

have included them in the text of the bill I am introducing today because they relate the control of dual-use exports and should, in my opinion, be included in any Export Administration Act enacted this year.

I would note that I have based the bill I am introducing today on S. 149 because that measure commands strong support in the Senate and elsewhere. I have reservations about certain aspects of the Senate bill, however, and accordingly anticipate that I will support some amendments to this legislation as it moves forward in the legislative process.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 20, 2001

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, since I was unexpectedly called away from the Capitol, I was unable to participate in the following votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

July 17, 2001:

Rollcall vote 233, on H. Amdt. 169 to H.R. 2500, increasing funding by \$11.7 million for the methamphetamine lab seizures program by the DEA, I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 234, on H. Amdt. 170 to H.R. 2500, increasing funding for the Economic Development Administration by \$73 million, I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 235, on H. Amdt. 171 to H.R. 2500, striking Section 103 from the bill which prohibits the use of funds to pay for abortions services in federal prisons, I would have "nay."

July 18, 2001:

Rollcall vote 236, on approving the Journal, I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall vote 237, on the motion to disagree to the Senate amendment and agree to a conference on H.R. 1, I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall vote 238, on the motion to table the motion to instruct conferees to H.R. 1, I would have voted "yea."

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE 27TH BLACK ANNIVERSARY OF CYPRUS

### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 20, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the 1974 illegal Turkish invasion of Cyprus. I have commemorated this day each year since I have become a Member of Congress and unfortunately, each year the occupation continues. The continued presence of Turkish troops represents a gross violation of human rights and international law.

Since their invasion of Cyprus in July of 1974, Turkish troops have continued to occupy 37% of Cyprus. This is in direct defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions and has been a major source of instability in the eastern Mediterranean. Recent events, however, have created an atmosphere where there is now no valid excuse to avoid resolving this long-standing problem.

Peace in this region cannot happen without committed and sustained U.S. leadership, which is why I am heartened that President Bush, like his predecessor President Clinton, is committed to working towards the reunification of Cyprus. He recently stated (and I quote): "I want you to know that the United States stands ready to help Greece and Turkey as they work to improve their relations. I'm also committed to a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus dispute."

I was also encouraged to read last week that the European Union considers the status quo in Cyprus unacceptable and has called on the Turkish Cypriot side to resume the U.N.-led peace as soon as possible with a view to finding a comprehensive settlement.

Now is the time for a solution. More than twenty years ago, [in 1977 and 1979] the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities reached two high level agreements which provided for the establishment of a bicomunal bizonal federation. Even though these agreements were endorsed by the U.N. Security Council Resolution 649 of 1990, there has been no action on the Turkish side to fill in the details and reach a final agreement. Instead, for the last 27 years, there has been a Turkish Cypriot leader presiding over a regime recognized only by Turkey and condemned as "legally invalid" by the U.N. Security Council in resolution 541 (1989) and 550 (1984).

Cyprus has been divided by the green line—a 113-mile barbed wire fence that runs across the island and Greek-Cypriots are prohibited from visiting the towns and communities where their families have lived for generations. With 35,000 Turkish troops illegally stationed on the island, it is one of the most militarized areas in the world. This situation has also meant the financial decline of the once rich northern part of Cyprus to just one quarter of its former earnings. Perhaps the single most destructive element of Turkey's fiscal and foreign policy is its nearly 27 year occupation of Cyprus.

We now have an atmosphere where there is no valid excuse for not resolving this long-standing problem. Cyprus is set for accession to the European Union in 2004, and I am hopeful that this reality will act as a catalyst for a lasting solution of the Cyprus problem.

EU membership for Cyprus will clearly provide important economic, political, and social benefits for all Cypriots, both Greek and Turkish alike. This is why both sides must return to the negotiating table without any conditions. There is also a new climate of cooperation between Turkey's Ismail Cem and Greece's George Pappandreou is a positive sign. More has been achieved in a year than what has been achieved in the past 40 years, but his cooperation needs to extend to the resolution of the Cyprus occupation. While the U.S., the EU, Greece and Cyprus have all acted to accommodate Turkish concerns, however, it remains to be seen whether Turkey will put pressure on Rauf Denktash to bargain in good faith. And make no mistake about it, if Turkey wants the Cyprus problem resolved, it will not let Denktash stand in the way.

Now is the time for a solution to the Cyprus problem. It will take diligent work by both sides, but with U.S. support and leadership, I am very hopeful that we will reach a peaceful and fair solution soon. Twenty-seven years is too long to have a country divided. It is too long to be kept from your home. It is too long

to be separated from family. We have seen many tremendous changes around the world in the last several years; it is now time to add Cyprus to the list of places where peace and freedom have triumphed.

