

FIRST PLACE WINNERS IN THE
NATIONAL HISTORY DAY COM-
PETITION

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor Jasmine Chiu, Kevin Liang, Jordan Hathaway and Christopher Hynes, of Upland High School, Upland, California, First Place winners in the National History Day competition.

Approximately 700,000 students from across the Nation competed in the year-long, oldest, and most highly regarded humanities contest in the country. I commend each of you for representing Upland High School, your community and the State of California with pride and distinction.

Congratulations and best wishes for success in your future educational endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN A.
MCCARROLL

HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. DeMINT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. John A. McCarroll of Greenville, SC, for his many contributions to our State and our community and to congratulate him on his upcoming retirement.

Mr. McCarroll has been the Executive Director of the Phyllis Wheatley Association for the past 30 years. Since becoming director, the agency has grown from a recreational center to a multi-faceted human services agency that operates programs out of its two buildings in Greenville and three satellite centers across the Upstate.

The Phyllis Wheatley Center is a member of the United Way of Greenville and, out of forty-four agencies, receives the second highest allocation behind the Red Cross. The agency had a budget of over \$1,300,000 in 1999.

Many individuals that have participated in the agency's programs under Mr. McCarroll's leadership are now serving in important positions throughout the state, including Columbia's Chief of Police, Mr. Charles Austin.

Mr. McCarroll has assisted in providing training for several South Carolina Cabinet Agencies, assisted groups in organizing non-profit agencies, and has provided board development, marketing and fundraising training for non-profit agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, Mr. McCarroll received the Distinguished Leadership Award from the National Association for Community Development. He was selected as an Inaugural Program Participant for Leadership USA in 1995. He currently serves on the Board of Trustees of South Carolina State University and the Greenville County First Steps Board.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. McCarroll for all his years of service to our community and wish him well in his retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, last night, at about 11:23 pm, the House voted 206–223 against an amendment to H.R. 4 offered by Representative MARKEY. I arrived at the House floor a moment after the vote was closed, so my vote was not recorded, but I intended to vote "aye" on the Markey amendment.

I want the record to be clear regarding my position on drilling in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, or "ANWR." I do not support drilling on the coastal plain of "ANWR." While estimates of the amount of oil that might be recovered from the area vary, I am simply not convinced that spoiling one of the world's last pristine areas is the right answer to our nation's energy problems. In fact, I am a cosponsor of legislation to declare the coastal plain of the reserve, often referred to as "Section 1002," a wildlife refuge so that no drilling can take place. This bill, H.R. 770, the Morris K. Udall Arctic Wilderness Act of 2001, was introduced by Representative MARKEY earlier this year.

I feel strongly enough about protecting ANWR that during debate on H.R. 4 yesterday, I voted against two amendments offered by Representative SUNUNU to H.R. 4—rollcall votes No. 315 and No. 316—designed to make drilling in ANWR more palatable. Furthermore, my vote against final passage of H.R. 4 and for the Motion to Recommit was based in no small part on my disappointment in the bill's ANWR provisions. I regret that I was not able to record my vote on the Markey amendment, but the record should be clear: I support it.

HONORING MARTHA W. BARNETT
ON HER TERM AS PRESIDENT OF
THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to recognize the achievements of Martha W. Barnett as she completes her term as President of the American Bar Association.

After joining the ABA in 1986, Martha Barnett's talents quickly became invaluable to the Association. She served on the Board of Governors from 1986 to 1989, and in 1994 she became the first woman to chair the ABA's policy-making House of Delegates. She has been President of the ABA for the 2000–2001 term.

A partner in the law firm of Holland & Knight LLP, Martha Barnett has had a long record of service to the State of Florida. She has been active in the Tallahassee Women Lawyers Association, the Tallahassee Bar Association, as well as the Florida Bar. Martha has been a Governor's Appointee to the Governor's Select Committee on the Workforce 2000 and the Florida Constitution on Ethics, and has served on the Constitution Revision Commission.

