

attends Rice University, and I am proud that she has chosen to be a part of this outstanding academic institution. Not only is Rice University one of the Nation's top-ranking schools, Rice University students have distinguished themselves by creating a unique academic atmosphere that provides a well-rounded educational experience.

The win at this year's College World Series marks the first national championship for a Rice University sports team, but with the hard work and the discipline shown by the group of student athletes, I have no doubt that this is only the first of many accomplishments and championships. Congratulations, Rice University.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to place in the RECORD a statement in offering my congratulations to the Rice University baseball team for winning the College World Series.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to the Rice University Baseball team. An exemplary group of young men, the Rice team won its first baseball national championship this year and showed the true grit needed to win the College World Series.

The Owls have been no stranger to the College World Series, appearing with the best of college baseball for 4 out of the last 7 years. The championship eluded them, however, until this year when they finished the regular season with an impressive 58–12 record. Thirty of those wins came during a remarkable winning streak.

And being a University of Houston graduate, it pains me to admit that the Owls' streak began with a 3–0 win over my beloved Cougars. However, if we had to lose to a cross-town rival, I'm glad that it was one who went on to win the national championship.

The national championship was even sweeter for Houstonians considering that the Owls crushed a Stanford team that had made its third trip to the finals in the past 4 years. And in winning the final game 14–2, the Rice team secured the largest margin of victory in any College World Series final game. Without a doubt, Rice's national championship is a well-deserved honor for a first-rate team.

My congratulations go out to the Owls, along with my best wishes for a successful 2004 season in defense of their title.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank, again, the gentlewoman from California for her kind remarks and the other speakers today, and certainly the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) for authoring this resolution. I will dare to speak on behalf of all Rice alumni and say to Coach Graham and to the team, congratulations and thank you from the bottom of our hearts. The first-ever NCAA championship is a big thing to the alumni community and Rice University.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEUGEBAUER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 379.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO HAVE UNTIL 6 A.M. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2003 TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6, ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2003

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until 6 a.m. on November 18, 2003 to file a conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 6) to enhance energy conservation and research and development, to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF JONESTOWN AND THE DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN LEO RYAN

(Mr. LANTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is the 25th anniversary of the massacre at Jonestown where more than 900 people lost their lives to the sick cause of a sociopath masquerading as a visionary.

Among the victims was my distinguished predecessor and good friend, Congressman Leo Ryan, the first Member of Congress ever killed in the line of duty. He was gunned down along with four others of his delegation whom he led to investigate reports of human rights abuses in the jungles of Guyana.

Mr. Speaker, while we continue to struggle to understand such events, let us also continue to commemorate the people they affect.

I would like to ask all of my colleagues for a moment of silence to remember our fallen colleague, my predecessor representing the San Francisco peninsula in Congress, Congressman Leo Ryan, and to honor his work for justice and human rights.

Mr. Speaker, November 18, is the 25th anniversary of the massacre at Jonestown. A quarter century ago, more than 900 people lost their lives to the sick cause of a sociopath masquerading as a visionary.

Among the victims was Congressman Leo Ryan, the first Member of Congress ever killed

in the line of duty. He was gunned down, along with four others of the delegation that he led to investigate reports of human rights abuses at a compound in the jungles of Guyana. Ten members of his group were wounded, some of them seriously, including California State Senator Jackie Speier, who was then a member of Congressman Ryan's staff.

In addition to those who died, thousands more were directly affected by the Jonestown tragedy: the grieving family members and friends of those who had misplaced their faith in the so-called Peoples Temple led by Jim Jones.

Mr. Speaker, survivors of that misguided movement, as well as relatives of Leo Ryan and of others who died, are gathering in Foster City, California, in a park that bears Congressman Ryan's name. They will consider his gifts and accomplishments as a public servant, and they will carry on with the struggle to make sense of the events that cut short his life and those of so many others.

