

other activities terminated pursuant to title VI shall remain available (for the duration of their period of availability) for necessary expenses in connection with the termination and resolution of such functions and activities subject to the submission of a plan to House and Senate appropriators in accordance with Public Law 105-277 (Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1999).

Sec. 649. Definitions. *Function* includes any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, activity, or program.

Office includes any office, administration, agency, bureau, institute, council, unit, organizational entity, or component thereof.

FOOD STAMP OUTREACH AND RESEARCH FOR KIDS ACT OF 1999 (FORK) WILL KEEP CHILDREN FROM GOING HUNGRY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today Representative SANDER LEVIN and I are introducing legislation to make sure that children in America do not go hungry. In 1998, over 14 million children lived in households that couldn't always afford to buy food. That was an increase of almost 4 million children over 1997. At the same time, the number of poor children not getting Food Stamps reached its highest level in a decade. Our bill, the Food Stamp Outreach and Research for Kids Act of 1999 (FORK), would help us give children who are currently going hungry the Food Stamps they need.

Some time ago, our local food banks started telling me that the number of people coming to them for help was increasing. They were concerned that they might run out of food if the demand kept going up. When we asked them who the new people coming to the food bank were, they said they were mostly low-income working families. When the food bank screened people using the eligibility guidelines, it looked like most of the new people who came to the Food Bank should have been receiving Food Stamps but were not.

Because of those reports and others like them, SANDER LEVIN and I asked the General Accounting Office to investigate and determine whether Food Stamp-eligible families were losing benefits, the cause of any declines, and what impact declines were having on children.

GAO recently finished its investigation, which confirmed many of the anecdotal reports. While a number of people have left the Food Stamp program because of the improved economy, economic growth alone does not explain the drop in Food Stamp participation. GAO found that demand for emergency and supplemental food was increasing and that some state agencies were not following federal laws regarding Food Stamp benefits. Perhaps most disturbing of all, GAO found that almost half of the people who have lost Food Stamps since 1996 are children.

Our bill, the Food Stamp Outreach and Research for Kids Act of 1999 (FORK), is designed to address GAO's findings and recommendations.

FORK would provide grant funding to food banks, schools, health clinics, local governments, and other entities that interact with

working families. The grants would allow those organizations to develop and expand innovative approaches to Food Stamp outreach, which would help the Food and Nutrition Service enroll many of the eligible families that currently go hungry.

FORK would also require the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to conduct on-site inspections of state Food Stamp programs to identify barriers to enrollment and work with states to develop corrective action plans.

FORK would authorize FNS to conduct research which will help it improve access, formulate nutrition policy, and measure program impacts and integrity.

FORK would require the Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services to work with state Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) programs to retrain caseworkers and make sure that prospective and former TANF recipients are informed about their Food Stamp eligibility.

Finally, FORK would authorize FNS to form public-private partnerships to expand its nutrition education program.

I hope our colleagues will join us in supporting this important legislation. I do not believe that anyone in Congress ever intended for children to go hungry because their parents left welfare and went to work. Now that we know it is happening, it is our responsibility to act quickly to make the Food Stamp program work for families in need.

HONORING FORMER SECRETARY LLOYD M. BENTSEN ON THE RECEIPT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, August 11, 1999, President William Jefferson Clinton will present the Medal of Freedom to Lloyd M. Bentsen—the 69th Secretary of the Treasury, member of the Senate and House of Representatives, and candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Lloyd Bentsen was born in Mission, in Texas' Rio Grande Valley in 1921. The first of four children to Edna Ruth Colbath Bentsen and Lloyd M. Bentsen, Sr. Lloyd Bentsen grew up in the South Texas farming community, seven miles from the Mexican border. He received his B.A. and law degree from the University of Texas in 1942. With World War II underway, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps. After brief service as a private in intelligence work in Brazil, he became a pilot and in early 1944 began flying combat missions in B-24's from southern Italy with the 449th Bomb Group. At age 23 he was promoted to rank of Major and given command of a squadron of 600 men.

In 18 months of combat, Bentsen flew 35 missions against highly defended targets such as the Ploesti oil fields in Romania, which were critical to the German war machine. The 15th Air Force, to which the 449th was attached, is credited with destroying all the gasoline production within its range, or about half German's fuel on the continent. Bentsen's unit also flew against communications centers, aircraft factories, and industrial targets in Ger-

many, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. Bentsen participated in bombing raids in support of the Anzio campaign, and flew against targets in preparation for the landing in southern France.

