

research; Frank Fernandez, who heads DARPA; Admiral Lyles, who heads missile defense; Admiral Gaffney, who heads naval research. We will have Dan Golden, the head of NASA, who will talk about NASA's investment. We will have Dr. Varmus, the head of NIH; Jim Baker, the head of NOAA. We will have the head of the National Institutes for Science and Technology and the deputy director of the National Science Foundation.

Each of these individuals, the top leaders from our government who focus on research and technology, will be available to answer questions and to present a broad overview of the kinds of technology that America needs to focus on in the 21st Century.

During the 2 days we will also have breakout sessions, approximately 20 of them, that will be centered around specific technology areas: information technology, environmental technology, materials technology, technology relative to oceans and outer space, so that young scientists, entrepreneurs and academics can get a feel of where we are spending America's tax money and how we can better spend that money and leverage it to create new opportunities for us to improve our quality of life.

My purpose today is to invite all of our colleagues to come to Philadelphia for April 6 and 7, to invite all the staff members from the House, as well as the other body, and to invite people and companies from all over America to come and look at what we are calling Tech Trends 2000, the kind of technology that we expect to be focusing on in the next millennium.

It is our opportunity to show America where their \$80 billion a year of R&D investment is going and how they can take advantage of that. So I encourage our colleagues to invite their university research leaders, to invite their companies, to invite students. Students, graduate and undergraduate, can come to this entire conference for free. There is a small charge for the private companies that would come. It is a golden opportunity to see where America is going in terms of technology in the 21st Century.

It is a bipartisan opportunity. It is an opportunity where the Congress is working hand-in-hand with the White House and all the various Federal agencies, so I encourage my colleagues to attend. It is called Tech Trends 2000. Contact a Member of Congress any place in America, who can get information about this conference and how one can take advantage of this golden opportunity.

SUPPORT A COMPLETE AND THOROUGH COUNT OF EVERY CITIZEN IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE NEXT CENSUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in joining my Democratic colleagues in supporting a complete and thorough count of every citizen in this country for the next census.

The year 2000 will usher in a new year, a new decade, a new century and a new millennium. It is more important now than in any other time in our history to ensure that every citizen will be counted and that that count will be as accurate as possible.

The 1990 undercount of 4 million people had a disproportionate effect on minorities, women and children, particularly women on ranches and farms. Many individuals were denied an equal voice in their government.

□ 2045

Millions were double-counted, and millions more were not counted at all.

Census data directly affects decisions made on all matters of national and local importance, including education, employment, public health care, housing, and transportation, among other things.

Federal, State, and county government use Census information to guide the annual distribution of hundreds of billions of dollars in critical services. The data is also used to monitor and to enforce compliance with civil rights statutes, employment, housing, lending, education, and antidiscrimination laws.

Finally, the accuracy of the Census directly affects our Nation's ability to ensure equal representation and equal access to important governmental resources for all Americans.

Ensuring a fair and accurate Census must be regarded as one of the most significant civil rights issues facing the country today. If we accept the current Census count of nearly 2 million farms in the United States, only 6 percent will be represented as being operated by women. This small percentage reflects that women on ranches and farms have been severely undercounted. This inaccurate count is also due to the type of information collected by the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture in their yearly count.

Mr. Speaker, everyone counts. Minorities count. Women and children count. Young men and elderly men count. Farmers and small business owners count. Rural Americans count. Urban Americans count. Suburban and inner city dwellers count. In America, Mr. Speaker, we all count. Let us have a Census that does just that, count all of us fairly and accurately. Let us count the Census correctly.

EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about education savings

accounts, also known as education IRAs. These ESAs are the wave of the future, as they will give families the tools to help their children receive a quality education.

I am very proud to be a lead cosponsor of H.R. 7, the Education Savings and School Excellence Act of 1999. Current law allows only parents to put away \$500 a year in an ESA. It does not permit funds in that account to be used for K through 12 education. H.R. 7 allows families to put up to \$2,000 a year into an education savings account to be used for tuition or school expenses for K through 12 and higher education.

As a parent, I know how hard it is to save money to send children to private school or to pay for books and supplies. As a congressman, I hear daily how hard it is for my constituents to keep up with the rising cost of educating their children.

This legislation would give parents the tools to help their children succeed in school by allowing them to put away money in a tax-free account to help defray expensive education costs.

Mr. Speaker, I am a big proponent of choice. This bill gives parents the choice to send their children to the best school possible, public or private. It also offers them the choice of buying computer equipment or getting access to the Internet.

I know that opponents of this measure say that we are leaving poor students behind in bad schools. This is completely and absolutely wrong. I and other cosponsors of this bill support public school education, and do not want to take money away from them. This bill encourages families to use education savings accounts to supplement a student's public education by paying for a high-cost item such as computer equipment.

In fact, studies have shown that 75 percent of all families using these accounts will use them to support children in public schools. That is why parents of all backgrounds support education savings accounts, because it will give students the tools they need to excel in the 21st century.

In my hometown of Chicago, the Catholic Archdiocese has an unparalleled record of educating students of all racial and economic backgrounds. However, the Archdiocese faces serious economic challenges, and Cardinal George of Chicago supports this measure because it will allow the Archdiocese to continue to play its part in teaching the youth of Chicago.

