

HONORING THE BIRTHDAY OF
WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER SHULER

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform the House that on November 28, 1999, my grandson, William Christopher Shuler, will celebrate his first birthday. I have enjoyed myself immensely over the last few months watching little William grow, and my wife Cynthia and I are looking forward to many more birthdays as we head into the new millennium.

We often hear our colleagues on the floor honoring those constituents who are celebrating their 100th birthdays, and as we listen, we are able to reflect on the wonderment of the 20th century and appreciate just how much the world has changed over their lifespan. Those people born in 1899 have witnessed first-hand the advent of modern aviation, from the first flight by the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk to the landing on the Moon's Sea of Tranquility. They have seen the dawn of a world connected by the Internet, where e-mail and video replace ink and paper for communication. They have seen a technological revolution unfold before their eyes. They have also watched our brave young men and women travel to foreign lands to fight for freedom and democracy in five separate wars.

Now imagine what a one-year old today will experience as he heads into the 21st century. It's hard to fathom what the world will look like fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred years from now. Yet, little William sits on that exciting threshold—filled with great opportunity and hope.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask my colleagues to join me in this celebration, and to always keep our young ones in mind as we continue in Congress to make this nation a better place for them all.

HEALTH CARE FOR ALL

HON. KAREN McCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to underscore the importance of addressing the multi-faceted issues involved in providing access to health care for all Americans. In a country of unsurpassed material resources, healthcare should be a right, not a privilege; yet, the number of uninsured and disenfranchised populations that have to limit their exposure even to basic primary health services, has reached staggering proportions. If we are to successfully turn-around this untenable situation, we must develop comprehensive, coordinated, targeted approaches that proactively address systemic health-related issues in our communities.

I have recently become aware of the efforts of the Carondelet Health System (CHS) to develop a "Community Outreach Network" that would serve as a model for universal access to health services in multi-cultural communities. CHS, comprised of more than 50 hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home care agencies and physician groups across the

United States, has a strong presence in the State of Missouri with its national headquarters located in St. Louis, and a number of institutions in my own district. Since its inception, CHS has focused on its commitment to the uninsured, disenfranchised and medically underserved members of the community. One-third of the population reached by CHS members is Hispanic, and there are a growing number of ethnic minorities who come to CHS institutions to find a home in an increasingly complex health care delivery system.

Given the multicultural community that CHS serves, CHS has launched a national collaborative initiative to increase community health access; provide a comprehensive continuum of care for the uninsured; and focus on minority health status improvements. Breaking down barriers to health care by enrolling uninsured children and families in available programs; coordination and integration of community health resources on the local level, and cultural competency training for medical staff who serve diverse, multicultural communities will be key elements of the CHS Community Outreach Network.

National health systems such as Carondelet, with unique expertise in reaching out to the uninsured and under-served, can play a highly beneficial role as collaborative partners with the federal government in developing models for community health access that can be replicated by others in health care community. As the Department of Health and Human Services develops its budget and Congress sets its spending priorities for Fiscal Year 2001, I would hope that attention will be paid and resources will be allocated to pilots and demonstrations that support current Administration goals to increase access to community health services. This is imperative in multi-cultural communities where language and other cultural differences present barriers to achieving community health objectives.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Chairman of the Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. PORTER, and the Ranking Minority Member, Mr. OBEY, for their commitment to insuring that access to health care for all Americans is a fundamental and basic right.

I look forward to working with the Subcommittee in the upcoming session of Congress to find ways to increase support for critically needed minority health initiatives.

**CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194,
CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS
AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000**

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to address a most important issue for our nation's dairy farmers.

The federal milk marketing order program is the life-blood of dairy farmers throughout the nation and is a program that has long enjoyed strong, bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I have been at the forefront of this dairy effort since the first day I came to

this Congress and have worked hard with our bipartisan coalition from across the country to address this critical issue to the agricultural economy.

I want to explain that we are here today advancing dairy legislation because our dairy industry is in a crisis.

The Secretary of Agriculture calls the Administration's dairy reforms fair, yet it imposes hundreds of millions of dollars in losses in 45 states. This cannot be considered fair and I commend our leaders for responding to this crisis with a common sense compromise.

