

row. After his retirement in 1958, Blackie continues contributing to racing by promoting auto races including the Autorama for the past 40 years.

Mr. Boghosian was first exposed to racing in 1949. He earned many honors including the Northern California Championship. In 1965 he moved from California to Indianapolis. Joe actually built the engine that put Mario Andretti in the Indy 500 winner's circle in 1969. He is still building engines and anything else that needs reliable power today.

Mr. Gerhardt was involved in auto racing from the 1930's until his passing. He and his good friend, the late Bill Vukovich, raced hot rods and midget cars in the 1930's and 40's. Fred built his first Indy car in 1956 and continued fielding Indy cars through 1976.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to acknowledge and honor the efforts of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society and these honorees. I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating and thanking this organization and these racing legends.

BUNNY LOVE FOUNDATION

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 2001

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the Bunny Love Foundation. An event will be held on December 5th in Dallas, to raise the level of awareness of efforts to eliminate domestic violence against children. Awareness will be accomplished through fundraising efforts, affiliations with prevention programs, and events designed to educate the public about the extent of the crisis.

The Bunny Love Foundation is a Dallas-based non-profit organization founded in 1997 by Anne Davidson with a mission of helping children in need. The Foundation's model for giving is extremely effective and can be used as a model for other charities because it addresses the needs of those affected not only on a local level, but nationally and globally as well. Ninety percent of the funds raised will go to children in Dallas through the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center, and 10% will be given to UNICEF specifically for the humanitarian effort for children in Afghanistan.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the dedication and efforts of the Bunny Love Foundation and their partnership with the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center. The mission of this organization serves as a model for others to follow in the fight to eliminate domestic abuse.

BIOLUMINESCENCE

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 2001

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation to the chairman for his recommendation of funding for bioluminescence measurement and signature detection in the Navy RDT&E account in this bill.

This is an evolving area of knowledge which has very important military applications.

Many of my colleagues know that plankton in the world's oceans give off light flashes when stimulated by movement in the water by objects such as ships, submarines and swimmers. This ever-present phenomenon represents a powerful detection tool for anti-submarine and mine warfare.

We can utilize this phenomenon for detection of opposing forces—but we must also be aware of it to protect our own operations. For example—it is my understanding that—a Navy SEAL team in Operation Desert Storm was forced to alter its landing site because of concern that bioluminescence in the intended landing area would reveal the team's presence.

At present—bioluminescence is detected and measured by a device developed at the Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution in my district.

Because of the cost and size of this first-generation measuring equipment—only three have been produced. The funding I have requested and the Committee has approved would fund a program involving Harbor Branch scientists which would develop measuring equipment small enough to be launched from a rubber raft and inexpensive enough to be utilized in large numbers. Only such an expendable version offers the hope of accurately measuring bioluminescence in all the militarily-important regions of the world.

This is an important initiative which will take advantage of the expertise at Harbor Branch for the benefit of our military.

I again thank the chairman for recommending this funding and express my hope that this item will be preserved in conference.

THE CONSUMER AND RETAIL SALES STIMULUS ACT OF 2001

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, New York's economy is in deep trouble. We lead dozens of States in economic decline. Jobs are being lost. Small businesses are going under. Municipal governments are going back into debt. Fire and police budgets are strained.

How do we stimulate an economy that was sputtering before and staggered after the September 11 attacks? Some believe the answer to recession in handing \$25 billion in retroactive Federal corporate tax benefits to 13 Fortune 500 companies. Of course, there is no guarantee that largesse will work its way from corporate headquarters to working families on Long Island.

Others believe that the answer to recession is spending old fashioned Keynesian economics. But some spending proposals clearly over-reach, and there is no guarantee that the spending will be targeted specifically to jumpstart the economy now, when we most need it.

The best way to stimulate the economy is to give immediate, tangible tax relief to American consumers: suspend sales taxes, and use federal resources to reimburse state and local governments. To insure that this tax reduction strategy does not lead to huge new deficits, such revenue loss from the Federal budget should be capped so as not to exceed the \$25

billion, the corporate alternative minimum tax rebate, passed by the House of Representatives earlier this fall.

