

vote 374, "yea" on rollcall vote 375, "no" on rollcall vote 376, "yea" on rollcall vote 377, and "no" on rollcall vote 378.

THE PASSING OF A GREAT PUBLIC  
SERVANT: JAMES C. KIRIE

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 11, 2000*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on June 19th of this year my dear friend James C. Kirie died. He was 89 years old and had lived a full and productive life of service to his community, his State and Nation.

The Chicago Sun-Times printed the following article about Jim's life:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, June 20, 2000]

JAMES KIRIE; FIRST HELD OFFICE AT 21

(By Curtis Lawrence)

For nearly 70 years, Leyden Township Democratic Committeeman James C. Kirie did what was seemingly the only thing he knew to do—commit his life to public service.

"If I had my life to do over again, and I was to weigh my life against being in politics or not being in politics, I think I would do exactly what I did," Mr. Kirie once told the late University of Illinois at Chicago Professor Milton Rakove.

Mr. Kirie died Monday morning at Evanston Hospital, two weeks after he was stricken by a heart attack. He was 89.

The son of Greek immigrants, Mr. Kirie dropped out of high school to work in his family's River Grove restaurant. During the Great Depression, he resumed his education and graduated from Leyden High School, then later enrolled at Elmhurst College.

Seeking a way to earn money for tuition, Mr. Kirie applied to run for village clerk in River Grove. He was nominated and elected in 1932.

"I was only 20 and had to wait until my 21st birthday to take office," he told Sun-Times columnist Steve Neal in 1991. "If I hadn't needed a job to pay for my college expenses, I doubt if I would have entered politics."

In addition to his position as the Democratic committeeman, he was the president of the 25th Avenue Building Corporation, and was investment officer of the Cook County Circuit Court clerk when he died.

During the 1930s, Mr. Kirie fought organized crime by closing down brothels and gambling establishments. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Kirie was among the first elected officials to enlist in the Army. He took part in the Normandy invasion.

In the 1950s, after testifying before a U.S. Senate rackets committee, Mr. Kirie's home and the restaurant he owned were bombed. He later sponsored legislation for a state wiretapping law.

Mr. Kirie was slated for the Metropolitan Sanitary District, now the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, in 1970. He served three six-year terms.

He was a major sponsor of the metro Chicago's Deep Tunnel project. In 1991, the water reclamation plant in Des Plaines was named in his honor.

Mr. Kirie is survived by two daughters, Barbara Kirie Stewart and Circuit Court Judge Dorothy Kirie Kinnaird, and two grandchildren, James Burke Kinnaird and Katherine Anne Kirie Kinnaird.

Mr. Speaker, Jim will be missed by his loving family and by his countless friends and ad-

mirers, among whom I am proud to count myself.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JAMES H. MALONEY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 11, 2000*

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I was detained during rollcall vote #373. Had I been present I would have voted "No" on roll call #373.

I was detained during rollcall vote #374. Had I been present I would have voted "No".

I was detained during rollcall vote #375. Had I been present I would have voted "Yes".

I was detained during rollcall vote #376. Had I been present I would have voted "No".

I was detained during rollcall vote #377. Had I been present I would have voted "Yes".

I was detained during rollcall vote #378. Had I been present I would have voted "No".

In each case, my vote would have been on the prevailing side.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 11, 2000*

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed the following Rollcall Votes.

(1) Rollcall Vote Number 320, H.R. 4690. Had I been present, I would have voted "no".

(2) Rollcall Vote Number 321, H.R. 4690. Had I been present, I would have voted "no".

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 11, 2000*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 10, 2000, I was unavoidably detained due to inclement weather and therefore unable to be present and to cast votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 373, "no" on rollcall vote 374, "yea" on rollcall 375, "no" on rollcall vote 376, "yea" on rollcall vote 377, and "no" on rollcall vote 378.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 11, 2000*

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to the weather, I was unavoidably detained during the following votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote 373, on the Coburn amendment to H.R. 4461, I would have voted yea.

Rollcall vote 374, on the Royce amendment to H.R. 4461, I would have voted yea.

Rollcall vote 375, on the Crowley amendment to H.R. 4461, I would have voted yea.

