

My legislation addresses this problem in a number of ways. It amends the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) to prohibit gambling establishments from placing credit card terminals, or accepting credit cards for payment or cash advances, in the immediate area where any form of gambling is conducted. It also amends the Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA) to impose a similar prohibition on the placing of any automated teller machine, point-of-sale terminal or other electronic cash dispensing device in the immediate area where gambling occurs. Contrary to statements by the gambling industry, this will not deny people use of the credit, debit and ATM cards, only move access terminals for these cards a short distance away from gaming tables or machines.

The bill directs the Federal Reserve Board to publish and enforce rules for assuring that all electronic transfers of cash and credit are physically segregated to the extent possible from all gambling areas. And it provides for comparable civil liability as provided elsewhere in TILA and EFTA to permit individuals to file private actions against gambling establishments that violate these restrictions.

Mr. Speaker, the National Commission study confirmed that legalized gambling has become a national phenomenon. While it is unreasonable to think we can put the gambling genie back in the bottle, we can take reasonable measures to help minimize the potential financial strain and anguish for American families. My legislation does not prohibit casinos, racetracks and other gambling facilities from providing or using credit card, ATM and debit card devices. It merely requires that these devices be used for the purposes they were intended and not to encourage irresponsible or problem gambling.

I believe this is reasonable and worthwhile legislation. I urge its adoption by the Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALLIANCE FOR AMERICA

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, the Alliance for America (AFA) was organized in 1991 as a national non-profit grassroots coalition. Over the years, AFA has worked diligently to curb excessive government environmental regulations and to ensure the Constitutional rights of compensation for property owners.

AFA networks its mission in fifty states working with hundreds of organizations with a combined membership in the millions. These groups represent a variety of vocational, cultural and political interests including: (1) farming; (2) ranching; (3) grazing; (4) forestry; (5) commercial fisherman; (6) mining; (7) recreation; (8) energy; and (9) animal welfare.

In May 2001, AFA held its 11th Annual Fly-In for Freedom conference in Washington, DC. At the meeting, various measures were addressed and passed by the Alliance, including resolutions dealing with renewable whaling resources and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I hereby submit to the RECORD for my colleagues consideration two resolutions unanimously adopt-

ed by AFA at its conference—the Resolution on Renewable Whale Resources and the Resolution to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Let me conclude by saying that although there are many different opinions on these issues, I applaud the efforts of AFA and I truly believe they do make a positive difference in our society.

ALLIANCE FOR AMERICA, FLY-IN FOR FREEDOM, WASHINGTON, DC, MAY 19-23, 2001

RESOLUTION ON RENEWABLE WHALE RESOURCES

Whereas, the United States recognizes the sustainable use of renewable wildlife and marine resources under professional and scientific management; and

Whereas, the Law of the Sea, the United Nation's Earth Summit and the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security recognize that marine resources are to be managed to secure food for human nutritional needs as well as traditional and cultural objectives; and

Whereas, the Charter of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) recognizes that consumptive use of renewable whale resources by "proper conservation of whale stock [to] make possible the orderly development of the whaling industry;" and

Whereas, the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the governing body of the ICRW, has stated that limited harvest of certain whale stocks is scientifically justified and would have no adverse impact on those populations, and

Whereas, contrary to the mandate of the ICRW requiring a scientific basis for action, in 1994 the IWC adopted as Resolution to create a Southern Ocean Sanctuary and is currently considering a proposal for the adoption of a Resolution to create a Pacific Ocean Sanctuary, again, without scientific justification; and

Whereas, certain coastal and island nations are currently undertaking legal limited harvests of non-endangered whale stocks under scientific guidelines for valid scientific research and for human food consumption, as these nations have done for thousands of years; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Alliance for America, representing over ten (10) million American citizens, at its 2001 Fly-In for Freedom Conference request the United States government:

To recognize and support the cultural, economic and dietary traditions of island and coastal nations who seek to undertake limited harvests of non-endangered whale species, and

To be guided by scientific evidence in deliberations at the Annual Meetings of the International Whaling Commission and the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) rather than following any unscientific political policy; and

To permit these sovereign nations to undertake limited harvests of whales without the threat of economic sanction or censure.

ALLIANCE FOR AMERICA 11TH ANNUAL FLY-IN FOR FREEDOM, WASHINGTON, DC, MAY 20, 2001

RESOLUTION

The key observation arising from the Alliance for America 11th Annual Fly In For Freedom is that the promotion of animal-rights beliefs has produced unacceptable consequences that include ongoing violations of fundamental human rights.