Rather than enriching only the richest, a sales tax suspension is the quickest and broadest way to boost local economies for everyone, across the board. It will encourage consumer spending in our downtown villages and towns as well as our regional malls. And because it will be temporary, it will create an incentive to buy now. A reduction in the sales tax may not mean much for the CEO of a multi-national company. But it would be a huge boost to working families. It might help them with their holiday purchases, or school supplies for their kids or even make the difference in buying a new home appliance.

This House has just approved a \$25 billion retroactive repeal of the alternative minimum tax for the richest corporations of America. If we can find the money for Enron and we can find the money for IBM, we should be able to find the money for people who have lost their jobs and their health insurance and their unemployment insurance and the small businesses who are being forced out of business in New York today.

The working families and small businesses on Long Island are hurting. They can not afford indefinite or problematic relief that might not kick in for years. Their need is immediate. "The Consumer and Retail Sales Stimulus Act of 2001" addresses that need, it addresses it now.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3338) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by my good friend Congressman VISCOSKY.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's steel industry is in a crisis situation. Since 1997, 26 companies have filed for bankruptcy. Since January first of this year, 13 companies have filed for bankruptcy, and 11 have ceased operations, including Laclede Steel, which is located in the congressional district I represent.

Steel is the basic component used in the construction of every military vehicle, ship, weaponry system, and small firearm used by the U.S. military. Steel is used to build our bridges and our railroad tracks. Both the electric power and oil and gas industries are dependent on steel. America needs a strong steel industry.

Earlier this year, I testified before the International Trade Commission and asked them to find that the domestic steel industry has been severely injured by the surge of foreign imports into American markets. Under section 201 of the trade laws, the International Trade Commission found that steel industry had been damaged by foreign imports. The section 201 process will give our steel companies time

to restructure and reorganize in response to the effects of the recent import surge.

Currently, there are nearly 2 million Americans who are directly or indirectly employed by the steel industry, or receive pensions and healthcare from current and former steel companies. Because of the current crisis situation in the industry, the \$1 billion that the steel companies spend annually on retiree health care is a significant impediment to the mergers and acquisitions that will need to occur for the steel industry to right itself.

This amendment would create a Steel Industry Legacy Relief Program to provide assistance to steel producers in meeting retiree health care costs. The program would be established in and administered by the Department of Labor.

The establishment of the Steel Industry Legacy Relief Program will go a long way in supporting our domestic steel industry in a time that we need it most. The steel industry is vital to our national defense, and especially now, we cannot afford to become dependent on foreign steel. I strongly support the establishment of this program in order to save the steel industry in this great Nation. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3338) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the rule to H.R. 3338, the Defense Appropriations bill. The rule precludes the House from considering the Obey amendment, which would provide needed increased funding for homeland security. While the underlying bill does increase funding for homeland security, it simply does not go far enough. It is homeland security on the cheap.

The rule precludes the Obey amendment, which, among other things, would provide \$150 million in grants for local firefighting units. In addition, the bill does not provide adequate funding to help local governments meet their increased police and emergency personnel needs since September 11th. This rule does not allow for increased funding for local law enforcement that is critical for the protection of Americans across the country.

Since September 11th, local governments have been carrying most of the burden of responding to the increased security and emergency needs of our citizens that include: periodic lengthened shifts, additional patrols at sensitive facilities and structures, and responding to the growing number of false alarms and hoaxes. This results in a higher rate of overtime for governments in order to pay for security and emergency personnel. These important responsibilities fall on local governments who had tight budgets prior to September 11th. Now they are even tighter.

The federal government must provide aid to local governments to insure that our first responders remain one of our strongest links.

Moreover, the bill does not provide any additional funds to increase port security. The Obey amendment would have provided an additional \$200 million in grants for port security upgrades. We must provide security measures at seaports to prevent the shipment of bombs and weapons of mass destruction through our seaports.

The bill does not provide increased funding to secure our vitally important Strategic Petroleum Reserves. The Obey Amendment would have provided \$5 million to secure our petroleum reserves. Several weeks ago, with the Administration's support, Congress passed a resolution urging the Secretary of Energy to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to its full capacity. It defies logic for us to spend the money filling this vital reserve without securing the facilities that store the petroleum.