Dairy reform was not meant to be dairy income reduction. This package today restores what has been taken out of the pockets of dairy farmers throughout the country.

Do not forget that 285 members of this body, Republicans and Democrats, voted for the bulk of this dairy legislation—H.R. 1402—in September of this year.

The agreement also extends the life of the current New England Compact, which has proven over the past few years to be an effective model for providing much-needed stability to the dairy farmers.

This agreement affirms the idea that we should be supporting our states in their efforts to assist their agricultural economies.

Contrary to some of the rhetoric we've heard, this dairy package does not turn dairy reform on its head and nor does it bring the end to the dairy industry in the Upper Midwest, or anywhere else for that matter.

Keep in mind that the Upper Midwest receives some of the highest on-farm milk prices in the entire country.

With this legislation, dairy reforms will be implemented as intended in the Farm Bill—the number of marketing orders are consolidated and much-needed reforms are being made to the basic formula price and other pricing issues are improved.

However, today's legislation will ensure that regions are treated fairly and that farm income is not slashed as a result of the reforms.

Mr. Speaker, our agencies must be responsive to Congress and our constituents in implementing our federal policies. The Clinton Administration has failed on both counts in its pursuit of dairy reforms.

I again want to thank our leaders in the House and the Senate and our strong, bipartisan coalition that has remained determined to see that this issue is addressed before the end of this Congress.

This is fair legislation that takes into account the best interests of the dairy industry in all regions.

**CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R.
3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS
AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000**

SPEECH OF

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain the reasons I voted against the Omnibus Appropriations Conference Report. This bill has both good and bad parts. But unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the bad outweighs the good.

Mr. Speaker, this bill contains disastrous dairy policy. It allows the Northeast Dairy Compact, a pricing scheme that gives dairy farmers in the six Northeastern states higher prices for their milk, to continue for two more years. The House has never debated nor voted on this policy, which places Wisconsin dairy farmers at a disadvantage. It is wrong to add this measure to this must-pass legislation without debate. This bill also reverses what Congress asked the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to do in 1996—reform the antiquated milk market order system. For over sixty years, Wisconsin farmers have struggled with the inequity of the current pricing system, which sets milk prices according to the distance from Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The USDA, doing Congress' will, revamped the current milk pricing system to be more fair, and more market oriented. But in this bill, Congress has reversed itself, and allowed the unfair, depression era status quo to prevail.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does contain some of the important priorities that I strongly support. I wish they had not been packaged with the objectionable items that forced me to vote against the bill. The bill provides funding for the class size initiative that permits the hiring of 100,000 new teachers so that our children can have smaller, more effective classes. It also provides funding for the COPS program which puts more neighborhood police officers in our communities. These are both important programs that provide necessary resources to our local communities. I also regret that I was unable to vote to restore the Medicare cuts that were included in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to next year's session, when I hope we will take up some of the unfinished business of this year.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, November 18, 1999, I was unavoidably detained while attending to matters away from the Capitol and missed rollcall vote 598. Had I been present I would have voted "nay" on this rollcall vote. I am requesting that the RECORD appropriately reflect the aforementioned after the rollcall vote.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this omnibus bill and commend the House leadership—the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Majority Whip—as well as Chairman YOUNG—for their untiring efforts to finalize this package and for their willingness to include in it certain authorization measures. I also extend

a heartfelt thanks to Bill Inglee, Brian Gunder son and Susan Hirschman for their efforts on our behalf.

In particular, the package includes the au thorization for the important UN reform and arrears payment package as well as other significant programs such as a five year authorization for a greatly enhanced embassy security program to protect American personnel and facilities abroad and a 10 year authorization for Radio Free Asia—or freedom broad casting—to Asia.

The particular legislative vehicle by which this is accomplished is the inclusion by reference in this bill of H.R. 3427, introduced on the legislative day of November 17 by the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), as well as by the distinguished ranking Democrat on that subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY), the distinguished Full Committee ranking Democrat, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), and myself.

