancer patients in our country—Richard and Annette Bloch and the volunteers of the R.A. Bloch Cancer Foundation.

In 1978, Richard Bloch was told he had terminal lung cancer and that he had 3 months to live. He refused to accept this prognosis, and after two years of aggressive therapy, he was told he was cured.

Since Richard's bout with cancer, he and his wife Annette have devoted their lives to helping other cancer patients. Richard, one of America's best known businessmen, sold his interest in H&R Block, Inc. and retired from the company in 1982 to be able to devote all of his efforts to fighting cancer.

The Bloch Cancer Foundation, which is fully supported financially by the Bloch family, is fueled by over a thousand volunteers—other cancer survivors and supporters who share the vision of Richard and Annette Bloch, such as:

Doctors who have shared their time, knowledge and expertise;

Home volunteers who call newly diagnosed cancer patients and place the metaphorical arm around a shoulder. These home volunteers guide new patients through their apprehension and fears so they can face their disease with confidence;

Computer specialists who have developed the web sites so patients and survivors can seek help over the Internet;

Volunteers who give their time on a weekly basis to answer phones and e-mail and form the backbone of an organization committed to cancer patients;

The professionals and volunteers of the Bloch Cancer Support Center;

Those who help develop Cancer Survivors Parks;

Volunteers who helped to mail more than 98,000 books that were requested by cancer patients; and

The Board of Directors who help Dick and Annette develop and implement the programs of the foundation.

Mr. Speaker, on June 4, 2001, we will celebrate the 16th anniversary of Cancer Survivors Day, an event that was started by the Blochs in Kansas City and is now celebrated in over

700 communities throughout the United States. June 4th also marks the 21st anniversary of the Cancer Hot Line, which has received more than 125,000 calls from newly diagnosed cancer patients since its inception in 1980.

I encourage my colleagues to join me as I honor Richard and Annette Bloch and the volunteers of the R.A. Bloch Cancer Foundation for twenty-one years of steadfast commitment to cancer patients and survivors.

HONORING SUSAN B. ANTHONY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Susan B. Anthony is well remembered as one of our nation's greatest champions not just of the right of women, but of all Americans. In addition to her work for women's rights, she was a leading voice speaking out against the evil of slavery. Her work in turning women away from abortion is regarded as one of her most important contributions. Susan B. Anthony declared that amongst her greatest joys was to have helped "bring about a better state of things, for mothers generally, so that their unborn little ones could not be willed away from them."

Today, on the 181st anniversary of her death, we honor this great human rights crusader and bring her wisdom to bear on one of the great human rights issues of our day—the right of life of the unborn. Susan B. Anthony was clear: abortion for her was nothing less than "child murder," and she devoted much of her energies toward making women independent of what she termed the "burden" of abortion. She did so not just because she knew abortion to be "child murder", but because she understood the lasting harm it has on women. As she noted, abortion could only "burden her conscience in life and burden her soul in death."

Susan B. Anthony fought to lift the unjust burdens oppressing women, including the burden of abortion. As we celebrate her birthday, let us also recommit ourselves to her goal of relieving women of the burden of abortion.

CONGRATULATING TENAFLY MIDDLE SCHOOL ON EFFORTS TO REMOVE LAND MINES

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the students of Tenafly Middle School for the work they have done to raise money to help rid a small Balkan town half a world away of land mines. The work these students have done is an outstanding example of humanitarian concern and compassion among amazingly young individuals—these are students in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

The Land Mine Awareness Club grew out of a class taught by language arts teacher Mark Hyman, called "Heroes of Conscience" and aimed at the development of student leaders

by focusing on historical figures who were models of compassion and service. Students in the class decided two years ago to focus on the land mine issue, which had been championed by Britain's Princess Diana before her 1998 death.

About two dozen students from the class formed the Land Mine Awareness Club, designed a multimedia presentation on the world land mine problem, and chose the village of Podzvizd in northwestern Bosnia-Herzegovina as a "sister city." The students began taking their presentation to churches, civic groups and other organizations throughout Bergen County, explaining the dangers of land mines and appealing for donations to help remove land mines in Podzvizd.

The students soon formed a non-profit organization, Global Care Unlimited Inc., in order to collect donations on behalf of Podzvizd. In addition to the presentations by the club, the school's 800 students began a campaign of selling paper butterflies—representative of the deadly "butterfly" model of land mine—that raised \$6,000. To date, the students have raised a total of approximately \$15,000 in donations. Last week, Global Care signed an agreement with the U.S. State Department, which will match the private donations dollar for dollar under its Global Humanitarian Demining Program. In all, \$30,000 is now available to remove hundreds of mines from a field near a school in Podzvizd.

Global Care Unlimited declares part of its goal to be "to develop student leadership potential in the areas of organization, communication and technology in the service of humanitarian ideals." The students participating in this project have, in fact, learned how to establish a formal, non-profit organization, have learned communication skills by working with the local media and technological skills in putting together the multimedia presentation used in their fund-raising efforts.

Special recognition must go to Mr. Hyman, a teacher who has made a difference not only in the lives of his own students but for the residents of Podzvizd as well. These students clearly took to heart the lessons they learned in this class and put them to use—in my mind, they have become "heroes of conscience" themselves.

Mr. Speaker, land mines are horrible enough when used during time of war by soldiers of one army against those of another. But land mines are unlike other weapons that observe a cease-fire when the war ends. Instead, they lie dormant, their locations often forgotten and difficult to find even if records are available. Civilians return to areas that were once battlefields and become victims of land mines even years after a conflict has ended. Approximately 110 million live land mines are estimated to be buried around the world today and one blows up every 22 seconds. Of those injured, 90 percent are civilians—more than one-third of them children. In nations such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, thousands of children with missing limbs are living evidence of the threat posed by land mines. And thousands of others have died as a result of the mines.

That is why I wrote to President Clinton last year, urging him to join the world effort led by Canada to ban anti-personnel land mines. In addition, I have co-sponsored the Land Mine Elimination Act, which would prohibit federal funds from being spent to deploy new anti-per-

sonnel land mines. A total of 156 nations support a complete ban of land mines, as do international leaders such as General Norman Schwarzkopf, Pope John Paul II and Bishop Desmond Tutu. I will continue to work hard to achieve the goal of ridding the globe of this man-made menace. This horror cannot be allowed to continue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating these young people on the magnanimous humanitarian effort. We can all learn from the example offered by these youth. If I may quote from the Book of Isaiah, ". . . and a little child shall lead them."

VETERANS' COMPENSATION EQUITY ACT OF 2001

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing H.R. 609, the "Veterans' Compensation Equity Act of 2001". This legislation will provide more equitable treatment to approximately 150,000 older veterans who receive service-connected disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs and who are also eligible to receive retirement pay based upon their military service.

Under current law, the amount of military retirement pay received by a military retiree is reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the amount of VA service-connected disability compensation the military retiree receives. This reduction in military retirement pay when the military retiree is in receipt of service-connected disability compensation is intended to prevent dual compensation. The notion of dual compensation is simply erroneous. Service-connected disability benefits are paid to compensate a veteran for an injury or illness incurred or aggravated during military service. Retirement benefits are paid to military retirees who have spent at least 20 years of their lives serving our country as members of the Armed Forces. These two programs—military retirement pay and service-connected disability compensation—are completely different programs with entirely different purposes. Payments made by these programs are not and should not be considered duplicative.

The current treatment of military retirees who have service-connected disabilities is simply inequitable. A veteran receiving service-connected disability compensation could become eligible for civil service retirement based on his or her subsequent work as a civilian employee of the federal government. This individual, unlike the military retiree, can receive the full amount of both of the retirement benefit which has been earned and the service-connected disability compensation for which he or she may be eligible.

The "Veterans' Compensation Equity Act of 2001" will reduce and then eliminate the offset in military retirement benefits for veterans who are entitled to both military retirement pay and service-connected compensation benefits. Under this bill the offset will be completely eliminated when the retiree reaches age 65.

In many cases, retired military personnel are fortunate enough to have retired from military service unscathed. These military retirees are

not eligible to receive VA compensation due to illnesses or injuries incurred or aggravated during their military careers. In addition to receiving military retirement pay they are able to earn additional income through non-military employment and thereby accrue Social Security or other retirement income benefits.

Military retirees who were not so fortunate, are required to forfeit a portion or all of their military retirement pay in order to receive service-connected compensation benefits due to illnesses or injuries which were incurred or aggravated during their military careers. Before we consider tax relief for our Nation's wealthiest citizens, we should allow military retirees to receive the full amount of the retirement benefits they have earned through many years of devoted military service and compensation for illnesses or injuries which were incurred or aggravated during their military careers. These veterans, as a result of their service-connected medical conditions, face diminished employment possibilities and therefore a diminished ability to earn additional income through civilian employment. They may completely lose the opportunity to accrue Social Security or other retirement income benefits.

In general, Social Security disability benefits received by retirees are offset by monies received under state Worker's Compensation and similar public disability laws. However, the Social Security statute provides that this offset ends when the worker attains 65 years of age. Furthermore, while recipients of Social Security benefits who earn income have their Social Security benefits reduced as a result of their earnings, this offset is eliminated at retirement age (currently 65).

While all veterans who are subject to the concurrent receipt offset are unfairly penalized, my bill would begin to rectify the injustice which falls most heavily on our older veterans. This bill will promote fairness and equity between military retirees and Social Security retirees by eliminating the offset at age 65.

Military retirees who have given so much to the service of our country and suffered disease or disabilities as a direct result of their military service do not deserve to be impoverished in their older years by the concurrent receipt penalty.

I commend Mr. Bilirakis, an original co-sponsor of this bill, for his longstanding efforts to address the problems our military retirees experience due to the statutory prohibition on concurrent receipt of military retirement pay and benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan effort to promote fairness for our Nation's older military retirees.

AMERICAN HEART MONTH

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in recognizing February as American Heart Month. I commend the American Heart Association and other organizations for their efforts to raise awareness of heart disease. Their work is essential to reducing the physical, emotional, and economic burden of heart disease on the American public.

Heart disease remains the number one killer in America. Currently 20 million Americans are living with some form of this disease. In 1997 alone, over nineteen thousand North Carolinians died of heart disease. Every American is at risk for heart disease, and most of us have loved ones who have suffered from some form of this disease. The financial cost to the American public is immense. Heart disease, together with stroke and other cardiovascular diseases, are estimated to cost approximately \$300 billion in medical expenses and lost productivity in 2001.

One way each of us can help reduce the number of deaths and disability from heart disease is by being prepared for cardiac emergencies. Unfortunately, too many Americans do not know the warning signs of a heart attack. They include uncomfortable pressure, fullness, squeezing or pain in the center of the chest lasting more than a few minutes; pain spreading to the shoulder, arm or neck; and chest discomfort with lightheadedness, fainting, sweating, nausea or shortness of breath. If a friend or family member is exhibiting these symptoms, you can assist them by recognizing these signs, being prepared to call 9-1-1, and administering CPR if needed. Just knowing these signs can save your life or the life of someone you care about.

I urge each of us to dedicate ourselves to learning more about heart disease, how to prevent it, how to recognize it, and what to do if you suspect that someone is having a problem. In the meantime, Congress must continue its strong commitment to the National Institutes of Health so researchers have the tools necessary to find new ways to treat and cure this devastating disease.

TRIBUTE TO ZINOVY GORBIS

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Professor Zinovy Gorbis, who will be celebrating his 75th birthday on March 3. Professor Gorbis, a faculty member of UCLA's Mechanical, Aerospace, and Nuclear Engineering Department, committed his life to studying the properties of solid particles suspended in gas or liquid. His contribution to the field deserves our respect and admiration. He is a prolific scientist, holding 17 patents and authoring three extensive field-defining papers and numerous articles. Long before environmental concerns led to the intensive study of aerosols, Professor Gorbis identified gas/liquid-solid systems as the 5th state of matter. His ideas on the unique properties of gas solid systems continue to influence and direct research throughout the world.

Despite the countless number of hours spent researching, Professor Gorbis still found time for his family. And he rarely passed up an opportunity to dance or play chess. Perhaps as well as anyone else, he has always understood the importance of life's simple treasures. Indeed, his passion for life helped him overcome formidable tribulations that most of us could not possibly imagine. As a teenager, he fled to the Soviet Union after German troops invaded his home and he experienced firsthand the horrors of war. As he grew older,

he was never fully trusted because he was a Jew, despite the wide recognition and respect he received for his scientific work. In 1975, he was dismissed from his position and precluded from teaching when his oldest son, Boris, applied to leave the Soviet Union. A year later, he fled to Vilnius, Lithuania, waiting for the day that he could live in freedom and continue his crucial work. The Soviets, however, fervently refused to allow his family to emigrate, and Professor Gorbis spent the next decade in oblivion, measuring noise in elevator shafts while his wife suffered from a crippling bone disease.

In 1987, Professor Gorbis and his family were finally allowed to leave the Soviet Union. He soon settled in southern California with his family, where they flourished and became outstanding citizens. Once again, he was able to contribute to science with selfless devotion. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Professor Gorbis for his outstanding achievements. His scientific work and his passion for life inspire us all. We thank Professor Gorbis and wish all the best to him and his family on his 75th birthday.

A VIEWPOINT ON THE SUPREME COURT CASE NY TIMES V. TASINI

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD this letter from Marybeth Peters, the Register of Copyrights at the U.S. Office of Copyrights, establishing her position on the U.S. Supreme Court Case, NY Times versus Tasini.

REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS,
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, February 14, 2001.

Congressman JAMES P. MCGOVERN,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MCGOVERN: I am responding to your letter requesting my views on New York Times v. Tasini. As you know, the Copyright Office was instrumental in the 1976 revision of the copyright law that created the publishers' privilege at the heart of the case. I believe that the Supreme Court should affirm the decision of the court of appeals.

In Tasini, the court of appeals ruled that newspaper and magazine publishers who publish articles written by freelance authors do not automatically have the right subsequently to include those articles in electronic databases. The publishers, arguing that this ruling will harm the public interest by requiring the withdrawal of such articles from these databases and irreplaceably destroying a portion of our national historic record, successfully petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari.

The freelance authors assert that they have a legal right to be paid for their work. I agree that copyright law requires the publishers to secure the authors' permission and compensate them for commercially exploiting their works beyond the scope of section 201(c) of the Copyright Act. And I reject the publishers' protests that recognizing the authors' rights would mean that publishers would have to remove the affected articles from their databases. The issue in Tasini should not be whether the publishers should be enjoined from maintaining their data-

bases of articles intact, but whether authors are entitled to compensation for downstream uses of their works.

The controlling law in this case is 17 U.S.C. §201(c) which governs the relationship between freelance authors and publishers of collective works such as newspapers and magazines. Section 201(c) is a default provision that establishes rights when there is no contract setting out different terms. The pertinent language of §201(c) states that a publisher acquires "only" a limited presumptive privilege to reproduce and distribute an author's contribution in "that particular collective work, any revision of that collective work, and any later collective work in the same series."

The Supreme Court's interpretation of section 201(c) will have important consequences for authors in the new digital networked environment. For over 20 years, the Copyright Office worked with Congress to undertake a major revision of copyright law, resulting in enactment of the 1976 Copyright Act. That Act included the current language of §201(c), which was finalized in 1965 of interests.

Although, in the words of Barbara Ringer, former Register and a chief architect of the 1976 Act, the Act represented "a break with the two-hundred-year old tradition that has identified copyright more closely with the publisher than with the author" and focused more on safeguarding the rights of authors, freelance authors have experienced significant economic loss since its enactment. This is due not only to their unequal bargaining power, but also to the digital revolution that has given publishers opportunities to exploit authors' works in ways barely foreseen in 1976. At one time these authors, who received a flat payment and no royalties or other benefits from the publisher, enjoyed a considerable secondary market. After giving an article to a publisher for use in a particular collective work, an author could sell the same article to a regional publication, another newspaper, or a syndicate. Section 201(c) was intended to limit a publisher's exploitation of freelance authors' works to ensure that authors retained control over subsequent commercial exploitation of their works.

In fact, at the time §201 came into effect, a respected attorney for a major publisher observed that with the passage of §201(c), authors "are much more able to control publishers' use of their work" and that the publishers' rights under §201(c) are "very limited." Indeed, he concluded that "the right to include the contribution in any revision would appear to be of little value to the publisher." Kurt Steele, "Special Report, Ownership of Contributions to Collective Works under the New Copyright Law," Legal Briefs for Editors, Publishers, and Writers (McGraw-Hill, July 1978).

In contrast, the interpretation of §201(c) advanced by publishers in Tasini would give them the right to exploit an article on a global scale immediately following its initial publication, and to continue to exploit it indefinitely. Such a result is beyond the scope of the statutory language and was never intended because, in a digital networked environment, it interferes with authors' ability to exploit secondary markets. Acceptance of this interpretation would lead to a significant risk that authors will not be fairly compensated as envisioned by the compromises reached in the 1976 Act. The result would be an unintended windfall for publishers of collective works.

THE PUBLIC DISPLAY RIGHT

Section 106 of the Copyright Act, which enumerates the exclusive rights of copyright owners, includes an exclusive right to display their works publicly. Among the other exclusive rights are the rights of reproduction and distribution. The limited privilege

in §201(c) does not authorize publishers to display authors' contributions publicly, either in their original collective works or in any subsequent permitted versions. It refers only to "the privilege of reproducing and distributing the contribution." Thus, the plain language of the statute does not permit an interpretation that would permit a publisher to display or authorize the display of the contribution to the public.

The primary claim in Tasini involves the NEXIS database, an online database which gives subscribers access to articles from a vast number of periodicals. That access is obtained by displaying the articles over a computer network to subscribers who view them on computer monitors. NEXIS indisputably involves the public display of the authors' works. The other databases involved in the case, which are distributed on CD-ROMs, also (but not always) involve the public display of the works. Because the industry appears to be moving in the direction of a networked environment, CD-ROM distribution is likely to become a less significant means of disseminating information.

The Copyright Act defines "display" of a work as showing a copy of a work either directly or by means of "any other device or process." The databases involved in Tasini clearly involve the display of the authors' works, which are shown to subscribers by means of devices (computers and monitors).

