

development, volunteerism, and overall good citizenship.

Patty exemplifies all of these attributes. She has always taken the time to involve herself in community events and projects. Her role, however, was usually one that took place behind the scenes. Patty Dailey never bothered to seek recognition for the aid that she provided. She even hosts the weekly dinner for the area's senior citizens. Recently, when 23 Mexican nationals were being held awaiting deportation, Patty provided them all with home cooked dinners. She has also been known to hire part-time help, not because she needed the help, but because a young person needed the job.

Patty has also been active in events for local schools and her church. She has helped with many school fundraising events, including the A Theater Group spaghetti dinner, which benefitted a scholarship program for Silverton's graduating seniors. At Saint Patrick's church, where she is an active member, she participates in the Altar Society and is a leader in fundraising and organization for their annual Christmas bazaar.

It is obvious why Patty Dailey was chosen as the 1999 Citizen of the Year. I think that we all owe her a debt of gratitude for her service and dedication to the community. If we had more citizens like her, I am certain that we would live in a very harmonious place.

INTRODUCTION OF A CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION OUTLINING A VI-
SION TO SHAPE CONGRESSIONAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
POLICY INTO THE NEXT CENTURY

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of a concurrent resolution which recognizes the critical role played by the information technology sector and electronic commerce in the United States economy. On behalf of my colleagues, Representatives DREIER, GOODLATTE, DOOLEY, JIM MORAN, DUNN, ESHOO, and ADAM SMITH, I am setting forth principles that we hope will shape congressional information technology and electronic commerce policies that will ensure United States' continued worldwide dominance and competitiveness in the Information Technology Revolution.

The United States is the world leader in the innovation and production of information technological goods and services. Information technology was responsible for 6.1 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product in 1996. In 1997, U.S. businesses took in \$804 billion or 80 percent of worldwide information technology revenues. Information technology has spurred economic growth in the form of new goods, new services, new jobs, and new capital. Since 1993, the U.S. high technology industry has added over 1 million jobs to the U.S. economy, such that the industry now employs nearly 5 percent of the U.S. private sector workforce as of 1998.

Similarly, Internet growth has outstripped earlier predictions. The number of Americans with access to the Internet has increased

nearly 900 percent since early 1993. There were an estimated 148 million Internet users worldwide at the end of 1998, with approximately 81 million users in the U.S. alone by early 1999. One estimate places the dollar volume of business-to-business electronic commerce in 1998 at \$27.4 billion. The projected volume for 1999 is \$64.8 billion. Those numbers are expected to quadruple in the next two years alone.

Like other pivotal moments in human history, the Information Technology Revolution is transforming the tools and ideas that affect the way individuals communicate and think both privately and commercially. The American experience alone is replete with illustrations of new technologies generating faster economic growth. As the information technology industry continues its phenomenal expansion, the Federal Government needs to ensure that it plays an enabling—and not an inhibiting—role in supporting the movement of industry and people into the Information Age.

It is critical that policy makers recognize that the information technology industry and electronic commerce have become thriving forces in our economy because of the simple fact that they have largely been left alone to develop and grow according to the demands of free market processes. Our hope is that this resolution will encourage lawmakers to consider the holistic effect of individual legislative initiatives that are directly or indirectly aimed at information technology and electronic commerce. For this reason, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to achieve passage of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL
JAMES H. BAKER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize the outstanding achievement of Brigadier General James H. Baker, who will retire from the Missouri Air National Guard on September 17, 1999, after 37 years of extraordinary service to our nation.

Brigadier General Baker is originally from Knoxville, Tennessee, and graduated from Florida State University in 1962. In November 1962, Brigadier General Baker enlisted in the Air Force and was commissioned a second lieutenant in February 1963. After graduating from Air Weapons Controller School in 1963, he was assigned to the 728th Tactical Control Squadron at Ft. Bragg, where he performed extensive temporary assignments in both Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam. Brigadier General Baker was then selected to become the Operations Officer of the 729th Tactical Control Squadron at Eglin AFB, where he tested and implemented the concept of a forward Air Control Post and deployed to the Dominican Republic.