H.R. 3427 reflects the House and Senate agreements reached on H.R. 2415 and S. 886 (the Senate amendment to H.R. 2415). The compromise bill accommodates numerous requests of the Administration. The International Relations Committee worked hard to produce a bipartisan bill in concert with our colleagues on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We are pleased to have it included in this package.

H.R. 3427 is a substitute for a conference report or an amendment between the Houses to resolve the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

The original Senate version of H.R. 2415 was S. 886, which was reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations on March 28, 1999 (S. Rept. 106-43) and which passed the Senate, amended, on June 22, 1999.

H.R. 2415 passed the House, amended, on July 21, 1999. It was not reported by our Committee but was sent directly to the floor by action of the House pursuant to a special Rule. H.R. 2415 was a successor to H.R. 1211. H.R. 1211 was reported by the Committee on International Relations on March 29, 1999 (H. Rept. 106-122).

The legislative history of H.R. 3427 in the House is the legislative history of H.R. 2415 and H.R. 1211 in the House as far as is applicable. In particular, H. Rept. 106-122 should be considered as part of the legislative history of H.R. 2415, H.R. 3427, and this omnibus bill.

Among the very difficult decisions made on this bill was a decision to drop Section 725 of the Senate bill S. 886 which recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. I strongly supported the four subsections, which would have: (1) provided funds for the construction of a U.S. embassy in Jerusalem; (2) required that the consulate in Jerusalem be placed under the supervision of the U.S. Ambassador to Israel; (3) required that official U.S. government documents which list countries and their capital cities identify Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; and (4) permit the place of birth on a birth registration or passport issued to a U.S. citizen born in the city of Jerusalem to be recorded as Israel.

These four provisions are extremely important efforts which recognize the reality that Jerusalem is, and will always remain Israel's eternal capital. I therefore strongly regret that

the Administration demanded that these provisions be dropped from the final agreement, but assure my colleagues that our efforts to see these four provisions enacted into law will not wane.

DEDICATION OF THE MONSIGNOR OSCAR LUJAN CALVO MUSEUM

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as you know, December 7, 1941, and the Attack on Pearl Harbor mark our nation's entry into World War II. For the people of Guam, the war began on December 8th, the Roman Catholic Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the patron saint of the United States.

This year, on December 8th, we in Guam will again celebrate the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. We will recall the Japanese Invasion of Guam and we will give thanks for our deliverance and for the peace that has reigned on our island since the end of World War II. This year our celebrations will also include an historic first: the Archdiocese of Agana will dedicate its new museum and name it in honor of a native son, the Very Reverend Monsignor Oscar Lujan Calvo, the third Chamorro to be ordained as a Roman Catholic priest and the only one to date to reach his 58th anniversary in the priesthood.

It is a fitting tribute to a man who has spent a lifetime serving the Church and contributing not only to the moral and spiritual welfare of the faithful in Guam but also to the knowledge about who we are as a people. Indeed, the museum which will bear his name will also house many of the historic documents, books, publications, photographs, and artifacts that he has carefully collected and lovingly preserved over many, many years. Known more commonly as Pale' 'Oscat, and more affectionately as "Pale' Scot," Monsignor Oscar Lujan Calvo is himself an historic figure not only in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Guam but also in the history of Guam itself.

Born in Hagatna on August 2, 1915, Monsignor Calvo first attended school in Guam and, at age thirteen, entered the San Jose Preparatory Seminary in the Philippines. He returned home thirteen years later and was ordained on April 5, 1941, joining Father Jose Palomo and Father Jesus Duenas, the only other Chamorros in the Catholic priesthood. He celebrated his first Mass on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1941. Eight months later, on December 8, Japanese Imperial Forces attacked Guam.

In an interview several years ago, Monsignor Calvo related many of his experiences during the Japanese Occupation of Guam, including conducting secret Masses in direct defiance of occupation regulations forbidding him and Guam's two other men of the cloth, Father Jesus Baza Duenas and Baptist minister, the Reverend Joaquin Sablan, from practicing their faiths. In that interview, Monsignor Calvo spoke about his concern for the many valuable church records and artifacts at the Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral in Hagatna. When the occupying forces began to use the cathedral for their own purposes, Monsignor Calvo secretly removed the church valuables to a