

CONGRATULATING TENNESSEE  
VOL PLACE KICKER JEFF HALL

**HON. VAN HILLEARY**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 6, 1999*

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate an outstanding young man from my district, Jeff Hall of Winchester, Tennessee.

Jeff Hall is many things. He is a captain of the National Champion Tennessee Volunteer football team. He is the all-time leading scorer in the history of the Southeastern Conference (SEC) and a four-time All-SEC team member. He is one of the best place kickers in America, who time after time has displayed grace under pressure, kicking last-minute, game-winning field goals against Syracuse and Florida in this perfect, 13–0, National Championship season.

However, Jeff Hall is more than just a great place kicker. He is a true student-athlete who has been named to the Academic All-SEC team and who recently graduated with a degree in marketing. He is a community servant who has participated in more than 150 community service events, including serving as president of UT's chapter of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and visiting children's hospitals, speaking in anti-drug programs and youth clinics and Boy Scout chapters. For all his good deeds in the community, he has been named to the Football Good Works Team by the American Football Coaches Association (AFCA) and the SEC. He is also a man who has the courage to stand on his religious principles and make it known that his relationship with God is the most important part of his life.

Mr. Speaker, Jeff Hall is the kind of person we should encourage all our young people to emulate. He embodies a dedication to excellence, community service and moral values which would make our nation a better place if everybody demonstrated that same dedication.

**SALUTING COLONEL "IRONMAN"  
LEE**

**HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 6, 1999*

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, at his death, all Americans need to be reminded of the career and valor of Col. William A. Lee, who died on December 27, 1998 at the age of 98 after a long battle with cancer.

Col. Lee, nicknamed "Ironman," was among my most distinguished constituents, and one of the most decorated Marines in the history of the Corps. He also was one of the last living World War I veterans in Virginia's First District. He resided for many years near Fredericksburg, Virginia.

In Colonel Lee's younger days, he gained renown as a knife fighter and expert marksman known for his toughness and endurance. He enlisted in the Marines in 1918 at the age of 17 and after serving in World War I, he fought in the Nicaraguan "Banana Wars" of the late 1920s and early 1930s at the side of another legendary warrior from Virginia's First District, the late Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller. It

was Puller who bestowed upon Lee the nickname "Ironman" for his valor in battle. Col. Lee earned three Navy Crosses for his service in South America alone.

At the outbreak of World War II, Col. Lee served as chief gunner with the "Horse Marines" mounted infantry in China. On the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor, he and 200 other Marines were taken prisoner, herded into boats and trains and beaten. He remained in a Japanese prison camp for 44 months until the United States dropped atomic weapons on Japan. He retired from the Marines in 1950.

During his service, Col. Lee earned dozens of awards, including three Purple Hearts and two Medals of Valor. Mementoes of his long military career such as the Stetson hat he wore in South America and his World War II Smith and Wesson .44 caliber revolver are on display today at the Marine Corps museums at Quantico and in Washington. The rifle range at Quantico is named in his honor.

Col. Lee was a great American patriot who loved his country. His career is a shining example to all who respect those who have served in the military and still serve with a devotion to honor and duty. As the curator of material history for the Marine Corps said upon Colonel Lee's death, "His name is beyond legendary to Marines."

I was extremely proud to have had him as a constituent. Every American should be reminded of his patriotism and valor.

**HONORING GEORGE HOWARD  
BRETT'S ELECTION TO THE  
BASEBALL HALL OF FAME**

**HON. KAREN McCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 6, 1999*

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and I rise today to join my constituents in the Fifth District of Missouri and all baseball fans around the country in congratulating George Howard Brett, the first member of the Kansas City Royals to be elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York. This well-deserved recognition is the highest honor in baseball. I salute George Brett, his family, and the entire Kansas City Royals organization on this achievement.

George Brett's unique combination of talent, dedication, and commitment to one team, and his desire to give back to our community illustrates his worthiness of this honor. He played his entire career as No. 5 for 21 seasons in Kansas City where he achieved a career batting average of .305. Mr. Brett holds 3 American League batting titles and is a 13-time All Star. He is the only player in Major League history to have earned at least 3,000 hits, 300 home runs, 600 doubles, 100 triples and 200 stolen bases. Mr. Brett powered the Kansas City Royals to a World Championship in 1985 with a .370 batting average for the Series. The members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America voted 98.19 percent in selecting Mr. Brett to the Hall of Fame. This is the fourth highest percentage in history.