To display a work "publicly" is to display "to the public, by means of any device or process, whether the members of the public capable of receiving the performance or display receive it in the same place or in separate places and at the same time or at different times." The NEXIS database permits individual users either to view the authors' works in different places at different times or simultaneously.

This conclusion is supported by the legislative history. The House Judiciary Committee Report at the time §203 was finalized referred to "sounds or images stored in an information system and capable of being performed or displayed at the initiative of individual members of the public" as being the type of "public" transmission Congress had in mind.

When Congress established the new public display right in the 1976 Act, it was aware that the display of works over information networks could displace traditional means of reproduction and delivery of copies. The 1965 Supplementary Report of the Register of Copyrights, a key part of the legislative history of the 1976 Act, reported on "the enormous potential importance of showing, rather than distributing copies as a means of disseminating an author's work" and "the implications of information storage and retrieval devices; when linked together by communications satellites or other means," they "could eventually provide libraries and individuals throughout the world with access to a single copy of a work by transmission of electronic images." It concluded that in certain areas at least, "'exhibition' may take over from 'reproduction' of 'copies' as the means of presenting authors' works to the public." The Report also stated that "in the future, textual or notated works (books, articles, the text of the dialogue and stage directions of a play or pantomime, the notated score of a musical or choreographic composition etc.) may well be given wide public dissemination by exhibition on mass communications devices."

When Congress followed the Register's advice and created a new display right, it specifically considered and rejected a proposal by publishers to merge the display right with the reproduction right, notwithstanding its recognition that "in the future electronic images may take the place of printed copies

in some situations." H.R. Rep. No. 89-2237, at 55 (1966).

Thus, §201(c) cannot be read as permitting publishers to make or authorize the making of public displays of contributions to collective works. Section 201(c) cannot be read as authorizing the conduct at the heart of Tasini.

The publishers in Tasini assert that because the copyright law is "media-neutral," the §201(c) privilege necessarily requires that they be permitted to disseminate the authors' articles in an electronic environment. This focus on the "media-neutrality" of the Act is misplaced. Although the Act is in many respects media-neutral, e.g., in its definition of "copies" in terms of "any method now known or later developed" and in §102's provision that copyright protection subsists in works of authorship fixed in "any tangible medium of expression," the fact remains that the Act enumerates several separate rights of copyright owners, and the public display right is independent of the reproduction and distribution rights. The media-neutral aspects of the Act do not somehow merge the separate exclusive rights of the author.

REVISIONS OF COLLECTIVE WORKS

Although §201(c) provides that publishers may reproduce and distribute a contribution to a collective work in three particular contexts, the publishers claim only that their databases are revisions of the original collective works.

Although "revision" is not defined in Title 17, both common sense and the dictionary tell us that a database such as NEXIS, which contains every article published in a multitude of periodicals over a long period of time, is not a revision of today's edition of *The New York Times* or last week's *Sports Illustrated*. A "revision" is "a revised version" and to "revise" is "to make a new, amended, improved, or up-to-date version of" a work. Although NEXIS may contain all of the articles from today's *New York Times*, they are merged into a vast database of unrelated individual articles. What makes today's edition of a newspaper or magazine or any other collective work a "work" under the copyright law—its selection, coordination and arrangement—is destroyed when its contents are disassembled and then merged into a database so gigantic that the original collective work is unrecognizable. As the court of appeals concluded, the resulting database is, at best, a "new anthology," and it was Congress's intent to exclude new anthologies from the scope of the §201(c) privilege. It is far more than a new, amended, improved or up-to-date version of the original collective work.

The legislative history of §201(c) supports this conclusion. It offers, as examples of a revision of a collective work, an evening edition of a newspaper or a later edition of an encyclopedia. These examples retain elements that are consistent and recognizable from the original collective work so that a relationship between the original and the revision is apparent. Unlike NEXIS, they are recognizable as revisions of the originals. But as the Second Circuit noted, all that is left of the original collective works in the databases involved in Tasini are the authors' contributions.

It is clear that the databases involved in Tasini constitute, in the words of the legislative history, "new," "entirely different" or "other" works. No elements of arrangement or coordination of the pre-existing materials contained in the databases provide evidence of any similarity or relationship to the original collective works to indicate they are revisions. Additionally, the sheer volume of articles from a multitude of publishers of dif-

ferent collective works obliterates the relationship, or selection, of any particular group of articles that were once published together in any original collective work.

REMEDIES

Although the publishers and their supporters have alleged that significant losses in our national historic record will occur if the Second Circuit's opinion is affirmed, an injunction to remove these contributions from electronic databases is by no means a required remedy in Tasini. Recognizing that freelance contributions have been infringed does not necessarily require that electronic databases be dismantled. Certainly future additions to those databases should be authorized, and many publishers had already started obtaining authorization even before the decision in Tasini.

It would be more difficult to obtain permission retroactively for past infringements, but the lack of permission should not require issuance of an injunction requiring deletion of the authors' articles. I share the concern that such an injunction would have an adverse impact on scholarship and research. However, the Supreme Court, in *Campbell versus Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.*, and other courts have recognized in the past that sometimes a remedy other than injunctive relief is preferable in copyright cases to protect the public interest. Recognizing authors' rights would not require the district court to issue an injunction when the case is remanded to determine a remedy, and I would hope that the Supreme Court will state that the remedy should be limited to a monetary award that would compensate the authors for the publishers' past and continuing unauthorized uses of their works. Ultimately, the Tasini case should be about how the authors should be compensated for the publishers' unauthorized use of their works, and not about whether the publishers must withdraw those works from their databases.

Sincerely,

MARYBETH PETERS,
Register of Copyrights.

HONORING REVEREND WENDY
WARD BILLINGSLEA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in extending deep gratitude to The Reverend Wendy Ward Billingslea for her many years of service to St. Thomas Episcopal Parish School and Church.

Mother Wendy has blessed South Florida with her tireless devotion as a preacher, pastoral counselor, and teacher. At St. Thomas Episcopal Parish, where Mother Wendy worked as an associate rector for the last five years, she demonstrated her strong dedication to the children of our community as she instilled within them her passion for academics and for traditional family values. Mother Wendy continues to be a positive role model for all present and former students at St. Thomas Episcopal School and she embodies community leadership as she ministers to a congregation of 1500 members.

The St. Thomas Episcopal family will suffer a great loss with Mother Wendy's departure, but we wish her well on her new calling as the spiritual leader at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mother Wendy and her family, Art, Lauren, Kristin and Katie, have all played an important role in the life and ministry of St. Thomas.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in extending best wishes to Mother Wendy and in thanking her for the many ways in which she has touched the lives of South Floridians.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF ROBERTA CHEFF BROOKS

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the contributions of a great public servant, Roberta Cheff Brooks, on the occasion of her retirement from service to the House of Representatives and to the constituents of the 9th District of California. On February 22nd, after more than 30 years in the United States Congress, Roberta will retire from her position as my District Director in our Oakland District office. She will be greatly missed.

Roberta, a native of Wilmington, Delaware received her Bachelor of Arts from Smith College in 1964. She moved to Berkeley, California in 1967 and became very active in local and anti-war politics.

She began her tenure with the House of Representatives in 1971 by working for my former boss, colleague and friend Congressman Ron Dellums. Roberta served as a liaison between the Berkeley Coalition and the Dellums for Congress campaign in 1970. Following that successful campaign, she was asked to work for the new Congressman Ron Dellums in his district office on constituent affairs.

Roberta was a strong voice in the anti-Vietnam War movement. While she worked hard to serve as an active voice for constituent's of the 9th District, she remained active in local politics through the April Coalition and later through Berkeley Citizens' Action.

Roberta's commitment to her community expanded as she became deeply involved with local boards and organizations, as well as, ad hoc groups that included the following: Oakland Perinatal Project (which was the precursor of the East Bay Perinatal Council) and the Coalition to Fight Infant Mortality. With these affiliations, she helped organize ad hoc hearings on infant mortality, which Congressman Dellums chaired as the Chairman of the D.C. Committee.

Roberta was a cofounder of the California Health Action Coalition which worked diligently on the bill Congressman Dellums introduced calling for a National Health Service. She was also part of a national coalition for a National Health Service and helped organize national groups working in several cities in the country to garner support for the bill.

She helped organize hearings on homelessness which Congressman Dellums chaired in Oakland. She served on the advisory board of Legal Assistance for Seniors for many years. She was also on the Board of the Coalition for the Medical Rights of Women and the Perinatal Health Rights Committee.

Roberta organized hearings chaired by Congressman LANTOS who came at the request of

Congressman Dellums to investigate labor and safety issues related to the protracted Summit Hospital strike. The hearings contributed to a resolution of the strike and led to a more responsive board which included additional community members.

Roberta's commitment to "free speech" and community supported radio led her to serve on the local advisory board of KPFA radio for a number of years and on the national Pacifica Board of Directors for nine years.

When the 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission slated Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, Alameda Naval Station and Naval Re-work facility, as well as, the Public Works Center located at Naval Supply Center, Oakland for closure, Roberta joined Sandre Swanson in establishing the East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission. That Commission then proceeded to help establish the Alameda and Oakland Reuse authorities—public bodies on which Roberta served as an alternate and then later as a principal commissioner. These organizations focused on base conversions and provided oversight on reuse plans to convert the military bases to peacetime operations.

Throughout the base conversion process, Roberta's emphasis remained on the human resources component—job creation for workers; working to establish the homeless collaborative which worked with both reuse authorities to create a process which HUD has described as a model for accommodating the homeless in base closure; working hard with the community advisory groups; and working with public benefit conveyances. Roberta cites this as an extremely important part of her work especially since it was so creative, establishing policies and procedures for base closure. She assisted in developing a way to "sell" the federal worker to private industry, and other important projects.

Roberta has worked closely with all of the community health clinics in the district; Chabot Observatory; the Ed Roberts Campus at Ashby BART station; HIV/AIDS; Cuba; issues related to the elderly; and many others. She served on both Congressman Dellums' and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE'S political advisory boards throughout her career.

Her casework load has focused on Federal Workers compensation; Office of Personnel Management (which was known as the Civil Service Commission), and at other times, Social Security and EEOC. She has served thousands of constituents for Congressman Dellums and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE.

When Congressman Dellums retired in February of 1998, Roberta continued her Congressional career with me in April of that same year. She became my District Director and was the first female District Director in the history of the 9th Congressional District. Every member will attest that having a staff member with the ability to develop expertise quickly and thoroughly on a wide range of issues is extremely valuable. With Roberta on my team, I knew that I was getting the best political advice in order to make competent legislative and policy decisions.

Roberta represented me well on many issues and continued to handle some casework as well as extensive issues related to base closures, health, and homelessness. She helped coordinate a major Housing Summit which was sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation in August 2000

which was attended by seventeen members of Congress and more than five hundred people.

Roberta is best known for her sound advice. Ron Dellums has said, 'the only reason I did anything was because Roberta Brooks told me to.' While her political judgement was always thorough and thoughtful, her message to young people was even more profound.

To young men and women she says, "work for someone whose politics you share because the work is very intense and it is very important that you believe in what you are doing." She tells them that she has been so blessed in her work life to have been able to go to work every day believing in what she is doing, believing she is making a difference and that her work is consistent with her own political beliefs. She says that is the best work a person can have.

Throughout Roberta's career, her professionalism was distinguished with honesty and integrity. I always knew that I could rely on her advice and suggestions because she used her mind, heart and soul in decision making. Because of this, the 9th Congressional District has been served with distinction and with grace. Roberta's forthrightness was appreciated by everyone. I particularly appreciated her tremendous clarity and directness.

Roberta is an American of the finest caliber and this institution will miss her greatly. As Roberta transitions onto new experiences and challenges, we all cheer for her future and success.

HONORING SCHOOL NURSES

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I share with my colleagues the deep respect and admiration that I have for our nation's school nurses. As you may know, January 6th was National School Nurse Day, and I used that opportunity to extend recognition to those who provide medical care for our children in New Mexico's schools.

As health care professionals, school nurses serve a unique role in our education system. They witness suffering and do their best to calm and help our students. Nurses bring their professional skills to bear, but they also bring their compassion and knowledge to help those at their most vulnerable. I believe that the contribution school nurses make to our students and schools is often overlooked.

Recently, I have been in touch with several school nurses, administrators, and others who have taken the time to inform me about the unique challenges that our rural health care school nurses face. Many of my colleagues would be surprised to learn that many schools in rural New Mexico do not have full-time nurses.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the school nurses that serve McKinley County of my home state. These health care professionals deserved to be recognized for their contributions: Regina Belmont, E.J. Charles, Anna Chavez, Veronica Chavez, Lynne Dennison, Allison Kozeliski, Sara Landavazo, Barbara Lope, Phyllis Lynch, Esther Saucedo, Pam Smith, Camille Quest, and Nancy VanDipien. They have difficult jobs and I want to commend them for their service.

I would also like to recognize Cynthia Greenberg, who is the president of the New Mexico School Nurses Association, for her commitment to our schools and students.

In closing, I want to thank all the school nurses in New Mexico and around the country for their enthusiasm and dedication. I call on my colleagues to join me in thanking them for their valuable work.

CLINTON EXECUTIVE ORDERS
CONTINUE TO KILL IDAHO JOBS

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday one of the largest and most well known employers in Idaho—Boise Cascade—announced plans to close two lumber mills in the First District of Idaho, located in Cascade and Emmett. As a result, almost 400 of my constituents will lose their jobs. Many of these people have worked in the forest industry all of their lives.

Yesterday, I contacted the CEO of Boise Cascade about this unfortunate turn of events. He advised that the Clinton Administration's last minute executive orders squeezed their supply by shutting off access to thousands of acres of productive forest areas, and prevented any reasonable chance to harvest enough to keep their operations going.

I'm pleased that the Bush Administration has pledged to review these damaging executive orders. But reviewing them may not be enough.

I hope that the Bush Administration is just as aggressive with their use of executive orders as the Clinton Administration—in a way that protects the environment, the forests, and the livelihoods of our Idaho families and rural areas.

TRIBUTE TO MESCAL HORNBECK

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, while I often have the privilege of congratulating outstanding members of our community, I rarely have the honor of recognizing an individual as distinguished as Mescal Hornbeck. Through her work as nurse, teacher, community leader and town councilperson, Mescal has dedicated her life to helping others.

Mescal was instrumental in the development of the Woodstock Senior Recreation Committee, which continues to provide enjoyment for our senior citizens. Mescal's leadership with Meals on Wheels of Woodstock and the Woodstock Community Center is commendable and reflects her life-long commitment to community service. I am particularly grateful for Mescal's involvement with the Woodstock Chapter of Citizens for Universal Health Care where she is a tireless advocate for health care reform.

I have been fortunate to know and work with Mescal and have always found her to be extremely devoted to improving our community and our country. I am proud to call her my

good friend. Mescal Hornbeck is a most deserving honoree and I applaud the creation of Woodstock's "Mescal Appreciation Day."

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE
LOCK-BOX ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2, The Social Security and Medicare Lockbox Act of 2001, that seeks to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to prevent the surpluses of the Social Security and Medicare Part A, Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund from being used for any purpose other than providing retirement and health security.

Mr. Speaker, during the 106th Congress, the House passed not one, but two, "lock boxes." On May 26, 1999, the House passed H.R. 1259, the "Social Security and Medicare Safe Deposit Box Act of 1999," which set aside just the Social Security surplus, by a vote of 416 to 12 and on June 20, 2000, the House passed H.R. 3859, the "Social Security and Medicare Safe Deposit Box Act of 2000," which set aside both the Social Security and the Medicare surplus, by an even wider margin—420 to 2. Yet, even though neither of those bills became law, we still managed to protect both the Social Security surplus and the Medicare surplus.

Not only is the Republican Leadership covering the same ground by bringing up this bill today, it is also making the same mistakes that it made in the past.

Just as with both "lock boxes" from the 106th Congress, the bill before the House today has not been considered by any of the Committees of jurisdiction, thereby denying Members the opportunity to debate and to improve the bill.

Just as with both "lock boxes" from the 106th Congress, the bill before the House today does nothing to improve the long-term solvency of either Social Security or Medicare. Certainly, it is critical to ensure that these surpluses are not used to finance a huge tax cut or to fund spending on other programs. However, strengthening Social Security and Medicare requires more than simply protecting the surpluses they already possess. It requires actually adding to those surpluses, but this bill would not add a single dollar to either the Social Security Trust Funds or the Medicare Trust Fund.

Just as with both "lock boxes" from the 106th Congress, the bill before the House today will not protect Social Security and Medicare surpluses nearly as stringently as the Republican Leadership would have you believe. Like its predecessors, this vaunted lock box can be "unlocked" by any bill that defines itself as either "Social Security reform legislation" or "Medicare reform legislation." This means that any bill, including bills to privatize Social Security or Medicare, can use the Social Security and Medicare surpluses as long as it designates itself as "reform."

Mr. Speaker, if we have already reached an agreement about the necessity of protecting the Social Security and Medicare surpluses

and if there are obvious improvements that could be made to this bill, why is the Republican Leadership rushing this bill through the House?

The answer is obvious. When the Republican Leadership brings the President's tax cut to the House floor later this year, it wants to be able to claim that "Republicans protected Social Security and Medicare," regardless of the price tag for that tax cut and regardless of how much it drained away resources needed for other priorities.

It is one thing to claim that you have protected Social Security and Medicare, but it is quite another to actually do it. Despite the assertions that Republicans make about this bill, the President's tax plan could easily dip into the Social Security and Medicare surpluses. All it would take is for the Rules Committee to waive the points of order contained in this bill.

Indeed, it is not Democrats here in the House who need to be persuaded about setting aside Social Security and Medicare surpluses. Democrats here in the House voted in favor of a Social Security and Medicare lock box in overwhelming numbers in the last Congress and will vote in favor of one again today.

The people who need to be persuaded about setting aside Social Security and Medicare surpluses are Republicans, both in the other body and in the White House.

