

The United States has not taken adequate steps to implement its commitments made at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in its foreign policy and international assistance programs. For example, the U.S. has not implemented strategic objective A1 of the Platform for Action, "Review, adopt, and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty" or strategic objective K2, "Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development."

No one sectoral intervention is sufficient to create the environment in which women and girls can thrive economically and socially. Investments are necessary in multiple areas including: education and training; health care including access to safe and effective family planning and reproductive health services, maternal health care, and children's health; HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment; tuberculosis treatment; microcredit; and human rights, violence prevention and anti-trafficking.

With this in mind, I am pleased to be joined by ten original cosponsors today in introducing the Global Actions and Investments for New Success for Women and Girls Act, or the GAINS Act. It is our hope that the next administration will view this legislation as a blueprint for action, and I look forward to working with my colleagues and the next president to improve further the status of the world's women.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber on Wednesday, October 18, 2000, when rollcall vote numbers 531, 532, and 533 were cast. Had I been present in this Chamber at the time these votes were cast, I would have voted "yea" on each of these rollcall votes.

THE MISSOURI RIVER RESTORATION ACT OF 2000

HON. JOHN R. THUNE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill of great significance to the State of South Dakota as well as the entire Nation. The Missouri River Restoration Act of 2000 is an effort to provide solutions and action to a serious problem facing the Missouri River and all things near the river in South Dakota. That problem is the incredible build-up of sediment in the river and the effect that these accumulations have on water quality and all things that depend upon the river. Sedimentation and its effects are very real. According to studies conducted through the Corps of Engineers, tributaries of the Missouri River and erosion along its own shorelines result in millions of tons of sediment being dumped into the river each year. This action forms deltas in the riverbed that can push the boundaries of the river beyond its banks.

The river's action is a reaction to a number of factors. It is responding to its relatively new course as directed by a series of dams built in the 1950s and 1960s. The construction of the various dams on the Missouri has created a series of reservoirs, which has modified the flows and continually changed the river from within, reshaping its banks and shores. Years ago, resulting sediment would have flowed down the river, some of it settling along the way and much of it making its way all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. With the dams and the modified flows, sedimentation problems surfaced. That is the case today, and the impact of these changes is becoming more dramatic by the day. Does that mean the Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, Big Bend, Ft. Randall, and Gavins Point Dams never should have been built? To suggest so would deny the many benefits these six structures have reaped. It is through these dams that clean, low-cost hydroelectric power is generated for rural and urban areas across the Northern Plains. The reservoirs created through the dams have also provided tremendous opportunities for recreation, which itself has turned into an \$80 million industry; municipal, industrial and rural water supply; irrigation for agricultural production; navigation; and, of course, flood control.

But the rapid accumulation of silt in the bed of the reservoirs in South Dakota threatens each of those functions. In fact, Congress already has responded in part to some of the immediate impacts. As a result of flooding caused by a combination of factors, including a rise in the pool levels, Congress authorized a flood mitigation program for property owners in the Pierre and Fort Pierre, South Dakota area. As a result, the property owners in Pierre and Fort Pierre can take some comfort in knowing a project is underway. Yet that project provides little comfort to other communities and landowners that wonder when the waters of the river will reach them. It also does not address the future impacts to the other purposes of the system, such as hydropower generation and recreation. In sum, that mitigation effort addresses an acute situation in what is a larger, chronic problem.

I have maintained in my time in Congress that we must push the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and all other involved parties to look beyond the immediate problems toward long-term solutions. In an attempt to break the cycle of studies, a provision was included at my request in the Water Resources Development Act of 1999. The new law directs the Corps to finalize studies and analysis of the problem of sedimentation in Lake Sharpe near Pierre and Fort Pierre and recommend how to stem the flow of sediment in order to prevent encroachment by the river and destruction of the river.

The preliminary findings are quite compelling. The report indicates the following. Sediment will continue to build in the river in the Pierre/Ft. Pierre area if no action is taken. Sedimentation will result in increased water surface level of over 2 feet in the next 50 years, which could lead to additional ground-water flooding. No one approach will solve the problem and each approach appears to have significant, though not unreconcilable environmental hurdles. Action will require direction from Congress. In other words, the problem is real, there is no silver bullet answer, and Congress must decide how to proceed.

I have said before it is time for us to move beyond the study phase to the action phase.