Leo Ryan dedicated his life to protecting the oppressed. Elected to the California State Assembly in 1962, he was so moved by the conditions that led to the Watts Riots two years later that he volunteered as a substitute schoolteacher in Watts while the community rebuilt itself. This was typical of Leo Ryan: Confronted with a complex situation of social injustice, he insisted on getting his facts firsthand. In 1970, after hearing about abuses against convicts in California's top-security institutions, he spent a week undercover behind bars in Folsom Prison to see for himself how they were treated.

Mr. Speaker, this hands-on approach characterized Leo Ryan's work here in Congress, where he served on the Foreign Affairs Committee. In early 1978, concerns had been raised about U.S. citizens being held against their will in Guyana; stories were filtering out about beatings and forced rehearsals for mass suicides. When constituents brought the issue to Leo Ryan's attention, he took action.

There were warnings, but characteristically, Congressman Ryan was undeterred. He moved with caution, yet without trepidation, to organize a trip to Guyana. And to alert the world to what he expected to find, he brought along with him a handful of journalists, as well as members of the Concerned Relatives group whose loved ones were in the thrall of Jim Jones. But after challenging Jones and confirming some of his concerns, Leo Ryan, three of the journalists and a defector from the Peoples Temple were to lose their lives on a jungle airstrip as the cataclysm at Jonestown began.

What lessons can be drawn from these experiences, Mr. Speaker? What can we conclude when we continue to see the rise of aberrant social groups that use violence to control their members, and are capable of unleashing brutality upon the world?

Jim Jones' methods of control mirror those of totalitarian leaders throughout history. He created a cult of personality centered on himself, demanded absolute obedience, isolated those who surrounded him from their former lives, and instilled in them a profound sense of paranoia about the outside world.

The Peoples Temple's members were manipulated to see in it whatever they wanted it to be. It was a self-help group for some, for others a religious movement, and for many it represented a new means to address society's

shortcomings. Jim Jones also managed to legitimize the group among some conventional religious and political leaders by supporting their public events and contributing money to their causes during the years when the Peoples Temple was based in San Francisco.

How could so many people find themselves hoodwinked to varying degrees, letting themselves even be linked with this deviant community, much less joining its ranks and sacrificing their lives?

Mr. Speaker, it is a hard question to confront. And the Peoples Temple example teaches us most dramatically not to be seduced by easy answers. It is left to historians and specialists in mass psychology to piece together and place in context the puzzle of Jonestown, the rise of Fascism in Europe, and any number of other instances in which a twisted and charismatic individual has found ways to exploit the weaknesses of large groups and to destroy their will.

As John Ross Hall wrote in one of the definitive studies of Jonestown, *Gone From the Promised Land*, "We hear the screams, but we do not entirely understand them, and we will continue to wrestle with the apocalypse they unveiled."

And I would add, we will continue to commemorate the victims, and to pay tribute to their lives. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask for a moment of silence here in this chamber to remember our fallen colleague, my predecessor representing the San Francisco Peninsula in Congress, Leo Ryan, and to honor his work for justice and human rights.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEUGEBAUER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

H.R. 876, THE LOCAL RAILROAD REHABILITATION AND INVESTMENT ACT

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight on behalf of thousands of America's rural communities, and I would like to focus attention on a looming crisis within our Nation's transportation infrastructure. Short line railroads, rural America's link to the national rail network, are approaching a crisis point.

Before the rail industry was deregulated, Federal policy created a tremendous investment disincentive whose repercussions can still be felt today. With America's generation of heavier rail cars, which many short lines cannot accommodate, this situation has grown worse. We must move quickly, because thousands of miles of track are in danger of being abandoned forever.

Over 550 short line rail carriers now operate 30 percent of the Nation's rail network. Short line railroads exist in all 50 States and in over 70 percent of all congressional districts. They oper-

ate 50,000 miles of track, employ over 23,000 workers at an average wage of \$47,000, and earn \$3 billion in annual revenue.

