

votes. Had I been present, I would have been recorded in the following manner.

On rollcall No. 622, on a motion to table a measure, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 623, a bill to provide for increased international broadcasting activities to China, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 624, a bill to establish a program to provide assistance for programs of credit and other assistance for microenterprises in developing countries, and for other purposes, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 625, expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the discrimination by the German Government against members of minority religious groups, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 626, expressing the sense of Congress that the Government should fully participate in EXPO 2000 in the year 2000, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 627, a bill to amend the Illegal Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 628, a bill providing for consideration of certain resolutions in preparation for the adjournment of the first session, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 629, a bill concerning the statutes of Amtrak, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 630, on agreeing to the rule, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 631, on agreeing to the conference report for Foreign Operations, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 632, on agreeing to the resolution House Resolution 301, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 633, on ordering the previous question, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 634, on agreeing to the resolution House Resolution 326, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 635, a bill providing for the consideration of the bill H.R. 867, and the Senate amendment thereto, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 636, a rule to consider the Commerce, State, Justice Appropriations Act, H.R. 2267, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 637, passage of House Concurrent Resolution 137, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 638, an adjournment resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 68, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 639, a motion of recommit H.R. 2267, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 640, passage of H.R. 2267, I would have voted "aye."

TRIBUTE TO FORMER NEW HAVEN MAYOR BIAGIO DI LIETO

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, tonight, in New Haven, CT, Biagio DiLieto will join with close friends and family to celebrate his 75th birthday. I have respected and admired Ben DiLieto for years, and am grateful for the opportunity to recognize a man who has dedicated his life to the city of New Haven.

Ben DiLieto began his public career in 1952. Serving as a police officer and later as police

chief, Ben quickly learned how to effectively address the needs of the city's residents. He interacted with the community and embraced its diversity. Ben was determined to make local government work for average citizens by addressing their needs on a personal level. Residents of New Haven came to know Ben DiLieto as a person who cared and would eagerly roll up his sleeves when hard work needed to be done. Ben earned the trust of New Haven's citizens and they elected him mayor in 1979.

Mayor DiLieto served for five consecutive terms. During those years, he was dedicated to understanding and meeting the needs of his constituents, particularly those in the greatest need. Mayor DiLieto worked diligently to ensure funding for social service programs that benefited children, elderly, and the disabled. He fought to obtain funding for emergency services and education. He championed the interests of people with real needs and sought real solutions. Indeed, it is difficult to measure the magnitude of Ben DiLieto's contributions to the city of New Haven, for he has played such a large role in our community. Ben DiLieto truly changed the face of our city.

On a personal note, Ben has always been a friend who is reliable and supportive, genuine and sincere. His commitment and diligence are the cornerstone of strong and effective local government, and his belief in public service has inspired me time and time again.

It is with great pleasure that I commend Ben DiLieto for a lifetime of achievement and service. I join his wife Rose, his family, and his many friends in wishing Ben a very happy 75th birthday. Ben truly embodies the best New Haven politics has to offer, and it is my deepest hope that we will have the benefit of his wisdom and kindness for many years to come.

THE SLAMMING PREVENTION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 3050, the Slamming Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 1997 to protect the American public from an unfair, unscrupulous and anticonsumer practice known as slamming. The perpetrators of this type of rascality switch a consumer's choice of long distance or local telephone service providers to their own service without the consumer's knowledge or consent. With this legislation, consumers finally will be able to fight back against slammers.

The measure will allow consumers to receive a full refund for any charges or shield them from liabilities incurred as a result of slamming. Consumers will be able to recover up to three times their actual damages for intentional violations, in addition to the monetary penalties this bill imposes upon any person or telephone carrier and their agents who slam. Additionally, the legislation sets a deadline for the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] and the Federal Trade Commission [FTC] to set rules that will protect consumers from slamming. The FCC rules will ensure that

any consumer switch of carrier is verified, while the FTC rules will prohibit unfair and deceptive acts and practices used in connection with switching a consumer's choice of service.

Slamming is a spreading epidemic. It is the single largest source of consumer complaints at the FCC. In 1995 alone, slamming represented more than a third of the complaints consumers registered at the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau. The number of slamming complaints processed by the FCC has nearly doubled from 1995 to 1997. Moreover, the number of slamming complaints processed by the FCC to date in this calendar year, 16,440, represent nearly half of all the complaints, 34,557, that have been processed by the agency this year.