In July 1965, Brigadier General Baker returned to the United States and served as Operations Training Officer at the 727th Tactical Control Squadron at Walker AFB, New Mexico, where he was augmented as a regular officer in the USAF. Brigadier General Baker then served as an advisor to the Nationalist Chinese Tactical Control Center at Taipei Air

Station, Taiwan, in August 1966. He returned to the United States as a Captain and was assigned as Assistant Professor Aerospace Studies at the University of Mississippi, where he taught Military History, Military Management, Leadership and Air Force Organization, and served as Commandant of Cadets.

In September 1971, Brigadier General Baker was assigned to the Command Advisory Function (for special projects), 314th Air Division in Osan AG, Korea. Later that year, he also was selected to command a remote radar site at Kang Nung AB, Korea. When he returned to the United States, Brigadier General Baker assumed the position of Director of Operations for the 727th Tactical Control Squadron, and later became Chief, Standardization and Evaluation for the 602nd Tactical Air Control Wing at Bergstrom AFB, Texas, until his resignation from the regular Air Force in May 1976.

In June 1976, Brigadier General Baker joined the Missouri Air National Guard as both the Air Technician and Military Commander of the 157th Tactical Control Flight. While at Jefferson Barracks Air National Guard Base, Brigadier General Baker assumed the positions of Base Commander, Air Technician Commander, 157th Tactical Control Group Commander, and Executive Support Staff Officer. He became the Assistant Adjutant General for Air and was promoted to Brigadier General in January 1996.

Mr. Speaker, Brigadier General Baker has dedicated his life to our nation. He has served our nation with great honor and distinction. I know the Members of the House will join me in offering congratulations to Brigadier General Baker and his family—his wife Kathryn, his daughters, Kimberly, Sarah, and Susan, and his sons Bret and Sam; and I wish them all the best in the years ahead.

RECOGNIZING THE BRAZOSPORT
REHABCARE CENTER AND NA-
TIONAL REHABILITATION
AWARENESS WEEK

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and join with the Brazosport RehabCare Center in Lake Jackson, Texas, in observing and celebrating National Rehabilitation Awareness week beginning September 12 through September 18, 1999.

The Brazosport RehabCare Center opened its doors on December 31, 1992. Construction was completed at the end of April, 1993, for a total of 14 acute rehabilitation beds.

The Brazosport RehabCare Center is located in Brazosport Memorial Hospital in Lake Jackson, Texas. The primary service areas include the cities of Lake Jackson, Clute, Freeport, Angleton, Danbury and Brazoria. This service area has a combined population of approximately 95,000. The secondary service area includes the cities of Sweeny, West Columbia and Old Ocean with a population of approximately 16,000. The RehabCare Center has also attracted patients from Bay City and Alvin.

Comprehensive impatient rehabilitation services are provided to individuals with orthopedic, neurological and other medical conditions of recent onset or regression. These patients have experienced a loss of function in activities of daily living, mobility, cognition or communication. Types of patients admitted into the Brazosport RehabCare Center may include those with a diagnosis of stroke, spinal cord injury or dysfunction, brain injury, amputation, multiple trauma, hip fracture or joint replacement, arthritis, congenital deformity, burns or other progressive neuralgic syndromes such as Parkinson's Disease, Multiple Sclerosis and Gullian Barre.

The services Brazosport RehabCare Center provides include rehabilitation medicine, rehabilitation nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech/language pathology, social work, psychology and recreational activities. In addition, prosthetics/orthotics, vocational rehabilitation, audiology and driver education are provided when necessary through affiliate agreements with external organizations. The goal of each service is to maximize the individual's potential in the restoration of function or adjustment by integrating with other services.

By addressing the multiple effects that disability has on the patient and family and by integrating the combined resources of patient, family and interdisciplinary rehabilitation team, comprehensive rehabilitation programming can maximize the abilities and esteem of the patient and family and foster a healthy re-integration into the community. At the Brazosport RehabCare Center, patient outcomes are exceptionally positive. Eighty-six percent of their patients are able to return home and lead an independent lifestyle.

I am proud and honored to have the Brazosport RehabCare rehabilitation facilities at Brazosport Memorial Hospital, Lake Jackson, Texas. Please join me in recognizing the Brazosport RehabCare Center for its outstanding services and remarkable accomplishments as we celebrate National Rehabilitation Awareness week.

A THANK YOU TO ROY SHELTON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Roy Shelton. Being a police officer was always a dream for him and, after 17 years, he is retiring from his dream job. He has been an asset to the Montezuma County Jail and Cortez, Colorado as a whole. He has shown himself to be a man who is always willing to go the extra mile.

