

to the floor for another purpose. Not only did I not know that Ron Lasch was retiring, I did not know we were having this Special Order, and my friend from Michigan asked if I would like to insert my oars into these waters lauding Ron Lasch.

Mr. Speaker, some call him the floor manager, some call him the Great Poobah or the Great Mogul. Oftentimes, Mr. Speaker, I would go to Ron, I would come in here perhaps from a committee hearing and I would be running late and I would go to him and I would say Ron, what is this vote, my dear friend? And he would instinctively grab his wallet. When you are calling me "dear friend" you are up to no good. But I never saw him in any way become impatient with us, and that is the same, Mr. Speaker, for the staff generally.

Last month I was at an event in the intellectual property community in this town with ORRIN HATCH, Senator HATCH, the gentleman from the other body, from Utah. At that hearing I said to those people, oftentimes we take staff for granted. Mr. Speaker, we have talked about it before. Staff is very essential to the well being and to the efficient functioning of this body. Sometimes we think it does not function efficiently; but I think, on balance, it does, and Ron Lasch is the epitome of that role. I know he will be missed, as the gentleman from Virginia just said. He will be sorely missed here.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) for inviting me to share these few thoughts.

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, we are all delighted to be here and wish for Ron the very best in his retirement, but we want him to know how very much we will miss him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). The gentleman's comments are well taken.

#### EFFORTS TO COMBAT ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House, for the first time ever, tackled the public health threat from antibiotic-resistant bacteria in our food supply.

On Monday, during debate on the agriculture appropriations bill, the House passed my amendment to dedicate an additional \$3 million to the work of the Food and Drug Administration on antibiotic resistance resulting from the use of antibiotics in livestock.

Scientists and public health officials have known for decades that using the same antibiotics for food animals as for people could cause problems. Sixteen years ago my esteemed colleagues, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), introduced

legislation to curtail the use of human antibiotics in animals. But this amendment, Mr. Speaker, marks the first time this House has taken legislative action to stop Boyd resistance from agricultural overuse of these precious drugs.

Mr. Speaker, we thought we were winning the war against infectious diseases. With the introduction of antibiotics in the 1940s, humans gained an overwhelming advantage in the fight against bacteria. But this war is far from won. Last month, the World Health Organization issued a ringing warning against antibiotic resistance. Around the world, microbes are mutating at an alarming rate into new strains that fail to respond to drugs.

The mapping of the human genome project has been lauded far and wide in the past several weeks. Indeed, mapping the genome is a triumph that will lead to many breakthroughs in health care. But in the meantime, we are slowly, and in some cases, rapidly losing our precious antibiotics and putting ourselves at risk for diseases that we thought we had licked: tuberculosis, typhoid, cholera, dysentery and on and on and on.

We need to develop new antibiotics, to be sure; but we cannot give up on the ones we have and the ones that have been effective for decades. By using antibiotics and antimicrobials more wisely and more sparingly, we can slow down antibiotic resistance.

We need to change the way drugs are given to people, because clearly, they are overprescribed in the developed world and often not fully taken in the underdeveloped world. But we also need to look at the way drugs are given to animals. According to the World Health Organization, 50 percent of all antibiotics are used in agriculture, both for animals and for plants. The U.S. livestock producers use drugs to treat sick herds and flocks, as they should. But they also feed a steady diet of antibiotics to help the livestock so they will gain weight more quickly and be ready for market sooner. Many of these drugs are the same ones used to treat infections in people.

Prolonged exposure to antibiotics in farm animals provides a breeding ground for resistant strains of E. Coli and salmonella and other bacteria harmful to humans. When transferred to people through the food we eat, they can cause dangerous infections.