Mr. Speaker, we often tell our constituents, particularly students and young people, about

the value of public service in our society. Martha Barnett exemplifies the best that public service has to offer, and we would like to thank her for her contributions and wish her the best for the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SWAT ACT

HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss something that threatens the economic and environmental health of my district and the entire western half of the United States. That something is the spread of zebra mussels from their current infestation area of the Great Lakes and Mississippi River to all of the rivers of the West. The infestation of the zebra mussels has already cost our nation \$3.1 billion and if they are allowed to spread to the West, we will see the cost to American businesses and taxpayers expand even further.

If zebra mussels invade the West Coast, they will foul thousands of miles of pipes and canals, water gates and intakes, clog fish screens, obstruct drinking water facilities, block cooling pipes at hydroelectric and nuclear power plants, damage water filter plants, agricultural irrigation systems and other water system components. Waters conducive to zebra mussel establishment are located along the entire West Coast from the ports of Alaska to the reservoirs of southern California, including the Columbia and Snake rivers, the California and south Bay Aqueducts, the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the Colorado River Aqueduct and many smaller rivers in between.

Zebra mussels were inadvertently introduced into the Great Lakes in 1987 by ballast water exchanges from boats that had traveled from Eastern Europe. Since that time, they have spread through connected water bodies by various means including larval transport in ballast water and adult attachment to hulls of ships, barges and recreational crafts. The infestation of zebra mussels throughout the Great Lakes, Mississippi River drainages and the Missouri River has cost water users in the area millions of dollars every year. Stopping or slowing their arrival is therefore critical from an economic and biological standpoint. The bill I am introducing today will help prevent the westward spread of zebra mussels, as well as other invasive species that can be transferred through boat traffic.

The bill, entitled the "Stop Westward Aquatic Threats (SWAT)" Act builds upon programs that already exist to educate, monitor and prevent the westward spread of aquatic invasive species, especially zebra mussels. On the federal level, the SWAT Act uses an existing, but underfunded, Fish and Wildlife program called the 100th Meridian Initiative that is designed to prevent the spread of zebra mussels and other aquatic nuisance species west of the 100th meridian. The SWAT Act fully funds education and monitoring programs at boat launches and along highways and requires the inspection of commercial boats that cross the 100th meridian. On the State level, the SWAT Act more than doubles the authorized funding, for State Invasive Species Management Plans to help States develop and coordinate their Invasive Species Management Plans.

This may be one of the best investments Congress can make to save money in the long run. By spending a few million dollars today, we can save businesses and taxpayers billions later on.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN FOR 15 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh and the Council of Khalistan, who have completed 15 years of service to the Sikh community in this country and the people of the Sikh homeland, Khalistan.

For the past 15 years, Dr. Aulakh has been diligently walking the halls of the U.S. Congress to tell us about the latest developments in India and the massive violations of human rights that have been perpetrated against Sikhs, Christian, Muslims, and other minorities. We appreciate the work he has done and the information he has provided.

Dr. Aulakh's efforts have made a valuable contribution to the consideration of our policy towards India and South Asia. I appreciate his efforts, and I congratulate him on 15 years of tireless efforts on behalf of the oppressed.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DWIGHT "DIKE" EDDLEMAN

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, 2001, the University of Illinois and every fan of Illinois athletics, lost a close, dear friend by the name of Dwight "Dike" Eddleman. Dike Eddleman was what every young boy dreams of becoming as a kid, the perfect athlete. In his career at the University of Illinois he earned 11 varsity letters in football, basketball, and track & field and if you ever wanted to meet a dedicated athlete and human being, you wouldn't have had to look any further once you met Dike. From the fall of 1947 to the fall of 1948, Dike was in training or in competition on 354 of the 365 days. From this dedication came one of the most impressive athletic careers that has ever been assembled, highlighted by a two year span when he led the football team to the Rose Bowl, the basketball team to the Final Four, and competed in the Olympic Games. In 1993, the University of Illinois' Division of Intercollegiate Athletics appropriately named the University of Illinois male and female Athlete of the Year awards after Dike, ensuring that we would never forget his accomplishments and dedication. Dike Eddleman will be greatly missed, but never forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO 25 YEARS OF SERVICE BY THE EAST JORDAN FAMILY HEALTH CENTER

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to two significant health care events, which will take place while you and I and our House colleagues are back in our districts during the August work period.