As a first and third baseman, George Brett was bigger than life when out on the field.

Baseball fans remember when he chased the magical .400 batting average record set by Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox. Mr. Brett was so admired during his playing days that around town there were "George Brett for President" bumper stickers. Hard work and dedication made him a sports hero that kids from all over the Midwest and the nation still look up to as a role model. He truly is an inspiration to the young people of our nation and has made the game exciting for fans of all ages.

We are all very proud of Mr. Brett and his accomplishments. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Mr. Brett, his family and the Kansas City Royals for this monumental achievement.

**DESIGNATING THE FLORIDA PANTHER AS AN ENDANGERED SPECIES**

**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 6, 1999*

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would declare the Florida Panther, specifically, to be an endangered species. As a longtime supporter of the recovery plan to restore the Florida Panther population, I believe that the Panther should be named by statute as a protected species under the Endangered Species Act.

The Florida Panther is one of the most seriously endangered subspecies in the United States. Like most endangered species, there are multiple problems threatening the Panther and its recovery. Along with the usual issues of habitat loss, the Florida Panther also suffers from genetic isolation and inbreeding. The Fish and Wildlife Service has been initiating a Habitat Protection Plan along with the genetic restoration effort for the Panther. I believe that we need to support this endeavor to restore the Florida Panther population and name this species by statute as an endangered species. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

**STOP SWEATSHOPS—NOW**

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 6, 1999*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with 26 of my colleagues to introduce legislation to curb the re-emergence of sweatshops in the domestic garment industry. This legislation is identical to a bill I introduced in the last Congress, H.R. 23.

Sweatshops have returned to the apparel industry in the United States in numbers and forms reminiscent of the turn of the century. A decade and a half ago, the General Accounting Office (GAO) documented the re-emergence of sweatshops. The GAO has identified sweatshop activity across the country, from California to New York and from Chicago to Texas and Florida. Despite significant and commendable enforcement efforts by the Department of Labor under the Clinton Administration, sweatshops continue to be a serious

problem, particularly within the garment industry. Even my Republican colleagues on the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. GOODLING, and the Gentleman from Michigan, Mr. HOEKSTRA, have noted the re-emergence of sweatshops.

The re-emergence of sweatshops has impoverished workers and their families and has driven reputable contractors out of otherwise profitable businesses. It represents a problem that cannot and should not be tolerated.

The "Stop Sweatshops Act" establishes joint liability on the part of manufacturers in the garment industry who contract with sweatshop operators for violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). This legislation strengthens the ability of the Department of Labor to enforce the law and improves the ability of garment workers to obtain redress where violations occur. As importantly, by encouraging manufacturers in the garment industry to deal with reputable contractors, this legislation acts to balance market pressures that have encouraged the re-emergence of sweatshops.

One hundred of my colleagues joined me last Congress as cosponsors of this legislation. I urge those of my colleagues who have supported this legislation in the past to do so again. And, I urge those who have not previously cosponsored this legislation to do so now. We cannot continue to allow unscrupulous employers to drive responsible employers out of business. Nor should we continue to tolerate working conditions that undermine rather than promote the well being of workers. As we near the end of the 20th Century, we must eliminate this vestige of 19th Century exploitation.

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#### THE CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

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**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to protect the health of America's children, the Children's Environmental Protection Act.

In 1996, Congress unanimously passed the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) which requires the Environmental Protection Agency to consider children's exposure to pesticides in food limit pesticide exposure to children. While the FQPA focused on protecting children by ensuring that the food they eat does not contain harmful levels of pesticides, this bill establishes guidelines to help reduce and eliminate exposure of children to environmental pollutants in areas reasonably accessible to children. The bill also requires the collection of toxicity data by the EPA Administrator, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services so that we can begin to understand, with some level of accuracy, the long-term health effects and toxicity of pesticides and other environmental pollutants on children.

For too long risk assessments have been performed using the average, robust 170 pound male as a model. As a result, we really have no idea how these chemicals impact a child's system. This leaves our children at risk

because their physiology, play habits, and patterns of exposure make them more vulnerable to toxic harm. For example, children breathe in more of an air pollutant per pound of body weight. They eat more fresh fruit by body weight and drink proportionally more tap water, juice, and milk.