Mr. Speaker, even President Bush's chief economic advisor, Larry Lindsey, when asked whether the government should dip into the Social Security surplus to make room for tax cuts that he thinks might stimulate the economy, responded: "It's a question that needs to be asked," and OMB Director Mitch Daniels, when asked whether Medicare should get the same protection in terms of its surplus as Social Security, said: "I don't agree . . . We could allow the concept of a Medicare surplus which exists in Part A, but not en toto, to obscure the need for real reform to which this administration will be committed as a fairly early priority. So for that reason I would be very hesitant to treat those funds in the same way as we do Social Security where I think it's quite in order."

Furthermore, according to a Wall Street Journal article from February 5, 2001, "The Bush administration also won't wall off Medicare's current surpluses in a 'lockbox' . . . In fact, Mr. Daniels said he has told his staff not to talk about a Medicare surplus."

In addition, according to BNA's Daily Report for Executives (February 7, 2001), Senate Majority Leader TRENT LOTT has yet to make a commitment to a Medicare lock-box, suggesting "We're going to think that through' before deciding whether to back the Medicare lockbox measure . . ."

Mr. Speaker, Democrats strongly support setting aside the Social Security and Medicare surpluses, but we also understand that doing that alone is not enough. Both programs need more resources. Unfortunately, once the President's tax plan moves through Congress, it will likely consume all available budget surpluses.

We can not afford to squander the opportunity that budget surpluses provide. Democrats favor a tax cut, but one that is enacted within a fiscally responsible framework. Tax cuts should leave room for priorities like debt reduction, education, transportation, a bipartisan program for defense, and strengthening Social Security and Medicare, including the

addition of coverage for medicines. We can not afford to completely drain budget surpluses to finance an enormous tax cut, instead of using them to address the challenges that the nation faces.

CELEBRATING STUDENT
VOLUNTEERS

HON. JIM LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to congratulate several young students from my district who have achieved national recognition for performing outstanding volunteer service in their communities. Rochelle Cotton of East Greenwich and Michelle Wheelock of North Kingstown have been named as my state's top honorees, and Claire Berman of North Kingstown is a state finalist in the 2001 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program. This is an annual honor that is conferred on the most impressive student volunteers around the country.

Miss Cotton is a junior at East Greenwich High School and was recognized for founding the Rhode Island Student Alliance. This student-run non-profit organization identifies issues that affect teenagers in the community and attempts to find solutions. Miss Cotton expanded the program to the entire state, personally presenting her idea to the principals of each high school. Representatives from every school in Rhode Island now meet monthly to work on a variety of projects, such as curbing youth violence and creating an advice book for high school freshmen. Miss Cotton is pleased that students can now come together for cooperation rather than competition.

Miss Wheelock is currently in the seventh grade at Wickford Middle School. She was honored for her work with seniors at a local nursing home. Motivated by the opportunity to "brighten up the day of every resident I met," Miss Wheelock never tires of trying to improve the lives of her new friends. Throughout her service with seniors, she always strives to understand what they are going through and listen to their concerns. Miss Wheelock plans to continue volunteering at the nursing home for as long as she can, sharing her happiness with her new friends.

Miss Berman is a junior at North Kingstown High School, who was instrumental in the collection of more than 840 cans of food for the North Kingstown Food Pantry. She accomplished this by organizing a competition where students competed to construct four-foot "Empire State Buildings" out of canned goods that were then donated to the pantry.

These three students are examples for all our young people. Given the growing trend of Americans being less involved in community activity than they once were, it is important to encourage the kind of dedicated service shown by these three young women. They are inspiring role models for us all.

Miss Cotton, Miss Wheelock and Miss Berman should be extremely proud to be chosen for this honor out of a group of such motivated volunteers. I would like to honor these young citizens for their initiative in bettering their communities. They are truly extraordinary in their level of commitment, and they deserve the admiration and respect of us all.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and our colleagues will join me in congratulating these students, along with all of the Prudential Spirit of Community awardees throughout the country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEACHER
TAX CREDIT ACT

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the bipartisan "Teacher Tax Credit Act" which gives a \$1,000 tax credit to eligible public school teachers to defray qualified costs for classroom expenses, professional development expenses, and interest paid on certain education loans. A similar bill, S. 225, has been introduced in the Senate by my Virginia colleague Senator JOHN WARNER.

I think that most people would agree that America's teachers did not enter the profession because they thought that the pay would be good. They teach for far more altruistic reasons: to educate our children and make a lasting difference in their lives. I'm sure that every one of us can remember at least one teacher who changed our lives for the better.

Despite the important role that teachers play in our children's lives, elementary and secondary school teachers remain underpaid, overworked, and all too often under-appreciated. Many teachers spend significant amounts of their own money on expenses that improve our children's education, both directly and indirectly. Teachers often spend their own money to buy learning materials for their classrooms such as books, supplies, pens, paper, and even computer equipment. They also have professional development expenses that indirectly benefit our children by insuring that they will be taught by qualified, competent people who know the latest teaching techniques.

All of these expenses benefit students in the classroom either through better classroom materials or through better teachers, and that which benefits America's students benefits all of us. Why do our teachers have to spend their own money on things that benefit all of us? Simply put, because current school budgets are not adequate to meet the costs of educating our children. Our teachers have stepped in to fill the gap with their own money.

Current tax law provides that teachers can deduct some of these expenses. There are several impediments to using this deduction, however, that result in few teachers actually realizing any benefit: teachers must itemize their returns, classroom and professional development deductions have to exceed 2 percent of their incomes, and student loan interest is deductible only for the first 60 months after graduation and is subject to an income phase-out.

In order to better help teachers defray these costs, I am introducing this bill with my good friend and Virginia colleague, Senator JOHN WARNER, who is the primary sponsor for this legislation in the Senate. Our bill would ensure that qualifying teachers would not have to itemize their deductions or exceed the 2 percent floor to receive the credit. Teachers would not be phased out of the student loan interest benefit based on income level, and there would be no 60 month limitation.

We all agree that our education system must leave no child behind. As we try to achieve this goal through strengthening and reforming our educational system, we must keep in mind their most important component—the teachers.

RECOGNIZING THE 5TH ANNUAL
FAST OF REVEREND RONALD I.
SCHUPP ON TIBETAN NATIONAL
DAY, 2001

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to inform my colleagues that on March 10, 2001, which is Tibetan National Day, one of my constituents, Reverend Ronald I. Schupp will begin his fifth annual 24-hour fast to call attention to China's occupation of Tibet. Reverend Schupp will be sending a message to the People's Republic of China to free Tibet and allow for displaced Tibetans to return to their homeland.

The 14th Dalai Lama was forced to leave Tibet in 1959 and is still working for a just outcome to China's occupation of Tibet. In 1989, the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his ongoing efforts to focus attention on this subject.

I respect the efforts of Reverend Schupp and wish him well in his efforts on behalf of the people of Tibet.

181ST ANNIVERSARY OF SUSAN B.
ANTHONY

HON. JO ANN DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mrs. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring attention to and commemorate tomorrow's 181st anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony. This anniversary is a good time to remember her lifelong work for women's rights, her opposition to slavery, and work that changed the course of this nation. And it is a good time to remember, or perhaps, recover, another very important aspect of her legacy in promoting equal rights for all. I refer to Susan B. Anthony's pro-life legacy in calling for equal rights for both women and their unborn children.

In fact, Susan B. Anthony considered opposition to abortions as part and parcel of her work to promote women's rights. Anthony branded abortion, "child murder," and believed women turned to it only because of their treatment as second class citizens. She called for "prevention, not punishment," for the abortion problem of her day, and believed the best way to prevent abortion was to promote the dignity and equality of women.

More than a century later, "prevention, not punishment" remains a sound strategy for all those who would promote the rights of both women and unborn children.

OSTEOPOROSIS FEDERAL EM-
 PLOYEE HEALTH BENEFITS
 STANDARDIZATION ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Osteoporosis Federal Employee Health Benefits Standardization Act of 2001. This much needed legislation will provide the same consistency of osteoporosis coverage for our Federal employees and retirees as Congress approved for Medicare in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

Instead of a comprehensive national coverage policy, FEHBP leaves it to each of the over 350 participating plans to decide who is eligible to receive a bone mass measurement and what constitutes medical necessity. A survey of the 19 top plans participating in FEHBP indicate that many plans have no specific rules to guide reimbursement and instead cover the tests on a case-by-case basis. Several plans refuse to provide consumers information indicating when the plan covers the test and when it does not. Some plans cover the test only for people who already have osteoporosis. All individuals, whether they work in the public sector or private sector, should have health insurance coverage for osteoporosis screening because this affliction is so widespread but more importantly, because it is preventable when discovered early.

Osteoporosis is a major public health problem affecting 28 million Americans, who either have the disease or are at risk due to low bone mass; eighty percent are women. The disease causes 1.5 million fractures annually at a cost of \$13.8 billion (\$38 million per day) in direct medical expenses, and osteoporotic fractures cost the Medicare program 3 percent of its overall costs. In their lifetimes, one in two women and one in eight men over the age of 50 will fracture a bone due to osteoporosis. A woman's risk of a hip fracture is equal to her combined risk of contracting breast, uterine, and ovarian cancer.

Osteoporosis is largely preventable and thousands of fractures could be avoided if low bone mass was detected early and treated. We now have drugs that promise to reduce fractures by 50 percent. However, identification of risk factors alone cannot predict how much bone a person has and how strong bone is. Experts estimate that without bone density tests, up to 40 percent of women with low bone mass could be missed.

It is my hope that by making bone mass measurements available under the FEHBP, we can minimize the deleterious effects of osteoporosis and improve the lives of our Federal employees and retirees.

AMERICAN HEART MONTH

HON. JOHN F. TIERNEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in recognizing February as American Heart Month and in commending the 22.5 million volunteers and supporters committed to

combating heart disease. Clearly, all citizens should "Be Prepared for Cardiac Emergencies. Know the signs of cardiac arrest. Call 9-1-1 immediately. Give CPR."

Paralysis, weakness, decreased sensation, numbness, tingling, decreased vision, slurred speech or the inability to speak, loss of memory and physical coordination, difficulty swallowing, lack of bladder control, mental capacity declines, mood changes, dysfunctional, uncontrollable, and unpredictable movement, shortness or loss of breath, fainting, and fatigue are all signs associated with cardiac arrest.

Immediate response to signs of cardiac arrest is imperative as seconds and minutes make the difference between life, the quality of life, and death. Every 29 seconds, someone in America suffers a heart attack, and every 60 seconds someone dies as a result of the same. While we have the luxury of emergency ambulatory responses as a result of 9-1-1, if we act while waiting on trained professionals to arrive, we can make a meaningful difference. For this reason, we should all encourage broader knowledge of CPR.

As medical professionals have said, when the heart is under attack, blood is not flowing to parts of the body, such as the brain, that solely rely on it for functioning, and permanent damage to the brain can occur if blood flow is not restored within four minutes. As a result, if life is sustained, the quality of life may be significantly diminished as irreversible harm often takes place. I am hopeful that those who have regular contact with loved ones at risk will be trained in CPR.

I applaud the American Heart Association and other organizations nationwide that educate and train all of us to be properly prepared for cardiac arrest by providing education that informs us about the causes and signs of heart disease and the skills necessary to react to these unfortunate episodes when they occur. Also, I thank my colleagues for pausing to recognize these organizations for their ongoing efforts in this vital area.

IN SUPPORT OF THE LAW EN-
 FORCEMENT OFFICERS' HEALTH
 ACT

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Law Enforcement Officers' Health Act to encourage all states to adopt a practice that has served Michigan's citizens and law enforcement officers well.

If a law enforcement officer in Michigan develops heart disease or a lung disorder, he or she is entitled to the presumption for the purposes of the workers' compensation system that the illness is an occupational disease. This recognition of the stressful nature of law enforcement work is also reflected in the workers' compensation systems of thirteen other states (California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio and Virginia).

There are several reasons for states to grant this presumption to law enforcement officers who suffer from heart or lung problems.

With such a policy, states and municipalities are spared the administrative burden and cost

of extended hearings and proceedings to determine whether or not such illnesses and disabilities are work related.

In addition to the expense, these proceedings frequently become adversarial, unnecessarily creating tension between the employer and employee and ultimately affecting the delivery of public safety services.

Finally—and perhaps most importantly to the law enforcement officer involved—the administrative process delays the treatments for which he or she will eventually be qualified.

Since heart diseases and lung disorders are almost always deemed to be occupational diseases as a result of the administrative process, the proceedings simply waste time and money.

The Law Enforcement Officers' Health Act does not impose a new federal mandate on states or otherwise interfere with states' rights. Instead, it would require states to adopt this policy in order to receive the full amount for which it is eligible under the Justice Department's Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program. The award will be reduced by 10 percent if the state fails to adopt this presumption. A similar reduction with regard to a state's policy on health benefits for officers injured on the job has been in the law for several years.

The provisions of this legislation will not become effective until eighteen months after enactment so that an affected state will have adequate time to amend its laws or modify its regulations.

I have recently had the pleasure of working with the leadership of the International Union of Police Associations, AFL-CIO, in developing this legislation to ensure that all law enforcement officers receive the same health protections that their fellow officers in my state of Michigan enjoy. I particularly want to recognize Sam Cabral, International President, and Dennis Slocumb, Executive Vice President, for their dedication to this cause.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation.

JAMES J. McGRATH—DEDICATED
 LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of my colleagues the distinguished career of one of my constituents, James J. McGrath of Ansonia, Connecticut.

Mr. McGrath recently retired from his post as Ansonia Police Chief, a position he held for 19 years. During that time, he presided over the Ansonia police force with integrity, professionalism, and a passionate sense of duty. Chief McGrath ended his career as the State of Connecticut's oldest police chief—and one of its most respected.

He is truly an institution in the city of Ansonia. Born and raised in the city's Derby Hill section, he graduated from Ansonia High School in 1943. Like all residents of this close-knit community, Chief McGrath has developed deep bonds with the community—bonds that will continue to deepen as Ansonia gives him thanks for his years of service.

Chief McGrath began his life of public service during World War II. From 1943–1947 he served in the United States Navy, defending our country as a member of the Submarine Service. After returning to civilian life and graduating college, he began a thirty year career as a Connecticut State Police Officer—where he achieved the rank of Captain. He began his tenure as Ansonia's police chief in 1981, and then held that position for nearly two decades.

Chief James J. McGrath has devoted his life to protecting the well-being of others. He worked tirelessly to ensure that Ansonia was a safe place to live and work for its families, children, and senior citizens. In fact, his dedication was such that during his 19 years as police chief, he never took a single sick day. I know that I speak for all Ansonia residents in saying that the city is deeply appreciative of his work and his leadership.

Perhaps there is no better way to illustrate Chief McGrath's commitment to public safety than to refer to his own words: "I'm as concerned about the welfare of the people of Ansonia as I am of my own family."

Mr. Speaker, Chief James J. McGrath deserves wide recognition for his lifelong dedication to law enforcement. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating this outstanding public servant, and to extend our best wishes as he embarks upon a well-deserved retirement.

GOLDEN TRIANGLE ENERGY
COALITION PLANT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the farmers-members of the Golden Triangle Energy Cooperative on the imminent success of the new ethanol plant in Craig, Missouri. The new plant will add value to members' agricultural commodities through efficient processing and bring renewed economic opportunity to Northwest Missouri. I am honored to have the Golden Triangle Energy Cooperative in my district.

On Saturday, February 17, 2001, we will celebrate the grand opening of the Golden Triangle Energy Coalition Plant. This plant will process 6 million bushels of corn each year, producing 15 million gallons of ethanol. This plant will not only benefit farmers, but also the environment and our consumers across the nation.

I am pleased that farmers in Northwest Missouri are making a positive impact on their rural community by expanding value-added markets, such as ethanol. In the past 10 years, more than 20 farmer-owned cooperatives were constructed nationwide. Today farmer-owned ethanol production facilities are responsible for one third of all U.S. ethanol production.

Farmers in Northwest Missouri are positioned to meet the nation's ethanol needs. Ethanol produced in Craig, Missouri will be sold across the country as a high-octane fuel bringing improved automobile performance to drivers while reducing air pollution. It is a clean-burning, renewable, domestically produced product. The new plant in Craig will cre-

ate jobs and provide value-added markets to bolster agriculture and our rural economy.

Again, I congratulate and commend the farmer-owners of the Golden Triangle Coalition on the opening of the nation's newest ethanol plant. I look forward to working with them in the future.

HONORING ANTHONY F. COLE

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extol the virtues and lament the retirement of Anthony F. "Tony" Cole after more than 25 years of federal service.

A scholar and a gentleman, Tony graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the College of William and Mary, earned a Masters in history from Rutgers, and his law degree from the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at William and Mary.

In 1975 Tony joined the staff of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, where he served as Deputy General Counsel of the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee and later as Special Assistant to the Board as its liaison with Congress.

Leaving these real jobs, Tony came to the Hill in 1986 to serve first as Minority Counsel and then as Minority Staff Director for the House Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

During my tenure as Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services, from January 1995 to the end of last year, Tony was the Staff Director for the Committee.

Tony's fine hand may be seen in all of the major legislation the Committee considered over the past 15 years, from the reform of the savings and loan industry (FIRREA), to the financial modernization bill (Gramm-Leach-Bliley), to debt relief for the poorest countries in the world.

As my colleagues know, the job of a committee staff director is one of the most demanding on Capitol Hill. It requires assuaging the easily bruised egos of the Members, administering a multimillion dollar budget, managing a 50-member professional and support staff, and coordinating with leadership. All this must be accomplished while having at one's finger tips an encyclopedic knowledge of both current statute and the legislative process.

Nobody did it better than Tony.

A consummate professional, Tony was respected by both sides of the aisle and revered by the staff he led by precept and example. A person of grace and good humor, he gave of himself unstintingly to this institution and in so doing to serving the people of the United States.

The House needs the likes of Tony Cole and he will be sorely missed.

It is with profound gratitude that I wish Tony all the best in a well-deserved retirement.