He has worked closely with Mayor Daley, because both of them know that Chicago's public schools cannot educate the children of Chicago by themselves, and it must be a collective group effort. Mayor Daley in turn also supports education savings accounts, because he knows it will help students get a good education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans,

to cosponsor H.R. 7 so we can give current and future generations of schoolchildren the tools to be the brightest in the 21st century.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. ROUKEMA addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE HANDLING OF THE MANAGED CARE ISSUE IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the managed care issue was left unfinished in the 105th Congress. On the House side, the Democrats' Patients' Bill of Rights was defeated by just five votes when it came to the Floor for a vote. It was considered on the Floor as a substitute to the Republican leadership's managed care bill, which did pass and which, in my opinion, was worse than having no reform at all.

The Republican bill was a thinly-veiled attempt to protect the insurance industry from managed care reform, and not a single Democrat voted for it. It was a show of solidarity on the Democratic side unlike any in the last Congress, and for a very good reason. The Democrats' Patients' Bill of Rights is the best, most comprehensive managed care reform bill in Congress today. It was reintroduced in February by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) with over 170 cosponsors and the support of over 170 patient, physician, medical, and consumer groups.

We are hoping to have this bill moved through the regular committee process at some point this year. Unfortunately, in the last Congress the Republican leadership, fearful of what might happen if it allowed the regular committee procedures to take their course, bypassed the committee process.

Mr. Speaker, the big question in this Congress, once again, centers on how the Republican leadership is going to proceed with the managed care issue. If the preview we got last week in the Senate is any indication, the American people are once again going to be sold out by the Republican Party in an act of appeasement to the insurance industry.

Last Thursday the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee repeated the same charade we witnessed last year and approved a managed care bill designed to protect the insurance industry and not the patients. During consideration of that bill, Democrats offered 22 amendments, and 20 of them were rejected.

Included among the rejected amendments were measures to increase access to emergency care, to increase ac-

cess to specialists, to establish a minimum hospital stay for women who have had mastectomies, and to provide people who have life-threatening illnesses with access to clinical trials.

Every single one of these provisions is in the Democrats' Patients' Bill of Rights, and every single one of them is opposed by the insurance industry.

The insurance industry-GOP alliance was also successful in protecting the two most important impediments to managed care reform. That is, one, the prohibition on the right to sue your health plan if you are denied needed care and your health suffers as a result; and two, the insurance companies' present ability to define "medical necessity".

Democrats on the Senate committee offered amendments that would have given patients the right to sue health plans, but not one Republican voted for it, nor did any Republicans vote for the Democratic amendment to allow doctors and patients and not the insurance companies to determine what is medically necessary. In other words, Mr. Speaker, under the plans approved by the Republicans in the Senate, insurance companies will have no incentive whatsoever to stop denying needed care because they would be able to do so with impunity.

Following up on the momentum to quash meaningful managed care reform started by the Senate Republicans, yesterday two anti-managed care coalitions announced that they are launching a massive ad campaign to quash managed care reform. We have seen this before. Yesterday's Congress Daily reported that the Business Roundtable is planning to spend more than \$1 million on radio advertisements. The Health Benefits Coalition, the other group mentioned in yesterday's Congress Daily, intends to follow the lead and spend \$1 million on anti-managed care television ads over the coming congressional recesses.

Let there be no doubt, Mr. Speaker, the Republican leadership and big business are working hand-in-hand to prevent patients from getting the protections from abuse that they clearly need. The unfortunate thing, Mr. Speaker, is that this is what the American people want. They want the Patients' Bill of Rights, they wanted managed care reform.

This is the issue that more of my constituents talk to me about on a regular basis on the street, writing me letters, calling the District offices. They realize that right now they do not have the protections that they need as patients to have good care, to have good quality care.

The easy thing and really the best thing for us to do here for the patients, for the consumers, for the American people, is to pass the Patients' Bill of Rights in its entirety and without delay. The Republicans may have the money and they have big business on their side, but the Democrats have what counts: that is, the support of the

American people. The Republicans, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, would be wise to listen to what the people are saying.

IMMIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE FUTURE OF OUR NATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, tonight I want to talk about an issue that I think has enormous impact on the future of our Nation.

Unlike many issues that we deal with, such as crime or taxes, which are likewise dealt with by our colleagues at the State and local level, this issue is one which is exclusively the responsibility of the Federal Government. That issue is immigration.

As a Nation of immigrants, many of us are reluctant to deal with this matter because we are concerned that we will be accused of being prejudiced or having an ethnic bias. However, the overriding issue is not that we are a Nation of immigrants, but that we are primarily a Nation of laws. We have immigration laws which define who will be allowed into our country.

The increasingly evident truth is that our immigration laws are being flaunted, and the Federal agency charged with enforcing these laws, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the INS, is failing to fulfill the obligations to our citizens. It is appropriate to ask why. Is it because this administration has made the enforcement of our immigration laws a very low priority, and if so, why is that so?

The facts are very clear. There are an estimated 5.5 million illegal immigrants currently living in the United States. An additional 275,000 to 300,000 illegal aliens are coming to our country every year. Even though the INS removed a record 169,000 illegals last year, it was not as many as entered the country illegally during the same time period.

What are the consequences of this invasion by illegals? While it is true that many of these individuals are hard-working people who keep certain industries and enterprises supplied with needed labor, the costs to local school systems, health care agencies, and law enforcement groups are tremendous.

About 221,000 foreign-born criminals are in Federal, State, and local jails. About two-thirds of them are illegal immigrants. Another 142,000 are on parole or probation, and are subject to being deported under the provisions of the 1996 Immigration Reform Act. An additional 161,000 have disappeared after receiving deportation orders. That means that there are approximately a half a million aliens who have committed crimes for which they are either in our prisons or are being subject to being deported, and that, Mr. Speaker, is almost the amount of people who constitute an entire congressional district.