

barrels of oil a day, at an annual market price of \$3 billion. By granting cheap credits and a barter system, the cost to Cuba will be substantially less. Increased oil revenues from growing U.S. imports that fill Chávez's coffers ironically help to subsidize Cuba's own consumption. Before his visit to Cuba, Chávez suggested, "We have no choice but to form an 'axis of power,'" challenging U.S.-hemispheric dominance. Chávez's declared objective is to generate good will for Venezuela throughout the region by offering similar preferential oil deals to many other Caribbean countries.

Despite climbing oil prices in the past two years, Venezuela remains a victim of increased poverty, rising crime rates and a shrinking economy. Chávez has set out to expand the state oil company to provide more jobs. To further this strategy, Venezuela will utilize its aggressive leadership in OPEC to sustain high world oil prices. With the U.S. importing 14 percent of its oil from Venezuela, Chávez bold strategy of maximizing profits to serve his policy purposes runs counter to U.S. interests.

Chávez also expanded his presidential powers to undermine the independent power of the judiciary, legislature, media and civic offices, all of which were known for their corruption under previous regimes. Up to this point, Washington has restrained itself, implicitly adjusting to Chávez's style of rule, a difficult position to maintain in light of the growing tempo of his socialist rhetoric and recent controversial policy proposals.

#### POTENTIAL U.S. ACTION

While the Clinton administration overlooked Chávez's political maneuvers in Latin America to maintain a semblance of amicable relations, some of his outcries evoked the wrath of Cuban-Americans wishing to punish him for pro-Castro activism. This is likely to build up the pressure on the Bush administration to "get tough on Chávez." Observers in Caracas assert that he has never concealed his goal of a unified Latin America distanced from Washington. It is doubtful whether a tougher response from Washington would hinder Chávez's defense of such a union. Former State Department official, Bernard Aronson, is already claiming that any disruption of oil agreements with Venezuela could weaken the U.S. economy. Due to economic difficulties and heightened crime, Chávez's promises of jobs and increased security have had to be delayed. However, it is important to note that he has been in office a relatively short period, and appears to have factored in U.S. scorn while seeking his public sector reforms. Whether Washington can long maintain its positive engagement policy towards Chávez's actions remains to be seen, but it is a certainty that he will continue to champion his messianic vision for Venezuela and Latin America.

#### FEDERAL PHOTOVOLTAIC UTILIZATION ACT

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 28, 2001*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, the recent increase in oil prices has focused national attention on the benefits we could achieve by reducing our dependence on fossil fuels by meeting more of our energy needs from renewable sources, such as solar, wind, biomass and geothermal energy. Today, I am introducing legislation to promote one of the most promising of these technologies, solar photovoltaics.

Quite simple, a photovoltaic, or PV, system converts light energy into electricity. The term "photo" is a stem word from the Greek "phos" which means light. "Volt" is named for Alessandro Volta, a pioneer in the study of electricity. Photovoltaic literally means "light electricity".

PV generated power offers distinct advantages over diesel generators, primary batteries, and in some instances, over conventional utility power lines. PV systems are highly reliable, and have no moving parts, so the need for maintenance is virtually non-existent. This is one of the main reasons they are used in satellites today, for which maintenance is both costly and time consuming. In addition, PV cells use sunlight to produce electricity—and sunlight is free!

The potential for photovoltaics is boundless. By way of illustration, solar panels in 1% of the Mojave Desert would provide enough energy to meet California's expected electric shortfall. The electricity needs of the entire United States could be met by panels in a 100 by 100 mile area in the South-Western United States.

PV cells are ideal for supplying power to remote communication stations, such as those in our National Park system, and on navigational buoys. Because they burn no fuel and have no moving parts, PV systems are clean and silent. Compared to the alternative of burning kerosene and diesel fuels that contribute to global warming, this quiet, clean source of power becomes even more attractive.