This bill addresses that problem by requiring that all EPA standards for environmental pollutants be set at levels that protect children. In addition, the Act requires EPA to publish a "Safe for Children" list of products, in addition to providing parents and the public with advice on how to minimize a child's exposure to harmful pollutants.

This bill also helps families educate themselves about potential threats to their children's health through the creation of a family right-to-know information kit. The kit will include a summary of helpful information and guidance to families and practical suggestions on how parents can reduce their children's exposure to environmental pollutants.

This bill will begin to provide the essential information we need to quantify and evaluate the impact of environmental pollutants in children. The more we know about potential risks and the less toxic burden we put on the environment the healthier our children will be. This legislation has been endorsed by Administrator Browner and by several environmental and health organizations. I urge your support and co-sponsorship of this important legislation.

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#### ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY BURIAL ELIGIBILITY ACT

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**HON. BOB STUMP**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Arlington National Cemetery Burial Eligibility Act." I invite members to join me as a cosponsor of this important legislation. It is my expectation that the VA Committee will take prompt actions so that the House may consider this legislation early in the Congress.

This bill is almost identical to the legislation passed by the House during the 105th Congress by a vote of 412–0. The VA Committee learned as a result of its investigative efforts that the practice of allowing burial of persons who did not meet Army regulations prescribing eligibility for burial at Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) had become the subject of serious controversy. Further, the practice of allowing burial of persons without military service at ANC has caused considerable anguish on the part of members of military and veterans organizations. As a result, the VA Committee recommended this legislation to codify existing burial regulations for ANC with two significant changes. First, there would not be authority to grant exceptions, or "waivers," under the proposed legislation. No one—not the Superintendent of ANC, the Secretary of the Army, or the President of the United States—could authorize the burial of a person who is not eligible under the proposed legislation. However, Congress could enact subsequent legislation on behalf of an individual whose accomplishments are deemed worthy of the honor of being buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Second, this bill eliminates the "politically well-connected" category of eligibility now

found in existing Army Regulations. Under existing Army regulations, veterans who do not meet the military criteria for burial at ANC are nevertheless eligible if they served as a member of the House or Senate, as a Federal judge, a diplomat, or a high-ranking cabinet officer. This legislation eliminates future eligibility of such persons so that Arlington will once more be the final resting place for those with distinguished military service.

As indicated, this bill passed the House by an overwhelming margin and had the active support of all the major veterans service and military organizations. Unfortunately, the other body did not debate the issue during the 105th Congress. By introducing this bill and planning for its early consideration by the House VA Committee, we hope to give the Senate ample opportunity to consider it and reach agreement on what the nation's policy should be on this issue of abiding importance to veterans and their families.

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#### EXTENDING COVERAGE OF THE FMLA

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**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to expand the protections afforded by the Family and Medical Leave Act. The bill I am introducing is identical to legislation I introduced in the 105th Congress, H.R. 109.

The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA) grants employees the right to take unpaid leave in the event of a family or medical emergency without jeopardizing their jobs. As a former Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the Committee on Education and Labor, I was privileged to work closely with the Hon. MARGE ROUKEMA, Senator DODD, Senator BOND, our former colleagues the Hon. Pat Schroeder and the Hon. William D. Ford, and many others to bring about the enactment of this important law. Necessarily, however, many compromises were made to bring about this precedent setting legislation.

Among the most important of those compromises was one that limited the applicability of the law to employers of 50 or more employees. My original intention had been to extend the law to employers of 25 or more employees. However, because of uncertainty regarding the impact of the law on employers and in order to increase support for the legislation, I agreed to accept the 50 employee threshold.

The effect of this compromise was to leave tens of millions of employees and their families outside of the protections afforded by the FMLA. In fact, only 57% of the workforce is protected by the FMLA. The fact that an employee may work for an employer of 40 rather than 50 people does not immunize that employee from the vicissitudes of life nor diminish that employee's need of the protections afforded by the FMLA. For my part, this was a very difficult and reluctantly entered compromise. However, it was my hope at that time that experience under the law would prove that the law does not unduly or unreasonably disrupt employer operations.

The FMLA was signed into law on February 5, 1993. Experience has shown that the law