The telephone industry estimates that approximately 2 million slamming incidents occur each year in the United States, with the bulk of these slams undetected or unreported by consumers. And there is no doubt these numbers will continue to grow unless adequate protections are put in place.

The current regulations against slamming are simply inadequate. There is little incentive for consumers to bring a lawsuit or file a complaint with the FCC. The higher phone bills borne by slammed consumers often pales in comparison to the cost of suing for recovery. This bill will correct that anomaly.

Moreover, under the current rules, if a consumer files a complaint with the FCC, he or she is only entitled to receive the difference between what was paid to the slammer and what would have been paid to the authorized carrier. In other words, lengthy involvement in an administrative proceeding yields too little, too late.

The FCC has been ineffective in protecting consumers from slammers. It has been nearly 2 years since the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and the agency still has not promulgated effective rules to protect consumers.

Despite the growing problem, the FCC has settled disputes with only a handful of slammers resulting in injunctions and fines. While these fines were paid into the U.S. Treasury, the consumer who was defrauded never received a dime.

The people in my home State of Michigan are particularly hard hit by slammers. Michigan ranks eighth overall in the number of State and Federal slamming complaints. But slamming respects no State lines.

Slammers prey upon victims of all kinds, although minorities and non-English speaking consumers are frequent targets. These slammers act in nefarious ways: sign here and you will be eligible for valuable and exciting prizes. The only thing valuable and exciting accrues to the slammer. The consumer unwittingly authorizes a change in their telephone carrier while under the impression that he or she has simply entered a contest. Or, the consumer receives a welcome package or other promotional mailing at home that says if you do not sign here or return the enclosed card, your service will be switched. Or telemarketing firms, driven by commissions, forge consumer authorizations or develop even wilder schemes to skim cash from the American public.

Mr. Speaker, we need tougher laws against slamming. The American public should have the tools to fight back against these bad actors. The Slamming Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 1997 will provide those tools.

HONORING JOSEPHINE MARTIER
FOR 50 YEARS OF VOTING

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding citizen and good friend, Ms. Josephine Martier from Vandergrift, PA. "Aunt Jo" as she is affectionately called, has fulfilled a rare and honorable pledge to her country. She has participated in each primary and general election for the past 50 years.

I would like to recognize Ms. Martier for her contribution to our country and to the American democratic system of government. Without individuals such as Ms. Martier, our democracy would not be what it is today. Her conviction is to be commended and unlike so many, Aunt Jo has never taken for granted her right to actively participate and voice the values which she believes in.

In 1996, less than half of the eligible voters in the United States participated in the Presidential election. In light of this statistic, it is even more amazing to consider what Aunt Jo has achieved. Her invincible sense of civic duty is exemplary. Her efforts serve as a model for every resident of the Fourth Congressional District, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and every American eligible to vote.

And so my fellow colleagues, it is with great pleasure that I rise and applaud Aunt Jo Martier and her amazing voting record. I hope that she will be able to participate in our democracy for years to come.

HONORARY KENNETH E. BEHRING
AND FAMILY

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to an inspiring act of citizenship by my constituents, Kenneth E. Behring and his family. A week ago, Mr. Behring traveled to Washington to give a gift to the Smithsonian Institution; at a time when we have grown accustomed to people coming to Washington to ask for favors. Mr. Behring and his family have donated \$20 million to the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History to enable it to update its rotunda and its mammal hall to 21st century standards. The Behring gift also will enable the Smithsonian to set up traveling exhibitions in schools and other public places so that Americans who cannot visit Washington can experience a little bit of the Smithsonian in their hometown.

As a young man in Wisconsin, Mr. Behring opened a modest used car business in what turned out to be the first step in achieving the American dream. Through hard work and creativity, first in the automobile business and later as a real estate developer, he achieved great wealth. Now, in his own words, he believed it is time to give back.

Mr. Behring delights in telling of his experiences as a world traveler. He speaks eloquently of the natural beauty he has witnessed in the animal world, and of his desire to help

the Smithsonian enable others—especially young people—to get at least a small sense of what he has seen.

I believe his generous gift is a noble example that should serve as a model for all Americans with the means to do good. I am humbled by this generosity and hope that the rest of the House and the American people will take note of Mr. Behring's great deed.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH S. STOLARZ

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Joseph S. Stolarz of Passaic, NJ. In the week following Veterans Day, it seems appropriate that we would honor a man who has distinguished himself while serving his country in the armed services.

