

communities that choose to implement the commission's modernization recommendations. This effort is in no way an attempt to federalize state or local elections. It is, quite simply, a way to give local communities the financial help they need to purchase better election equipment and to run fairer, more accurate elections. Despite some of the inflammatory rhetoric of the past few weeks, I know that members on both sides of the aisle want to have the best process for voting and the most accurate method of counting those votes.

Our ultimate goal must be to ensure that every American is heard when they go to vote. It is in our national interest to do so. I believe this legislation will take us one step closer to that goal.

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE WEAVER
SCHOMP

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the notable accomplishments and extraordinary life of a woman in the 1st Congressional District of Colorado. It is both fitting and proper that we recognize this community leader for her exceptional record of civic leadership and invaluable service. It is to commend this outstanding citizen that I rise to honor Katherine Weaver Schomp.

Kay Schomp was a remarkable woman who lived a remarkable life. She touched the lives of many people and made a tremendous impact on our community. Her indomitable spirit sustained her through many challenges and molded a life of notable accomplishment. Born in Pueblo, Colorado, she attended the Pueblo Public Schools and thereafter continued her education at Bossier's, Neutilly-Sur-Seine, France, the University of Colorado at Boulder and George Washington University in Washington DC where she graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in International Relations. She married Ralph Schomp in 1941 and was the mother of six daughters—Sara, Halcyon, Caroline, Lisa, Katherine and Mary Margaret.

Those who knew Kay Schomp understood that her passion was community service. She was well known in the Denver area for her outspoken commentary and for her immeasurable contribution to the life of our community. She has amassed a distinguished record of leadership and has made numerous contributions in many areas. But her contributions to education and children, health care, media and the arts are of particular note.

Kay was a powerful advocate for equal education and in 1973, she was elected to the Denver Public Schools Board of Education where she served in numerous capacities which included chairing the special education, investment and facilities planning committees, and the City-Schools Coordinating Commission. She organized and facilitated the Student Board of Education, the Integrated Arts Program, the Gilpin Extended Day Care School and served on the National School Boards Association. In media and the arts, she served on the Colorado Commission on the Arts, the Council for Educational Television and the Public Broadcasting Service. She was a board

member of Denver Community Television, the Five Points Media Association and the Cable Television Coordinating Committee. In health care, she served as a board member for the Denver Mental Health Association, the Denver Board for the Developmentally Disabled, and the Denver Visiting Nurses Association.

Kay Schomp was also a successful businesswoman and was the co-owner and operator of KWS Investments, a firm specializing in urban properties. Kay also found time to serve on the Mayor's Child Care Advisory Commission, the Denver Youth Commission, and serve as a board member of the YMCA of Denver and the League of Women Voters.

It comes as no surprise to our community that Kay Schomp was the recipient of numerous awards including the American Civil Liberties Union Whitehead Award, the Denver Mayor's Commission on the Arts, Culture and Film Award, the International Women Writer's Guild Artist for Life Award, the Bonfils-Stanton Foundation Award for Community Service, the CANPO William Funk Award for Community Activism and the International Women's Forum Life Achievement Award.

Kay Schomp lived a life of meaning and one that was rich in consequence. It is the character and deeds of Kay Schomp, and all Americans like her, which distinguishes us as a nation and ennobles us as a people. Truly, we are all diminished by the passing of this remarkable woman.

Please join me in paying tribute to the life of Kay Schomp. It is the values, leadership and commitment she exhibited during her life that has served to build a better future for all Americans. Her life serves as an example to which we should all aspire.

UKRAINIAN CARDINAL MYROSLAV
LUBACHIVSKY (1914-2000)

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, Ohioans, particularly those of Ukrainian ancestry, were saddened to hear of the passing yesterday of Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, the head of Ukraine's Greek Catholic Church. Cardinal Lubachivsky was born in 1914 in the town of Dolyna in the Western Ukrainian province of Galicia and died not far from there in the city of Lviv, where he served as Archbishop and Metropolitan for millions of Ukrainian Catholics worldwide, including many in Ohio. Although the Cardinal was born in Western Ukraine and served his people as their spiritual leader until his last days, he spent more than half his life outside his native land, including 33 years in the United States.

Cardinal Lubachivsky left Ukraine in 1938 as a young priest to study in Austria. After the Second World War, he came to America where he spent more than twenty years serving as assistant pastor at Sts. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Cleveland's Tremont neighborhood. There he celebrated mass, presided over the marriages of happy couples, baptized their newly-born infants and spoke the final words over the graves of thousands of his parishioners. He even drove the school bus for children attending the parish grade school. This scholarly, yet humble man

seemed content to serve God and his fellow Ukrainian-Americans in this quiet, unassuming way when unexpectedly he was elevated to be the Metropolitan-Archbishop of Philadelphia. In 1980, he moved to the Vatican and in 1984, became worldwide head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church following the death of the saintly Cardinal Joseph Slipy.

