

game. This is an incredible personal achievement in the sporting world, and a proud day for the people of Colorado.

In his professional career, Patrick Roy has hoisted three Stanley Cup Trophies, three Vezina Trophies given to the league's best goalie, and the Conn Smythe Trophy, which is given to the Most Valuable Player of the post season. He holds the record for the most seasons winning twenty games or more, and he has more post season wins and shutouts than anyone in the history of the National Hockey League. As a young player for the Montreal Canadiens, Patrick Roy dazzles the hockey world with his quick reflexes and athletic ability when he won his first Stanley Cup and Conn Smythe Trophy as a rookie in 1986. In Colorado, a more mature Patrick Roy intimidates opposing teams with his confidence and poise as the greatest clutch goal tender of all time.

Patrick Roy is a fierce competitor whose passion and dedication define the sport of hockey. These very attributes were on display Tuesday night as he denied twenty seven shots on goal en route to leading the Colorado Avalanche to a dramatic overtime victory against the Washington Capitals. As a proud resident of Colorado, Patrick Roy donates his time off the ice by actively participating in many Avalanche charity functions. He is a loving father who ritually writes the names of his three young children on his stick before every game to give him inspiration and strength. He is an incredible athlete. It is with tremendous pride that I stand here today to recognize one of Colorado's best athletes. Patrick Roy is a legend in the history of sport, and an inspiration to sports enthusiasts and fans.

MEDICAID INTENSIVE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT ACT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today I along with my colleague, Representative BARBARA CUBIN, introduced important legislation to improve the standard of care for the mentally ill under the Medicaid program, the Medicaid Intensive Community Mental Health Treatment Act of 2000. This legislation provides each state with the option of covering intensive community mental health treatment under the Medicaid program. These community health programs are intensive treatments for adults and children with a diagnosed and persistent mental illness if they meet certain criteria under Medicaid. This bill amends title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide states with the option of covering intensive community treatment under the Medicaid program.

With this bill, the states can use 24-hour, 7-day-a-week intensive case management programs, psychiatric rehabilitation, discharge planning, and other evidence-based approaches such as assertive community treatment. These programs have been proven more effective and less expensive than inpatient care. The severely mentally ill are not receiving the help they need under the current programs covered under Medicaid.

This bill helps states reduce the costs of inpatient care under Medicaid. Trials have dem-

onstrated that the use of these services substantially reduces the need for inpatient mental illnesses. This bill focuses the treatments used to benefit the severely mentally ill and thereby reduces the amount spent on inpatient care.

Current federal financing for community-based mental health care is spread across six or more optional Medicaid service categories. There exists a patchwork of state and country programs characterized by a lack of coordination, inflexible funding streams, and missing service components. This bill brings together a number of proven treatments for the severely mentally ill. States are given a choice, not a mandate, to adopt these improved services.

The people in our country who suffer from severe and persistent mental illnesses are not receiving the care they deserve. Without this specialized and intensive treatment it is extremely difficult for them to improve their lives. Many of the severely mentally ill are habitual inhabitants of the prison system or are homeless. If they have access to the specialized intensive care provided by these programs, cyclical regression to their illnesses may be avoided. This bill puts the choice squarely on the states: they can and should exercise the option to provide the quality of care individuals with severe mental illnesses deserve.

This bill does not cover everyone seeking psychiatric therapy. It covers only those with severe and persistent mental illnesses who meet one of the following criteria: a history of hospitalization or of repeated arrests for minor offenses; A history of poor outcomes from lesser treatments; who cannot meet their own basic needs; or have a history of coexisting substance abuse for at least 12 months.

The Medicaid Intensive Community Health Treatment Act of 2000 gives states a clear choice to improve the lives of their severely mentally ill residents.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes No. 551 and No. 552. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 551 and "yea" on rollcall vote No. 552.

HONORING DON DIMENSTEIN FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the New Haven, Connecticut community and my dear friend—Don Dimenstein. I am proud to join Mayor John DeStefano, members of the Atwater Senior center, and the City of New Haven as they gather to salute Don for his many years of outstanding leadership and service.

