

IN HONOR OF TOMASZ WYSZYNSKI

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Tomasz Wyszynski as he is being honored for promoting his Polish Heritage through his outstanding accomplishments by the Polonia Foundation.

Tomasz Wyszynski is a man of many personal and career accomplishments. After joining the Army, Tomasz had the opportunity to live in Russia, Iraq, India, South Africa, France, and England. In addition, he has exhibited a tremendous aptitude for languages, he learned to speak not only his native Polish, but English and enough Russian, German, and Hindi to make himself understood to communicate.

When Tomasz Wyszynski later settled in Akron, Ohio, he joined the Polonia of Akron Lodge and took his first position as a Trustee. Soon after, he developed an interest in insurance sales to assist others in providing necessities and security.

Tomasz Wyszynski has been a tireless worker, coordinator, and recruiter for the Polish National Alliance. To date he has recruited over 2,000 people to the Polish National Alliance membership in addition to being a member since the organization's inception. His contributions to the Polonia Society have been continuous and awe-inspiring, he has always been willing to help others.

I ask that my distinguished colleagues join me in commending Tommy Wyszynski for his dedication, service, and leadership in the Cleveland community. Our community has certainly been rewarded by the true service displayed by Tomasz Wyszynski.

RECOGNIZING DALE CURTIS

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dale Curtis of Ellisville, Kenneth Jewson of St. Charles, and Richard Stevens of Fenton, who have completed their rigorous training at the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia. The National Academy's 11-week training program prepares men and women in law enforcement to meet their challenges of the future.

The FBI's National Academy students are selected from the managerial ranks of the state, local, and international police agencies. The academy's graduates set the standard for integrity, competence, and dedication throughout the law enforcement profession. I am pleased that these law enforcement officers from the second district attended the FBI National Academy.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will follow me in offering these outstanding officers our congratulations, and the best of luck in their future endeavors as law enforcement professionals.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, on September 23, 1999, on the first Lofgren motion (rollcall No. 438) to instruct conferees on H.R. 1501, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1999, I was recorded as voting "yea" when I intended to vote "nay."

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT CHEN

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Albert Chen of Chino, California, a constituent of mine from the 41st congressional district.

Mr. Chen is the founder and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Telamon Electronics, which provides pre-installation assembly, material management and other services to the high-tech industry in Southern California. This 10-year old company has annual revenues in excess of \$140 million and is headquartered in Chino. As one of the highest tax-generators of the 2,100 businesses in the region, Telamon Electronics currently adds approximately \$1 million annually in tax revenue to our area.

Under Mr. Chen's capable leadership, Telamon Electronics recently brokered a \$120 million business deal with two other leading national high-tech companies, GTE and Nortel Networks. This new working relationship will provide new jobs, new opportunities, and new services for the residents of Chino, western San Bernardino County and eastern Los Angeles County. I believe this is a perfect example of big business working with small business to the mutual benefit of the economy and our diverse society.

I congratulate Mr. Chen on his recent successes, and I welcome the new business partnerships between Telamon, GTE and Nortel Networks to my congressional district. Together, this new "team" will be providing a valuable service to the high-tech industry, while continuing to develop and implement cutting edge Internet technology.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO PROTECT OUR GREAT LAKES**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation that will protect our Great Lakes and ensure an effective strategy for conserving our water resources.

One hundred and sixty-six million people in 18 countries are suffering from water scarcity. Almost 270 million more in 11 additional countries are considered water stressed. By 2025, one fourth of the world will suffer from lack of water. These are a few of the reasons that experts are hypothesizing that water will soon change from a resource to a commodity.

Given these disturbing statistics, it's becoming very clear that we need to develop a better strategy for water management. One problem that is facing environmentalists, scientists and policy makers is the lack of sufficient and reliable information on water availability and quality. Efforts to balance supply and demand, and plans for a sustainable future, are severely hampered by this lack of information. That is why this legislation is so necessary.

The Great Lakes comprise 1/5 of the Earth's fresh water resources. Over the past few years, there have been numerous proposals to withdraw bulk quantities of water from the Great Lakes Basin. The Great Lakes hold over 6 quadrillion gallons of water. However, before we begin mass exports of bulk water from this giant resource, we must be very clear on how this will impact the Great Lakes region. We cannot allow commercial exploitation of such a precious resource.