Rollcall vote 376, on the Royce amendment to H.R. 4461, I would have voted yea.

Rollcall vote 377, on the Coburn amendment to H.R. 4461, I would have voted yea.

Rollcall vote 378, on the Sanford amendment to H.R. 4461, I would have voted yea.

MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
SOURCING ACT

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 11, 2000*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of H.R. 4391, the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act. This legislation simplifies and modernizes a confusing web of contradictory tax codes involving wireless communications primarily by giving a common locus for taxation purposes.

It is the result of the outstanding work by state and local government representatives, in conjunction with members of the telecommunications industry. It will reform confusing tax laws involving the state and local taxation of wireless phone services. While I regret that the Commerce Committee did not have a more active role in this floor discussion, I am pleased that this legislation creates a uniform procedure for deciding where wireless services occur for purposes of taxation.

The representatives from state and local governments along with members of the telecommunications industry should be complimented for the work they have done in helping to develop this legislation. They were faced with many of the same issues that confronted the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce—numerous conflicting tax jurisdictions, strong industry interests, state and local revenue needs. Yet, after two years of extensive discussions and negotiations, these groups were able to come together and resolve the problem—whereas the ACEC failed to reach a similar consensus on Internet taxation.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the various groups who seek to solve the Internet tax issues will see that good legislation that solves complicated fiscal issues can be accomplished with hard work and good faith efforts. The legislation before us today shows that a solution is possible which is acceptable to both members of the industry and taxing authorities—and which benefits the consumer.

I urge a strong "yes" vote on this legislation and I hope it will serve as a model for addressing similar issues in the future.

DECLARE INDIA A TERRORIST  
STATE

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 11, 2000*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on June 28, the Washington Times published an excellent letter from our friend Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, calling for strong action to end religious persecution in India.

The letter cited the recent incident in which a Hindu woman poured boiling oil on militant

Hindu fundamentalists who were attacking her tenant, a Catholic priest. The Hindu nationalists who carried out this attack are allies of the ruling BJP. It also refers to several other incidents, including the recent savage beating of some Christian missionaries, one so severely that he might lose his arms and legs.

The letter also made reference to a letter sent by 21 members of this House in which we asked the President to declare India a terrorist state because of its reign of terror against Christians which has been going in full force since Christmas 1998, as well as its oppression of Sikhs, Muslims, and other minorities. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, it is not safe to be a minority in India.

India should be declared a terrorist state, its aid should be stopped, and the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Muslims of Kashmir, the Christians of Nagaland, and the other minorities of the subcontinent should enjoy self-determination. It is the responsibility of the Congress to speak out in support of these things.

I submit Dr. Aulakh's letter to the Washington Times for the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times, June 28, 2000]

OPPRESSION OF CHRISTIANS CONTINUES IN INDIA

(By Gurmit Singh Aulakh)

We commend the Hindu woman who poured boiling oil on militant Hindu fundamentalists who were attacking her tenant, a Catholic priest ("Hindu woman protects Christian priest," World, June 25). This is an act of religious tolerance, which is very rare in India these days.

Last week, a bipartisan group of 21 members of the U.S. Congress wrote to President Clinton asking him to declare India a terrorist state because of its oppression of Christians and religious minorities. They took note of the pattern of violence against Christians that has been going on since Christmas 1998.

Last month, four Christian missionaries who were distributing Bibles and religious pamphlets were beaten severely by militant Hindu fundamentalists. The beating was so severe that one of the victims may lose his arms and legs. In April, Hindu fundamentalists affiliated with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, a pro-fascist organization that is the parent organization of the ruling Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP), attacked a Christian group and burned biblical literature. In March, a Sikh family saved a group of nuns whose convent had come under attack from Hindu fundamentalists. On Easter, a group of nuns who were going to Easter services were run down by Hindu fundamentalists on motor scooters.

Churches have been burned, prayer halls and Christian schools have been destroyed, nuns have been raped, and priests have been murdered by the militant Hindu nationalists advocating "Hindutva," a Hindu culture, society and nation. Hindu fundamentalists chanting "Victory to hanuman," a Hindu god, burned missionary Graham Staines and his two sons, ages 8 and 10, to death while they slept in their Jeep. The Indian government, led by the Hindu nationalist BJP, has not taken action to punish the persons responsible for any of these atrocities.