After nearly five decades of public service, Don continues to serve the City of New Haven

with unparalleled dedication and commitment. A life-long resident of New Haven, Don has been a leading figure in our community for many years. His extensive record of commitment to the community includes public service in a variety of capacities. Don will leave a legacy in the incredible example he has set for us by his professionalism and sense of civic duty. I am consistently amazed at the energy and tenacity Don continues to demonstrate on behalf of New Haven residents.

For nearly four decades, Don has served in the City of New Haven in the field of Human Services. First, as a member of the Board of Alderman, then as an original staff member of the New Haven's first anti-poverty agency, Community Progress, Inc., and most recently as an employee with the City's Elderly Services Department which he now heads. Don's career has taken him across the lines of every demographic group, from our children to our grandparents. Don has truly had a significant impact on the entire New Haven community. As one of the first members of Community Progress, Don played a major role in the development and implementation of employment and training programs. Since their inception, these programs have given thousands of men and women the skills they need to join the workforce and provide for their families. During his tenure with the Elderly Services Department, Don has worked diligently to make sure the needs of our seniors are met. He is known throughout the Greater New Haven area as a strong voice on behalf of seniors and always willing to go to great lengths to ensure their interests are represented.

Determined and inspired to make a difference in our community, Don's commitment to the families and elderly of New Haven extends beyond his professional career. "Man's rent on Earth is his service to others"—a classic quote that has become Don's lifelong motto. He has touched the lives of many with his volunteer efforts, including with such organizations as the Westville Youth Association, the New Haven Area Mental Health Association, the Bikur Cholim Sheveth Achim Synagogue, and the League of Women Voters. These are only a few of many community organizations he has helped. I have often said that our communities would not be the same without the efforts of volunteers and this is especially true in Don's case. He has had such a profound impact on the City of New Haven that there is no doubt it would not be the same without the compassion and generosity he has demonstrated.

I am proud to stand today and join Don's wife, Patricia, family, friends, and colleagues to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for his outstanding service and invaluable contributions to our community. The residents of New Haven are better off because of all of Don's good work. Thank you, Don, for all you've done.

ELECTRONIC PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Internet and Privacy Caucuses I rise to

call my colleagues attention to a bill I introduced today to protect consumers from software more commonly known as "spyware."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit a July 14th article in the Washington Post that outlined this problem. In this article entitled "Your PC Is Watching," the Post writer points out that companies like Mattel who make interactive computer toys like the Reader Rabbit and Arthur's Reading Games are using spyware to track the habits and usage of children. She also points out that companies like Intuit Inc. who make the popular home accounting program Quicken employ spyware.

Spyware is a computer program, usually embedded in another program, that can take information from a person's computer without their knowledge or consent. That's right. Information can be removed from a computer without the consent of the user. What this software does is take information stored on a person's computer and transmits it to the operator of the spyware while a person is online.

This information is typically sent to the manufacturer of the software, a marketing company or an advertising agency to aid in the development of new products or advertising campaigns. Spyware often collects the cookies that a person accumulates while browsing the net.

Let me make this clear, Mr. Speaker. This legislation does not affect the issuance of cookies by Internet companies. Cookies, do not by themselves act as spyware. A cookie is an identifier for a particular Web site that allows among other things a host to recognize a user. Protections for people who want to guard against cookies are built into the major Web browsing programs.

What my legislation does is protect the American people from intrusion. None of us let strangers into the house without first checking who is at the door. Surely, we do not want intruders coming into our computers without first giving our consent and, for example, misusing cookies. With the increasing use of home computers for personal business like taxes and financial planning people are storing more and more sensitive personal data on their PCs.

What this legislation does is require the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations within 120 days of the bill's passage to do a few common-sense things. The regulations will require that any piece of software that contains spyware be clearly marked with a label. Also, it would make it unlawful to knowingly install spyware on a computer or use spyware without obtaining consent from the primary user of the computer.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other important thing that this legislation will do. It will double the penalty for any person or company to use or install spyware on a computer that is known to be under the control of a minor.