Last year, the House passed a Resolution calling on the President and the other Body to work to prevent the sale or diversion of Great Lakes water in mass quantities. That resolution was an important first step. The legislation that I'm introducing today takes the necessary second step. This bill will impose a two year moratorium on exports of bulk fresh water. The moratorium will give the governors of the Great Lakes, who for the past fifteen years have effectively managed the Basin, the opportunity to effectively evaluate how and if bulk exports from the Great Lakes Basin should proceed.

Prudent management of our natural resources means looking ahead and planning for the future. As we enter a new millennium, we need to be responsible stewards of our environment, to ensure that our children are not denied the resources that we today are able to enjoy. Our water resources must be carefully conserved, and this legislation will allow the Great Lakes governors to develop an effective strategy to ensure our water supply and ecosystem are protected. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JEANNE
CAMERON'S CLASS AT OGDEN
MIDDLE SCHOOL**HON. JAMES V. HANSEN**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring before the Congress a marvelous example of a classroom of children at the Mt. Ogden Middle School in Ogden, UT. Mt. Ogden is an inner city school of approximately 880 children from both wealthy and economically disadvantaged homes. It is predominately Hispanic. Last year, the school wanted to create a new reading program for those students whose reading level is below that of their age level. That program would have cost \$20,000, and the school simply didn't have the money. That's where the kids came in.

This year, the Channel One Network, and educational program provider for schools around the country sponsored a current events knowledge competition, with a prize of \$25,000 to the school with the winning class. The contest involved identifying and describing the context of a series of current events images from around the world over a period of

weeks. Well these kids and their teacher, Ms. Jeanne Cameron, got together and entered the contest along with nearly 2,000 other classes, and they won. The money will probably be used to create the special reading program and to buy new books for the school.

I understand that the class and its teacher were unaware of their success until they were filmed live upon receipt of the prize last week. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending warmest congratulations to Ms. Cameron's class and the Mt. Ogden Middle School for their learning and competitive spirit, and their partner, the Channel One Network, for making this program a reality.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "STATE INITIATIVE FAIRNESS ACT"

HON. MARY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to reintroduce the "State Initiative Fairness Act." This commonsense judicial reform is legislation that is already well-known to my colleagues and courtwatchers. It passed the House of Representatives twice in recent memory. First, it passed as the free-standing bill, H.R. 1170, during the 104th Congress in 1995. And again, it passed as part of the Judicial Reform Act in 1998 during the 105th Congress where it was one of the first issues I considered upon joining this institution. This measure gained bipartisan and broad support in the past. This procedure contained in the bill establishing a three-judge panel review is simply the restoration of a judicial procedure that was the norm in the federal system for most of the twentieth century.

Strong voting rights are the keystone of our democratic system. It is noted that "A system which permits one judge to block with the stroke of a pen what 4,736,180 state residents voted to enact as law tests the integrity of our constitutional democracy." (*See The Coalition For Economic Equity v. Wilson*, 110 F3d 1431, 1437 (9th Cir. 1997)). The unjust effect on voting rights created by injunctions issued in California by one judge against the will of the people of the State as reflected in propositions concerning immigration, medical marijuana, and affirmative action is well-known. This bill provides that requests for injunctions in cases challenging the constitutionality of measures passed by a State referendum must be heard by a three-judge court. Like other Federal voting rights legislation containing a provision providing for a hearing by a three-judge court, the bill is designed to protect voters in the exercise of their vote and to further protect the results of that vote. It requires that any state-passed initiative or referendum voted upon and approved directly by the citizens of a State be afforded the protection of a three-judge court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2284 where an application for an injunction is brought in Federal court to arrest the enforcement of the referendum on the premise that the referendum is unconstitutional.