Joseph was born in a small mining community in Pennsylvania, moving shortly thereafter to a farm in Poland, his family's native country. Returning to America in 1938, he settled in Passaic with his two sisters. Heeding the call to duty, Joe enlisted in the U.S. Army on December 12, 1940. He was stationed at Fort Dix when he received word of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

Joseph's division was quickly broken up and used to defend the beaches of New York and New Jersey from any German assault. He was finally sent abroad in May 1944, landing in Liverpool. Joe's division, the 30th participated in the D-Day landings in France. After securing the beaches of Normandy, the 30th division participated in the allied drive across France, Belgium, and Germany.

Joe didn't escape the battlefields of Europe unscratched. In January 1945, he was hit twice within 2 days, ultimately spending months in a VA hospital recuperating. Despite his injuries, Joe served our country with valor. In all, he received a defense medal, two Purple Hearts, a Bronze Star, a World War Two Victory Medal, a European Medal, an Expert Infantry Badge, and a medal from the French city of St. Lo. He was honorably discharged from military service on November 12, 1945.

Upon his return to New Jersey, Joe became a civilian success. He completed his education, graduating from Passaic High School and ultimately attending Fairleigh Dickinson University. While visiting Poland in 1956, he met his wife and the future mother of his five children, Anna Brusik. In 1962, Joe fulfilled a lifelong dream when he purchased the Crystal Ballroom, where he continues to operate his tavern business with the aid of his wife and son, Joe Jr.

Joe has also been active in his community and is involved in a number of political and cultural associations including the American Legion, the Tavern Owner's Association, the Central of Polish Organizations, the Holy Rosary Young Men's Club, and the Veterans' Alliance. Joe is also a regular on the parade circuit, marching in the annual Passaic Memorial Day event, as well as the Pulaski Day Parade.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Joseph's family and friends in celebrating the life of Joseph Stolarz, a patriot, entrepreneur, and family man.

FAST TRACK FELL VICTIM TO
POLITICAL DEMAGOGUERY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply disappointed in the fact that this body was unable to consider and pass the fast-track trade legislation authored by Chairman BILL ARCHER and myself.

In particular, I was disappointed in the petty politics engaged in by fast-track opponents. I fear that, thanks to the campaign waged by big labor and their politician lackeys, the United States will lose its leadership position in world markets. Until now, trade agreements have been negotiated on our terms. My greatest fear is that the defeat of fast track in this session of the 105th Congress will effectively prohibit the consideration of this trade authority until the next millennium. I want to make the point to my colleagues that this will result in future trade agreements being negotiated on the terms of our trading partners. Given the increasingly global nature of markets, this Congress has put U.S. businesses and jobs at a significant economic disadvantage in the world economy.

To further illustrate the political demagoguery on this issue, I commend to the attention of my colleagues an article in today's Washington Times by Donald Lambro entitled "Low Bridge for the Fast Track Flap." I will not add to Mr. Lambro's observations, instead I simply say—Amen.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 13, 1997]

LOW BRIDGE FOR THE FAST TRACK FLAP

(By Donald Lambro)

If we learned anything from the fast-track trade fight, it is that demagoguery is alive and well in Washington, economic ignorance runs deeper than ever in Congress and the news media, and the business community still doesn't know how to sell the benefits of the global economy.

Even by past legislative battle standards, this one reached a new low in fear-mongering and deceit. The tools of big labor, Democratic Leader Dick Gephardt and Reps. David Bonior and Bernie Sanders, a socialist, came up with every hyperbolic attack line they could muster. Mr. Gephardt even blamed increased drug trafficking in the United States on the North American Free Trade Agreement—not on its true cause, President Clinton's abandonment of the war on drugs.

In the final weeks of debate, the AFL-CIO's paid congressional army of trade protectionists waged one of the most dishonest lobbying campaigns that this reporter has seen in 30 years of covering Washington. In one of the battle's most skillful bits of anti-trade demagoguery, aired on the CBS Evening News, Bonior and Sanders went down to Juarez, Mexico, with a CBS film crew in tow. Visiting one of its worst slums, which predates NAFTA, Mr. Bonior pointed to the shacks and said, "This is the global economy." It was a totally one-sided editorial against trade by two veterans, big government leftists that could have been produced at the AFL-CIO, and probably was.

Similarly one-sided stories filled the news programs of the past several weeks, bashing NAFTA and repeating big labor's protectionist line. Nowhere was it reported that U.S. exports to NAFTA partners Mexico and Canada had reached nearly \$200 billion last year—an all-time record; that both have become America's biggest export markets,