DEFENSE FUNDING

HON. CAROLYN McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, throughout our nation's history, our armed

forces fought bravely to preserve and protect the liberties we cherish. As of late, we have done much to recognize the accomplishments of the generation that fought the Second World War, and rightly so. But we should not forget the equally impressive job our military forces are doing today. They faced down aggression in Iraq; restored democracy in Haiti; and ended ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia. In short, they have much to be proud of

However, we are faced with some serious concerns. This increase in deployments and operations occurred during a time of military downsizing. It is clear to many we cannot, in good faith, ask our forces to be engaged around the world when they are stretched so thinly.

We have no choice but to embrace this opportunity and demonstrate our commitment to our military personnel. In this time of peace and budget surpluses, we must prepare for the threats that loom in the not-too-distant future by modernizing our military forces and investing in programs to recruit and retain quality military personnel.

We have done a great deal to ensure that our military forces are the best in the world, but the world is changing before our eyes—we need to do more. As we move through the budget process, let us show our support for these brave men and women by passing a responsible defense budget.

THE WAGE ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Workers Access to Accountable Governance in Employment (WAGE) Act. This bill takes a first step toward restoring the rights of freedom of association and equal protection under the law to millions of American workers who are currently denied these rights by federal law.

The WAGE Act simply gives workers the same rights to hold decertification elections as they have to hold certification elections. Currently, while workers in this country are given the right to organize and have union certification elections each year, provided that 30 percent or more of the workforce wish to have them, workers are not given an equal right to have a decertification election, even if the same requirements are met.

As a result of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) created contract-bar rule, if 30 percent or more of a bargaining unit wants to hold an election to decertify a union as their representative, they are prohibited from doing so unless the contract is in at least its third year.

In other words, it does not matter whether or not workers want to continue to have the union as their representative. It does not matter whether or not the union represents the will of the workers. It does not even matter if the majority of the current workforce voted for union representation. They must accept that representation.

Mr. Speaker, this is absurd. The lowest criminal in this country has the right to change

their representative in the courtroom. Yet millions of hardworking, law-abiding citizens cannot change their representation in the workplace.

As a result of the passage of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) in 1935 and the action taken by the federally-funded NLRB, workers can be forced to pay union dues or fees for unwanted representation as a condition of employment. Federal law may even force workers to accept union representation against the will of the majority of workers.

Talk about taxation without representation! Mr. Speaker, the WAGE Act takes a step toward returning a freedom to workers that they never should have lost in the first place: the right to choose their own representative. I urge my colleagues to support the nonpartisan, pro-worker WAGE Act.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOUNT WASHINGTON AMERICAN LEGION POST 484

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding contributions of the Mount Washington American Legion Post 484, which celebrated its 80th anniversary on January 21, 2001.

The American Legion was chartered by Congress in 1919 as a patriotic, mutual-help, war-time veterans organization. The Mount Washington American Legion Post 484 opened its chapter 80 years ago, and, since then, it has carried out its mission—to defend and teach the principles of democracy; to uphold the law of the land; to foster patriotism; to venerate, serve and support our veterans; to instill a sense of obligation to the community, state and nation; and to guard the rights and freedoms provided to us by the Constitution.

Post 484 has made a remarkable difference in the Cincinnati community by helping to improve the quality of life for our veterans and for others in the Second Congressional District of Ohio. Post 484 currently has about 400 members, many of whom have dedicated their time at Veterans Administration Hospital and Hospice volunteer programs. Its service also includes: volunteer work in our local schools; donations of blood to the Red Cross; environmental protection and crime prevention programs; and fundraising for crisis intervention and family support programs. Post 484 also has raised funds for the Americanism Youth Conference; the Spirit of Youth Fund; flag etiquette and citizenship programs; the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America; and anti-substance abuse, child safety as well as literacy programs.

Mr. Speaker, the Mount Washington American Legion Post 484 reminds us that one of the best ways to help individuals and communities is through the hard work and dedication of our local volunteers. These volunteers, who have courageously defended our country, have exhibited an unrelenting service to our country. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Post 484 and its members on 80 years of superb service to the Cincinnati area and to our nation.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHARLES E. CRIST

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Charles E. Crist. I have had the pleasure of working with Chuck for the past five years in his position as Deputy for Program and Project Management with the St. Paul District of the Corps of Engineers. Quite simply put, he is one of the finest public servants I have had the opportunity to work with.

Throughout his time with the St. Paul District, Chuck has stood out as an individual who could tackle complex, sensitive water resource issues. He is a man of great integrity, with a deep commitment to the issues he works on. His contributions to the Corps are numerous, but one that will always be recognized is his efforts to make the Corps a truly responsive agency to the needs of the communities it serves.

During the devastating flood of 1997, Chuck worked to coordinate emergency response measures in Grand Forks, North Dakota and all along the Red River. In the aftermath of the flood, Chuck assembled a team within the Corps to design plans for a permanent flood control project for Grand Forks. He was instrumental in leading efforts to expedite the development of the project reports needed to secure authorization. Without the quick, creative work of Chuck and his team within the Corps, we would have missed a critical window to secure congressional authorization. In recognition of this work, the team received the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Outstanding Planning Achievement Award for Planning Team of the Year. Thanks to Chuck's dedicated efforts, Grand Forks is now getting the protection it so desperately needs.

In addition to his work in Grand Forks, Chuck has also led efforts to address the ongoing flooding in the Devils Lake Basin. His work has been critical to protecting the future of a town that has experienced eight years of continual flooding. All throughout this process, he has been able to balance a wide range of issues while implementing workable solutions. No matter what the challenge, Chuck has always been able to meet or exceed it.

Chuck's friendly demeanor and genuine sympathetic nature have made him a trusted public servant. He has been wholeheartedly committed to working with North Dakota communities through difficult water problems and challenges. Through tough and daunting times, he has always maintained a level of optimism that has gone unmatched. There is no doubt that North Dakota has been well-served under his leadership.

Above all, Chuck is a valued friend and partner. Chuck will be missed for his personality, remembered for his professionalism, and honored for the positive change he brought to the Corps. After a distinguished career that has spanned more than 32 years, I want to thank Chuck for his service to the Corps and the State of North Dakota. I wish him all the best in his retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FOREIGN TRUCK SAFETY ACT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that I believe is paramount to keeping our highways and byways safe. The Foreign Truck Safety Act would mandate that all foreign trucks at our southern border be inspected if they have not passed inspection in the previous twelve months. This is necessary because last week a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) dispute panel ruled that our southern border with Mexico should be opened to unfettered cross-border trucking. The new Bush administration also stated they would abide by that ruling and open the border.

This ruling means that Mexican trucks, trucks that fail 35 percent of inspections across the border zone, and 50 percent of inspections in Texas, would be free to roam all throughout the United States. Since NAFTA went into effect in 1994, these trucks have been able to cross into a small NAFTA border zone. The border was scheduled to have been fully opened in December 1995, but due to real safety concerns and the high rate of failed inspections of Mexican trucks, the border was kept closed by the Clinton Administration.

The highly respected and non-political U.S. DOT Office of Inspector General (IG) concluded in a November 1999 report that "Adequate mechanisms are not in place to control access of Mexico-domiciled motor carriers into the United States." In a December 1998 report the IG stated, "We concluded that far too few trucks are being inspected at the U.S.-Mexico border, and that too few trucks comply with U.S. standards." And it has not gotten better since: in 2000 35 percent of Mexican trucks that were inspected were put out of service for significant safety violations. And what's discouraging is that less than two percent of Mexican trucks were inspected.

In addition, since NAFTA was signed in 1993, Mexico has known that it would have to harmonize its trucking laws and regulations with the U.S. and Canada (whose trucks have as good a safety record as U.S. trucks), and yet it has failed to do so. For example, the Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee (LTSS) was created by NAFTA to harmonize transportation standards and regulations by the year 2000. However, even though we are in 2001, Mexico does not have vehicle maintenance standards, roadside inspections, safety rating systems, a drug and alcohol testing program, or hours of service regulations. And Mexico has just started the process of mandating logbooks for record keeping, while the U.S. DOT is in the process of upgrading logbooks to electronic record keeping. Most importantly, Mexico allows trucks upwards of 100,000 pounds on its highways, while the U.S. limit is 80,000 pounds.

Without an adequate inspection system at the border, it is just a matter of time before 100,000 pound, unsafe trucks with drivers who haven't slept in days are driving straight into a tragedy on one of our highways. That's why the Foreign Truck Safety Act is necessary. In addition to mandating the inspection of foreign trucks, the bill would authorize the border

states to impose and collect fees on trucks to cover the cost of these inspections. By requiring all trucks to pass inspections before entering the United States, we can help to limit the risks these unsafe trucks pose to our citizens. This country entered into NAFTA in order to better the lives of our citizens. I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor and help me pass this legislation, because without it, we will simply put our citizens in more jeopardy. Thank you.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP FOR
AVA GARDNER

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a concurrent resolution recommending that the U.S. Postal Service issue a commemorative postage stamp for Johnston County's favorite daughter and one of America's most accomplished actresses, Ava Gardner.

Having grown up in Johnston County myself, I am proud to introduce this legislation in Ava Gardner's memory, not only because she is a famous North Carolinian; but because she touched the lives of thousands around the globe.

Despite her superstar status, Ava Gardner never forgot her humble Johnston County roots. She was born the youngest of seven children of Jonas and Mary Elizabeth Gardner in 1922 and grew up near Smithfield. When she was 13 her family moved to Newport News, Virginia, only to return to North Carolina where she attended high school in the Rock Ridge community and studied at Atlantic Christian College, which is now Barton College, in Wilson.

In the summer of 1941 the Smithfield Herald told the story of Ava Gardner's trip across country to a place called Hollywood. When she arrived there, it didn't take long for the whole world to recognize what the people of Smithfield and all of North Carolina already saw—Ava's remarkable talent. During her career, she starred in 64 films and won many honors including:

A Golden Globe nomination for "Best Actress in a Drama" for "Night of the Iguana" in 1964;

The Academy of Motion Pictures "Merit for Outstanding Achievement—Best Actress" nomination for "Mogambo" in 1953;

And the Look "Film Achievement" award for her performance in "The Hucksters" in 1947.

She was also the first woman from North Carolina to grace the cover of Time magazine. Indeed, Ava Gardner's story is the American Dream.

In addition to her success on the silver screen, Ava was a leader in the fight against cancer and worked tirelessly for more funding for research. She was also a patriot and was recognized by the U.S. Armed Forces for her spirit of public service and her performance as a guest star on the Armed Forces radio network's production of "Victorious Lady."

Ava Gardner was one of America's most accomplished actresses in the 20th century. She led the Hollywood golden age, shared the stage with Clark Gable, Burt Lancaster, and

Grace Kelly. She served as a goodwill ambassador to people around the globe and graciously dedicated her fame to the fight against cancer.

Mr. Speaker, Ava Gardner's legacy lives on through her movies and the wonderful Ava Gardner Museum in Smithfield, North Carolina. Being commemorated on a postage stamp is a high honor reserved for remarkable people, places, and even cartoon characters. Surely, someone as glamorous and accomplished as Ava Gardner deserves her own stamp too.

CHILD PASSENGER PROTECTION
EDUCATION GRANTS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Child Passenger Safety Week. This national observance reminds parents and caregivers of the importance of buckling up children correctly on every ride. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, in 1999, motor vehicle crashes killed more than 1,400 children (infants to age 14) and injured another 300,000. Six out of 10 children killed in these crashes were completely unrestrained. This is simply unacceptable.

Today, I introduce a bill to continue for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 the Child Passenger Protection Education Grant program authorized by Section 2003(b) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21). The bill authorizes \$7.5 million for each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for the Secretary of Transportation to make incentive grants to states to encourage the implementation of child passenger protection programs in those states. Current authorizations for the Child Passenger Protection Education Grant program expire at the end of fiscal year 2001, whereas authorizations for virtually all other TEA 21 programs expire at the end of fiscal year 2003.

To increase seat belt use nationwide, the previous Administration established goals to reduce the number of child occupant fatalities 15 percent by 2000 and 25 percent by 2005. The Child Passenger Protection Education Grant program has played an important role in helping the Department meet the first of these goals. Since 1997, the number of child fatalities resulting from traffic crashes has declined 17 percent, exceeding the goal of 15 percent by 2000. Restraint use for infants has risen to 97 percent from 85 percent in 1996, and has climbed to 91 percent for children aged one to four, up from 60 percent in 1996.

Under my bill, a state may use its grant funds to implement programs that are designed to:

Prevent deaths and injuries to children;

Educate the public concerning all aspects of the proper installation of child restraints, appropriate child restraint design, selection, and placement, and harness threading and harness adjustment on child restraints; and

Train and retrain child passenger safety professionals, police officers, fire and emergency medical personnel, and other educators concerning all aspects of child restraint use.

A state may carry out its child passenger protection education activities through a state program or through grants to political subdivisions of the state or to an appropriate private entity. Each state that receives a grant must submit a report that describes the program activities carried out with the funds made available under the grant. Not later than June 1, 2002, the Secretary of Transportation shall report to Congress on the implementation of the program, including a description of the programs carried out and materials developed and distributed by the states that receive grants under the program.

In each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001, the Transportation Appropriations Act provided \$7.5 million to finance the Child Passenger Protection Education Grant program. It is essential that we continue to provide funding for the Child Passenger Protection Education Grant program to ensure that we make progress in preventing deaths and injuries to children on the nation's highways, and achieve our goal of a 25 percent reduction in child occupant fatalities by 2005.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GIFT OF
LIFE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL
ACT OF 2001

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce the "Gift of Life Congressional Medal Act of 2001." This legislation creates a commemorative medal to honor organ donors and their survivors. Senator Frist, a heart and lung transplant surgeon himself, is introducing companion legislation in the Senate.

There is a serious shortage of available and suitable organ donors. Nearly 75,000 people are currently waiting for an organ transplant, and every 14 minutes a new name is added to the list. Because of low donor rates, over 6,000 people died in 1999 for lack of a suitable organ. Incentive programs and public education are critical to maintaining and increasing the number of organs donated each year.

We are very happy to hear that Secretary Thompson has made this a priority issue that he plans to address during his first 100 days as Secretary. He has promised to mount "a national campaign to raise awareness of organ donation", and to "do more to recognize families who donate organs of a loved one." The Gift of Life Congressional Medal Act is a great opportunity for us to work with Secretary Thompson to draw attention to this life-saving issue. It sends a clear message that donating one's organs is a self-less act that should receive the profound respect of the Nation.

The legislation allows the Health and Human Service's Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) and the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) to establish a nonprofit fund to design, produce, and distribute a Congressional Medal of Honor for organ donors or their family members. Enactment of this legislation would have no cost to the Federal Government. The Treasury Department would provide an initial loan to OPTN for start-up purposes, which would be fully repaid. From then on, the program would

be self-sufficient through charitable donations. The donor or family member would have the option of receiving the Congressional Gift of Life Medal. Families would also be able to request that a Member of Congress, state or local official, or community leader award the medal to the donor or donor's survivors.

Physicians can now transplant kidneys, lungs, pancreas, liver, and heart with considerable success. The demand for organs will continue to grow with the improvement of medical technologies. According to the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS), an average of 9,600 donations was made per year between 1995 and 1999. Without expanded efforts to increase the supply of organ donation, the supply of suitable organs will continue to lag behind the need.

This is non-controversial, non-partisan legislation to increase organ donation. I ask my colleagues to help bring an end to transplant waiting lists and recognize the enormous faith and courage displayed by organ donors and their families. This bill honors these brave acts, while publicizing the critical need for increased organ donations.

HONORING LONNELL COOPER

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lonnell Cooper, a retired sergeant with the Fort Worth Police Department and tremendous public servant who has served our community for half a century.

Throughout his life and career, Sgt. Cooper has been a stellar law enforcement officer and a trailblazer. He was a leader in breaking down the color barrier as one of the first six African Americans accepted to the Fort Worth Police Department. He also organized the department's first Explorer post.

Among the many honors bestowed on Sgt. Cooper throughout his distinguished career are Fort Worth Officer of the Year of the department's Service Division, he was designated an Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer by the State of Texas and a Pioneer in Criminal Justice by the U.S. Congress. The Mayor of Fort Worth even designated a "Sgt. Lonnell E. Cooper Day" in the city.

This Sunday, February 18, the New Rising Star Baptist Church is paying much deserved tribute to Sgt. Cooper for his lifetime of service to our community. I want to join with his family and many friends in thanking Sgt. Lonnell E. Cooper for all that he has done to make our community safer and a better place to live.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS EDUCATION ACT OF 2001

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act of 2001." This legislation builds upon legislation I introduced during the last

Congress, numbered H.R. 2888, to improve educational opportunities for homeless children.

As my colleagues will recall, a majority of H.R. 2888 was incorporated into H.R. 2, the Students Results Act, which overwhelmingly passed the House in October of 1999. I am hopeful that this year's version of the legislation will garner the same kind of bipartisan support as did the last bill and ultimately will find its way into law.

Mr. Speaker, I think you would agree that being homeless should not mean foregoing an education. Yet, that is what homelessness means for far too many of America's children and youth today.

Even with our healthy economy, estimates are that one million kids will experience homelessness this year. Due to red tape, lack of information, and bureaucratic delays, some homeless children are missing school or are being turned away at the schoolhouse door and, as a result, losing out on the chance for a better life.

Studies show that as a result of these problems, some 45 percent of homeless children do not attend school on a regular basis. In addition, homeless children are twice as likely to repeat a grade and have four times the rate of delayed development.

Congress recognized the importance of school to homeless children by establishing the Stewart B. McKinney Education of Homeless Children and Youth program. This program is designed to remove barriers that prevent or make it hard for homeless youth to enroll, attend and succeed in school. And, for many homeless children, it may make the difference between success in the classroom and failure in life.

Yet today, more than a decade after the passage of that important program, inadequacies in the federal law inadvertently are acting as barriers to the education of homeless children. We must act to strengthen these weak areas, and we must act now.

This Congress has the rare chance to review, redefine, and improve our federal education policies. Not since 1994, when programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) were last authorized, has Congress had a similar opportunity to examine K through 12 education in total.

