

and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) have talked to us tonight. Not only do we have the Detroit Institute of Art, one of the greatest institutes of art in the world today, but we also have the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American history.

We have great universities, like Wayne State University and the University of Detroit and, of course, the Lewis College of Business that was mentioned by my friend from, I believe it was Ohio.

Detroit has played a central role in the economic and social and cultural development of not only Michigan, but the entire Nation, and we have had great political leadership. And what we have not heard tonight, and I will say it is people like the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that have enriched our city, because of their leadership, not only in serving in this Congress, but the many years that they have contributed to public service.

We have great Members of Congress that have come out of our city, but the two that I have just mentioned at the top are people like George Crockett. For those of my colleagues who did not serve with George Crockett, he was an immensely impressive man of great integrity and great stature and great demeanor. One of the most just and fair people that you would ever want to serve with.

Of course, I believe the district of the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) is the district that he had, and the gentlewoman not only fills those shoes of one of the great leaders that I have ever served with in my great public life, but she leads beyond that in her own special way and in the directions that make not only our State but our city a very special place.

□ 1745

Detroit is on its way back in many, many respects. It has had difficulties, the rebellion of 1943 and 1967, as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) has indicated. But there is a new spirit there. There is a spirit of can-do, that we cannot only create the liveliness of the central city, but we can redo our neighborhoods in the special ways that will enable us to have decent transportation and education and all the infrastructure that makes our communities worth living in.

So I want to join with the gentlewoman from Detroit, Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK), today in congratulating the city on 300 wonderful years and wish the celebration that will occur in July to be as successful as these 300 years.

To the mayor, Dennis Archer, and the city council and all the elected officials, we congratulate them, we thank them, and we look forward to making Detroit continue to be the great place that it is.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, just

briefly in closing, I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), our leader, for his excellent remarks as well.

Since July 1701, when Cadillac founded the city, right through the Underground Railroad, the Civil Rights movement, the auto industry which has brought to this country another whole era, right through Rosa Parks, as was mentioned, who now lives in the city of Detroit, from the United Auto Workers to the brotherhood of the Teamsters, to the mayor, Mayor Archer, who has given his notice that he will not seek reelection, we wish him the best, to our city council, Wayne State University, one of the premier universities in our region, as well as the 30 miles of international waterway that separates Detroit from the country of Canada, we say thank you to the House of Representatives for acting quickly on H. Con. Res. 80.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 80

Whereas Detroit is the 10th most populous city in the United States and the most populous city in Michigan;

Whereas Detroit is the oldest major city in the Midwest, and 2001 is the 300th anniversary of Detroit's founding;

Whereas Detroit began as a French community on the Detroit River when Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded a strategic garrison and fur trading post on the site in 1701;

Whereas Detroit was named Fort Pontchartrain de' Etroit (meaning "strait") at the time of its founding and became known as Detroit because of its position along the Detroit River;

Whereas the Detroit region served as a strategic staging area during the French and Indian War, became a British possession in 1760, and was transferred to the British by the peace treaty of 1763;

Whereas the Ottawa Native American Chief Pontiac attempted a historic but unsuccessful campaign to wrest control of the garrison at Detroit from British hands in 1763;

Whereas in the nineteenth century, Detroit was a vocal center of antislavery advocacy and, for more than 40,000 individuals seeking freedom in Canada, an important stop on the Underground Railroad;

Whereas Detroit entrepreneurs, including Henry Ford, perfected the process of mass production and made automobiles affordable for people from all walks of life;

Whereas Detroit is the automotive capital of the Nation and an international leader in automobile manufacturing and trade;

Whereas the contributions of Detroit residents to civilian and military production have astounded the Nation, contributed to United States victory in World War II, and resulted in Detroit being called the Arsenal of Democracy;

Whereas residents of Detroit played a central role in the development of the organized labor movement and contributed to protections for workers' rights;

Whereas Detroit is home to the United Auto Workers Union and many other building and service trades and industrial unions;

Whereas Detroit has a rich sports tradition and has produced many sports legends, including Ty Cobb, Al Kaline, Willie Horton, Hank Greenberg, Mickey Cochrane, and Sparky Anderson of the Detroit Tigers; Dick "Night Train" Lane, Joe Schmidt, Billy Sims, Dutch Clark, and Barry Sanders of the Detroit Lions; Dave Bing, Bob Lanier, Isaiah Thomas, and Joe Dumars of the Detroit Pistons; Gordie Howe, Terry Sawchuk, Ted Lindsay, and Steve Yzerman of the Detroit Red Wings; boxing greats Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, and Thomas Hearns; and Olympic speed skater Jeanne Omelechuk;

Whereas Detroit's cultural attractions include the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History (the largest museum devoted exclusively to African-American art and culture), the Detroit Historical Museum, the Detroit Symphony, the Michigan Opera Theater, the Detroit Science Center, and the Dossin Great Lakes Museum;

Whereas several centers of educational excellence are located in Detroit, including Wayne State University, the University of Detroit Mercy, Marygrove College, Sacred Heart Seminary College, the Center for Creative Studies—College of Art and Design, and the Lewis College of Business (the only institution in Michigan designated as a "Historically Black College");

Whereas residents of Detroit played an integral role in developing the distinctly American sounds of jazz, rhythm and blues, rock 'n roll, and techno; and

Whereas Detroit was the home of Berry Gordy, who created the musical genre that has been called the Motown Sound, and many great musical artists, including Aretha Franklin, Anita Baker, and the Winans family: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

#### SECTION. 1. CONGRATULATING DETROIT AND ITS RESIDENTS.

The Congress, on the occasion of the tricentennial of the founding of the city of Detroit, congratulates Detroit and its residents for their important contributions to the economic, social, and cultural development of the United States.

#### SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Mayor of Detroit and the City Council of Detroit.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 80.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

RECOGNIZING FEDERAL  
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to recognize and to commend the work of our public servants and those individuals who do the work of the Federal Government every single day. Our Federal employees are not thanked enough for their service to our country. They do the work that keeps this country moving. Yet they are not given the compensation and the benefits that they deserve for the work that they do. Instead of receiving wages comparable to the private sector, instead of receiving affordable health care benefits, Federal workers are attacked by my colleagues often on the other side of the aisle.

Recently a friend of mine handed me a letter that I found deeply disturbing. The letter is a fund-raising appeal sent out on behalf of a private organization and signed by a distinguished Member on the other side of the aisle.

Unfortunately, the letter does more than argue for Tax Code changes. It condemns the work of thousands of dedicated employees of the IRS. The letter says that, by establishing a flat tax, and I quote, "We will effectively dismantle the Internal Revenue Service which in addition to being the most burdensome, intrusive and aggressive Federal agency, is also considered one of the most wasteful." It goes on to discuss how people believe the IRS is grinding this country to a halt and jeopardizing the future opportunities for the next generation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe these kinds of blanket attacks on a Federal agency and its workers are unjustified, they are unfair, and they are offensive. While no one would argue that our tax system is perfect, we certainly cannot blame Federal employees for its shortfalls. After all, the IRS employees are only doing their jobs, enforcing our Nation's laws.

In all my years of representing the people of Michigan, I have found Federal employees to be some of the most dedicated, hard-working and honest workers that I have ever met. They are our public servants. They come to work every day to make sure our seniors get their Social Security checks, our schools get funds to teach our children, and our communities get the resources to protect their environment.

They come to work every day knowing they are being paid on an average 30 percent less than the private sector counterparts and struggling to afford Federal health insurance premiums that have soared 36 percent over the past 4 years.

They come to work every day unsure of their jobs, whether they will be contracted out to private companies the next time the Bush administration gets a chance.

We depend on our Federal employees, and they deserve our recognition and

respect for the hard work that they do. After all, no matter how much we may simplify our Tax Code or any other regulation, we still need public servants to enforce our laws and do the people's work.

While we consider policy changes that affect Federal agencies and their workers, it is my hope that we will stay focused on the policy. We have had enough scapegoating of the people who we have given the responsibility to enforce and implement these policies. Our Federal workers do a phenomenal job with the task we put before them. They deserve to be applauded, not attacked for their service to our country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 27. An act to amend the Federal election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

READINESS FACTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I decided to come to the floor tonight to talk about the military readiness of our men and women in uniform.

Last week, I happened to hear the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), who is a ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services, on the floor talking about this same issue that I am going to be talking about tonight.

Then last night, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Readiness, also came to the floor. I am a member of the Committee on Armed Services. I am also a member of the Subcommittee on Military Readiness.

I just wanted to come on the floor to remind my colleagues, as well as this administration, that our men and women in uniform who are willing to give their lives for this country have a

lot of need that we need to start addressing.

I am very hopeful that the administration will soon be working with the Congress to submit an emergency supplemental. There is a dire need by our military.

I certainly want to commend the Secretary of Defense. I think he was right in requesting this top-to-bottom review. But in addition to what he is doing, we also need to make sure that our men and women in uniform are ready to defend the national security interest of this country.

What is beginning to happen is that the accounts are becoming very low of money, and they are beginning to have some serious problems. Let me give my colleagues a few examples on this.

The Navy Flying Hour Program is short over \$450 million for fiscal year 2001. Since the end of the Cold War, the average age of Air Force aircraft has risen 58 percent. The Army is more than \$3 billion short of basic ammunition. Although improving, separate spare parts problems caused the mission-capable rates of both the AV-8B Harrier and the CH-53 helicopter to drop below 40 percent last year.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, the Coast Guard has projected a fiscal year 2001 shortfall reaching almost \$100 million. Let me also share with my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, the military health care plan is expected to be \$1.4 billion short in the same year.

I wanted to be on the floor tonight because this is a very unsafe world that we live in. We certainly know about the unrest and the problems of the Middle East; but we also know that Iran, Iraq, and these countries are not friendly towards the American Government. In addition, I think of North Korea. In addition, China. All these countries that I mention are spending a great deal of their gross national product on building their military.

So I wanted to come to the floor tonight to join the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), as well as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), and there are many others on both sides of the political aisle on the Committee on Armed Services that feel like I, as well as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), that we need to move forward now with this emergency supplemental.

So I will tomorrow be sending my second letter. My first letter went to the President of the United States, asking him to please start the movement forward on this emergency supplemental for our military.

I intend tomorrow to write a letter to Mitch Daniels, the OMB director, and say that we do not need to continue to wait, that we need to prepare this legislation, that we need to put this legislation in just as soon as we return after the Memorial Day recess.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to say to all the men and women in uniform that I