Another important feature of PV systems is their modularity—they can easily be adapted to any size, based on energy consumption. Homeowners can add modules as their needs expand, and ranchers, for example, can use mobile stations to produce electricity for pumps to water cattle as the animals are rotated to different grazing areas. After Hurricane Andrew in 1993 the Florida Solar Energy Center deployed several PV emergency systems right at the disaster locations where the energy was needed.

Because a PV system can be placed closer to the user, shorter power lines can be used if power were brought in from a grid. Shorter lines, lower construction costs, and reduced paper work make PV systems especially attractive. Transmission and distribution upgrades are kept to a minimum, which is especially important in urban areas. PV systems can be sized, sited, and installed faster than traditional energy systems.

I have had a longstanding interest in promoting the development of this technology. In June 1977 I introduced H.R. 7629, which established a program for the Federal government to encourage the development of PV technology by using it in federal facilities. At that time, photovoltaic technology was in its early developmental stage, and produced energy at a cost of more than \$1.00 per kilowatt hour, compared to less than \$.10 a hour for energy from fossil fuels. In these circumstances, there is a "chicken and egg" problem: because the technology is expensive, consumers will not purchase it, but, unless there are purchases, the produces will not be able to make the investments and engage in the large-scale production needed to bring the cost down.

The Federal government, which purchases billions of dollars of energy each year, is in a

unique position of facilitate a breakthrough for photovoltaics. Under my 1977 bill, the Federal government would have purchased substantial quantities of photovoltaic technology. These purchases would have given industry the resources and incentives to develop the technology and mass production efficiencies necessary to make photovoltaics competitive.

My 1977 bill became part of a larger bill to establish a comprehensive national energy policy, PL 95-619. Most unfortunately, the Reagan administration chose not to fund the bill, resulting in not only a lackluster renewable energy program but also a serious deterioration of national focus.

The collapse of the oil cartel and the return of low oil and gas prices in the early 1980's had a chilling effect on federal renewable energy programs. Despite Congress' consistent support for a broader, more aggressive renewable energy program than either the Reagan or George H.W. Bush administrations supported, federal spending fell steadily through 1990. Funding for renewable energy R&D grew from less than \$1 million on the early 1970's to over \$1.3 billion in FY 1997, but then nose-dived during the Reagan and Bush administrations. Funding steadily declined during the 1980's to \$136 million in FY 1990.

The trend was reversed during the Clinton administration. In June 1997 President Clinton announced the Million Solar Roofs Initiative. The program called for the installation of one million solar energy systems on homes and other buildings by 2010. In October 1997, President Clinton committed to placing 20,000 solar energy systems on Federal Buildings. So far the results have been encouraging—over 2000 solar systems have been installed in federal facilities through the year 2000. For example, the U.S. Coast Guard Air Station in San Francisco developed a solar hot water heating project, which qualified as part of the Federal commitment. The project was completed easily and quickly, cost less than \$10,000 and has energy savings of \$1,100 per year, which means that has a 9-year payback period.

Just across the Anacostia River, here in the Nation's Capitol, at the Suitland Federal Center, the General Services Administration has installed a large PV system to supply electricity for the Federal center. From the Presidio in San Francisco to Fort Dix in New Jersey, the Federal government has installed numerous effective PV systems. Solar power is used extensively for diverse purposes in our National Park and National Forests—supplying lighting to the Tonto National Forest in Arizona and drinking water to hikers in the Rocks National Park in Lakeshore Michigan. The isolated research facilities at Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, California are powered by PV systems.

During disaster relief activities solar power systems step in quickly to supply efficient, easy to install, mobile power sources. In addition to solar power in federal buildings, national parks, communications, and disaster relief activities, solar power is used extensively in transportation support—bus stop lighting, parking lot lights, railroad signal lights, traffic monitoring and control, Coast Guard light-houses, beacons and buoys. Furthermore, the government is leading the way with innovative technologies for solar powered vehicles. The Department of Energy is the chief sponsor of the American Solar Challenge, which this year

will see solar power cars race from Chicago to Southern California, over the Great Plains, the Rockies and the great American desert. Clearly, solar power offers something for everyone.