I believe it is incumbent for Members from both sides of the aisle and in both chambers to take advantage of this unique opportunity to renew our commitment to homeless children. As the 107th Congress rushes forward to reauthorize our federal K-12 education programs, we must pause long enough to ensure that all homeless children are guaranteed access to a public education, so that they acquire the skills needed to escape poverty and lead productive lives. In doing so, we will be meeting America's commitment to, as President Bush has clearly stated, leaving no child behind.

Mr. Speaker, the following is what the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act does. The bill:

One: ensures that homeless children are immediately enrolled in school. This means that no homeless child will be prevented for days or weeks from walking through the school doors because of delayed paperwork or other bureaucracy;

Two: limits the disruption of education by requiring schools to make every effort to keep

homeless children in the school they attended before becoming homeless, unless it is against their parents wishes. This provision ensures that homeless children are not unwillingly ripped away from their friends and environments where they are comfortable learning;

Three: keeps homeless students in school while disputes are being resolved. Homeless children often spend weeks or even months out of school while enrollment disputes remain unresolved. This legislation address this serious problem by creating a mechanism to quickly and fairly resolve such disputes, ensuring that the enrollment process burdens neither the school nor the child's education;

Four: requires local school districts to select a contact person to identify, enroll and provide resource information and resolve disputes relating to homeless students. Because many schools don't currently have a point of contact for homeless students, these children frequently go unseen and unserved;

Five: strengthens the quality and collection of data on homeless students at the federal level. This is particularly crucial, as the lack of a uniform method of data collection has resulted in unreliable information and the likely underreporting of the numbers of homeless students;

Six: prohibits federal funding from being used to segregate homeless students. Despite McKinney Act requirements to remove enrollment barriers and to integrate homeless students into the mainstream school environment, some school districts continue to segregate these children into separate schools or classrooms. By explicitly prohibiting McKinney money from being used for such a purpose, this provision will better define and put teeth into the current federal statute governing this issue;

Seven: increases accountability by providing States with greater flexibility to use authorized funds to provide technical support to local school districts in order to bring them into compliance with the Act;

Eight And finally: assists overlooked and underserved homeless children and youth by raising the program's authorized funding level to \$90 million in FY2002 and reauthorizing the program for another five years.

Mr. Speaker, a majority of these provisions are derived from the Illinois Education for Homeless Children State Act, which many consider to be a model for the rest of the Nation. These provisions also are a reflection of the best ideas of some of America's most dedicated people—homeless advocates, educators, and experts at the US Department of Education.

Like many of my colleagues here in the House, I am a strong supporter of local control of education. I believe the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act of 2001 meets this principle while making the best use of limited federal resources.

Regrettably, homelessness is and will likely be for the immediate future a part of our society. However, being homeless should not limit a homeless child's opportunity to receive what every child in America is entitled—a free and quality public education. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this much-needed and timely bill.

In closing, let me take a moment to thank Illinois State Representative Mary Lou Cowlshaw, as well Sister Rose Marie

Lorentzen and Diane Nilan with the Hesed House in Aurora, Illinois for bringing this issue to my attention and for their years of tireless, and often unrecognized, work on behalf of the homeless.

I also want to thank Barbara Duffield with the National Coalition for the Homeless for her help in putting together this bill and my colleagues Representative Doug Ose of California and Chaka Fattah of Pennsylvania for being original cosponsors.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the accomplishments of SCORE, the Service Corps of Retired Executives. SCORE is a prototypical model for a nonprofit, non-governmental association that melds American expertise and entrepreneurial spirit with a uniquely American tradition of service and esprit de corps. SCORE utilizes the talents of current and retired American business executives, a talent pool that many consider to be among the finest business minds in the world, to provide volunteer business consulting service to the small business community. SCORE provides these services free of charge thanks to the efforts of its tireless volunteers.

Founded in 1964, there are currently 389 locally based chapters of the organization that provide business counseling at the community level. SCORE currently has over 11,000 volunteers and since its inception, has helped nearly four million business people throughout the nation with free advice. SCORE success stories run the gamut of the business world and include technology oriented companies, retail establishments, restaurants, and service providers, just to name a few. President Bush has repeatedly pointed out that community based organizations such as SCORE can provide an invaluable service to the nation without relying on government bureaucracy and expenditures of taxpayer dollars.

I salute the volunteers of the Service Corps of Retired Executives and hope that they serve as a model for a new generation of Americans dedicated to excellence with a commitment to service.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SAMUEL H. DAY, JR.

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sam Day, Jr., a tireless advocate for peace and justice. Sam Day's efforts to preserve our planet from nuclear destruction have been recognized not only in our home community of Madison, Wisconsin, but across the country and around the world.

I first heard of Sam Day long before I ever had the honor of meeting him. It was back in

the late 70s. In high school, I studied Sam's legal, ethical, and moral case against the U.S. government and his steadfast support for the First Amendment; his unyielding respect for our Constitution. As editor of "The Progressive" Magazine, Sam Day agreed to publish "The H-Bomb Secret: How We Got It, Why We're Telling It." The federal government tried to prevent publication of that article, bringing suit against the magazine in a case that upheld our right to free speech. By publishing that article, Sam taught us much more than how to build a bomb. His efforts taught us about the right of a citizen to question his or her government . . . a radical notion whether you're seventeen or seventy. And he taught us the obligation of every human being to actively oppose nuclear annihilation, no matter what the personal toll. These are lessons that I carry with me every day into the Halls of Congress.

Sam's commitment to social change was unwavering; his mission the same whether challenging the government of the United States on its nuclear policies or challenging our local bus company on policies that adversely affected people with disabilities—to protect and preserve humanity in the face of everything from outright aggression to insensitive indifference. He remained, until the very end, a self-proclaimed, "Old Codger for Peace." Our nation has lost a powerful voice of conscience. I ask the Congress today to recognize the life of Sam Day, Jr., an indefatigable fighter for peace, and to continue, through our own words and deeds, his lifelong pursuit of justice.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MIDDLE INCOME HEATING ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2001

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Middle Income Home Heating Assistance Act of 2001 (MIHHA).

In the face of this winter's natural gas crisis, there has been a great deal of discussion nationwide, about raising the LIHEAP 150% poverty level eligibility cutoff. While LIHEAP funding and eligibility limits must be increased to protect the increasing number of people who desperately need assistance, the tremendous cost associated with such legislation, must be supported by other legislative initiatives designed to accomplish similar assistive goals.

Consider the statistics in Illinois alone. In Illinois, when the eligibility cutoff was 125% of poverty level, LIHEAP covered 633 thousand households. At the current eligibility cutoff of 150% of the poverty level, 740 thousand households will be covered. If raised to 175%, as some have proposed, close to 1.4 million households will be covered. This would more than double the number of homes currently covered, and would according to State officials, result in an additional \$130 million in administrative costs.

Instead of altering LIHEAP, my bill would pick up where LIHEAP leaves off. The importance of relief for those earning just above the 150% poverty rate is especially clear in a year when many individuals have received in-

creases in Social Security benefits, and have been pushed just beyond the cutoff.

My bill does the following: where a taxpayer, in any given year, pays an average of 50% more per therm, over the average per therm cost for the previous three years, she is entitled to a refundable tax credit. The maximum credit, which is phased out from the 150 to 300% poverty level, is \$500. Under this bill, a family of four, with an annual income of \$25,575 would be entitled to a \$500 credit. The phase-out, for a family of four would end at one with an income of \$51,150.

While we must find solutions to the United States' energy problems, we in Congress must also attend to the consequential costs which those problems levy against the average consumer. The Middle Income Home Heating Assistance Act of 2001 focuses on the middle income consumer, and ensures some relief in years where current law offers none.

CHARITY TO ELIMINATE POVERTY TAX CREDIT ACT OF 2001

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, we are introducing today—Valentine's Day—the Charity To Eliminate Poverty Tax Credit Act of 2001. This legislation is a Valentine's present for all the families and people who are struggling every day to survive. I am talking about our nation's poor.

We are a wealthy nation. The federal government should reward people for trying to help raise the standard of living of those living in poverty.

This bill would give every American the option of sending \$100 to an organization that primarily assists the poor instead of sending the money to the IRS.

When you fill out your tax forms this year, wouldn't you like the opportunity to redirect \$100 of your money that is headed to the federal bureaucracy and give it directly to an organization that is helping raise the standard of living of some of America's poorest citizens?

The Charity To Eliminate Poverty Tax Credit Act of 2001 allows a tax credit up to \$100 (\$200 if filing a joint return) for charitable contributions to tax-exempt organizations that help people whose annual income is under 150 percent of the official poverty level. Currently, that level is \$12,525 annually for an individual and \$25,575 for a family of four.

The legislation also acknowledges the impact that inflation can have on the "real" dollars that people may give to charity so we have indexed the tax credit amount to inflation.

Another important provision requires an organization to spend at least 70 percent of its money on helping the poor in order to qualify. Only a maximum of 30 percent of the charitable organization's budget can be spent on administrative expenses, expenses to influence legislation, fundraising activities, and litigation costs, among others. We want the charitable contribution to go to the poor, not to increase an administrator's salary.

President Bush's tax proposal touches on this objective by suggesting that a charitable tax deduction be allowed for people who do

not itemize their deductions. The President also has encouraged the States to provide a charitable tax credit. In my State of Arizona, we are already allowed to take a \$200 charitable tax credit. This legislation goes one step further by offering the credit at the federal level.

Private charities succeed because they are community driven and stress personal responsibility. These local food banks and shelters become personally involved in helping change lives. I believe a better way to help the poor is through local organizations that are designed, implemented, and staffed by residents of the neighborhoods they serve.

Also, the tax credit will put more money on the table for programs that help the poor and create a more competitive atmosphere. Each organization will be overseen and judged, not by Washington, DC, but by the community and the people giving the money to the charitable organization. This will in turn improve services to the poor.

Hopefully, we will all agree to give a Valentine's gift to our nation's poor by enacting this anti-poverty relief tax credit—the Charity To Eliminate Poverty Tax Credit Act of 2001.

FIRE SAFETY AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on House Administration has received a report from the Office of Compliance on its fire-safety investigation of the Library of Congress buildings. A similar report on fire safety in the Congressional Office Buildings was presented to the Committee in January of 2000.

The Office of Compliance report identified numerous deficiencies in Library fire safety and noted that while some conditions have already been corrected, others may require additional time and resources. After carefully considering the report, I, along with the Committee's ranking member, Mr. HOYER, have written to the Architect of the Capitol to determine what remedial measures will be implemented and the timetable for addressing each of the deficiencies raised in the report. I am committed to working with the Architect and the Librarian to make the Library buildings as safe as possible for the many public patrons, employees, Congressional staff, and Members who work in or visit the Library.

Twice in the Library's history, in 1812 and 1851, significant parts of its collections were decimated by fire. It is my hope that with the technology and expertise at our disposal, history will not repeat itself.

HONORING SERGEANT KYLE THOMAS

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Sergeant Kyle Thomas, of

the Orange County California Sheriff's Department, upon his retirement.

Sergeant Thomas began his career in law enforcement in 1958 when he joined the Alameda County Probation Department. He worked there until volunteering to serve in the United States Army in 1962. A distinguished veteran, Sergeant Thomas was an M.P. in Korea. After being honorably discharged, Sergeant Thomas was hired by the North Orange County Marshal's Department in 1966. Only three short months after being hired, Sergeant Thomas was promoted to Deputy II and assigned to Civil Field Services. For 15 years, Sergeant Thomas worked as a Civil Deputy, handling all types of enforcement duties.

In January of 1981, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. As a Sergeant, his responsibilities have spanned all aspects of North Orange County's operations. Because of his vast knowledge of civil procedure, Sergeant Thomas has become the Department's resident civil expert.

Sergeant Thomas is also an active leader in our community. He is a member of the Latino Peace Officers Association and served as their First Vice President for five years. He has been an active representative for the Association of Deputy Marshal's of Orange County and the State Marshal's Association.

In addition to his professional leadership, Sergeant Thomas also takes the time to keep local youth on a winning path. Since 1969, he has volunteered his services to teach Judo and wrestling at the Anaheim YMCA. He has also volunteered as an Orange Youth Soccer League trainer and currently coaches Judo at the Gemini Judo Club in Yorba Linda.

A resident of Placentia, California, Sergeant Thomas' retirement will bring more time with his wife of 38 years, Virginia, his two children, and three grandchildren.

Sergeant Thomas' exemplary career in law enforcement distinguishes him as a true American hero, worthy of this Congress' praise and gratitude.

RECOGNIZING JANE KRATOCHVIL

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize an admirable citizen from the great state of Illinois, Jane Kratochvil. As President Bush releases his Education Plan, "No Child Left Behind," and sets up his Faith Based Liaison Office in the White House that will encourage volunteer work as part of a multi-pronged approach to addressing social challenges, I wanted to take this opportunity to draw your attention to Ms. Kratochvil who is a shining example of selfless volunteerism.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to a very demanding full time job, Ms. Kratochvil spends her unpaid free time working with a program called "The School First Foundation." This non-profit organization helps underserved K-12 schools gain access to technology and teaching resources that serve to improve their learning environment. As part of this program, Jane

works extensively in the Chicago inner-city area and travels on occasion to help in the difficult Roxbury district of Boston.

Jane's efforts are commendable. Not only is she touching the lives of the many underprivileged boys and girls she is teaching directly, but her organization is helping to identify and advance educational content that improves learning performance, so in essence, she is helping more students improve their minds and lives than we could ever quantify.

I want to extend my deepest thanks to Jane Kratochvil and all others like her. It is through volunteers like Jane that we will be successful in ensuring that all children receive a quality education and a fair shot at a successful life.

THE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION'S MIDWEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the Tennessee State University Alumni Association. Since its inception in 1923, it has provided guidance and scholarships to alumni both nationally and in the Northeast Ohio region.

The many local chapters of the alumni association have become pillars of our community, often sponsoring soup kitchens and mentoring programs in their neighborhoods. The Tennessee State University Alumni Association has worked tirelessly to help foster a sense of dignity and honor in the young people of their communities.

Countless children have been able to further their education and their futures because of the opportunity to attend college provided by Tennessee State University alumni support. The scholarships which the alumni association sponsors help to mold the lives of youths who might not otherwise have the resources necessary to attend such a fine institution. The intrinsic role that the alumni association has played in the lives of these young people is noteworthy.

The theme of this conference, "Don't Forget The Bridge that Brought You Across . . . Then and Now" gives us reason to reflect upon the many opportunities which we were blessed with throughout our lives. As children, we were all confronted with many challenges, and it is important to remember the people who helped us overcome those hurdles and have allowed us to succeed. The theme of this conference should inspire us to continue to contribute to our communities, to allow us to continue to provide opportunities for our youth, and to strengthen the social fabric of our society.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the Tennessee State University Alumni Association.

A BILL TO REPEAL SECTION 809, WHICH TAXES POLICYHOLDER DIVIDENDS OF MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND TO REPEAL SECTION 815, WHICH APPLIES TO POLICYHOLDER SURPLUS ACCOUNTS

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL, together with a number of our colleagues in introducing our bill, "The Life Insurance Tax Simplification Act of 2001." The bill repeals two sections of the Internal Revenue Code which no longer serve valid tax policy goals. Except for the effective date, the bill is identical to the one we introduced in the 106th Congress.

Congress has taken a major step forward in rewriting the regulatory structure of the financial services industry in the United States. This realignment is already having a positive impact on the way life insurance companies serve their customers, conduct their operations and merge their businesses to achieve greater market efficiencies. Unfortunately, the tax code contains several provisions which no longer represent valid tax policy goals, and in fact are carry-overs from the old tax and regulatory regimes that separated the life insurance industry from the rest of the financial world and differentiated between the stock and mutual segments of the life insurance industry. Today, the lines of competition are not between the stock and mutual segments of the life insurance industry. Rather, life insurers must compete in an aggressive, fast moving global financial services marketplace contrary to the premises underlying these old, outmoded tax rules.

In 1984 Congress enacted Section 809, which imposed an additional tax on mutual life insurers to guarantee that stock life insurers would not be competitively disadvantaged by what was then thought to be the dominant segment of the industry. Section 809 operates by taxing some of the dividends that mutual life insurers pay to their policyholders. When Section 809 was enacted, mutual life insurers held more than half the assets of U.S. life insurance companies. It is estimated that within a few years, life insurers operating as mutual companies are expected to constitute less than ten percent of the industry.

The tax is based on a bizarre formula under which the tax of each mutual life insurer increases if the earnings of its large stock company competitors rise—even when a mutual company's earnings fall. The provision has been criticized by the Treasury Department and others as fundamentally flawed in concept. The original rationale behind the enactment of Section 809 no longer exists. Accordingly, the bill would repeal Section 809.

Section 815 was added to the Code as part of the 1959 changes to the life insurance companies tax structure. Before 1959, life insurance companies were taxed only on their investment income. Underwriting (premium) income was not taxed, and underwriting expenses were not deductible. The change provided that all life insurance companies paid tax on investment income not set aside for

policyholders and on one-half of their underwriting income. The other half of underwriting income for stock companies was not taxed unless it was distributed to shareholders (so-called "policyholders surplus account or PSA"). The 1959 tax structure sought to tax the proper amount of income of stock and mutual companies alike and the PSA mechanism helped implement that goal.

In 1984, Congress rewrote the rules again. Both stock and mutual companies were subjected to tax on all their investment and underwriting income. In this context, dividend deductions for mutuals were limited under Section 809, and the tax exclusion for a portion of stock company's underwriting income was discontinued. Congress made a decision not to tax the amount excluded between 1959 and 1984. Rather the amounts are only taxed if one of the specific events described in the current Section 815 occurs (principally dissolution of the company).

The bill would repeal the obsolete Section 815 provision. Since 1984, the Federal government has collected relative small amounts of revenue with respect to PSAs as companies avoid the specific events which trigger PSAs taxation. There is not a "fund", "reserve," "provision" or "allocation" on a life insurance company's books to pay PSA taxes because, under generally accepted accounting principles, neither the government nor taxpayers have ever believed that significant amounts of tax would be triggered. Nevertheless, the continued existence of the PSAs does result in a burden on the companies in today's changing financial services world—a burden based on bookkeeping entries made from sixteen to forty-one years ago to comply with Congress' then vision of how segments of the life insurance industry should be taxed. In addition, the prior Administration made proposals to require that PSA balances be taxed, even though no triggering event has taken place—thus creating additional uncertainty.