He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, one of the Army Air Corps' and now the Air Force's highest commendations for valor. He also was awarded the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the medal and each subsequent cluster representing specific campaigns for which he was decorated. He was promoted to colonel in the Air Force Reserve before completing his military service.

After the war, Bentsen returned to his native Rio Grande Valley where he was elected as Hidalgo County Judge in 1946 and to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 15th Congressional District in 1948. He served three terms in the House during which he cast crucial votes against the poll tax and in support of programs for returning veterans. He declined to seek reelection in 1954 and decided to begin a career in business.

For 16 years, Bentsen was a businessman in Houston. By 1970, he had become President of Lincoln Consolidated, a financial holding institution, including insurance, banking, and real estate. In this capacity, he built the first integrated hotel in Houston.

Secretary Bentsen was elected a United States Senator from Texas in 1970 and served as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee from 1987 through early 1993. He also served as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation and the Joint Economic Committee and was a member of the Senate Armed Services, Commerce, Science and Transportation, Intelligence, and Environment and Public Works Committees. In 1988, he was the Democratic Party nominee for Vice President of the United States.

During his 23 years in the U.S. Senate, Lloyd Bentsen drafted and passed progressive and far reaching legislation. He left an indelible mark on tax, trade, health care, and transportation legislation. His greatest achievements include the passage of the landmark Employer Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), the Trade Act of 1988, Equal Opportunity Education legislation, anti-age discrimination legislation for the elderly, Medicare and Medicaid expansion—particularly benefiting indigent children. He was also a leader in establishing a more equitable funding formula for federal highways. As a result, Texas' highways are in much better shape because of his efforts.

Senator Bentsen was nominated by President Clinton to be the 69th Secretary of the Treasury. He served from January 20, 1993 until December 22, 1994.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Lloyd Bentsen was an important architect of the President's economic recovery package that has helped fuel the longest peacetime economic expansion in more than 60 years, while bringing the federal budget into balance. He also led the President's effort to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement.

On December 27, 1994 he ended his 30-plus years of public service and returned to practice law in Houston, where he now resides with his wife of 55 years, the former Beryl Ann Longino of Lufkin, Texas. While public service has been their calling, their true blessing has been their three children, Lloyd III, Lan, and Tina and their respective spouses, Gail, Adele,

and Rick Smith and their seven grandchildren, Lloyd IV and Ryan Bentsen; Skyler, Kendall and Kate Bentsen; and Lori and Richard Smith.

Mr. Speaker, Lloyd Bentsen is a committed public servant with a remarkable record of achievement as Treasury Secretary, Senator, Representative, businessman and decorated war veteran. He is also a devoted husband and a caring father, grandfather, and uncle. He has dedicated his life to public service and his family. He is an example and an inspiration to Texans and Americans, of all that is good in public service. He is truly deserving of the Medal of Freedom, which is awarded by the President and recognizes individuals who have made significant meritorious contributions to the security or national interests of the United States; world peace; cultural or other significant public or private endeavors. Without doubt, Lloyd Bentsen meets this criteria and I salute him for his achievements and receipt of this award.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEPSI SOUTHERN 500

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, on September 5th of this year, the Darlington Raceway will celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Southern 500 stock car race, now known as the Pepsi Southern 500.

The Darlington Raceway, I'm proud to say, is located in my district. It was built in 1949, and unlike most stock car tracks of its day, it was paved with asphalt, giving the track its name, "The Lady in Black."

Harold Brasington, a native of Darlington, attended the Indianapolis 500 in 1933, and brought home with him a dream, a vision of some day having a race track in his home town, Darlington, South Carolina. Harold Brasington's dream had to wait out the Depression and World War II, but he nurtured it and in 1949 he made it come true.

The first Southern 500 was held on September 1, 1950, and sanctioned by "Big Bill" France and NASCAR, the National Association of Stock Car Auto Racing. STROM THURMOND was the Governor of South Carolina at the time, and he and his lovely wife, Jean, cut the ribbon and christened the race the "Southern 500," to the delight of 25,000 fans, an unexpected overflow crowd.

The Southern 500 was an instant success. It soon grew into the largest sporting event in South Carolina. This Labor Day Weekend, over 100,000 people are expected for the 50th anniversary. Millions more will enjoy the race by television or radio.