The representative of the Inuit people from Arctic Canada has eloquently described how

their culture, livelihoods and society are being devastated by the animal rights-inspired Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)—a law which contradicts accepted principles of sustainable use and environmental conservation.

This outdated legislation arbitrarily bans the import of seal products from an abundant species, and violates the American ideal of individual freedom and the rights of the people to self-determination, including the right to use and trade abundant local resources.

We believe that the American people would be shocked and distressed to discover that the MMPA has so severely harmed so many people and cultures. Indigenous people attempt to live in harmony with the environment as active practitioners of sustainable use. The MMPA disrupts this ecological relationship.

Seals are abundant in Arctic Canada and other regions and provide a vital source of food in Arctic communities, but provisions of the MMPA prevent Inuit and other people from fully utilizing animals upon which they depend for their survival, because trade is prohibited.

Therefore this assembly of the Alliance for America:

(I) Calls for the amendment of the MMPA to allow for the import of seal products, to protect US commercial and recreational fisheries, and to bring the MMPA into accord with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) as implemented by the Endangered Species Act and Agreements under the WTO; and,;

(II) Resolves to work to inform the American public and legislators about the injustice which has been done by this law; and,

(III) Calls upon all people and organizations that respect human rights to join us in our efforts to right the wrongs that have been done.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, over the years we have heard a number of contentious arguments about the viability of the Advanced Technology Program (ATP). As a consistent ATP supporter, I understand these discussions are difficult to resolve and stem from fundamental questions about the proper role of government in the development of technology. While government should, and must, contribute to funding our basic research enterprise, there is fair ambivalence about the government taking on the role of private investors and picking the "winners and losers" of the market by targeting funds to specific projects. While I also question the superiority of government over Adam Smith's "invisible hand" of the marketplace, I think this argument is severely flawed when it comes to ATP.

The Advanced Technology Program is not public financing of established technologies. It should not be seen as speculative investment nor should its success be measured in the same economic terms as private investment. Framing the debate in these terms is fundamentally wrong and misses the point of the program. The ATP is a research and development program, not an exercise in government venture capital.

The program seeks to provide a critical bridge for the "funding gap" from innovation to the marketplace of pre-competitive, emerging technologies. ATP seeks to smooth the transition from invention to commercialization, the so-called "valley of death" or "Darwinian Sea." The United States has the greatest research effort in the world. Our universities and industries develop more ideas and discover more innovations than everywhere else combined. We also understand capital markets and have used our knowledge to produce the world's most vibrant and robust economy. Yet we are still not very good at turning raw ideas into commercial products. While it is tempting to believe that this process is straightforward and should be understandable from basic social and economic principles, it is not and cannot. The relationship between the private sector and this intermediate stage between research and venture capital investment is poorly understood and the subject of intense scrutiny. It would be wrong to treat it as a mature, fully-formed, capital arena.

As such, there is a role for government to play. What's more, the ATP has been largely successful in carrying out that role. The purpose of the ATP is to develop and disseminate high-risk technologies with the potential for broad-based economic benefits. It is devoted to technical research; research that is more directed than basic proof-of-principle work, but not to product development. And more often than not, it involves matching funds from industry. This process has worked. In a recent review of the first 50 ATP awards, 32 projects have been successful in bringing 61 products or processes to market.

Despite this success, H.R. 2500, the Fiscal Year 2002 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations bill, only provides enough funds to fulfill existing commitments and halts new awards. While I understand the rationale to suspend new ATP grants is due to the on-going program re-evaluation efforts conducted by the Secretary of Commerce, I am concerned that this may ultimately lead to a zeroing out of the program. The ATP is one of the most closely reviewed government programs of all time. In addition, the National Research Council has just completed the most comprehensive review of ATP to date and the review is extremely positive. The report calls ATP an "effective federal partnership program" and claims that it "appears to have been successful in achieving its core objective." It also cites its "exceptional assessment effort" and compliments its review and awards process. These are extremely strong statements for a non-partisan group that tries to avoid making policy judgments.

The Academy report, however, does not say the program is perfect and does take issue with certain aspects of the ATP. It also makes recommendations for changes and improvements. These concerns should be taken seriously, but the report is still a strong endorsement for continuing the program. Effective pro-

grams that produce measurable long-term economic benefits should not be sacrificed on the altar of short-term budget constraints. The success of the ATP speaks for itself and the program should be continued. At the very least, I hope that when this legislation is considered in conference, there will be adequate funding to continue the program pending the Secretary's reevaluation.

