

Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention Act. This bill acknowledges that most successful solutions to juvenile crime are developed at the state and local levels by people who understand the unique characteristics of youth in their particular area. H.R. 1150 goes a long way toward providing states and local providers with more flexibility in addressing juvenile crime by reducing burdensome state requirements and streamlining current law. Funds in H.R. 1150 can be used for prevention activities, including for hiring probation officers to monitor youth to ensure they abide by the terms of their probation. The bill also acknowledges that interventions and prevention activities such as educational assistance, job training employment services are effective tools in reducing and preventing juvenile crime. Also included in this bill is the Runaway Homeless Youth Act, which targets prevention as the best means to combat juvenile violent crime. H.R. 1150 authorizes programs to keep youth off the streets and away from criminal activity, so they will never even have the opportunity to become involved in violent crime. The Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention Act provides the missing link in our efforts to combat juvenile crime.

Identical legislation to H.R. 1150 passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 413 to 14 last year. This widely supported legislation can go a long way in providing kids support when they are most in need.

REGARDING H. CON. RES. 60

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1999

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased to introduce H. Con. Res. 60 telling the United States Postal Service that the Congress believes it should issue a series of commemorative postage stamps honoring veterans service organizations across the Nation.

As we are aware, this year, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States will observe the 100th Anniversary of its founding. This important occasion represents the perfect opportunity to recognize the service of America's veterans, but the Postal Service has turned a deaf ear to numerous requests from veterans organizations, Members of Congress, and the American public to issue even a single stamp this year for this noble purpose.

There are numerous organizations that deserve commendation, including the American Legion, AMVETS, Blinded Veterans of America, Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Polish League of American Veterans of which I am proud to be one. And, these organizations would be specifically honored with the V.F.W. The Postal Service should be doing all it can to make this happen. Veterans have fought for our liberties, they should not have to fight for appropriate recognition.

From the time of the Founding Fathers, American service personnel have sacrificed dearly to defend our country and its ideals. But their service is not confined to the battle-ground. Over time, veterans organizations have ably represented the interests of veterans in the Congress and State Legislatures

across the Nation. They have established networks of trained volunteer service officers who have helped millions of veterans and their families secure the education, disability compensation, pension, and health care benefits they are entitled to receive as a result of their military service. Moreover, veterans service organizations have been deeply involved in countless local community service projects and have been constant reminders of the American values of duty, honor, and national service.

With more than 25 million veterans serving as living reminders of the greatness of our Nation, it is only fitting and proper that their dedicated and professional service in times of war and peace be celebrated in the unique and lasting manner by which the Postal Service has honored past heroes. The Postal Service has seen fit in recent years to memorialize flowers, dinosaurs, dolls, movie monsters, household pets, and even cartoons, but it has been intransigent regarding our veterans. This ought not be so.

I look forward to working with my colleagues—and the list of cosponsors indicates this is a serious matter on both sides of the aisle—to establish this momentous issuance.

COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF LEONARD AND GRACE PAULSON

HON. JOHN R. THUNE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1999

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Paulson of Clark, South Dakota, on their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The Paulsons were married on March 19, 1949 at Garden City, South Dakota. There they lived, worked and raised six children, James, Sandra, David, Chantel, Bruce, and Lori. Leonard and Grace were exceptional role models for their family and strived to give their children a solid Christian home. And today, all six of their children reside in South Dakota with their families.

Throughout the past 50 years, Mr. and Mrs. Paulson have been active members of our community. As members of the St. Paul Lutheran Church, both Leonard and Grace served their fellow members through various church activities and organizations. Leonard also served on several agricultural and educational boards in the Clark County area, and continues to be a member of the Clark Lions Club. Grace continues to serve in the church, and is also active in the Clark Lady Lions Club.

Today, Mr. and Mrs. Paulson reside in the same farm house since the day of their marriage in 1949. They enjoy spending time with their children and grandchildren, both at their farm and at their cabin on Lake Kampeska.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize this outstanding American couple. It is obvious to me that Leonard and Grace worked as a team to raise their family and give back to their community through service. The dedication they demonstrate to the institution of marriage and our community provides many Americans with an example to follow. I invite my colleagues to join in extending our congratulations on this milestone occasion to

Leonard and Grace Paulson and with best wishes for health and happiness in the years ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING THE MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAM

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1999

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a Concurrent Resolution to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries will continue to have access to the types of medical care they need. Regrettably, the Medicare+Choice regulations do not ensure that Medicare beneficiaries participating in the Medicare+Choice Program receive coverage for chiropractic services like they do under traditional Medicare.

Medicare beneficiaries have access to chiropractic services through Medicare Part B. When the Medicare+Choice Program was created, Congress stated its intention that all services covered under Medicare Parts A and B would be included in the program. It is unfortunate that the such services might not be available under the new program.

The Medicare+Choice program allows Medicare beneficiaries to participate in a managed care system. For many people, such a system will better meet their needs. It was also the intention of Congress, while expanding health care choices, to find cost-effective means of providing care.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in rectifying this problem by supporting this bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1999

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I was traveling on official business with President Clinton on his trip to Central America last week and therefore was unable to cast votes on March 10 and 11, 1999. The votes I missed on those days include rollcall vote 34 on Approving the Journal; rollcall vote 35 on passage of H.R. 540, the Nursing Home Resident Protection Amendments; rollcall vote 36 on Ordering the Previous Question; rollcall vote 37 on the Holt Amendment to H.R. 800, the Education Flexibility Partnership Act; rollcall vote 38 on the Ehlers Amendment to H.R. 800; rollcall vote 39 on the George Miller amendment to H.R. 800; rollcall vote 40 on the Scott amendment to H.R. 800; rollcall vote 41 on passage of H.R. 800; rollcall vote 42 on passage of H.R. 808, the Short Term-Extension of Farm Bankruptcy Law; rollcall vote 43 on passage of H. Res. 32, a resolution Expressing Support for Open Elections in Indonesia; rollcall vote 44 on H. Con. Res. 28, a resolution Criticizing China for its Human Rights Abuses; rollcall vote 45 on Ordering the Previous Question; rollcall vote 46 on Agreeing to the Resolution; rollcall vote 47 to Sustain the Rule of the Chair; rollcall vote 48 on the Fowler Amendment to H. Con. Res. 42, a resolution on

Peacekeeping Operations in Kosovo; and roll-call vote 49 on passage of H. Con. Res. 42.

Had I been present for the preceding votes, I would have voted “yes” on rollcall votes 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, and 49. I would have voted “no” on rollcall votes 36, 41, 45, 46, 47, and 48.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1999

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, on March 11, 1999, due to a prior personal commitment, I was unable to cast my vote on H. Con. Res.

42. Had this scheduling conflict not prevented me from being in the House on the evening of March 11, I would have voted the following: “Yea”—H. Con. Res. 42 [Roll No. 49]—on agreeing to the resolution—peacekeeping operations in Kosovo. “Nay”—H. Con. Res. 42 [Roll No. 48]—on agreeing to the amendment—Fowler of Florida to Gejdenson of Connecticut