And with the preliminary findings from this report, the time is ripe to move toward a solution. The legislation I am introducing today, the Missouri River Restoration Act of 2000 would move us down the path toward action. The bill would give state, tribal, and local leaders the power to play an active role in the development of a long term solution to the sedimentation and related problems in South Dakota's stretch of the Missouri. The bill gives maximum control to the leaders closest to the people they serve; holds the Corps and other Federal agencies ultimately responsible for its river management decisions; provides the funds to make necessary improvements; and joins stakeholders together for the common good of the Missouri River's future.

Specifically, the bill would create a governing board, known as the Trust. That board would be comprised of 14 members appointed by the Governor of South Dakota and nine members representing the American Indian tribes in South Dakota. From that board would be selected an Executive Committee that would consider more routine business of the Trust. The Trust and the Executive Committee would produce a plan to carry out projects directed at reducing sediment and at addressing the impacts of sedimentation. To fund these activities, the bill establishes a \$300 million trust fund that would collect interest off investments made in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or U.S. guaranteed obligations. After 11 years, the interest earned off these investments then would be available to the Trust for projects included in the plan.

Another important component of the bill continues current obligations of the Corps. In April of 2000, I held a town meeting in Pierre, SD, for the public to hear from the Corps some of their preliminary findings to the causes and impacts of sedimentation. At that meeting, residents questioned the Corps as to why it was not taking action to reduce sedimentation. The answer from Corps officials was that congressional direction would be needed. Even though the Corps could take on dredging or other projects aimed at reducing the impacts of sediment accumulation, it would not do so without Congress specifically authorizing Corps involvement. As a result, this bill gives specific authority to the Corps to use operations and maintenance funding it receives for projects located along the Missouri in South Dakota to address the impacts of sedimentation.

Finally, the bill authorizes \$10 million to be appropriated for fiscal years 2001 through 2010. Should Congress agree with this need, then funds would be available for the Trust as the Trust Fund earns interest.

To some here in Congress, this may seem like an ambitious proposal. And perhaps it is. But I can tell you that it is a goal that must be pursued. The Corps has clearly identified the cause and effects of sedimentation. The Corps also is shedding light on the costs associated with the clean-up effort. One solution, dredging, is estimated to cost nearly \$20 million a year. That's just for the Pierre-Fort Pierre area. That figure does not include projects that must be undertaken in other parts of the system, such as in the Springfield or Yankton areas. The people who live, work, and recreate in those areas along the river and its tributaries will tell you this would be money well spent. The Missouri River is one of the most important features of South Dakota and of our

entire nation. But the river has been altered. Left unchecked it will continue to cause destructive erosion, flood lands, impede recreation, and affect water quality. The resource must be tended in order for it to continue to be the lifeline it has been.

The challenge is before us. In order to get there, we must all work together. The Missouri River Restoration Act of 2000 will facilitate the cooperation needed to tackle this problem. Together I am confident that we can make sure the Missouri River continues to be the Mighty Mo.

IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE
C. FORREST "RED" WHALEY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I inform the House of Representatives of the passing of The Honorable C. Forrest "Red" Whaley of Jefferson City, Missouri. He was the former mayor of our state's capital.

Red Whaley was born August 19, 1909, in Callaway County, Missouri. He was a life long resident of Central Missouri and a graduate of Fulton High School and Westminster College. A registered pharmacist for over 66 years, Mr. Whaley moved to Jefferson City in 1933 where he worked at Tanner Drug Store for ten years. In 1943, he purchased East End Drug Store, and he later opened Whaley's Medical Center Pharmacy in 1974.

Mr. Whaley served as mayor of Jefferson City, Missouri, from 1959 until 1963. He was a member of the Jefferson City Park Board, and he was very active on several civic committees, including efforts to ensure passage of important school bond and industrial bond issues.

Mr. Whaley knew the importance of a strong infrastructure in Jefferson City and worked tirelessly in that regard. He worked on the committee to dedicate the new bridge over the Missouri River, and he served as the chairman of the committee that passed a much needed sewer bond issue in our state's capital. In 1990, the Missouri Highway Department honored Mr. Whaley for his community service and commitment to improve Jefferson City's infrastructure by naming the portion of U.S. Highway 54 that runs through our state's capital the C.F. "Red" Whaley Expressway.