Mr. Speaker the practice of strangers tracking the activities of our children is deplorable. I understand that most companies argue that they do not use these programs for sinister reasons. I also understand the argument that this software allows them to tailor products and services to the needs of the consumer.

Mr. Speaker I also understand that it is not a far stretch from this to the unintended uses of this software to cyber-stalk children, steal financial or medical information or even steal a person's identity.

It is time we stopped talking and studying the problem of privacy protection and start act-

ing to protect our constituents. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

[From the Washington Post, Fri., July 14, 2000]

(BY ARIANA EUNJUNG CHA)

Keith Little, a computer technician who makes house calls on the apple farms of central Washington state, says more and more of his clients are asking him to take steps to protect their online privacy. So he scans their computers for any mischievous programs and installs security software.

What surprises people is how often Little finds programs designed to funnel bits of their personal information from their computers and into giant corporate databases. He says more than half of the 20 or so computers he inspects each week are running stealthy programs he calls "spyware."

The electronic eavesdroppers usually come attached to the software people install on their personal computers. Whenever a user connects to the Internet, these programs take advantage of the opening to pass on information that has been stored on the PC's hard drive. The data—it could be details of Web surfing habits or identifying personal information—are then typically sent to the manufacturer of the software or a marketer to be used in developing new products or advertising campaigns.

At a time when concerns about online privacy have spread from Internet bulletin boards to Capitol Hill, this tracking software has become a flash point for the debates about how to balance consumer rights with the business models of the digital age.

Little has found the programs in children's software such as Mattel Interactive's Reader Rabbit and Arthur's Reading Games, Intuit Inc.'s financial planner Quicken, and dozens of other packages. The electronic hitchhiker also is part of a program associated with the Netscape browser that millions of people use to travel the Internet.

One Web site has identified more than 4000 of these data-gathering and tracking programs. Most are free "shareware" that people download off the Web, but an increasing number are mainstream programs, even those people pay for.

"When people find out, they are livid," said Little, 42. "They say, 'Get it out of there'. Then they become very afraid to use their computers, afraid of what personal stuff it's sending out. The problem is that they were not informed."

The companies that use the programs say they were created not for nefarious reasons but to help tailor information consumers want. The programs work by collecting data from a hard drive or from the electronic "cookies" many users pick up when they visit Web sites. A marketing company might then use the information about what Web sites you frequent to decide whether you would be interested in an ad for a sporting-goods retailer or one for opera tickets. A software manufacturer often wants to know who has purchased its products so it can alert users to problems or update them about new goodies.

Most companies say they do not seek out information that would identify a person by name. Further, they say the information is not disseminated publicly, but only used for internal corporate purposes.

Privacy advocates, though, equate the programs to taps on phone lines. Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.) recently introduced a bill that would require companies to give "conspicuous notice" of any information they are collecting and to allow users to decline to participate. A New Jersey photographer last week filed a lawsuit against Netscape Communications, an America Online Inc. sub-

siary, accusing the company of using its SmartDownload program to "eavesdrop."

Concern has grown in the past few months as more Americans, unsettled by high-profile accounts of spreading computer viruses and other hacker attacks, have installed security software—or "firewalls"—in their personnel computers. The security programs typically alert users with warning messages whenever an unauthorized program is attempting to send information out into the Internet. Many users quickly discover how vulnerable they are.

Last winter, a Seattle company called RealNetworks Inc. came under fire after customers discovered its music player was collecting information about users' listening habits in order to personalize its services. The company has since stopped the practice and apologized. Intuit, meanwhile, has acknowledged using the tracking programs to target ads. And a few weeks ago, after parent complaints, Mattel Inc. officials apologized for adding a data-gathering program to more than 100 titles of its Learning Co. unit's educational programs for children.

Simson Garfinkel remembers that he was 40,000 feet in the air on a plane from London to Boston in May when he noticed that his laptop kept trying to connect to the Internet. The culprit: an educational program he had installed for his 3-year-old daughter. It was trying to send out the producer's code number and other such information to the company so it could better respond to consumer needs, according to Mattel spokeswoman Susan Salminen.