The repeal of these two provisions, Sections 809 and 815, would provide certainty, less complexity, and remove two provisions from the Internal Revenue Code, which no longer serve a valid tax policy goal in the life insurance tax structure of the Internal Revenue Code. We urge our colleagues to join us in co-sponsoring this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF MICHAEL GAGE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Sheriff Michael Gage upon his retirement as Huron County's top law enforcement official. During his decade-long tenure, Sheriff Gage pioneered community policing long before the term became common-place. As a police officer, as a father, as a devoted member of his church and contributor to his community, Michael Gage serves as a model for others to emulate.

Mike's strength of character, deep sense of duty and judiciousness earned him a well-deserved reputation for principled leadership within the Sheriff's Department and his community. His service was marked by a keen un-

derstanding that the law's reach must be guided by a firm but measured hand that takes into account individual and unique circumstances, as well as one's duty to strictly enforce the law.

While never swaying from his duty, Michael Gage also refused to shrink from offering compassion to those in need. During his time and after his time as Sheriff, Mike demonstrate a continuing commitment to helping those who found themselves on the wrong side of the law. In recent years, Mike has maintained correspondence with numerous former inmates and attempts to keep them on the right path by lending a willing ear and a responsive heart.

In his work and in his life, Michael Gage has lived out his faith in ways which have made a real difference for his family and his community. Mike has been thoroughly devoted to Carol, his wife of 34 years, and their three children, and their family has also reached out across international borders in hosting 17 exchange students in 20 years.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to my friend's decision to turn in his badge will not mean a retreat from the dedicated service to his fellow citizens that has been the benchmark of his storied career. In fact, Mike is wasting no time in continuing his public service with his recent election to the Huron County Board of Commissioners. I know the board will welcome the addition of his significant knowledge, skills and experience as they work for the future of Huron County.

I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing gratitude to Sheriff Gage for his outstanding service and wish him continued success in serving the needs of Huron County.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE LOCK BOX ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, protecting America's retirement must be of the highest order. H.R. 2 is extraordinarily important for guaranteeing a secure retirement for Americans. Our Government must never revert back to raiding the Social Security trust fund.

We have a moral obligation to not allow the Medicare or Social Security surpluses to be carelessly squandered. All funds that are originally designated for Medicare or Social Security must stay there, regardless of a surplus or not. This legislation mandates that no Social Security or Medicare surpluses can be used for any other purpose other than debt reduction or Social Security and Medicare reform legislation. The creation of a "lockbox" for these funds, I believe, is essential for maintaining the current status of Social Security benefits and for protecting the future retirees in our country.

Every American citizen has been promised a secure retirement and access to health care in their twilight years, and as representatives of these citizens, we not only have a professional duty, but a moral obligation to keep that promise. The Social Security and Medicare LockBox Act will guarantee that these funds will be out of the reach of wasteful government spending and kept secure for today's beneficiaries and future retirees.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in support of the Social Security and Medicare Lockbox Act.

RECOGNIZING AMERICAN HEART
MONTH

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, on Valentine's day, a time of celebration of our loved ones, we should take a moment to recognize American Heart Month, established by the Congress in 1963. This February the American Heart Association's 22.5 million volunteers and supporters are joining together with the message that we can combat heart disease.

I worked on this issue in California, authoring a bill to fight against heart disease, and standing with the American Heart Association on this important issue.

Cardiovascular disease, including heart attack and stroke, is America's No. 1 killer and a leading cause of permanent disability. An American dies from cardiovascular disease every 33 seconds. Nearly 61 million Americans suffer from cardiovascular diseases. Cardiovascular diseases kill nearly 1 million Americans every year—about 41% of deaths in the U.S. If cardiovascular diseases were eliminated, life expectancy would rise by almost 7 years. Cardiovascular disease, will cost Americans an estimated \$300 billion in medical expenses and lost productivity in 2001.

Coronary heart disease (including heart attack and crushing chest pain) is the single largest killer of all Americans. Every 29 seconds someone suffers a heart attack and every 60 seconds someone dies. This year, more than 1 million Americans will suffer a heart attack. More than 40% of these victims will die.

This tragic illness affects women, too. Heart disease, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases actually kill more American women than men. Cardiovascular diseases, including heart disease and stroke, remain the No. 1 killer of American females. More than 500,000 die each year. Cardiovascular diseases kill more females each year than the next 14 causes of death combined. Heart disease kills five and a half times as many American women as breast cancer. Stroke kills more than twice as many women as breast cancer. Cardiovascular diseases kill almost twice as many American females as all forms of cancer.

The American Heart Association and other organizations are working relentlessly to reduce the burden—both physical and economic—that heart disease places on Americans of all walks of life. This tragic illness affects the lives of almost all Americans in some way. We can win the fight against this devastating disease with the support of every man, woman, and child in our nation. We can save a life, if we are prepared for cardiac emergencies. We should know the signs. Call 9–1–1 immediately. Give CPR.

Unfortunately, too many Americans are not aware of the heart attack warning signs. The warning signs include uncomfortable pressure, fullness, squeezing or pain in the center of the chest lasting more than a few minutes; pain spreading to the shoulders, arm or neck; chest

discomfort with lightheadedness, fainting, sweating, nausea or shortness of breath.

Together we can save a life. We will fight and win against this illness.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF CHARLES T. HARRIS

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Charles T. Harris—one of our Federal Government's finest public servants and a long time resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia. This March he will retire from an exceptionally distinguished career of service to his country. He has served our nation both in uniform and as a career civil servant for over 38 years. He has been an exceptional leader and manager of the nation's treasure and his efforts have materially strengthened our national defense. It gives me pride to have the opportunity to honor him today for his tremendous accomplishments.

Mr. Harris began his career in public service in the summer of 1962 when he entered the Corps of Cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. After graduation, he served ten years on active duty including two tours of duty with the U.S. Army in Vietnam, first as a platoon leader and then as a company commander. After leaving the Army, Mr. Harris began his civilian career in the Department of the Army as a supervisory budget analyst responsible for the Army's logistics programs. In 1985, Mr. Harris began work in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), where since 1988 he has served in the Senior Executive Service in various leadership roles, including: Associate Director for Air Force Operations, Deputy Director of the Revolving Funds Directorate, Deputy Director and then Director for Operations and Personnel.

Mr. Harris' professionalism and significant contributions have been recognized by every administration he has served. Among his many awards, he has received the Outstanding Department of the Army Civilian Award (the PACE Award), the Presidential Rank Award for Meritorious Service, and most recently, the Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the highest award granted to civilian employees in DoD.

Through his civilian career as a financial manager, Mr. Harris has steadily and continuously accumulated a comprehensive knowledge of the workings of the Federal budget process particularly as it pertains to financing the nation's military forces. Year after year, Mr. Harris has succeeded in transforming the administration's defense priorities into a clear, defensible and compelling, articulation of the resource requirements necessary to execute the nation's peacetime and wartime military operations. In his role as Director of the Operations and Personnel Directorate, he is directly responsible for fully 65 percent of the Department of Defense annual budget. He has become an acknowledged expert on Military Readiness, Recruiting and Retention, Quality of Life, Contingency Operations, Military Healthcare, Training and Education.

Mr. Harris is an imaginative leader and exceptional manager who inspires his people to

produce work of the highest quality. Throughout his career he has repeatedly sought out opportunities to materially improve the ways in which the Department of Defense allocates its resources to effectively execute the National Military Strategy. By actively working with stakeholders in the Congress and throughout the Department of Defense he has successfully streamlined and rationalized the submission of budget justification materials so that they are both more timely and more useful to decision makers.

Senior leaders, both in the Congress and in the Department of Defense have benefitted enormously from his unsurpassed experience, wisdom and clarity. His efforts have enabled our nation's leaders to make the most effective use of defense resources to ensure America's military strength in the twenty-first century. Mr. Harris is retiring from a career of exemplary merit and has earned the profound respect of a grateful nation. On behalf of my colleagues, I thank him for his service to our country and wish him well on his retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CALIFORNIA RECLAIMED WATER ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce the California Reclaimed Water Act for the 21st Century. I introduced almost identical legislation in the 106th Congress (H.R. 5555).

The dry winter we are experiencing in California should be a reminder that water shortages and drought are quite normal in our State. I strongly believe that investment in reclaimed water technology—water recycling—can help us “drought-proof” many of our community water supplies in California.

Projects that recycle water result in a net increase in available local water supplies and can decrease the need for water that must be supplied and often imported from other sources. Because wastewater for recycling is available even when other water supplies are diminished, recycled water can assist in providing a long-term, reliable, local source of water even during droughts.

Our farmers, urban dwellers, sport and commercial fishing interests, tribes, mountain communities and environmentalists all seek a more reliable and a more certain water future. Recycled water plays an important part in meeting California's water needs today and will play an even more important role in the next several decades.

About 3 percent of the water supply in the San Francisco Bay Area is now recycled. Water managers hope that eventually as much as 40 percent of the water will be recycled, perhaps as much as 500,000 acre-feet per year. California cities need planning help and financial assistance to find markets for the recycled water, and to construct the treatment and conveyance facilities needed to get the treated water to identified markets.

Recycled water can be used for irrigation of golf courses, parks, school lands, business campuses, and highway medians, and for groundwater recharge, wetlands development;

and industrial purposes. We have to start thinking about recycled water as a critical component of the water supply picture in California.

Californians and government agencies have recently affirmed their support for water recycling, first with the passage of the California water bond last year, and more recently with the approval of the CALFED water agreement which broadly sets a course for California's water future. Water recycling and reuse is a major element of both these new actions and policies.

The Federal government's support for water recycling was initially authorized in the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act of 1992. The Bureau of Reclamation's so-called "Title XVI" program originally approved financial assistance for planning, design and construction of four water recycling projects in California. More projects were approved in 1996.

The legislation I introduce today builds upon these Congressional efforts, voter ballot initiatives and agency studies.

The bill authorizes a series of new Title XVI water recycling projects and directs the Secretary of the Interior to work with various water districts throughout the State on water recycling activities. Specific projects included in the bill are: Castaic Lake Water Agency; Clear Lake Basin Water Reuse Project; San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Project; Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Project; San Pablo Baylands Water Reuse Project in Sonoma, Napa, Marin and Solano Counties; State of California Water Recycling Program; Regional Brine Lines (salt removal) in Southern California and in the San Francisco Bay and the Santa Clara Valley areas; Lower Chino Dairy Area Desalination Demonstration and Reclamation Project; and the West Basin Comprehensive Desalination Demonstration Program.

These projects will have the capacity to produce hundreds of thousands of acre-feet of useable water. Each acre-foot of recycled water produced by these projects will reduce the demand in California for imported water from the Bay-Delta and the Colorado River.

Unlike traditional Bureau of Reclamation water projects, these water recycling projects require a majority of funds to be locally provided. Consistent with Title XVI limitations on recycling projects as authorized in 1992 and 1996, the projects proposed in my bill require 75 percent local funding. Federal cost sharing is limited to 25 percent. Moreover, this bill specifies that none of the funds can be used for annual operation and maintenance costs. Those annual expenses are the responsibility of the local water districts or management agency.

I strongly believe that water recycling will continue to play an important and growing role in total water management strategies to provide a safe and sustainable water supply in California and in many other parts of the country. The water recycling projects authorized by the legislation I am introducing today are part of a long-term solution to some of California's most difficult challenges. Water recycling is not the only solution. But, water recycling and water reuse can play a significant part as these projects can be designed, built, and placed in service within a short time.

BAN THE USE OF THE INTERNET TO OBTAIN OR DISPOSE OF A FIREARM

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I re-introduce a bill to ban the use of the internet to obtain or dispose of a firearm.

Internet technology has brought our world closer together. It has made our lives more convenient by having almost anything we want available at our fingertips, literally, by the click of a button. We can purchase items from groceries, a brand new car, or even a semi-automatic weapon from a private seller via the internet.

The Gun Control Act of 1968 was enacted for the purpose of keeping firearms out of the hands of those not legally entitled to possess them because of age, criminal background, or incompetence.

To curb the illegal use of firearms and enforce the Federal firearms laws, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) issues firearms licenses and conducts firearms licensee qualification and compliance inspections.

Use of the internet to dispose or obtain a firearm would bypass these Federal licensing requirements, as well as background checks and waiting periods. Compliance inspections to help identify and apprehend criminals who illegally purchase firearms would also be avoided.

Criminals having access are not all that we should be concerned about. Our children now have universal access to the internet—almost every classroom and many homes have been installed with and public libraries have at least one computer terminal with a modem. Our children must be protected from the ease the internet provides in obtaining firearms.

It may be difficult to track internet firearm purchases due to numerous security precautions available. Terrible damage may already have been done by the time the unlicensed purchaser and/or seller is detected.

We have an obligation to do all we can to keep our communities safe. This bill will help prevent such weapons from getting into the wrong hands.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO APPLY THE LOOK-THRU RULES FOR PURPOSES OF THE FOREIGN TAX CREDIT LIMITATION TO DIVIDENDS FROM FOREIGN CORPORATIONS NOT CONTROLLED BY A DOMESTIC CORPORATION

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by Representative BOB MATSUI in the Introduction of legislation to clarify a provision of our tax code that is needlessly hindering U.S. businesses' ability to efficiently operate in overseas markets.

In some countries, U.S. investors face significant business, legal and political obstacles that prevent them from acquiring a controlling interest in a foreign company. This occurs in particular when the local government has a share in the foreign venture, the industry is heavily regulated (financial services, utilities, and oil and gas exploration, for example), or other business factors necessitate that the U.S. investor hold a minority interest. Consequently, U.S. companies must operate in these foreign countries through corporate joint ventures, many times in partnership with local businesses. U.S. international tax rules, however, tend to discourage corporate joint venture activity, even when these foreign laws require that U.S. companies take minority ownership interest in cooperative arrangements with local companies in order to do business.

In particular, the so-called "10/50 foreign tax credit rules" impose a separate foreign tax credit limitation for each corporate joint venture in which a U.S. company owns at least 10 percent but not more than 50 percent of the stock of the foreign entity.

The 10/50 regime is bad tax policy because it increases the cost of doing business for U.S. companies operating abroad by singling out income earned through a specific type of corporate business for separate foreign tax credit "basket" treatment. This provision inevitably prevents U.S. companies from fully using these tax credits, and thus subjects them to double taxation. Moreover, the current rules impose an unreasonable level of complexity, especially for companies with many foreign corporate joint ventures.

The 1997 Tax Relief Act partially corrected this inequity by eliminating separate baskets for 10/50 companies. Unfortunately, the 1997 act did not make the change effective for such dividends unless they were received after the year 2003. It further complicated the Tax Code by requiring two sets of rules—one from earnings and profits (E&P) generated before the year 2003 and one for dividends from E&P accumulated after the year 2002.

My legislation will greatly simplify the U.S. tax treatment for U.S. companies subjected to these 10/50 foreign tax credit rules. This bill will accelerate from 2003 to this year the repeal of the separate foreign tax credit basket for these companies. In doing so, so-called "look-thru treatment" will allow them to aggregate income from all such ventures according to the type of earnings from which the dividends are paid, thus conforming the treatment of this joint venture income to other income earned overseas by the U.S. companies. The proposal also ensures that pre-effective date foreign tax credits that are being carried forward also receive this look-thru treatment. Without such a rule, these tax credits will expire, a result that never was intended.

In 1999, the House of Representatives and the Senate passed the "Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999." Although former President Clinton vetoed that particular bill, his administration recommended this legislative proposal in its next budget proposal. Consequently, I am confident that this bill will have strong bipartisan support.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

HONORING CHAIRMAN ARTHUR
LEVITT

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the end of the Honorable Arthur Levitt's tenure as the longest-serving Chairman in the history of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Arthur has been a good friend of mine for quite some time. More importantly, over the past eight years, he has been a leader in preserving the integrity of our capital markets and protecting America's investors.

I have worked closely with Arthur during his entire tenure on a number of major initiatives, especially the past few years in my capacity as chairman of the former House Commerce Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials.

Chairman Levitt leaves the Commission with an enviable record of accomplishment. He worked tirelessly to achieve his top priority of protecting investors, conducting more than 40 investor town meetings across the country, listening and responding to their concerns.

He played an important role in the recent financial services debates. The financial modernization legislation—known as the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act—was enacted after decades of futility. It was, in part, the product of Chairman Levitt's hard work and support.

Persuading the nation's stock exchanges to convert to decimal pricing took some prodding from the Commission and Congress, but I am pleased to report that America's investors are already benefiting from the narrower spreads that I envisioned when I introduced the Common Cents Stock Pricing Act of 1997. Chairman Levitt deserves a great deal of credit for helping implement this historic reform.

He played an integral role in passage of the National Securities Markets Improvement Act, which modernized the relationship between state and federal securities regulators and eliminated costly and duplicative state regulation of national securities offerings. More recently, his work on the Commodity Futures Modernization Act, helped us pass historic legislation to provide legal certainty to the trillion-dollar derivatives industry.

Finally, the SEC, under Mr. Levitt's direction, has taken important steps in creating a regulatory framework that embraces new technology and promotes competition.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say that Arthur Levitt is a man of great integrity who has served his nation admirably. He is the quintessential public servant. The American people are better off for his tenure.

HONORING ISADORE TEMKIN ON
HER 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I today join the many friends and family members of my dear friend, Isadore Temkin, in extending my warmest wishes as he celebrates his 80th birthday. Throughout

his life, he has been an outstanding leader in his community, always demonstrating a deep commitment to public service.

Issie, along with his wife Zena, has been actively involved in Connecticut's political arena for over forty-five years. Many of Connecticut's elected officials have benefitted from his support including former Governor Ella T. Grasso, former Senator Abraham Ribicoff, current Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD and myself. His invaluable friendship is a tremendous gift we have all cherished.