The first event is national, the celebration of National Health Center Week, August 19 through 25. This year's theme is "Breaking New Ground in Community Health," a theme that reflects the expanding role of community health centers in our nation's system of health care delivery.

The second event is the Aug. 23 celebration of a quarter century of community service by the East Jordan Family Health Center, which provides basic and expanded medical care for 10,000 members in a rural part of our nation—building healthy families and communities and ensuring a good quality of life.

The two events, Mr. Speaker, are entwined. The national celebration marks more than 30 years of growth of a grant program for health care delivery, and the local celebration is a bright example of that successful growth.

The East Jordan Family Health Center was incorporated 25 years ago when the community lost its only doctor. The next nearest community with a doctor was Charlevoix, 18 miles away. So a forward-looking consortium of community members came together and created a private, not-for-profit service.

When the medical practice in the nearby small community of Bellaire was pulling out, the East Jordan Center purchased that clinic and the services of one doctor.

Now the East Jordan Center offers its 10,000 members the services of ten doctors at two health delivery sites. Among its services are family practice, pediatric care, and internal medicine. The Center offers full X-ray and mammography services.

Membership in the center, Mr. Speaker, is \$6 per year for individuals and \$10 per year for families. It is governed by a board of directors elected by the membership. The East Jordan Family Health Center draws its strength and direction from the community, and through that strength it offers other services to the community.

Doctors practicing at the Center can provide other health services, such as assisting in a local nursing home. The not-for-profit nature of the Center qualifies the organization for federal grants, which are used to provide health care to those residents who might not otherwise have access to preventive medicine.

The facilities themselves are a community asset. Space is provided free to the local Food Pantry, and to a counseling service. Organizations like Alcoholics Anonymous are given meeting space. Clearly, keeping health care costs low through a community-based health care service helps meet a broad range of local needs.

The outreach doesn't stop there. The center has collaborated with the Northwest Michigan Community Health Agency, the district health department, to renovate space and provide modernized dental facilities, ensuring oral health care access for area residents.

Facilities like the East Jordan Center are a great health deal for their members, but we in Congress need to recognize their important place in national health care delivery. According to the Michigan Primary Care Association, community health centers in Michigan receive 1 percent of the state's Medicaid dollars but provide 10 percent of the Medicaid services, clearly an excellent bang for the buck.

Here's some national figures. According to the National Association of Community Health Centers Inc., our nation's Health Centers are "the family doctor and health care home for more than 10 million people," including one of every 12 rural residents, one of every 10 uninsured persons, one of every six low-income children, and one of every four homeless persons.

As we in Congress work to ensure that all Americans have access to the finest quality, most advanced, most personal kind of health care, we must recognize those individuals and groups on the front lines of health care delivery. I ask you and our House colleagues to join me in wishing the East Jordan Family Health Center the best as it celebrates 25 years of helping to work toward the same goals.

HUMAN CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2001

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to HR 2505, The Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2001.

As I have already stated, I believe that cloning is a fascinating, promising issue but one that remains to be more fully explored. As has been evidenced by the prior hearings and debate on this issue, the knowledge of the scientific community in this field is still in its infancy, particularly in the field of stem cell research. It is crucial that Congress carefully consider all options regarding this issue before it proceeds, particularly before we undertake to criminalize aspects of this practice. We must carefully balance society's need for life-saving scientific research against the numerous moral, ethical, social and scientific issues that this issue raises. Yet what we face here today is a bill that threatens to stop this valuable research, in the face of evidence that we should permit this research to continue.

The legal, ethical, physical and psychological implications of such an act are not yet fully understood. It is generally accepted that the majority of Americans is not yet comfortable with the production of a fully replicated human, or "clone." There is little argument that the existence of these unresolved issues is good reason to refrain from this activity at this time. We do not yet know the long-term health risks for a cloned human being, nor have we even determined what the rights of a clone would be as against the person who is cloned or how either would develop emotionally.

Those of us who believe in the Greenwood-Deutsch-Schiff-DeGette substitute are not proposing and are not proponents of human cloning. What we are proponents of is the