After graduating from Hollywood High in Los Angeles, Roy was drafted into the Army. He spent two years in active duty and received an honorable discharge. He married his sweetheart, Ruth, in 1953. They have been married for 46 years and have one son and three grandchildren. His family is a source of constant delight.

Roy moved to Colorado in 1979 and built a log cabin in the beautiful countryside of Dolores, Colorado. He began working for the Montezuma County Sheriff's Office soon after moving there. At this time he also began at-

tending the police academy in Delta, Colorado. After successful completion of his academy work he went to work for the Montezuma County Jail.

During his time there he put forth the extra effort that makes the difference between a good employee and a great one. He always arrived early and put in the extra effort that resulted in everyone counting on him. At Roy's retirement, his official title was "detentions sergeant" but he was more than that. He was an asset who will be greatly missed in his office by all who work with him and, indeed, all who ever have worked with him. We all owe Roy Shelton a thank you for his service to the community.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2670) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment would provide valuable and needed protection to state and local laws made vulnerable by NAFTA and the GATT Uruguay Round to assault by foreign corporations, investors and nations.

However, some domestic opponents of the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment argue that it is not necessary since it would protect laws that the commerce clause of the Constitution would prohibit.

In response to this argument, I would inform our critics that most of the state and local laws that are endangered by NAFTA and WTO are local economic development and public safety laws and have nothing to do with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

For instance, the amendment would protect Kentucky's small-business set-aside law, which the European Union has said is WTO illegal.

The amendment would also protect New Jersey's "buy local" requirements for state procurement, which the European Union has said is WTO illegal.

Also, the amendment would protect California's ban on a poisonous gasoline additive, which a Canadian company has challenged on the grounds that it is NAFTA illegal.

Some domestic opponents claim that the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment "prohibits the federal government from challenging any state or local law on the grounds that it violates treaty obligations" and would, therefore, put the United States in violation of treaties.

First of all, there is some confusion implicit in this objection to the amendment about the legal status of NAFTA and the WTO. Neither NAFTA nor the Uruguay Round of the GATT is a treaty. Neither received two-thirds vote of the other body, as the Constitution requires for treaties. They are Congressional-Executive agreements, not treaties.

Moving on to the question of preemption, in fact, the amendment is very narrowly crafted to protect state and local laws from preemption only by NAFTA and WTO bureaucrats. The state and local governments need the protection provided by the amendment since NAFTA and the WTO pose unique problems for them that treaties do not.

For instance, human rights and environmental treaties do not preempt state law. Congress has always made clear when implementing human rights treaties and environmental treaties that they are not to be construed as preempting state law.

But state and local law did not receive such protection under NAFTA and WTO. While the NAFTA and WTO implementing legislation clearly state that they do not preempt federal law, they do subject state law to direct preemption under trade rules.

The amendment does not limit Congress from preempting state and local law for any reason Congress chooses. It only limits the Department of Justice from using the courts to enforce a WTO-bureaucrat decision against a state or local law.

Therefore, Congress can pass the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment and the U.S. will still be in full compliance with all treaties.

Domestic opponents also claim that there is process for federal-state consultation to decide whether state law should be preempted under trade agreements, and so far no state laws have been struck down as violations of trade rules.

In response to this objection, I would remind critics that the consultation process does not give the states, or Congress, any control over the decision of whether to preempt state law. Instead the implementing legislation for both NAFTA and the WTO give the President the sole authority to decide whether to ask the federal courts to strike down state laws as a violation of trade rules.

No state laws have been struck down yet because the challenges to state law have been filed recently and the trade panels have not yet assessed damages against the United States based upon the state laws.

If you need to see realized the predictable consequences of the far-reaching and unprecedented rights given to foreign investors, corporations and nations by the NAFTA and WTO (at the expense of state and local governments), wait until the trade panels start awarding damages against the U.S. based upon state laws—\$970 million in damages requested based on California's MBTE ban, \$750 million asked by Loewen for Mississippi Jury award, and \$40 million sought by a Canadian company that doesn't like Massachusetts state sovereign immunity statute.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that this helps to clarify the facts about the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment.

SAN DIEGO URBAN LEAGUE
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AWARD:
REVEREND GEORGE WALKER
SMITH

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respect and recognition to Reverend