Joseph Slipy had become the head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in 1944 when Western Ukraine was incorporated into the Soviet Union. Prior to that, Western Ukraine had been part of the Austrian Empire and Poland. Almost immediately, the Soviet Secret Police started carrying out Stalin's order to liquidate the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The entire clergy was either arrested or forced to renounce their faith. Most declined to do so and ended up in Siberia or were shot. Archbishop-Metropolitan Slipy spent 17 years in labor camps until Pope John XXIII finally negotiated his release in 1963. As a cardinal of the Catholic Church, Joseph Slipy went to work rebuilding his church in the underground in Ukraine and in places like Cleveland, Ohio where Myroslav Lubachivsky served as assistant pastor.

In 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union, His Eminence Myroslav Lubachivsky, a Cardinal and a U.S. citizen, returned in triumph to the city of Lviv to preside over the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its historic St. George's Cathedral. "This native church of mine was resurrected and rose from the grave," he said at the time. Tens of thousands of Ukrainian Catholics, many weeping and singing hymns, lined the streets to greet their Cardinal and Archbishop-Metropolitan.

Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky had one of the most extraordinary and fulfilling lives that spanned nearly the entire 20th Century. He served through some of the most difficult periods of that turbulent era and he lived to see his faith and the faith of millions of his parishioners rewarded with the restoration of his church, which not only survived enormous evil, but ultimately prevailed over it. I join in paying tribute to this great man and offer my condolences to all those in Ohio and throughout the world who benefited from his spiritual guidance and leadership and now mourn his passing.

NO SURPRISE. IT'S AN ACTIVIST
COURT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend Larry D. Kramer, professor of law at New York University, who eloquently points out in a December 12, 2000 New York Times editorial that the Supreme Court, under the leadership of Chief Justice Rehnquist, has steered the court towards "conservative judicial activism." Mr. Kramer points out that the Rehnquist Supreme Court's recent decision to step into the Florida Presidential vote controversy should be no surprise, given the recent Supreme Court's past judicial behavior. Mr. Kramer offers a litany of examples that show how the Rehnquist Supreme Court has a conservative judicial activist agenda. For example, the Supreme Court cast aside nearly

70 years of precedent in the area of federalism, by ruling that Congress could no longer address violence against women, could not impose liability on state governments for age discrimination, or could not hold states accountable for violating copyright laws. The Florida case shows that judicial prerogative, not state's rights guides the Rehnquist Supreme Court. The recent Supreme Court ruling to vacate the Florida Supreme Court's decision to allow for the recount of uncounted ballots during the Bush-Gore Presidential election unfortunately will forever taint the Supreme Court as arrogant, impartial, and partisan. Professor Kramer's deserves praise for analyzing the Supreme Court's drift towards "judicial prerogative," and away from a strict constructionist judicial philosophy.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 12, 2000]

NO SURPRISE. IT'S AN ACTIVIST COURT.

(By Larry D. Kramer)

The Supreme Court has reached out aggressively to solve the nation's election problem, inserting itself into a major political controversy. News commentators and legal experts seemed surprised when the court stepped into this thicket. They shouldn't have been.

the Rehnquist Court has been using law to reshape politics for at least a decade. We keep hearing that it consists of "strict constructionists" who (as George W. Bush put it during the debates) oppose "liberal judicial activism." That's because conservative judicial activism is the order of the day. The Warren Court was retiring compared to the present one.

Warren Court activism was largely confined to questions of individual rights, mainly racial equality and the treatment of criminal defendants. The Rehnquist Court has been just as active in this domain. To list a few examples, it has disowned affirmative action, finding no difference between Jim Crow and laws designed to help disadvantaged minorities. It has overturned decades of jurisprudence that protected religious minorities from laws that intruded on their rituals. And it has all but eliminated the right to federal review of state criminal cases.

Individual rights are important, but they actually affect only a small portion of what government does. The real guts of our democracy lie in the system's structure and the way powers are allocated. And here the Warren Court was extremely deferential to other branches of government. Not so the Rehnquist Court, which has abandoned restraint in this area as well.

The court cast aside nearly 70 years of precedent in the area of federalism, holding that Congress cannot use its powers under the Commerce Clause or the 14th Amendment to regulate matters that touch on state interests, unless the court approves. It has declared, among other things, that Congress could not address violence against women, could not impose liability on state governments for age discrimination, could not hold states accountable for violating copyright laws and more.

But perhaps the most audacious instance of judicial activism is the way the court has extended the doctrine of judicial review itself. It was the Warren Court that first clearly established, in connection with school desegregation, that the Supreme Court has the final word about the meaning of the Constitution. Still, that court usually (though not always) gave great weight to the interpretations of other political actors.

But the Rehnquist Court has no such inclination. Thus the court struck down the Reli-

gious Freedom Restoration Act because it was unwilling to give Congress the authority to provide greater protection to religious minorities than the court itself would give.