A few weeks ago, an interagency task force issued a draft "Public Health Action Plan to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance." The plan provides a blueprint for specific coordinated Federal actions. A top priority action item in the draft plan highlights work already underway at the Food and Drug Administration Center for Veterinary Medicine. In late 1998, the FDA issued a Proposed Framework for evaluating and regulating new animal drugs in light of their contribution to antibiotic resistance in humans.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment, which is now incorporated in the agricultural

appropriations bill, directs an additional \$3 million toward the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine and their work on antibiotic resistance related to animal drugs. Director Sundloff has stated the antibiotic resistance is the center's top priority. However, the "framework document" states the agency will look first at approvals for new animal drugs and then will look at drugs already in use in animals as time and resources permit. That is why the additional \$3 million will give a significant boost to the ability of the Center for Veterinary Medicine to move forward on antibiotic resistance and to begin to look at those drugs already in use in animals.

More importantly, Mr. Speaker, this body finally this week took a proactive step to protect us from resistant bacteria in our food supply. If the Senate acts quickly and decisively, many lives will be saved, particularly among young children and particularly among our elderly parents, the people who are most vulnerable to food-borne illnesses.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAXWELL EMMETT "PAT" BUTTRAM AND AUGUSTUS MCDANIEL "GUS" BUTTRAM

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1915, a star and a humanitarian was born. Maxwell Emmett, better known as "Pat" Buttram of Addison, Alabama, in Winston County brought laughter and untold hours of sheer enjoyment to citizens across this great Nation. His film career spans 46 years from the early days as Gene Autry's sidekick to his parts as a voice in four of Disney's animated movies. Millions of television viewers will remember Pat for his role as the affable Mr. Haney in the television series "Green Acres" and "Petticoat Junction." Pat had a keen wit in the style of Will Rogers and was a much sought-after speaker.

Pat was brought up in a Methodist parsonage, son of a circuit-riding Methodist minister. He was the seventh child in a family of five boys and three girls. Pat never forgot the early lessons taught by this strong, God-fearing family. Concern for others was a staple in the Buttram household. As Pat's fame grew, he used his celebrity status to perform in benefits and shared his time and talents to help those less fortunate. He never forgot his roots or the place he called home. He donated not only money, but also his time to help build Camp Maxwell near his home in Alabama. This camp has played an important part in the lives of youth and the handicapped.

Pat died in Hollywood, California, on January 8, 1994, and was laid to rest in his family church at Maxwell Chapel in Winston County, Alabama.

While maybe not as well known, Pat's older brother, Gus Buttram, who lives in my hometown of Haleyville, was equally committed to serving others. Gus was born on June 21, 1913. While in high school, Gus suffered a paralysis that was brought on by tuberculosis. After surgery and rehabilitation, he graduated from Altoona High School in Etowah County, Alabama. Following graduation from Athens State in 1942 with a bachelor's degree in science and history, Gus married Rebecca, better known as Becky Buttram, Eppes of Goodwater, Alabama, on January 18, 1943. He followed his father into the ministry as a fourth generation Methodist minister. His first church appointment was at Remlap Methodist Church in Blount County, Alabama. Over the next 3 decades he would have many assignments in north Alabama.

Gus and Becky's desire to serve others is unquestioned. Turning down more lucrative career paths, Gus and Becky enriched the lives of those they serve. Retiring in 1978, Gus and Becky live at Pebble, near Haleyville, in Winston County, Alabama. They take great pride in their children, Mary Buttram Young, who is a dialysis nurse at Helen Keller Hospital in Sheffield, Alabama and Marvin McDaniel, better known as "Mac" Buttram, who is pastor of St. Andrews United Methodist Church in Cullman, Alabama, and is a fifth generation Methodist minister.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to recognize these two brothers, Gus and Pat Buttram, for their unselfish service to others.

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

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### REVISIONS TO ALLOCATIONS FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the allocations for the House Committee on Appropriations.

As passed by the House on June 29, 2000, H.R. 4425, the conference report accompanying the bill making fiscal year 2001 appropriations for Military Construction, Family Housing and Base Realignment and Closure for the Department of Defense, included emergency funding for fiscal years 2000 and 2001. Budget authority provided for emergencies totaled \$11,163,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$28,000,000 for 2001. Outlays from those

emergency appropriations are \$2,078,000,000 for 2000 and \$5,254,000,000 for 2001.