#### IN HONOR OF BISHOP MARTIN JOHN AMOS

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 20, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Bishop Martin John Amos. He was made a Bishop in the Cathedral of Saint John the Evangelist in Cleveland, Ohio on June 7, 2001. His tremendous faith and giving nature have brought hope and joy to many lives.

Son of William and Mary Amos, Bishop Amos's life began on December 8, 1941 in Cleveland. After graduating from James Ford Rhodes High School, he attended Borromeo Seminary in Wickliffe and St. Mary Seminary in Cleveland. Following this period of spiritual growth and learning, Bishop Amos was ordained on May 25, 1968 in St. John Bosco Parish of Parma Heights, Ohio.

Thirty-three years later, Bishop Amos was ordained as Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland and Titular Bishop of Meta on June 7, 2001 in the Cathedral of Saint John the Evangelist. In the interim, he served many distinguished roles in the Catholic Church in the Cleveland area. He was Assistant or Associate Pastor at various churches and served as an instructor and Assistant Principal at Borromeo Seminary High School. Friends, I am sure that you will agree that there are few honors greater than that of teaching. Bishop Amos has most recently held the position of Pastor at St. Dominic Parish in Shaker Heights for the past sixteen years.

My distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring this outstanding citizen of Ohio. His spiritual leadership throughout his life will serve him well as a Bishop.

#### TRIBUTE TO TRINITY SENIOR, AMANDA RIVAL, NCAA DIVISION III HEPTATHLON CHAMPION

### HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 20, 2001

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Trinity College senior Amanda Rival of Berlin, Connecticut. On May 25, 2001, Rival won the heptathlon in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division III Outdoor Track and Field Championships. Rival won with 4,603 points, edging out the competition by 24 points.

This is the latest, and perhaps the most prestigious award that Amanda Rival has received in the years that she has dedicated to athletics. As a student at Berlin High School, she won numerous state titles and set many school records. She also concluded her successful youth career, by winning the Connecticut High School State Open in the long jump and high jump events.

Amanda Rival continued her success in the track and field arena throughout her college

years. In indoor tack, she was a four time All-New England pentathlete, a three time All-Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) selection, and the winner of the New England Pentathlon Championship title for the past three years. Amanda was also extremely successful in outdoor track. She was a three time All-New England selection, a two time All-NESCAC selection, and an All-ECAC member in 1999. Amanda Rival also competed well enough to earn All-American honors in 1999. This year, Rival recorded the team's season best results in the shot put, long jump, high jump, javelin, 100-meter high hurdles and the 200-meter dash.

In addition to her many athletic achievements, Amanda Rival has also thrived as a student at Trinity College. She was acknowledged for her success as a student-athlete by receiving the prestigious Trinity Club of Hartford award this year. Amanda also received Trinity's award for architecture for her academic achievements in that field of study. Amanda Rival graduated from Trinity College this past spring with a 3.0 G.P.A.

I commend Amanda Rival for the determination and dedication she has shown throughout her life as a student-athlete. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing her nothing but the best of luck in the next chapter of her life, as I am sure she will continue to maintain a strong work ethic throughout her life.

#### SUPPORT OF THE PATIENT BILL OF RIGHTS IN ORDER TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE FOR HISPANICS

##### HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 20, 2001*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, every American is concerned with good health and accessing quality health care. However, far too many Americans including many Hispanics do not have adequate health care options. When Health Maintenance Organizations, HMOs, were first introduced, they were promoted as cost-saving revolutions in preventative health care. However, what subscribers did not anticipate is that their health care options would be restricted. It is dangerous for health related decisions to be taken away from doctors and health care professionals and assigned to HMOs, insurance companies, and corporate bureaucrats.

With 37 percent of the Hispanic population lacking health insurance, access is a huge issue. However, access to coverage does not always translate into access to quality health care. Many Latinos with health insurance experience numerous barriers to quality health care. Anyone who deals with the bureaucracy of managed care plans knows that it is daunting; for those with limited English skills, it is overwhelming. Two-thirds of privately-insured Latinos are enrolled in managed care, while only about half of privately-insured Whites are in managed care. Hispanics are thus, more likely to be the victim of care delayed, or more even disturbing, care denied. In addition, Hispanics are more likely to have limited provider options and limited treatment options.

We must enact patient protections for all Americans in managed care plans. In so

doing, we are not only protecting Hispanics, but all Americans. We must pass the bipartisan Patients' Bill of Rights and return medical decision to patients and their doctors.