Mr. Whaley was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, where he served as an elder and a deacon. He was a past president of the Jefferson City Lions Club and the 1995 president of the Jefferson City Area Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the original board of directors at Jefferson Bank. Mr. Whaley was also honored by the Jefferson City Rotary Club as the first non-Rotarian Paul Harris Fellow and received the William Quigg Distinguished Service Award from the Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the Members of the House of Representatives will join me in paying tribute to the outstanding public service of Mayor Red Whaley. His dedication to the people of Jefferson City truly make him a role model for young Americans.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE SEYBOURN
HARRIS LYNNE OF DECATUR, AL

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man respected for his fairness and his dignity all over the country, U.S. District Judge Seybourn Lynne. On September 10th, 2000, Judge Lynne, this nation's longest-serving federal judge, passed on after living 93 full and productive years. Since first trying on judges' robes on September 1st, 1934, in a Morgan County courtroom, Lynne brought respectability and honor to the profession.

Lynne saw this country and the Northern District of Alabama through some rocky years. When this country entered World War II, Lynne resigned as a circuit judge to serve in the armed services. He presided over some 50 court-martial cases before serving in the Pacific as Staff Judge Advocate in the Air Force. It was there in Hawaii where he received a call from President Harry Truman asking him to accept the nomination for a federal judgeship.

In his home state of Alabama, Lynne served through the conflicted civil rights era. In 1963, Lynne issued an order halting Alabama Governor George Wallace from blocking black students, Vivian Malone Jones and James Hood, from attending the University of Alabama. After threatening Wallace with contempt of court and possible jail time, Lynne presided over the negotiations between Wallace and President Kennedy's administration that led to the students' entrance into the university. Hard working until the day he died, Judge Lynne, even in his 90's, traveled weekly from his home to the Hugo Black Courthouse in downtown Birmingham.

Judge Lynne was a son of Decatur growing up a few blocks away from where a federal courthouse is now named in his honor. Lynne was a religious man serving as a trustee and Life Deacon of Southside Baptist Church in Birmingham. He stayed involved in his community as a trustee for the Crippled Childrens Clinic and the Eye Foundation Hospital. There is a Seybourn H. Lynne scholarship fund set up at the University of Alabama School of Law and his alma mater recently honored him by presenting him the Pipes Award by Farrah Law Society in February of this year.

Justice in Alabama has lost a true friend. Judge Lynne has set the standard for lawyers and judges across this country. He loved the law and he loved our court system. I send my condolences to his family, his colleagues and his friends.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, on October 19, due to sickness in my family and thus the need to return home to my district, I was unable to vote during rollcall vote No. 540. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 4541, the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000.

HONORING DETECTIVE
CHRISTOPHER DEVANEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Detective Christopher Devaney, who will be named the "Cop of the Year" tomorrow, October 25, 2000. Let it be known that he shares this honor with his wife, Miriam, and their three beautiful children: Chris, Ryan and Donovan.

Born on March 16, 1963, Christopher Devaney could never have imagined how he would one day impact the lives of the people of New York City. Christopher grew up on Long Island, where he attended St. Anthony's High School in Smith Town. He went on to attend Manhattan College where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in finance. To pursue his desire to help people, Christopher became a police officer, receiving his appointment to the New York City Police Department on June 30, 1992.

Police Officer Devaney has been assigned to the 67th and 9th Precincts, as well as the Street Crime Unit during his tenure as a member of the police force. Christopher's hard work and extra effort that he brought to the job were recognized and rewarded with a promotion to the position of detective on June 9, 1999. Having been assigned to the Robbery Apprehension Module Squad at the 63rd Precinct, Detective Devaney was responsible for many arrests. These included arrests for possession of guns, robbery and rape, as well as three arrests for bribery. Detective Devaney was also responsible for an attempted murder arrest in which seven guns were recovered and removed from the street within the confines of the 63rd Precinct.

Detective Christopher Devaney has received forty Excellent Police Duty acknowledgements, ten Meritorious Police Duty recognitions, and three Police Duty commendations, which is the highest honor a police officer can receive. As a result of his outstanding service, Detective Christopher Devaney was inducted as a member of the Police Department's Honor Legion.

Mr. Speaker, Detective Christopher Devaney is more than worthy of receiving this honor and our praises, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in recognizing this truly remarkable man.

REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURE
APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE
REPORT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the Agriculture Appropriations Conference Report contains provisions that change existing provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as they relate to the ability of persons, other than a pharmaceutical manufacturer, to reimport medicines into the United States. These amendments to the nation's pharmaceutical laws relate to certain existing safety laws that