"I wouldn't call it spyware exactly. It was more like marketing ware. But even that conveys a lot of personal information to the folks at Mattel and it was upsetting," said Garfinkel, a computer network architect from Cambridge, Mass.

Mattel's Salminen said the program's intentions are benevolent but the company already had decided to eliminate it late last year from all new software because of "public concern around the privacy issue."

Earlier this month, a Netscape user named Christopher Specht filed a class-action suit in U.S. District Court in Manhattan seeking damages of a minimum of \$10,000 per person for violating consumers' privacy by tracking which files they download from the Internet.

A spokeswoman for Dulles-based AOL said the company is aware of SmartDownload's ability to gather customer data but it had "never used it to access or retain information about users or files."

"The lawsuit is without merit," said Ann Brackbill, a senior vice president. As every corner of the Internet becomes increasingly commercialized, many online companies are experimenting with new models for making money in the uncharted new economy.

One way is to give away products or sell them for below cost and make money through advertising. The tracking programs allow these companies to tout their ability to target specific audiences to potential advertisers. At the same time, many software companies are trying to develop a continuing relationship with their customers, becoming in effect service-oriented companies. The tracking programs allow them to keep in touch.

For the most part, companies that track consumers say the information they collect is minimal, and it's gathered anonymously so that the data cannot be linked to real names. But security professionals like Travis Haymore of Lanham's Digital Systems International Group, point out that some of the data streams leaving personal computers are so heavily cloaked, or encrypted, that it's practically impossible for anyone to verify or refute such claims. And the programs are more invasive than the electronic cookies

that businesses use to track people on the Web because they potentially can scan documents and images on people's hard drives as well as track online habits.

"Your tax records, what medical sites you've been looking at, your online banking—if someone has spyware on your machine, they would have access to that data and it would be next to impossible to tell if it was leaving," said Haymore, a former federal government computer security investigator.

Irate computer users also have filled online bulletin boards with complaints about tracking programs that are impossible to remove (even when the original host program is deleted), that crash their computers or clog up their telephone or cable lines, slowing down their Internet connections.

Two technology marketing companies, Silicon Valley's Radiate.com and Sterling's Conducent Technologies Inc., which have developed "ad hots," software for the most popular ads targeting customers, have been at the heart of the online privacy debate. These ventures partner with software companies and share a cut of the advertising revenue.

Conducent's director of Marketing, Robert Regular, says participation in its ad-driven programs is "voluntary" and offers consumers many advantages, including discounted or free software. People who purchase CD-ROMs made by eGames, for instance, can get six free programs if they choose to look at ads and give up some personal information. "We will show ads and will make use of the user's Internet connection and if they agree to that, great. If not, they don't have to use the software," he said.

Regular says the company always has required it partners to disclose in their privacy policies that the programs were "ad-supported" but only this month started making them flash separate screens during in the installation process alerting users of the tracking.

Like other people in the industry, Regular disputes the "spyware" characterization.

"We don't spy on anyone." We don't know any personally identifiable information. We know they are an anonymous user. We don't look at anything that they do," he said. "Because we run in the background, people think we're doing something deceptive and don't understand that its in order to refresh ads."

As stories of tracking software and other privacy concerns have circulated throughout the online world in recent months, companies and independent programmers have scrambled to develop protection tools with names such as ZoneAlarm and OptOut. More than 1.1 million people already have downloaded OptOut, freeware that was developed by Steve Gibson, a security consultant in California and a privacy advocate. And personal firewall software has been rushing off store shelves since last fall, with 40,000 to 50,000 copies being sold each month, according to research firm PC Data Inc.

But even unsophisticated programmers can easily get around the best available electronic firewalls, security experts say.

Symantec's Steve Cullen, the senior vice president for consumer business, said people using Norton Internet Security 2000, the most popular firewall program, for instance, can specify that their names, credit-card numbers and other sensitive information be blocked from leaving the computer. But if that information is electronically masked by one of many easy techniques, it can still get through.

"If it's really spyware, certainly encoding or encrypting is something that these guys could do and that makes it much trickier to catch it," he said.

Still Cullen says that scenario is rare. He said about 80 percent of the time companies don't bother hiding the data and leave it as plain text, a format that is simple to filter.