In the many years that I have known Is, I have continually been in awe of the incredible commitment he has to his hometown of Torrington, Connecticut. Though he has never held a public office, there are few that have had a greater impact on this community. For sixty years, he has been at the forefront of every major issue that has faced this eclectic New England city. With an enduring need to enrich this small community, Is was instrumental in the founding of two of the City's most famous treasures. Under the direction of former Parks and Recreation Supervisor Carl Bozenski and Is, the magical charm of Bozenski's Christmas Village came to life. A Christmas tradition for fifty years, this charming village is open only during the month of December offering children a chance to visit with Santa and explore his workshop, complete with elves and live reindeer. As one of the original founders of the Nutmeg Ballet, he helped to bring the love of arts to Litchfield County. Internationally recognized for dance training for twenty years, the Nutmeg also offers instruction in music and drama. Both Christmas Village and the Nutmeg Ballet have become Connecticut landmarks, much in part to Is Temkin's efforts.

Throughout his professional career, Is has practiced dentistry in the Torrington community and is continuing to do so today. Serving as a member of the Connecticut State Dental Commission, the regulatory board for dentistry, he ensured that residents received proper care from dentists practicing in Connecticut. Keeping true to his endless efforts to improve his community, he opened a clinic in memory of his brother and brother-in-law, both deceased dentists. For five years, the Dental Clinic at Brooker Memorial has ensured that hundreds of uninsured children are provided with the dental care they need. His unparalleled dedication and compassion is an inspiration to us all.

Through his innumerable good works, Is has left an indelible mark on the Torrington community and the State of Connecticut. I am honored to rise today and join his wife Zena, his children; Alan, Nan, and Bruce; family, friends, and colleagues in paying tribute to Isadore Temkin as he celebrates this wonderful occasion. My best wishes for many more years of health and happiness. HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

ON BUFFALO, NEW YORK: THE
"CITY WITH HEART"

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues an article that appeared

yesterday in the national newspaper, USA TODAY. After conducting a nationwide search for a "City with Heart", they chose my hometown of Buffalo, New York. In this great, historic city you will find four enjoyable seasons, world-class educational institutions, expansive parklands, and the finest in art and architecture. For sheer quality of life, dollar-for-dollar my money is on Buffalo.

It is with a great deal of pride that I commend to you this article entitled "Lots and Lots of Heart in Buffalo."

[From USA Today, Feb. 13, 2001]

THE CITY WITH HEART

(By Cathy Lynn Grossman)

BUFFALO—We're snowed by Buffalo.

USA Today launched a nationwide search for a "City with Heart"—one with the energy, excitement and community fellowship that make a one-stoplight town or a swarming metropolis a treasured hometown.

Readers responded to our call with notes, poems and a bit of professional public-relations puffery, singing the praises of more than 120 communities from Tacoma, Wash., to Miami, Fla., to Barnes, a cozy English town outside London.

Some listed their towns' tourist-brochure features. But most messages zeroed in on the great, unmappable qualities like generosity of spirit—the social capital that makes people rich in human connection, says political scientist Robert Putnam, author of *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community* (Simon & Schuster, \$26).

Many Americans remember with longing those places and times where we felt those bonds, expressed in "neighborhood parties and get-togethers with friends, the unreflective kindness of strangers, the shared pursuit of the public good."

The people of Buffalo still know these well. And they stuffed the valentine ballot box with the most notes to tell the world the sunny truth about their oft-maligned, blizzard-thumped city.

They managed to be simultaneously proud and humble about their world-class art, architecture and grand urban parks; a great history including two U.S. presidents; and generations of immigrants and their descendants who turn every weekend from May to October into a street festival.

"Don't let the snow fool you," wrote Marge McMillen, listing, as many did, the city's renowned museums and music hall, schools and sports teams. "Buffalo is a warm-hearted lady."

So we winged into town for a day to see.

Eleven Buffalo buffs—eight of them born here—joined us for platters of chicken wings at the Anchor Bar, world famous for the spicy tidbits that legend says were invented here. Friendlier people would be hard to find.

"That's why we all come back here," says Dennis Warzel, one of five in the lunch group who tried living elsewhere and felt Buffalo call him home. He's now rooted here as securely as the lavish Buffalo Botanical Gardens, where he spends hours volunteering.

"That's why my parents, who retired to Florida, returned to be with their old friends," says Bonnie MacGregor, bass drummer in the Celtic Spirit Pipe Band. If Buffalo were a band, its tunes would be drawn from Irish, Scottish, Polish, Italian, German, Slavic, Jewish, Native American and a dozen other cultures.

"This lovable rust-belt city is full of blue-collar guys of every ethnic background who get together on Sunday to watch the Bills and remove their shirts in 35-degree weather. (We) support everything from tractor pulls to the philharmonic—and hardly any drive-by shootings," quips Jim Joslin.

Good neighbors keep this city's heart beating, all agree. Asked for signs of neighborliness in action, Sandra Cochran leapt to mention Friends of Night People. Lodged in a pink and white house on the edge of downtown, it's a 24-hour soup kitchen and shelter of last resort, established 32 years ago when the homeless didn't have the media attention they get today.

"Generosity here is above and beyond anyplace I've ever worked," says director Darren Strickland, watching volunteer Betty Dorio make bologna and cheese sandwiches. The shelter serves 72,000 meals a year and provides eye, foot and health care for 1,600 children, women and elderly annually.

MacGregor noted the Roswell Park Cancer Institute. It was the nation's first such center and one of the largest for research and treatment. Yet it is permeated by positive feelings, she says, "Everyone smiles."

Indeed, that very gray Monday, there was upbeat 17-year-old Dan Zak, a weekly volunteer from Canisius High School, playing the grand piano in the hotel-handsome atrium lobby.

"You can be a workaholic here, but it's optional," says Russell DeFazio, who hikes and plays tennis in Delaware Park. "It's still a laid-back place."

"We work hard, but we make time to enjoy ourselves," echoes Alan Klegler.

With family. With friends. With strangers. "I wake up on a snowy day and my neighbor has already cleared my driveway," says Linda Storz. "You have to catch someone in the act just to thank them."

Ah, snow. Talk turns to that inescapable word, and once again the Buffalonians puff with pride.

"I love the coldest, snowiest days here because everyone grows closer. People come out of their houses, smiling and greeting one another on the street. It feels as safe as Mayberry and as beautiful and sentimental as a holiday greeting card," wrote Sara Saldi.

"It's not how much snow we get. It's how we handle it. Our city never closes. We clean up and get going where others can't," says Philip Wiggle.

Of course, problem-solving is second nature here in the birthplace of "brainstorming," a creative thinking process developed by a local advertising executive, Alex Osborn, that soon spread worldwide. Buffalo nurtures the idea with an annual creativity conference, that has drawn hundreds of think-outside-the-box folks for 43 years.

One problem minimized: The tell-your-grandchildren-about-it-someday blizzard that dumped 25 inches of snow in a day last Nov. 20 and gave even indefatigable Buffalo pause.

Most people would be calling the moving vans if they spent seven hours of a snowstorm trapped in a subway station like Monica Huxley. But Huxley, who hadn't lived in Buffalo yet a year, wrote to USA TODAY that the helpful camaraderie among strangers led her to love her new hometown.

MacGregor was among 200 who huddled in the Christmas wonderland of the tree-decorated Hyatt hotel lobby. She recalls:

"About 11:30 p.m., ladies from the hotel's housekeeping brought around lots of blankets and told us that we should each find a Christmas tree to sleep near. They then kept the tree lights on and turned the hall lights off. We slept like little kids in a big 'sleepover' underneath the trees."

Warzel was trapped on downtown streets for nearly 20 hours, including a stretch where a "lady went car to car passing out Ho-Hos." Nancy Lynch was assured that her son, trapped at school, was housed for the night by the welcoming parents of the school neighborhood; Ellen Kern, caught for "just

4½ hours on Maple Road in my car," marveled as strangers offered coffee and brushed snow from the windshields.

"For a big city, it's very small," says Kern.

Adds Nancy Lynch: "When people do small nice things for one another, they tend to want to reciprocate. When the cycle is repeated over and over again over the years, you end up with a City with Heart."

INTRODUCTION OF THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION RE-AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. WAYNE T. GILCREST

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, as the new chairman of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, I am pleased to introduce legislation to reauthorize the African Elephant Conservation Act of 1988.

Prior to the passage of this landmark conservation law, the population of African elephants plummeted from 1.3 million animals to less than 600,000. The primary causes of this catastrophic decline were the illegal poaching of elephants and the insatiable international demand for elephant ivory. Without immediate action, it was clear that this flagship species of the African continent would continue its march toward extinction.

In response to this crisis, the Congress passed the African Elephant Conservation Act. In addition, President George H. Bush used the authority of this law to prohibit the importation of all carved ivory into the United States and to persuade the convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora [CITES] to place the African elephant on its Appendix I list. Through this listing, a worldwide commercial ban on all products derived from the species was established in January of 1990. Due to these actions, the price of ivory, the trade in ivory, and the poaching of elephants all decreased almost immediately.

A key component of this law was the establishment of the African Elephant Conservation Fund. Under the terms of the fund, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the responsibility of reviewing and approving meritorious conservation projects. To date, 113 conservation projects that affect elephant population in 22 separate countries have been funded. In total, \$11.9 million in federal money has been obligated for these projects, matched by \$51.7 million in non-federal funds.

In recent years, money has been spent to aerial monitor elephants in Kenya; assess the impact of elephants on plant and habitat biodiversity in South Africa; control elephant crop damages in Ghana; financially assist the African elephant specialist group; study forest elephants in the Central African Republic; supplement anti-poaching activities in Zimbabwe; and track the origin of African elephant ivory.

While the population of African elephants is no longer declining, and, in fact, is growing in Southern Africa, the job of conserving this magnificent species is far from over. The number of worthwhile unfunded projects far exceeds those receiving aid and the African Elephant Conservation Fund remains the only

dedicated source of funding for this species in the world. The authorization of appropriations for the act expires on September 30, 2002 and the goal of my legislation is to extend the highly effective conservation law for an additional 5 years.

It is essential that we not allow this irreplaceable species to disappear from this planet. During the last reauthorization process, the administration testified that "The principles embodied in this act are sound. They provide a catalyst for cooperative efforts among the governments of the world, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together for a common goal—the conservation and continued healthy existence of populations of African elephants. This is not a hand out, but a helping hand".

I urge my colleagues to join with me in support of the African Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION RE-AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago, I introduced the Asian Elephant Conservation Act. I took that action because I was startled to learn that there were less than 40,000 Asian elephants living in the wild. Furthermore, nearly 50 percent of those elephants living in various national parks in India, while the remaining animals were scattered in fragmented populations throughout 12 other countries in South and Southeast Asia.

The primary reason for this serious decline in population was the loss of essential habitat. It is no secret that elephants and man are in direct competition for the same resources. In most cases, it was the elephants who lost in those confrontations.

In addition, Asian elephants are poached for their bones, hide, meat, and teeth; they are still captured for domestication; and conflicts between elephants and people are escalating at an alarming rate. Furthermore, it was clear that millions of people were not aware of the plight of Asian elephants and that range countries lack the financial resources to help conserve this flagship species. Without an international effort, the future of the Asian elephant was in serious jeopardy.

In response to this problem, I, along with a number of other Members, proposed the establishment of an Asian elephant conservation fund. This concept was modeled after the highly successful African elephant conservation fund, and the fundamental goal of my legislation was to obtain a small amount of Federal assistance for on-the-ground conservation projects.

In testimony before my subcommittee, eight witnesses indicated strong support for my bill and their belief that it would be an effective way to assist Asian elephants. One of those witnesses, Dr. Terry Maple, the president of the American Zoo and Aquarium Association, stated that,

This bill will provide competitive financing where it is needed most—in the wild to support protection, conservation, and management of threatened Asian elephants.

In addition, noted wildlife biologist, Doug Chadwick advised the subcommittee that

To pass an Asian Elephant Conservation Act would be one of the most farsighted and yet practical things we could do the benefit of Americans, people throughout Asia, and the world we share.

Fortunately, this important legislation was overwhelmingly approved by both bodies, and it was signed into law on November 19, 1997.

Under the terms of P.L. 105-95, the Congress could appropriate up to \$25 million to the Asian elephant conservation funds until September 30, 2002. In fact, some \$1.9 million in Federal funds has been allocated and those moneys have been matched by an additional \$1.1 million in private donations. Those funds have been used to underwrite 27 conservation grants in 9 different range countries. The type of prospects funded have included: develop an elephant strategy in Sri Lanka; identification of a suitable managed elephant range in Malaysia; molecular tools for the local population assessment of Asian elephants; school education to support Asian elephant conversation in India and trace the mobility patterns, population dynamics, and feeding patterns of Sri Lankan elephants. These projects were carefully analyzed and competitively selected from a list of nearly 100 proposals that were submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

While the early indications is that the worldwide population of Asian elephants has stopped its precipitous decline, it is unrealistic to believe that \$3 million can save this species from extinction. Nevertheless, this law sent a powerful message to the international community that we must not allow this flagship species to disappear from the wild. The United States must continue to play a leadership role in this effort.

I, therefore, urge my colleagues to join with in support of the Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001 which will extend this vital conservation law for an additional 5 years.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 614, THE
COPYRIGHT TECHNICAL CORREC-
TIONS ACT OF 2001

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 614, the "Copyright Technical Corrections Act of 2001." H.R. 614 consists of purely technical amendments to Title I of the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999 and title 17, H.R. 614 corrects errors in references, spelling, and punctuation; conforms the table of contents with section headings; restores the definitions in chapter 1 to alphabetical order; deletes an expired paragraph; and creates continuity in the grammatical style used throughout title 17.

This legislation makes necessary improvements to the Copyright Act. It is non-controversial and was passed under suspension of the rules in the 106th Congress. I urge Members to support H.R. 614.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CAPITAL
PRIDE FESTIVAL JUNE 4-10, 2001

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the 26th Annual Capital Pride Festival, a celebration of the National Capital Area's Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered communities, their families and their friends and their many contributions to the District of Columbia.

Since its beginning in 1975, the Capital Pride Festival has grown from a small block party into a seven-day series of events. On Sunday, June 10, 2001, the Festival will culminate in a large downtown parade and a magnificent Pennsylvania Avenue street fair attended by people of all backgrounds from the District and the region. In 2000, over 125 contingents marched in the parade; more than 150,000 people attended the street fair in the shadow of the Capitol; and hundreds of vendors and organizations had stalls, booths, and pavilions. The street fair featured over five hours of local entertainers and national headline performers.

The citizens of the District of Columbia and I feel a special affinity for any Americans who do not share all the rights and privileges enjoyed by most citizens of the United States. I note that it has been seven years since the District of Columbia had any vote on the floor of the House of Representatives, and I remind this body that "Taxation Demands Representation" is deeply resented by the entire city.

My Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgendered constituents feel this lack more acutely. Every April 15th they know they bear the burdens of our democracy, yet they neither have complete access to its power to redress the injustices that befall Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgendered Americans, nor do they have full power to redress those special injustices which we suffer in the District of Columbia.

Congress has not yet protected sexual orientation from discrimination. Despite increasing reports of violence and physical abuse against Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgendered Americans, Congress has not enacted protections against hate crimes. Congress must pass the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA). Congress must pass the Hate Crime Prevention Act. Congress must pass Permanent Partners Immigration Act. Congress must return full voting rights to the District of Columbia.

In June, we will celebrate the accomplishments of the Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgendered Community and remember others who live on only in our hearts and prayers. As we celebrate and reflect, we must be "Proud and Strong Together" in the fight for full democracy for the District of Columbia and full civil rights for the Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, and Transgendered persons of this Great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to join me in saluting the 26th Annual Capital Pride Festival; its organizers, The Whitman-Walker Clinic and One-in-Ten; its sponsors; and the volunteers whose dedicated and creative energy make the Pride Festival possible.

HONORING JOLIET TOWNSHIP
HIGH SCHOOLS

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Joliet Township High Schools (JTHS) as they celebrate their 100 year anniversary.

The Joliet Township High Schools began when the first school building's foundation was laid in the year 1900. JTHS was dedicated on April 4, 1901 and the original building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in August of 1982. Today, Joliet Township High School has two campuses: Joliet West on Larkin Avenue and Joliet Central on East Jefferson Street.

When the building was originally dedicated, it was not only a high school but also the first home of Joliet Junior College. In 1902 the school enrollment was 125 students, but by 1917 the school had doubled in size.

When it comes to student support, Joliet Township High School has a great tradition of serving our country. During World War I, 34 students and 5 faculty members served the United States, and that number tripled during World War II. And, whenever a troop train came through Joliet, you could count on the high school band performing for them.

This high school has a rich tradition of student excellence. The high school has been recognized throughout the State of Illinois and the Nation not only in academic achievement, but in extra-curricular activities as well. From winning the National Band Title eight times, to winning the State Drama Competition six times, and most recently the 2000 Girls Softball State Title; Joliet Township High School has a tradition that spans 100 years.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this body to identify and recognize other institutions in their own districts whose actions have so greatly benefited and strengthened America's communities.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RHINOC-
EROS AND TIGER REAUTHORIZA-
TION ACT

HON. WAYNE T. GILCHREST

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I am today pleased to introduce legislation to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, which is a landmark conservation law.

When the Congress first enacted this proposal seven years ago, the population of these two magnificent animals had fallen to record lows. It was clear that unless immediate action was taken, these species would virtually disappear from their historic range. Fortunately, Congress responded to this crisis.

In the case of the five species of rhinoceros their population status was bleak. In fact, the number of African black rhinos alone had fallen from 65,000 animals in 1970 to fewer than 2,000 in 1994. In total, there were less than 11,000 rhinos living in the wild.

While human population growth was a major factor in the destruction of the rhinoceros habitat, the other major cause of the species decline was the huge demand for products made

from rhinoceros horn. Rhinoceros horn has been used for generations to treat illnesses in children and for ceremonial purposes in certain Middle Eastern countries.