Many have viewed the court's actions as aimed at protecting states by limiting the federal government. But the Florida case shows that state governments get no more deference than other branches of government when they run afoul of the court's views of what the law ought to be. Judicial prerogative, it seems, not states' rights, has been at the heart of the Rehnquist Court's docket.

The court's confidence in its own supremacy may have propelled it to try to settle this presidential crisis. And if the court succeeds, the nation may well breathe a sign of relief, grateful that someone brought this mess to a close. But the court's credibility will surely suffer. And if that diminishes a confidence that has begun to veer toward arrogance, this may not be such a bad thing.

IN HONOR OF DAVID RIVERA
CARRASCO, JR., FOR HIS SERV-
ICE AND DEDICATION TO OUR
NATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to David Rivera Carrasco, Jr., in memory of his service to the community as a loyal citizen and as a proud member of our Armed Services.

Mr. Carrasco was born on February 9, 1918 to David and Angelita Rivera Carrasco in El Paso, Texas. The family relocated to Coachella, California in 1920. In January of 1942, Mr. Carrasco was enlisted into the U.S. Army. He served seven months in the Continental Army as a military gunner and search light crew member. As a member of the 349th infantry, Mr. Carrasco was dispatched to New York to protect the Atlantic coast from foreign invasion. In August 1942, Mr. Carrasco was reassigned to serve under General George Patton's forces in Europe and Northern Africa. He served proudly under General Patton for four years as an engineer. His work in the front lines of North Africa helped to turn the tide against the Axis forces and liberate France and Italy. For his bravery and dedication, Mr. Carrasco was awarded the Good Conduct Medal and the European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal for Bravery.

The bravery and patriotism demonstrated by Mr. Carrasco could also be found in his brothers Joe and Samuel, who also served in the U.S. Armed Forces. Joe served under General Dwight Eisenhower and was among the first wave of soldiers to storm the beaches of Normandy on June 6, 1944. Samuel was dispatched to the Pacific Islands and served his country valiantly. Mr. Carrasco and his family are truly a distinguished part of our nation's military history.

Colleagues, please join me in celebrating the life of a true American hero. Mr. Carrasco will be remembered for his service to our country and the community. He is survived by his sister Antonia Carrasco Cervantes and his brother-in-law Gregorio Cervantes, Sr. As his Representative in Congress and as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I am proud to recognize David Rivera Carrasco, Jr., for his contributions to our nation.

METHAMPHETAMINE LEGISLATION

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for the methamphetamine legislation signed into law this session as part of the Children's Health Act of 2000. I strongly support the provisions of this bill that address the methamphetamine problem and the sale of pseudo-ephedrine, the primary ingredient in the manufacture of methamphetamine.

The production of methamphetamine and the unregulated sale of pseudo-ephedrine is a serious problem in my district of Las Vegas. Local law enforcement agencies work tirelessly to combat the abuse of this drug, and to crack down on the toxic methamphetamine laboratories that inhabit rental properties and hotel rooms that are often used by tourists.

I concur with the provisions in the legislation to reduce the amount of pseudo-ephedrine that can be purchased in a single transaction from 24 grams to 9 grams. At the present time, the 24 grams of pseudo-ephedrine that can be legally purchased equates to about 900 tablets. It seems obvious that a person in need of pseudo-ephedrine for its intended purpose to relieve cold symptoms does not need this quantity of the drug.

I also strongly support the provisions of the bill that strengthen the sentencing penalties for those who manufacture this drug, and the provisions that provide the critical training to local and state law enforcement agencies so they are able to safely and effectively fight this drug. However, I believe that it is equally important that we take the next step and increase regulation of the sale of pseudo-ephedrine.

I have talked with local law enforcement agencies about the unregulated sale of pseudo-ephedrine and I'm all too familiar with the frustrations they face on a daily basis. There is evidence that drug wholesalers from other states come into the State of Nevada and sell pseudo-ephedrine by the caseload to retail outlets. When the distributors are asked why they traveled such distances to sell their drug in Las Vegas, they simply say that their home state "does not have a methamphetamine problem." This is shameful, and the problem must be rectified.

There is no federal law requiring retail outlets that sell limited amounts of pseudo-ephedrine to keep records of transactions. Without federal regulation, there is no uniform, reliable method to track the distribution of this drug. Illegal methamphetamine laboratory operators may continue to buy this drug by the caseload without a single record of transaction being documented. And because there is no federal regulation, law enforcement agencies do not have authority over the exchanges.

Reducing the number of grams for purchase and increasing fines and penalties are a step in the right direction. But more needs to be done. We need to have greater accountability and we need to give law enforcement agencies the authority to intervene when drugs are being purchased for illegal activities.

Methamphetamine is a growing problem already plaguing many cities and it is spreading across the nation. We must make common