Christians are the primary targets of the militant Hindu nationalists, but they are not the only ones who are suffering. In March, 35 Sikhs were murdered in the village of Chithi Singhpora in Kashmir. India promptly blamed Kashmiri "militants" and killed five Kashmiris, claiming that they were responsible. However, two independent investigations have established clearly that the In-

dian government's counterinsurgency forces carried out this massacre. India has since admitted that the five Kashmiris the government killed were innocent.

The Sikhs who were murdered in Chithi Singhpora join more than 250,000 Sikhs who have been murdered by the Indian government, according to "The Politics of Genocide," by Inderjit Singh Jaijee. In addition, the Indian government has killed more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland, more than 70,000 Kashmiri Muslims and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits (the dark-skinned "untouchables," the aboriginal people of South Asia) and others. Tens of thousands of Sikhs are rotting in Indian jails as political prisoners without charge or trial.

This is nothing less than a campaign of terror designed to wipe out minority peoples and nations from the Indian subcontinent and achieve hegemony in South Asia. The United States should declare India a terrorist state because of these ongoing atrocities. It also should cut off American aid and trade to India and openly declare its support for self-determination for the minority peoples and nations of South Asia through an internationally supervised plebiscite on the question of independence. If India wants to be seen as a democratic nation and a major world power, it will stop its reign of terror against its minorities and allow them to exercise their democratic rights. Until then, America must hold India's feet to the fire.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEN LUCAS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2000

Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, because of unexpected storms, my airplane was delayed and I was unable to make the first two rollcall votes on Monday, July 10.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote number 373 and "nay" on rollcall vote number 374.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2000

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, last night my plane, Northwest Flight #858, was delayed in Memphis and I missed Rollcall votes 373–378. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows: Coburn—Roll Call Vote 373—No; Royce—Roll Call Vote 374—No; Crowley—Roll Call Vote 375—Yes; Royce—Roll Call Vote 376—No; Coburn—Roll Call Vote 377—Yes; and Sanford—Roll Call Vote 378—No.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2000

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall no. 373, Coburn amendment—no; 374, Royce amendment—no; 375, Crowley amendment—yes; 376, Chabot amendment—no; 377, Coburn

amendment—yes; and 378, Sanford amendment—no.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4461) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Brown-Waxman-Slaughter amendment. My generation remembers all too clearly the scourge of infectious diseases. When we were children, surviving to adolescence could be a major challenge. Children ran a gauntlet of potentially fatal diseases against which doctors had few, if any, effective weapons—influenza, pneumonia, measles, and tuberculosis, to name just a few. For some of us, we relived those fears again with our children. I know that with my three daughters, I breathed a sigh of relief when each summer ended and they had again escaped contracting polio.

With the discovery of antibiotics, the world of health and medicine was transformed. Antibiotics were nothing short of a miracle. Just a few doses could banish these terrifying diseases from our and our children's lives, allowing the nation to become dramatically healthier in the space of scarcely a decade. Modern medicine had triumphed over disease, relegating these terrors to the medical history books.

Or so we thought. Today we know differently. Infectious disease microorganisms have evolved over millennia, and they can be ingenious in ensuring their own survival. The advent of antibiotics dealt them a setback, but only a temporary one. After only a few decades these microbes are showing us just how quickly they can adapt and render themselves impervious to some or all of the antibiotics in our health care arsenal.

As a former microbiologist, I am keenly aware of the critical challenge posed by antimicrobial resistance. In fact, I wrote my master's thesis on the misuse of penicillin. Many factors are currently contributing to antimicrobial resistance: overprescription of antibiotics, individuals' failure to take all their medication, lack of handwashing and proper hygiene, and the increased ability of people—and therefore microbes—to travel around the globe quickly. Just as this problem is multifaceted, so must any solution be.

This amendment seeks to address one critical component of that problem: the use of antibiotics to boost livestock growth and production. Decades ago, farmers discovered that the use of antibiotics at very low levels caused animals to grow faster and bigger. The amount of antibiotics used were too low to