The great success of the Darlington Raceway started with the vision and skills of two great entrepreneurs, Harold Brasington and "Big Bill" France, both now gone. But their leadership has been carried forward by Jim Hunter, who has made Darlington Raceway bigger and better than ever, and who has won recognition as South Carolina's "Economic Ambassador." Because of his skills as a manager and sports promoter, the Pepsi Southern 500 and the TranSouth 400 now generate over \$50 million, making the Darlington Race-

way a top source of tourism income for South Carolina.

Other race tracks have been built since 1949, some larger, some more glamorous than Darlington. But the Darlington Raceway remains world famous, and an attraction fans everywhere, because it remains the genuine article.

The Darlington Raceway has never forgotten its roots and the people who helped make it what it is. Every year, the Darlington Raceway makes a substantial contribution to Darlington's schools. It recognizes a Darlington County Teacher of the Year, and awards a scholarship to a Darlington County high school senior; and every year, it cosponsors a gala honoring 1500 county educators.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the Darlington Raceway. As we approach the 50th Anniversary of the Southern 500, I think commendations are in order for Jim Hunter, President of the Darlington Raceway; for Bill France, Jr., CEO of International Speedway Corporation and President of NASCAR; and for everyone involved in bringing us 50 years of the finest, most exciting stock car racing in the world.

SILK ROAD STRATEGY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1152, the Silk Road Strategy Act. I commend my colleague, Mr. BEREUTER, for championing this important legislation that will greatly benefit countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

The Silk Road Strategy Act is a proactive policy of engagement, which authorizes U.S. assistance to support the economic and political independence of Kazakhstan, Krygyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, after decades of Communist rule, these countries have faced a tough road toward economic development and prosperity, and the cultivation of a democratic society.

With this in mind, the U.S. must actively engage this region to ensure a peaceful post-Soviet era, and to protect our national security. Since being elected to Congress in 1996, I have worked hard to build bridges between the U.S. and Central Asia and the Caucasus. Through regular meetings with Ambassadors from this region and travel to Central Asia, I am keenly aware of the necessity of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Great Silk Road, which in ancient times joined the East with the West, by means of trade, cultural-humanitarian, political and economic ties, has a history stretching back several thousand years. The Great Silk Road played the role of a connecting bridge between countries and civilizations. It served as a channel for trade, which became the catalyst for the development of crafts and the active exchange of philosophies and cultures. The spirit of the Great Silk Road is what this bill before us today is about—a new Silk Road—connecting Central Asia and the Caucasus with the United States, in an effort to encourage economic, cultural, and political exchange between our countries.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill and look forward to continuing working with Central Asia and Caucasus states to build prosperous market-oriented economies in the former Soviet Union. Again, I thank my colleague, Mr. BEREUTER, for sponsoring this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support the Silk Road Strategy Act.

HOMES OVER TAX CUTS

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am protesting this rule because it's the first step in ripping off the roof over people's heads.

That's what we are doing when we cut the HUD budget. Some people will argue that cutting the budget is good government. They will argue that we are reducing wasteful government spending. But this isn't just some government program. It's a roof over people's heads. When we cut this program, we are taking away some senior's rent money. We are throwing families out of their homes. We are denying people on fixed and low incomes the safety and security of an affordable home.

One of those government programs is the Section 8 program. HUD has contracted with private landlords to provide affordable apartments to people on fixed and low incomes. Over 500,000 of those apartments will come up for renewal in the next five years. If we don't renew those contracts, landlords will leave the program, raise their rents and evict hundreds of thousands of people on fixed and low incomes.

This is a terrible thing and we know it. Last March, we cut \$350 million from the Section 8 program to pay for non-emergency spending in Kosovo. But both the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the Chairman of the VA-HUD Appropriations subcommittee promised to put it back if they could because they know that it is money well spent. If we have the money, we ought to use it to give people a safe home so they can go to work and their children can go to school and they all can be productive citizens.

Well, we can put the \$350 million back if we don't give \$800 billion to wealthy special interest in the form of an irresponsible tax cut. And we should put in an extra \$1 billion that the President has requested because 500,000 households are depending on us.

This money is well spent. It's money for local governments to attract jobs. It's money for services for seniors and persons with disabilities so that they can live their lives with some comfort. It's money for secure families. People deserve this from us and we ought to give it to them. Oppose this rule, because it's the first step in ripping off the roof over people's heads.

FULLY FUND HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL LOW INCOME
HOUSING COALITION,

Washington, DC, August 3, 1999.

Hon. JANICE SCHAKOWSKY,
House of Representatives,
Cannon Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SCHAKOWSKY: This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Housing Act of 1949, in which Congress declared