Again, I encourage my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### AARP CRITICIZES BUSH SOCIAL SECURITY PRIVATIZATION PLAN

##### HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 20, 2001*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, Next week, the President's handpicked Social Security Commission will issue an interim report, a version of which is already circulating among Commission members, the media and Social Security experts.

It is disappointing, but far from unexpected, that the interim report is attempting to "spin" the American public by claiming that there is a "crisis" in Social Security. The Commission and the Bush Administration are laying the groundwork for next fall's final report, which will call for privatization and individual retirement accounts.

Privatizers are trying to claim that the sky is falling—the only way that they can justify the drastic changes that they are proposing. But the facts are different. Even without any changes, Social Security will be able to pay full benefits through 2038 and, after that, it will be able to pay 73 percent of benefits. Moderate changes are needed but not a privatization plan that will take \$1 trillion out of the Trust Fund and reduce future benefits by up to 54 percent. It's also reasonable to ask President why, if he thinks the situation is so dire, he decided to give a \$1.7 trillion tax break, the majority of which goes to the wealthiest Americans, before taking steps to protect Social Security.

I want to draw my colleagues' attention to a statement by AARP on the interim plan, which I think says it best: the Commission is out of the "mainstream" and the interim report is just a "public relations" ploy to undermine the basic guarantee of Social Security that will lead to "a dramatic overhaul of Social Security that would lead to cuts in guaranteed benefits and shift financial risk to individuals."

STATEMENT BY AARP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR WILLIAM D. NOVELLI ON THE DRAFT INTERIM SOCIAL SECURITY COMMISSION REPORT

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following is a statement by AARP Executive Director William D. Novelli on the Draft Interim Social Security Commission Report:

The President's Social Security Commission continues to work toward a predetermined outcome—a dramatic overhaul of Social Security that would lead to cuts in guaranteed benefits and shift financial risk to individuals.

Today's draft interim report puts forward a fundamentally flawed and biased view of the nature and purpose of Social Security. It implies that the program is riskier than private investment. It recycles old alarmist arguments that portray the financial shape of Social Security in the worst possible light. The rhetoric in the report demonstrates how far outside the mainstream the Commission appears to be headed, referring to Social Security as a "novelty" and calling the system "broken."

The draft report lays the public relations groundwork for a campaign to change the fundamental nature of Social Security. It argues for turning Social Security into a system of wealth-building. But Social Security was designed to provide income protection and a floor of financial security. For many, especially women and minorities, Social Security is the only income-protection they will have, providing them with a lifetime, guaranteed benefit that is adjusted annually for inflation. The report ignores the fact that other vehicles currently exist for wealth-building through personal savings and employer provided pensions.

Individual accounts do not address Social Security's long-term financing issues. Add-on accounts—which have merit—can add value on top of Social Security, but taking money from workers' Social Security contributions to fund new private accounts only worsens Social Security's ability to pay today's retirees and advances the date of insolvency.

Social Security is the bedrock of our nation's income security system. To preserve this benefit for future generations, the Commission should focus on all potential options and tradeoffs, rather than a narrow and fundamental restructuring of the program. The sooner the nation begins to address the program's long-term financing needs, the more moderate the changes that are needed and the more time provided for those affected to adjust their plans.

#### INTERNET GAMBLING PAYMENTS PROHIBITION ACT

##### HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 20, 2001*

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, two years have passed since the Congressional-mandated National Gambling Impact Study Commission released its final report on gambling in the United States. A major recommendation of the report, adopted unanimously by the Commission, was a Federal prohibition on Internet gambling. The Commission determined that the traditional approach of state regulation of gambling was inadequate to address the problem of Internet gambling and that Federal legislation was needed.

The bill I am introducing today, the "Internet Gambling Payment Prohibition Act," seeks to implement this important Commission recommendation. However, it does not propose an outright prohibition of Internet gambling, since outright prohibition presents significant technical and enforcement difficulties. Instead, the bill would restrict the electronic payments that permit online betting and, thus, make Internet gambling possible. Regulation of electronic payment transfers and the most traditional check clearance system are Federal responsibilities that, in my view, offer the most effective means to address the unique challenges of Internet gambling.

Any American with a computer and a credit card can find numerous opportunities for high stakes gambling on the Internet. The number of Internet gambling sites has grown geometrically in recent years. The Internet Gaming Council has identified some 1,400 web sites that entice people to engage in some form of gambling. The typical Internet gambling site or virtual casino operates from locations outside the United States, in places such as Antigua