As reported to the House, H.R. 4811, the bill making fiscal year 2001 appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, includes \$160,000,000 in budget authority fiscal year 2000 emergencies. Outlays are \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$50,000,000 for 2001.

Accordingly, the fiscal year 2000 allocations to the House Committee on Appropriations are increased to \$586,474,000,000 in budget authority and \$614,029,000,000 in outlays. The fiscal year 2001 allocations to the House Committee on Appropriations are increased to \$601,208,000,000 in budget authority and \$631,039,000,000 in outlays. Budgetary aggregates become \$1,483,073,000,000 in budget authority and \$1,455,479,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000, and \$1,529,413,000,000 in budget authority and \$1,500,260,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001.

Questions may be directed to Dan Kowalski or Jim Bates at 67270.

#### IN GOD WE TRUST: A FITTING MOTTO FOR AMERICA

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

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to a resolution that I introduced earlier, the number of which does not yet exist, I am told, but will soon; but the resolution deals with our national motto, In God We Trust. That motto, Mr. Speaker, we will find about 5 feet etched on the wall from the position where we stand. It is also etched in stone across the Chamber in the Senate, across the Capitol over where the Senate of the United States meets.

It was during the Civil War, in response to a public desire for recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins, President Abraham Lincoln signed a law on April 22, 1864, introducing the motto "In God We Trust" to our coinage. On July 30, 1956, President Eisenhower signed a law stating that the national motto of the United States is hereby declared to be "In God We Trust."

□ 1815

The Federal courts have repeatedly upheld the Constitutionality of the national motto and its uses, and "It is in the public interest to uphold, affirm and celebrate the national heritage and the traditions and values which have been the foundation and sustenance of our Nation, as well as elements vital to its future preservation."

The portion which I just read was adopted just a few days ago in the State of Colorado by the Colorado State Board of Education. The purpose of that resolution was to encourage the public display of the national motto "In God We Trust," and was introduced by the chairman of the State Board of Education, also the representative to the State Board from my congressional district, the Fourth District of Colorado.

It is on the basis of Colorado's action, which passed, by the way, nearly unanimously, on a 6 to 1 vote, that I come before the Chamber today and draw attention to the resolution that I have introduced.

The resolution I have introduced here in the United States Congress is one that further amplifies on the words of the State of Colorado and on Colorado's official position that the words "In God We Trust" are encouraged to be displayed in schools and other public buildings as the national motto.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the national motto is one that is fit, fitting and appropriate to be displayed in public buildings across our great land. It is a reference to the Nation's highest religious heritage.

The national motto recognizes the religious beliefs and practices of the American people as an aspect of our national heritage and our history and culture. Nearly every criminal law on the books can be traced to some religious principle or inspiration.

The motto "In God We Trust" is deeply interwoven into the fabric of our civil polity. The motto recognizes the historical fact that our Nation was believed to have been founded "under God."

The content of the motto is said to be as old as the Republic itself, and has always been as integral a part of the First Amendment as the very words of that charter of religious liberty.

The display and teaching of the motto to public school children has a valid secular purpose, such secular purpose being to foster patriotism. That was reaffirmed, I might add, Mr. Speaker, by *Gaylor v. United States* in the Tenth Circuit Court back in 1996. It symbolizes the historical role of religion in our society, expresses confidence in the future, and also signifies hope and the instruction of humility.

There is a long tradition of government acknowledgment of religion in mottos, oaths, and anthems. The national motto serves the secular purpose of expressing confidence in the future, and encouraging the recognition of what is worthy of appreciation in society. The motto reflects the national sentiment that we are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a supreme being.

"All of the dispositions and habits which lead to the political prosperity, religion, and morality are indispensable supports." That was the statement of our first President, George Washington, during his farewell address.

"Whatever may be conceded to the influence of the refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." That again was a statement that is a quote from President Washington's farewell address.