As we address threats on our forefront, we should also be fully prepared to fight an asymmetric war abroad. We must, therefore, take all steps necessary to reduce U.S. casualties, which requires minimizing incidents of friendly fire. The Automatic Acoustic Target Recognition programs, not fully funded in the bill, involves the identification of aircraft and vehicles by the background acoustic signature obtained from intercepted radio transmissions or proximate ground sensors. The program contributes to the detection of troop and vehicle movements, the proper identification of aircraft and vehicles to prioritize fire control and to prevent friendly fire casualties. When this bill goes to conference, I urge the conferees to do everything they can to save the lives of U.S. military troops and fully fund this program.

I urge my colleagues to reject the rule. We must not fund the war against terrorism on the cheap. We must recognize our needs at home and abroad and that means adequately assisting local first responders, securing our vital resources, securing our ports, and minimizing the loss of U.S. military personnel.

MAKING SURE PAINFUL STORIES
ARE TOLD JUST ONCE

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 2001

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is important for me to bring this informative article to the attention of the U.S. Congress.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 12, 2001]

MAKING SURE PAINFUL STORIES ARE TOLD
JUST ONCE

(By Donna Wilkinson)

Name: Collin County Children's Advocacy Center.

Founded: 1992, in Plano, Tex.

Mission: To help children cope with the trauma of abuse through a team approach—an alliance of law enforcement agencies, child protection services, legal and medical professionals—to investigate, treat and prosecute abuse cases.

Constituency: Children under 18. Collin County, including several suburban and rural communities outside Dallas, has a population of about 500,000. Last year, the center received 2,488 referrals of child abuse; since it opened, it has served 8,000 children.

Financing: Most of the \$1.4 million annual budget comes from charities, foundations and corporations: the United Way, Meadows Foundation, Jenessis Foundation, B. B. Owen Trust, Texas Instruments and State Farm Insurance. The rest is from the Guardian Angels Society, a local group of individuals and religious and civic organizations who pledge \$1,000 a year for five years.

The center was inspired by the ideas of Representative Bud Cramer, Democrat of Alabama, who, as a district attorney in Huntsville in the 1980's, found that children were being revictimized by a system that was intended to protect them. Often bounced from one agency to another, youngsters had to repeat painful experiences to police, doctors, social workers and others, compromising evidence and traumatizing them again. Representative Cramer had proposed creating one central place where children could tell their stories.

Besides filling that role, the center, which is located in a colorful 32,000-square-foot former supermarket, provides the children with immediate access to child protection services, law enforcement officials, district attorneys, sexual assault nurse examiners, therapists and community resource representatives who all work together under one roof.

Attending to young victims requires special considerations. "Almost 70 percent of the children we see are under the age of 7," said Jane Donovan, the center's community educator. "When you ask a child that age a story over and over, the story changes." To protect the integrity of testimony for evidence, each child is interviewed by a forensic specialist and videotaped.

What distinguishes the center is the partnerships among various services. "Traditionally, there has been some contentiousness between child protective agencies and law enforcement," Ms. Donovan said. "At our center, that just flat out doesn't exist."

The center is not a residential facility, but placement is arranged when a child's safety at home is in question.

"We talk to our kids about 'stranger danger,' but the reality is, 96 percent of the children we see know their abuser," Ms. Donovan said. "Our goal is to help children deal with the trauma of abuse by empowering them to become survivors rather than remain victims."

IN MEMORY OF JANE MAYER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with great sorrow to pay tribute to a wonderful woman, a community activist and wife of internationally known writer, journalist and lecturer, the late Milton Mayer. His wife Jane died recently in Carmel, California where I live.

Jane Mayer was like a second mother to me and my sisters Francesca and Nancy. She was born in Joplin, MO, and grew up in Seattle, Washington before moving to Carmel where she lived for the past 50 years.

A dedicated activist she studied at the University of Washington before beginning a 10-year career in fashion where she became a lecturer and consultant. Appearing at Universities and Colleges across the country and numerous radio programs.

She married Robert Scully in 1940 and later in 1947 married Milton Mayer known to local