In October 2000, at the Utility Photovoltaic meeting in Baltimore, Department of Energy officials announced that more than 100,000 solar energy systems had been installed in the U.S. since the beginning of the solar roof initiative. Under the Clinton administration, the Department of Energy had organized 51 partnerships from coast to coast—dedicated to working on matters such as interconnection, electricity restructuring, and Federal solar purchases.

Through the efforts of the solar industry, with the support of the federal government, solar technology has made substantial progress in recent years. The cost has been reduced to \$.20 per kilowatt hour, and further reductions are expected. As a result, sales are increasing at a dramatic rate. Sales of photovoltaics within the United States has been growing at a rate of 25% a year. The United States photovoltaics industry is a strong exporter, with almost 70% of U.S. production going to export sales. There is room for growth in our exports. Currently, the U.S. has about 20% of the world market and Germany and Japan each has a larger market share than our country.

I believe that we need to continue the Federal government's role in promoting the development of this technology. The Federal government should continue to be a major customer, and help the technology reach its full potential. My bill will express Congressional support for the type of program established by the Clinton administration, and provide the necessary funding. My bill establishes a goal for the Federal government during the next five years to acquire photovoltaic systems for Federal buildings which will produce at least 150 megawatts of electricity. This will accomplish the goal of the 20,000 solar roof initiative. The bill authorizes appropriations of \$210 million a year for the next five years, the level of funding needed to purchase approximately 18,000 photovoltaic systems. The bill also establishes a program for evaluation of the systems used in Federal facilities to ensure that the government is encouraging development of the most advanced technology.

Mr. Speaker, using Federal government procurements to "jump start" a technology is not without precedent. In fact, photovoltaic technology itself is a product of space technology, and was advanced by NASA in the Hubble space station program. As a result, photovoltaic systems power nearly every satellite today as they circle the earth. Similarly, in the early days of the computer era the cost of microchips was prohibitive. Large-scale purchases by the government (NASA and DOD) helped bring the costs down to commercially competitive levels. As another example, the General Services Administration, using its FTS 2000 telecommunications contact, was also successful in promoting advancements and enhancements in telecommunications.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the program established by my bill can make a major contribution to energy efficiency, protection of the environment and reduced dependence on foreign energy. I will be working to incorporate this program in any energy legislation passed in this Congress.

AMERICA HAS EARNED OUR RESPECT AND ALLEGIANCE EVERY DAY

### HON. ROSCOE G. BARTLETT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on July 4, our nation will commemorate the 225th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—an astounding historic achievement for liberty and freedom. It's sad that in 2001, political correctness has replaced patriotism and respect for America's achievements with cynicism and even disrespect.

James Merna, Past Maryland Commandant of the Marine Corps League brought this example to my attention during his speech entitled, "Heroes and Role Models for Today and Tomorrow," at the Elks Club Flag Day Observance in Frederick, Maryland on June 10.

In May, Mr. Fran Parry, a track coach from Gaithersburg High School in Maryland was suspended for 12 days. Why? He confronted and reprimanded a student who was disrespectful during the Pledge of Allegiance. The student replied that he wasn't American and didn't have to be respectful during the Pledge.

It took support and pressure from other students, parents and the community after the incident became public before Coach Parry was reinstated.

America has earned our respect and allegiance every day.

I submit Mr. Merna's entire speech for the Record and I urge my colleagues and all Americans to read it.

REMARKS OF JAMES E. MERNA, PAST MARYLAND STATE COMMANDANT, MARINE CORPS LEAGUE, AT THE ELKS CLUB FLAG DAY OBSERVANCE, FREDERICK, MD, JUNE 10, 2001  
"HEROES AND ROLE MODELS FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW"

Thank you for inviting me. I am honored to speak to the Elks, one of America's largest and most influential fraternal organizations.