It is not my intent to change the outcome of any litigation concerning the past propositions passed by the electorate. The goal of the bill is to secure the judicial process and guarantee to the people it is as objective as possible. For

example, where the entire populace of a State democratically exercises a direct vote on an issue, one Federal judge will not be able to issue an injunction preventing the enforcement of the will of the people of that State. Rather, three judges, at the trial level, according to procedures already provided by statute, will hear the application for an injunction and determine whether the requested injunction should issue. An appeal is taken directly to the Supreme Court, expediting the enforcement of the referendum if the final decision is that the referendum is constitutional. Such an expedited procedure is already provided for in other voting rights cases. It should be no different in this case, since a State is redistricted for purposes of a vote on a referendum into one voting block. The Congressional Research Service estimates that these 3-judge courts would be required less than 10 times in a decade under this bill, causing a very insubstantial burden on the Federal judiciary, while substantially protecting the rights of the voters of a State.

This bill recognizes that State referenda reflect, more than any other process, the one-person-one-vote system, and seeks to protect a fundamental part of our national foundation. This bill will implement a fair and effective policy that preserves a proper balance in Federal-State relations.

In closing, I wish to express my gratitude to my many colleagues who join me today as cosponsors and their support as we strive to amplify and secure the will of the people.

H.R. 415: EXPAND AND REBUILD AMERICA'S SCHOOLS ACT

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to one of the most pressing difficulties facing our schools: overcrowded and run-down facilities.

Last month, 53.2 million young people went back to school. The facilities that greeted them were not up to par. One-third of all public schools are in serious need of repair or replacement, and nowhere is that problem more obvious than my home district in Orange County, California.

Our schools are simply run down and out of room, and California is feeling the crunch. Facilities are so crowded in our state that we would have to spend \$4 billion by 2002 in order to provide enough space. In fact, high school enrollment is projected to grow by a full one-third between 1998 and 2008.

Right now our children attend schools with leaking roofs, dangerous wiring and chipping paint, crammed into storage closets, libraries and gyms for lack of classroom space. By neglecting to provide an environment appropriate for learning and teaching, we are sending our youth a message that their academic success is unimportant to us. This tragically short-changes our students.

That's why I have introduced H.R. 415, the Expand and Rebuild America's Schools Act.

H.R. 415 will help local education agencies (LEAs) with limited financial resources by creating a new class of tax-exempt bonds, interest-free for LEAs. A financial institution that

issues these bonds would receive a tax credit in the amount of the interest that would otherwise be paid by the LEA. So the school district only has to repay the principal, no interest. The Secretary of Education will be responsible for direct distribution of the bond program to the LEAs, avoiding any state bureaucracy involvement in funding decisions or program administration.

To be eligible to participate in the school construction bond program, LEAs must: (1) have at least 35 percent of students eligible for the free or reduced-cost lunch program; (2) be involved in a public/private partnership with a local private enterprise, to provide an amount equal to at least 10 percent of the interest-free capital provided; (3) maintain high educational standards; (4) have a projected growth rate at or above 10 percent over the next five years; (5) have a student-teacher ratio of 30 to 1 or higher; and (6) have already made an attempt to alleviate overcrowding.

These qualifying factors will ensure the bond program assists the most impacted, high-quality schools. Simultaneously, it will encourage schools to seek out private contributions to improve curriculum and equipment, enhancing the impact of the bond initiative. H.R. 415 will provide our children with an environment that is more conducive to learning, and prevent this facilities crisis from continuing into the next century.

SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 27, 1999

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2396, the Small Business Innovation Research Program Reauthorization Act of 1999. This important program has had a significant impact not just in Massachusetts, but many other states around the country.

Literally thousands of companies have benefited from the SBIR program since its establishment in 1982. With the exception of some Internet and biotechnology companies, small technology businesses generally do not have the financial resources necessary to develop their most innovative ideas. Many businesses, in their early years and without much of a track record, have a difficult time finding the capital necessary to bring ideas to the marketplace, regardless of how good these ideas might be. The SBIR program provides these businesses with an opportunity to develop and implement their ideas with the goal of enabling these businesses to fully realize their commercial potential. When these companies succeed, they in turn strengthen the economy by providing the type of high quality jobs our country needs to prosper.

While the SBIR program has been a tremendous help to the small business technology community, more can be done to improve upon the success of the program. Through H.R. 2396, we are promoting a number of program changes that will increase the chances of success for small businesses operating in the technological fields.

In order for SBIR recipients to achieve success, it is important that participating agencies