Despite this grim future, the fate of the five remaining subspecies of tigers was even worse. In 1990, there were more than 100,000 tigers living in the wild. In 1994, the total was fewer than 5,000 animals which represented a decline of 95 percent. As in the case of rhinos, the illegal hunting of tigers was the overwhelming factor in their demise. Tigers were killed for their fur, and other body parts. Tiger bone powders, wines, and tablets were used to combat pain, kidney, liver problems, rheumatism, convulsions, and heart conditions.

Despite the fact that both rhinos and tigers are internationally protected, these prohibitions have not been effective. In 1998, the Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt testified in support of reauthorizing the act when he said, "This is a small grant program, but it is amazing how much even a small amount of money can mean to our partners in other countries. Something more intangible—but often even more important—is the boost to their morale when they realize that we, the United States care enough to help them." At that same hearing, the president of the American Zoo and Aquarium Association stated that, "Passage—combined with increased appropriations for law enforcement will certainly be a bold step by the United States in ending the slaughter of the rhinoceros and tigers in the wild."

Since its passage in 1994, Congress has appropriated \$2.9 million to the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund. This money has been matched by \$4.1 million in private funding. Together this money has been used to finance 111 conservation projects in 16 range countries. These projects have included: A database on tiger poaching, trade and other wildlife crimes in India; desert Rhino conservation and research; development of national tiger action plan in Cambodia; establishment of a viable population of "greater one-horned rhinoceros"; public education on Siberian tiger conservation; survey and habitat assessment for South China tigers; training in anti-poaching techniques for rhinoceros in southern national parks; training of staff in Nepal's Department of National Parks, and a video on tiger poaching in Russia. In addition, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has done a superb job of managing the Save the Tiger Fund that has helped to educate millions of people about the harmful effects of tiger poaching.

Since the establishment of this grant program, these conservation projects have helped to change international opinion on the need to protect their animals. While the job is far from complete, the population of both animals has slightly increased and there is new found hope of saving their species from extinction. However, it is essential that the availability of money to this fund be extended for an additional five years. In addition, I will work to increase the amount of appropriated money for rhinoceros and tiger projects. The good news is that the Department of the Interior financed 111 projects. The bad news is that it lacked the resources to fund some 358 other projects, many of which were highly meritorious.

I urge support for the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE LOCK-BOX ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support House Resolution 2 Social Security and Medicare Lockbox Act, the Social Security is the Nation's largest retirement and disability program providing cash benefits to 44 million retired and disabled workers and to their dependents and survivors. Medicare provides 39 million of them with health insurance. Today, 1 out of 6 Americans receive Social Security; 1 out of 7 receives Medicare. About 155 million workers paid taxes to support the two programs. A major issue for President George W. Bush will be to provide a fiscal responsible plan for maintaining the solvency of the Social Security System while guaranteeing income for America's retired and disabled workers.

Historically, Social Security has been a "pay-as-you-go" system. Ninety percent of the payroll taxes paid by workers are immediately spent as benefits to current Social Security recipients. The other 10 percent goes into the Social Security Trust Fund for payment of future benefits. Here lies the problem. In 1950 it took 16 workers to support 1 beneficiary on Social Security compared to 3.4 workers to support 1 recipient today. Mr. Speaker the American people demand that the Social Security and Medicare surpluses will not be used for anything other than their current purposes. Even if, the current \$2.7 trillion projected surpluses that are available for tax and spending initiatives will be used up by President Bush's tax cut for the wealthiest 1 percent and other items that are associated with debt service costs. Spending our surpluses projected for the next 10 years leaves us nothing to protect Social Security and Medicare.

INTRODUCING H.R. 615, THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2000

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce, H.R. 615, "The Intellectual Property Technical Amendments of 2001." As my colleagues know, the success of our economy and quality of modern life can be directly attributed to the innovation and genius of our patent and trademark system whether, it be in the fields of computers, media, aerospace, or bio-technology.

In 1999, Congress successfully passed landmark legislation to modernize our patent system and transform the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) into a more autonomous and efficient agency. This legislation—the "American Inventors Protection Act"—was the most significant reform of its type in a generation, and it represented five years of hard work by a large, diverse group of Members, Administration officials, inventors, union representatives, and businesses.

At the same time, the Act contained a small number of clerical and other technical drafting

errors. Today, I offer the opportunity for my colleagues to work with me to remedy these errors within this bill. In addition, this bill makes a small number of other non-controversial changes requested by the PTO. For example, it changes the title of the chief officer of the PTO from "Director" to "Commissioner." It also clarifies some of the agency's administrative duties and the protections for the independent inventor community.

This bill represents the progress made last session when the House was able to pass it (H.R. 4870) by a unanimous voice vote under suspension of the rules. The bill is being re-introduced in virtually the identical form as passed last year in order to expedite these house-keeping processes. Additional changes requested by others have been placed on the back burner for the present, since these revisions still require further review. Rest assured, there will be opportunities during the rest of the session for continued legislative oversight and innovation in these areas.

I urge all Members to support this innovation-friendly legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, last evening I was unavoidably detained—specifically, two consecutive flights from Fort Wayne were grounded because of mechanical problems—and missed the votes congratulating President Sharon of Israel and guaranteeing a lock box on Social Security and Medicare funds. Had I been here, I would have supported both bills.

The problems in the Middle East are longstanding. I had the opportunity to meet President Sharon on several occasions. He is a tough but fair man. Israel, constantly pressed by those who challenge its right to exist, needs a strong leader at this time. We stand behind one as he faces the difficult times ahead.

I would also like to insert the following articles about the late Reverend Joseph White into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Reverend Jesse White was my friend. He was a friend to thousands and thousands of people.

He was a friend even to many he did not know because through his pioneering efforts he advanced the basic civil rights of many who may have been deprived of such rights without his efforts.

Not too many of us can look back and truly say we were a prophet. Dr. White was a prophet. He, and other pioneers in civil rights, had dreams that are now becoming reality.

Complete justice has not been achieved. But without Dr. White there would be less justice.

Not only does he leave behind a history, through his family, his legacy lives on. His sons carry on his ministry in different ways. His daughter has been active in government and in promoting education training and opportunities.

We will miss Dr. White's leadership in Fort Wayne and his national influence as well.

REV. WHITE DEMANDED EQUALITY

If the civil rights movement over the last half-century was embodied in any single

Fort Wayne resident, surely it was the Rev. Jesse White, 73, who died Monday.

Tall, with a linebacker's physique and a booming baritone voice that was equally effective in soft conversation as a in delivering a sermon or demanding justice, the pastor of True Love Baptist Church had the rare ability to cut an imposing yet approachable presence in any room he entered.

Parishioners, friends and public officials will remember the Rev. White as much for his compassion in helping and serving people as in his passion for fighting for civil rights. For instance, one of his longtime friends, former City Councilman Charles B. Redd, remembers White as the civil rights leader who charged into a closed Fort Wayne Community Schools board meeting. But he also remembers the minister who would open his wallet to people in need, a caring pastor who ordered a youth caught looting a parishioner's car be taken not to jail but to the front of the congregation, where he prayed with the youth and asked the congregation to grant forgiveness.

His commanding presence and eloquence in giving voice to the wrongs of racism through a number of lenses—religion, the Constitution, economics, personally—made him a natural leader. He protested segregated Fort Wayne restaurants in the 1950s and 1960s. It was the Rev. White who helped direct a black boycott of Fort Wayne Community Schools in 1969, applying as much pressure on other black ministers to urge their congregations to participate as on the white leaders of the school system.

The Rev. White chose his battles wisely, a natural ability borne from the heart and soul, not public relations concerns, self-interests or pressure from others. "He was the kind of person who would do his own assessment, whether it was right or wrong, whether it was justice or injustice," Redd said.

Though he kept his long, signature sidebars long after they had become passe in a fashion sense, the Rev. White's approach changed along with the times. As the leader of the local Operation Breadbasket in the early 1980s, White set about to address the economic legacy of racism, leading boycotts—and negotiations—with national department store and grocery chains, urging them to hire more blacks at their Fort Wayne outlets. By the 1990s, White concentrated on helping the economically disadvantaged people in his own southeast neighborhoods, opening the 30-unit True Love Manor for senior citizen housing and the 52-unit Adams and Bruce Housing for people with disabilities. True Love's computer learning center helped more than 1,500 students ages 6 to 86 learn and upgrade their computer skills.

Through his ministry, his leadership in civil rights and his personal compassion, the Rev. Jesse White enriched his church, his neighborhood and Fort Wayne as a whole. He will be truly missed.

FIGHTER FOR JUSTICE CHANGED THE CITY

(By Frank Gray)

When NAACP President Michael Latham heard last month that the Rev. Jesse White was ill, he went to his house immediately.

"I'm in tears, and he's still Dr. White," Latham said. "He never changed."

A week ago, White was still teaching at True Love Baptist Church, treating the disease that would quickly kill him as just something else to deal with.

Even on Saturday, as he lay in the hospital, unable to respond when Latham asked him whether he was OK, White signaled with his hand that everything was all right.

"He was full of life, not afraid of death," Latham said.

That's what White was like, unafraid of any showdown. He was used to them. In his 45 years in Fort Wayne, he'd had plenty, with companies, schools, even his own church at one point.

"Rev. White realized that things weren't going to change if someone didn't take action, so he led the march, he made the pronouncements that things were unfair," said Charles Redd, a former City Council member who had worked with White for decades.

"This community should be grateful," said the Rev. Temae Jordan. "We're enjoying the benefit of the struggles he took on."

Sometimes it was fun. White would occasionally have lunch with Redd at the Chamber of Commerce so plenty of people would see them and wonder what they were planning, Redd said. In reality, most of their serious discussions of strategy took place while bowling, he said.

Sometimes it was tense and serious.

When a local manufacturing company fired a handful of black workers for minor infractions several years ago, White thought the firings looked like a setup, he supported the fired workers as they picketed the company. He took their case to the top of the company. The business was afraid of repercussions from white workers if the fired workers were rehired, Redd said, but White created enough pressure that the men were reinstated.

Arguing that people without economic power have no power at all, White spearheaded boycotts of groceries and department stores to pressure them to hire more minority employees, and won.

His best-known boycott sowed seeds that are still growing today.

In 1969, White, along with officials in the Urban League and NAACP, protested that Fort Wayne schools were segregated. They presented solutions to the school board.

They were quickly rejected.

So White helped lead a boycott of Fort Wayne Community Schools. His and other churches established freedom schools and announced that black students would refuse to attend classes in the Fort Wayne schools.

Ninety-five percent of black students honored the boycott. Photos showed classrooms empty or with only one or two students.

Within days, the state took the side of the boycotters, forbidding the Fort Wayne district to build new schools or make additions to existing buildings.

It took two years, but a plan to eliminate segregation was approved, and the first magnet school, which draws students from across the district, was established.

The magnet school concept, long since expanded after later lawsuits, was first presented a generation ago by a group that included White.

White was one of a dwindling group, a man who took to the streets to call attention to things he didn't consider just.

In that sense he was a product of his time. He arrived in Fort Wayne at a time when the media didn't show up when a black man wasn't allowed to get on a bus. They only showed up when someone protested and boycotted. So that is what White did.

That had changed in the last 10 years or so for two reasons.

Times themselves had changed, Jordan said. Also, "When you're out on the front line, you see issues, but as you get older you realize that your greatest calling is to be a shepherd."

Until late last week, that was where the Rev. Jesse White could be found, shepherding people at the church he founded, though he knew he was also staring death in the face.

[From the Journal Gazette]

RIGHTS ACTIVIST JESSE WHITE DEAD AT AGE 73

(By David Gilner)

Nearly paralyzed by the brain tumor that would take his life three days later, the Rev. Jesse White insisted on leading a funeral service Friday for a parishioner he had baptized.

Three men physically supported the Rev. White, one of Fort Wayne's most renowned civil rights leaders, as he warned the audience about life's fleeting nature.

"Don't waste your time, young people, for time is a master," his daughter, Rhonda White, recalled him saying. "Once a second or a minute or a day goes by, you can not grab it back."

The Rev. White 73, knew how prophetic his words would be.

About 2 a.m. Saturday, the pastor was admitted to Lutheran Hospital, where he died at 2:30 a.m. Monday.

City officials and civic leaders throughout Fort Wayne mourned the loss of a man who spent more than half a century fighting racism.

Glynn Hines, Fort Wayne City Council's only black member, said the Rev. White was an icon of activism, who lived by the seize-the-day philosophy he promoted with his final sermon.

"That's his spirit of can-do, and I think he instilled that on many young people who came through his congregation," said Hines, who was baptized by the Rev. White in 1962.

A potent speaker and powerful singer, the Rev. White was a key member of Fort Wayne's "old guard" civil rights leaders who organized marches and boycotts to raise awareness of inequality.

Even in recent years, his thick glasses and thicker white sideburns could be spotted at rallies against crime on the city's southeast side.

"He may have been pleased with the inches of progress, but he was looking for miles," Hines said. "He always used to say, 'You'll know there's not a need to fight when there's not a need to fight.'"

The Rev. White was born in Natchez, Miss., in 1927. Traveling with a group of gospel singers, he first came to Fort Wayne in 1953. The next year, he made the city his home.

He became pastor of Progressive Baptist Church in 1955 and married Ionie Grace England in 1956. They had nine children.

In 1969, segregation sparked him to help lead a high-profile boycott against Fort Wayne Community Schools. He marched nationally and at home to raise awareness of discriminatory hiring at banks, supermarkets and retailers. He became a confidant of Jesse Jackson, whose presidential campaigns the Rev. White helped coordinate in 1984 and 1988.

Progressive Baptist grew under the Rev. White's leadership, becoming Greater Progressive Baptist Church after moving into its seventh home in 1972. A power struggle and allegations of financial impropriety led the Rev. White to resign from Greater Progressive and found True Love Baptist Church in 1974.

Both churches became major players on Fort Wayne's civil rights front. Any friction between the two was forgotten, said Greater Progressive Pastor Ternae Jordan.

Jordan became pastor 16 years after the Rev. White's resignation, and he was excited about the chance to work alongside the Rev. White.

"There was no animosity between Dr. White and myself," Jordan said. "I knew the name of Jesse White before I even came to Fort Wayne. I grew up in the home of a minister, and Jesse White was a household name

in African-American homes across the country."

The Rev. White became president of the local Council of Civic Action, brought Operation Bread-basket to Fort Wayne and was president of the local chapter of Jackson's Operation P.U.S.H.

His first wife died in 1993, and he married Vanessa Atkins in 1995.

Funeral services will be 10 a.m. Saturday at True Love Baptist Church, 715 E. Wallace St. Calling will be 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Friday at Calvary Temple Worship Center, 1400 W. Washington Center Road.

A memorial service will be 5 to 8 p.m. Friday. He will be buried in Lindenwood Cemetery.

REV. JESSE WHITE REMEMBERED AS "DRUM
MAJOR FOR JUSTICE"

(By Kevin Kilbane)

The Rev. Michael Latham remembers the phone calls.

When Latham first became a pastor 12 years ago, the Rev. Jesse White would call once a week to see how the younger man was doing.

At least once a month, White would call on Sunday morning to encourage Latham before the young man went off to lead Renaissance Missionary Baptist Church in worship. White, the pastor of True Love Baptist Church, always ended the conversation with the words, "Preach good."

"He was my mentor," Latham said of White, 73, who died Monday after a short illness.

During nearly 50 years of ministry in Fort Wayne, friends and White showed the same

concern for other young pastors, people in need and those facing racial discrimination.

"I guess you could call him a drum major for justice," said Hana Stith, chairwoman of the African/African-American Historical Museum. "He really was."

The funeral service for White will be 10 a.m. Saturday at True Love Baptist, 715 E. Wallace St. Calling will be 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Friday at Calvary Temple Worship Center, 1400 W. Washington Center Road. A memorial service will follow from 5 to 8 p.m.

White, who moved to Fort Wayne in the early 1950s, first made an impact locally during the civil rights struggle of the late 1950s and early 1960s.

As president of the Civic Action Committee, he led other local African-American pastors in opening restaurants that had refused to serve minorities, recalled the Rev. James Bledsoe of St. John Missionary Baptist Church.

The committee intervened when companies refused to hire minorities or to treat them fairly, said Bledsoe, president of the local African-American pastors' Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance.

In addition, White and the committee led protests against racial segregation in the Fort Wayne Community Schools district.

In fall 1969, for example, the pastors organized a boycott that kept 1,300 children out of schools. Children attended "freedom schools" in the churches for nine days before FWCS agreed to provide the students with equal educational resources.

"He didn't fear any retribution," Stith said. "He just stepped up and did what was right."

White also touched many lives through his dynamic preaching and as a mentor, clergy said.

First as pastor of Progressive Baptist Church from 1955 to 1974, and then as leader of True Love Baptist, which he founded in 1974, White was a frequent guest speaker at local pulpits.

"If anybody would call Dr. White to come and speak, he would never say no," Latham said.

White's preaching ability also frequently set up and preached at out-of-town crusades as part of his duties as chairman of the National Baptist Convention's evangelistic board, Bledsoe said.

"I do a lot of traveling," Bledsoe said, "and when I say I'm from Fort Wayne, they say, 'Oh, you are from Jesse White's town.'"

But despite a busy schedule, White was always willing to help with a community or personal need, said the Rev. Vernon Graham, executive pastor of Associated Churches of Fort Wayne and Allen County.

"He was like the tall oak tree," Graham said. "He was one of the pastors the younger pastors would turn to for advice and counseling."

Graham also frequently asked White's help in planning or carrying out Associated churches' projects. Those efforts have included establishing food banks and other programs to help the needy, and initiatives to heal racial division.

Through White's work, Latham and other pastors noted, present generations enjoy the freedom and opportunities they have now.

"Dr. White was one of the ones who paved the way," Latham said "I think what we are doing today is standing on his shoulders."

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 15, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 27

11 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Army Corps of Engineers. SD-138

FEBRUARY 28

9 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings to receive the views of the Department of the Interior on matters of Indian Affairs. SR-485

MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee. SD-124

MARCH 27

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain

programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee. SD-124

APRIL 3

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee. SD-124

APRIL 24

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee. SD-124

MAY 1

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee. SD-124