Christopher Kelley, an analyst with Forrester Research, believes that the "sneakiness" with which some corporations are acting has exacerbated privacy concerns and damaged the industry's credibility—something that they may come to regret as an increasing number of angry citizens create technological tools that could topple the companies' entire business plans. Added Montreal computer consultant Gilles Lalonde: "Right now it's now a free-for-all. Anything goes. This is the kind of environment that permits these kinds of intrusive behaviors, allows them to flourish. If we don't start to define some ethical rules, before long people will lose their trust in all online companies and this great technological revolution just stops."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I made an error on rollcall vote No. 549 by voting "nay" on H. Con. Res. 426, a resolution concerning violence in the Middle East. I support H. Con. Res. 426 and intended to vote "yea" in favor of this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JOHNNIE JAMES JAKES

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, some people are fortunate to live long lives, others are able to be seriously productive; but then there are those who are blessed to lead both long and productive lives. Such has been the case of Rev. Johnnie James Jakes who was born in 1902 and lived until just one day before what would have been his 98th birthday.

Rev. Jakes was born in Money, Mississippi on October 29, 1902, he later moved to Helena, Arkansas where he met and married Ms. Geneva Johnson, to this union, one son was born. He later met and married Ms. Callie Mae Strigler and to this union eleven children were born, she preceded him in death in 1985.

Rev. Jakes answered his call to the ministry on December 3, 1931, and pastored three churches and was highly regarded by his peers as a man of vision, fairness and cordiality.

After Rev. Jakes' health began to fail he moved to Chicago, Illinois where he was cared for by his 2nd eldest daughter, Ms. Elizabeth James and other members of the family.

He united with the Old St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church which was founded by his son the Rev. Paul Jakes Sr. and is now pastored by his grandson, the Rev. Paul Jakes Jr.

A long and productive life, may his soul rest in peace.

HONORING THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Civilian Conservation Corps for all of its contributions to our wonderful country. The participants in this New Deal program made an unparalleled contribution to our Nation and left a legacy of parks, forests, and recreational areas many of which still exist today.

The CCC, which was founded in April 1933, coupled the need to put unemployed young men to work and the need to conserve the Nation's natural resources. During the program's 9-year life, the Federal Government employed over 3 million men on an extensive variety of conservation projects across the United States. At the program's peak in 1937, there were over 502,000 corpsmen working in 2,500 camps in all 48 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

Corpsmen enlisted for 6-month periods, lived in camps or companies of 200 men, and were paid \$30 per month—\$25 of which was sent directly to their families. The average participant was 19 years old, had only an eighth grade education, and was so underfed when he arrived that he gained 11 pounds during his first 3 months in the program. If the program's sole purpose was to help young men support their families, the CCC would have accomplished a great deal and would have been a tremendous success.

But, Mr. Speaker, the CCC had another goal—that of conservation and restoration of America's natural resources. Between 1933 and 1942, enrollees hand-planted over 2 billion trees, built nearly 3,500 fire lookout towers and spent roughly 6 million man-days extinguishing fires. In addition to these remarkable feats in forestry, corpsmen also completed projects in erosion control, pond dam construction, soil conservation, and disaster relief assistance.

Sadly, this is the largest group of forgotten people in the United States. Over 4 million CCC people have never been recognized or given credit for what they have done and are still doing for our country. I recently received a letter from Charles L. Singletary, who is the President of Chapter 141 of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni in my home State of New Mexico. In his letter he stated, "The prodigious achievements of the 'CCC boys' are on the verge of being forgotten by this cynical generation. Lamely, the United States has never adequately recognized these achievements nor the men of the CCC." I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting and paying tribute to this extraordinary group of young men. In short, the CCCs changed the face of our Nation.

I am proud of the many accomplishments the CCC made during its 9-year existence, and it is no accident that this public works program was perhaps the most widely accepted and popular of the New Deal programs, even among those who generally opposed the Roosevelt Administration. The hard work, dedication, and many successes of the CCC participants provide us a shining example of the American spirit, and they showed us that we