Today, this local service is threatened due to the introduction of heavier 286,000 pound railcars that have become a new industry standard. Because of the interconnectivity of our Nation's rail network, short lines are forced to use these heavier cars, placing an added strain on track structure and making rehabilitation urgent. Studies indicate that it will take \$7 billion in new investment for our Nation's short lines to accommodate these heavier railcars. To keep our constituents connected with the national rail network, these lines must be upgraded. Unfortunately, the small railroad revenue is insufficient to get the job done.

Today, our Nation's short line railroads need help to make the capital investment required to maintain and rebuild rail service between rural and urban America. This is why I introduced H.R. 876, the Local Railroad Rehabilitation and Investment Act. This legislation has enjoyed bipartisan support with, currently, 178 cosponsors. H.R. 876 provides a \$10,000-per-mile tax credit as an offset for rehabilitation investments needed to maintain and strengthen local rail service. This temporary incentive program provides a valuable tool for our railroads to rebuild and improve as they work to meet our Nation's increasing shipping needs.

Short line railroads play an important role in my home State of Kansas. Kansas ranks second in the Nation in the amount of farm products it ships out of State by rail. These railroads keep our farmers and small businesses connected to a national rail network. However, since 1980, approximately 2,500 miles of short line rail in Kansas have been abandoned.

In my State alone, the loss of short line railroads would add nearly \$50 million in annual repair costs to the State's highway system. The loss of short line rail service could also add over \$20 million to the annual cost of transporting and handling the State's wheat harvest, which would result in an annual net decline in farm income of over \$17 million. Nearly every State and every congressional district would experience similar consequences without short line rail service.

Congress should have a strong interest in preserving the freight connection between rural and urban America, because once track is abandoned, odds are it will never be replaced. In today's world, a disruption of the network that carries our food, raw materials, and the fuel for our power plants can be ill afforded. Tens of thousands of jobs in agriculture, manufacturing, refining, and mining in almost every congressional district depend upon this service. I urge my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this vital transportation infrastructure legislation, and I ask the leadership of this Congress to bring this bill forward.

PHARMACEUTICAL PROMOTION AND PROFITS PROTECTION ACT

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, Christmas has come early for the pharmaceutical and insurance industries, and it is going to be presented as a very large and complex piece of legislation that as yet no rank and file Member of Congress, no Democrat on this side of the Hill, has been able to review, and it will be voted on later this week.

It is being cast as simply a pharmaceutical benefit for seniors and some sort of a revision of Medicare to make it competitive and so on and so forth. But what it really is is legislation that was written by and for the pharmaceutical and insurance industries, the most powerful lobbies in this country and the most generous of campaign contributors, particularly to the President and the Republican Party; and it is first and foremost designed to protect their profits. In fact, perhaps we should call it the "Pharmaceutical Promotion and Profits Protection Act." That would be an apt title.

Boston University School of Public Health has analyzed the bill and they said, 61 percent of the benefits will flow as increased profits to the pharmaceutical industry. The bill specifically prohibits the Government of the United States of America, on behalf of America's seniors and, indeed, all of the American people, to do anything to lower the extortionate price of prescription drugs in the United States. In fact, it closes the door on the importation of prescription drugs from Canada, which is the only relief that many Americans are able to find today. Oh, they say, well, we do not close the door; we are going to give the authority to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to certify whether or not American-manufactured, FDA-approved pharmaceuticals that have had a short vacation in Canada, where their price goes down by 50 percent or more, would be safe if they flowed back into the United States. And, of course, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in his wisdom, has already said that he will not find them to be safe, just to reassure the industry. So they will give him a power which he will not use, or which he has already arbitrarily decided.

In fact, it is arguable that the chain of custody of drugs in Canada is safer than in the United States of America, and it would be arguable that, in fact, those drugs would be safer than those that are sometimes made available in the system here because of unregulated, unlicensed pharmacies, and phoney, closed-door pharmacies and other things that were exposed recently in a series by the Washington Post. But nonetheless, we are going to act to protect here, and what we are really protecting, the Congress will vote, and I am sure the House will