TRIBUTE TO THE HORNETTES OF NASHVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Hornets of Nashville High School on their recent state softball championship. The Hornets defeated the Stanford Olympia Spartans 3-0 to win their first ever Class A State Softball Championship.

In addition to being crowned state champs, the Nashville Hornets tied the state record for most wins in a season with 41 victories and only 2 losses. The team gave Nashville softball fans a thrill throughout their historic season.

I would like to personally commend the team members and coaches for a job well done. They are: Cara Pries, Lindsay Henry, Tessa Schmale, Amy Harre, Amber Fark, Linda Maschoff, Amy Rybacki, Ashley Schaeffer, Mallory Ruggles, Krystal Stein, Kristen Klingler, Danielle Kaufman, Chelsi Boatright, Nicole Richard, Danielle Chambers, Heather Guest, Sara Skibinski, Nicole Asberry, and Stephanie Niedbalski. Their coaches are: Neil Hamon, Wayne Harre, Charlie Heck, and Head Coach Chad Malawy. I am very proud of you all.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE POLICE CHIEF CECIL GURR

HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to a fallen police chief from Roosevelt, Utah. Police Chief Cecil Gurr was "off duty" in his car en route to the grocery store to run family errands when he heard a police dispatch about a domestic dispute at a nearby convenience store. As he had countless other times, he responded to the call. Drawing attention away from his officers, Chief Gurr deliberately placed himself in the line of fire to protect his men. Caught in the exchange of gunfire, Gurr died Friday, July 6th, 2001 in the line of duty for the Duchesne County community. I send my prayers and condolences to his family, neighbors, and the community as a whole.

Cecil Gurr had been Roosevelt's police chief since 1978. He grew up in Roosevelt and joined its police force in 1974 after a tour of duty in Vietnam and a short stint with the FBI. Nearly 30 years of his life was devoted to protecting his hometown of 4,000 residents. He is survived by his wife, Lynnette, his three children, and four grandchildren. Left behind are

neighbors and a community that will greatly miss his unconditional self sacrifice, kindness, generosity, and quiet demeanor. And, now those left behind must unite to support and strengthen one another during the coming months and years as they heal.

"He was very fair and firm and always had the best interests of the community at hand . . . He'd do anything for you. He never asked for anything in return," stated Roosevelt Police Officer Brad Draper. The National Law Enforcement Officer Memorial says that "it is not how these officers died that made them heroes, it is how they lived."

We may never truly comprehend the latent danger associated with the daily routines of our law enforcement officers. They continually put themselves in danger as they stop a vehicle, respond to an incident or a suspicious circumstance. The dangers, risks, and violence they encounter each day are very real. Sorrowfully, at such times we pause to honor the brave law enforcement officers who serve and protect our communities. I hope they will routinely be given the honor, respect and thanks they deserve—not only when life's fragile nature is revealed.

Mr. Speaker, today I ask that you and our colleagues join me in remembering this fine man and the selfless life he lived. On behalf of the residents of the Third District of Utah, we extend our prayers and most heartfelt sympathy to his family and loved ones.

IN TRIBUTE TO KATHARINE GRAHAM

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, our nation has lost one of the true giants of American journalism. Katharine Graham, 84, the former chairman and chief executive officer of The Post Co. and former publisher of The Washington Post, died on July 17 from head injuries she sustained in a fall while on a business trip in Idaho.

Mrs. Graham was a remarkable woman of courage, grace and integrity who lead the Post through what has been called two of the most celebrated episodes in American journalism: the publication in 1971 of the Pentagon Papers and the Watergate scandal. She is credited with transforming the Post into one of the nation's leading newspapers.

Mr. Speaker, to our colleagues who spend so much time in Washington, D.C., The Washington Post is required daily reading if we want to stay on top of the news of the nation and world. To the handful of us who are privileged to represent congressional districts in the Washington metropolitan region, The Washington Post is our hometown newspaper and we today share in the loss of its legendary leader.

I would like to share with our colleagues the July 18 editorial from The Washington Post in tribute to Katharine Graham.

[From the Washington Post, July 18, 2001]

KATHARINE GRAHAM 1917-2001

It's one of the wonderful mysteries of journalism that, though a thousand people's labor may be necessary to produce each day's issue, every newspaper takes on an