At the outset, allow me to extend my congratulations to the Frederick Elks Lodge on the celebration of your 100th anniversary this year. This is an accomplishment of which you should be justifiably proud, for a century of service in brotherhood to each other, to your community, and to the nation. I wish you many more years of good fellowship and service.

I have a number of ties to the Frederick community, forged in years of friendship and admiration. Let me mention just three:

(1) The Shangri-La Detachment, Marine Corps League. This great organization was originally formed here in Frederick, I believe, in 1948. After many years of service, it became somewhat inactive. A few of us came here in 1968, helped reissue its charter and get it reinvigorated, and today it flourishes as one of the most active detachments in the entire League. I made many good friends here, among them, your own Tommy Grunwell, Ken Bartgis, and the late Charlie Horn.

(2) Ben Wright, your football coach here at Governor Thomas Johnson High School. Earlier in his career, before he coached your Patriots, he coached three of my four sons when he was the head football coach at Eleanor Roosevelt High School, in Greenbelt.

He's a true winner in every respect, athletically and morally.

(3) My son John Merna, Major, U.S. Marine Corps. Two summers ago, John commanded a reinforced Marine rifle company (Echo 2-5) on a five month cruise in the South China Sea. The float was part of the Seventh Fleet whose purpose, besides being a good will mission for the U.S., was to conduct amphibious exercises and training with designated Asian forces.

Nonetheless, let me offer a few of my observations on the current fervor, or the lack thereof, for patriotism in America today, and what needs to be done, if anything, particularly with regard to our youth.

We can start by asking ourselves, who still observes Flag Day today? We may see a few houses in our neighborhoods who will fly their flags on their porches or in their front yards. But, increasingly, we no longer feel compelled to honor the flag. That kind of patriotic display is steadily being regarded as old-fashioned or tedious. Contrast today to a little more than 100 years ago when Flag Day in 1894 drew some 300,000 people to city parks in Chicago alone. Unfortunately, powerful forces in our society, popular culture, and political circles oftentimes emphasize our cultural differences, rather than our unity as Americans.

Let me mention a recent incident that occurred only two and a half weeks ago, just down the 270 Pike from here, in Gaithersburg, Maryland, which should give us cause for concern. Many of you may already know the story. It was in the Washington Post on May 23rd. It involves a local high school track coach from Gaithersburg High School who was suspended for 12 days for confronting a student who was disrespectful during the school's reciting of the Pledge of Allegiance.

I was incensed as soon as I heard of this incident. Here we have a 27-year veteran of the Montgomery County school system, a highly successful track coach who has won three state and 15 regional titles, suspended from his teaching and coaching jobs only because he attempted to get a student to show respect while the Pledge of Allegiance was being recited in the school.

The coach's name is Fran Parry. He lives a stones throw from here, in nearby Clarksburg. I called and spoke to Coach Parry Tuesday, just five days ago. He told me that it was a spontaneous event, that the student who is a football player and who was on the track team, rushed past the coach who asked him to stop while the Pledge of Allegiance was being recited. The student angrily replied that he wasn't an American and didn't have to. The coach told him that was a bad attitude and that he had relatives who died for the very freedoms that the student enjoys. The student just laughed at Coach Parry and said "So what." The coach told me he didn't think too much of the incident until the next day when he was summoned to the principal's office and told he was being suspended from his duties and placed on administrative leave.

The student is black. Coach Parry told me 80 percent of his track team is African-American and they backed the coach 1000 percent. There was not one dissenting voice among them. The coach met with the student's parents, expressed regret over the incident but told them he wouldn't change his message. He was then told by the Deputy Superintendent that he was on leave indefinitely and that there would be an investigation focusing on whether he was a racist.

Coach Parry told me that the community was unbelievably behind him. Families and students called. He had 29 calls one night from people that he didn't even know, from all cultures. Chris Core, on WMAL Radio,