

REPEAL OF EXECUTIVE ORDER  
13166

**HON. BOB STUMP**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 2000, former President Clinton signed Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency."

When signing Executive Order 13166, former President Clinton cited concerns that "language barriers are preventing the federal government and recipients of federal financial assistance from effectively serving a large number of people in this country." His main concern was that those who do not speak English are not able to apply for and receive federal assistance.

Mr. Speaker, Executive Order 13166 requires all federal agencies to examine the services they provide, as well as identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency (LEP). The Executive Order requires federal agencies to develop and implement a system to provide those services in any language that LEP individuals may speak.

Mr. Speaker, we are already beginning to witness the potential costs associated with the implementation of Executive Order 13166. On January 10, 2001, the Department of Justice released a plan to implement Executive Order 13166. This Departmental plan not only creates new services that the federal government must provide, but the plan also imposes a remarkable number of new and costly requirements on every federal agency.

In addition, the Department of Justice has announced plans to develop translations of documents into 30 languages. Now, the Department of Transportation believes that traffic signs in English are problematic. Mr. Speaker, we must stop this tremendous cost burden on the United States taxpayer.

Today, I join several colleagues in introducing legislation to rescind Executive Order 13166. Rescinding this burdensome executive order will not only alleviate a costly mandate on federal agencies, but also protect our great nation from further language barriers.

Implementing Executive Order 13166 will only reinforce language barriers in the United States. Rather than discourage people from learning English and enjoying the benefits associated with English proficiency, the United States should encourage all individuals united by one government to join in a single language. Executive Order 13166 does not encourage those seeking benefits from developing English proficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the repeal of Executive Order 13166.

RECIPIENT OF THE DAILY POINTS  
OF LIGHT AWARDS, NETTIE REYNOLDS

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this moment to recognize Nettie Reynolds of

Gypsum, Colorado, The Points of Light Foundation recipient of The Daily Points of Light Award. The Daily Points of Light Award honors an individual or organization that makes a positive and lasting difference in the lives of others. The award is a fitting tribute to a woman who has given of herself immeasurably during the course of her distinguished life.

For more than 30 years, Nettie Reynolds has volunteered to serve her community. She first served her community as a teen member of the Civil Defense League. Then, in 1969, she organized the town of Gypsum's Ladies' Volunteer Fire Department, where she held the position of Fire Chief until she retired in 1997. She also managed and ran emergency medical calls with the Western Eagle County Ambulance District for many years. In addition, Nettie has been active in health care organizations and various other emergency medical service agencies. And in her "spare time" Nettie still finds time to visit with seniors and disabled citizens, giving them affection and making them feel loved.

Mr. Speaker, Nettie Reynolds is a role model that people of all ages can and should look up to. It is obvious why Nettie Reynolds was chosen as The Points of Light Award recipient, I think that we all owe her a debt of gratitude for her service and dedication to the community.

Nettie, your community, state and nation are proud of you and grateful for your service.

RECOGNIZING INTERNATIONAL  
WOMEN'S DAY

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to introduce a resolution recognizing and supporting the goals of International Women's Day. Women in the United States organized the first Women's Day in 1908 and helped inspire the international movement. International Women's Day celebrated on March 8th, began as a movement for voting rights and labor rights. Over the years, it has grown, and today, it is seen as a day for asserting women's political, economic, and social rights, for reviewing the progress that women have made, as a day for celebration, and as a day for demonstration.

In the early 1900's, the solidarity of women working on suffrage and improved labor conditions led to the formation of the first women's labor union, the Women's Trade Union League. Almost a century later, we have much to celebrate, yet we also have much work left to do to advance the status of women worldwide.

Women all over the world are contributing to the growth of economies, participating in the world of diplomacy and politics, and improving the quality of lives of their families, communities, and nations. And we should honor the women who have led us this far. Women like, Jane Addams, Coretta Scott King, Gloria Anzaldua, Maya Lin, Aung San Suu Kyi from Burma (now Myanmar), the Mirabel sisters from the Dominican Republic, Shabana Azmi from India, Rigoberta Menchu from Guatemala, Eleanor Roosevelt, Oprah Winfrey, Eve

Ensler, Dorothy Cotton, Wangari Maathai from Kenya, and Fatou Sow from Senegal. Women around the globe, from the Americas, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, South Asia, and Europe have all contributed enormously to the struggle for gender equality and the advancement of women.

We must continue the struggle. While the right to vote has been won here in the United States, there still remain women in many countries fighting for their voices to be heard and for representation in their political process. Furthermore, women still earn less, own less property, and have less access to education, employment, and health care than men.

The statistics of violence against women are appalling. Globally, one out of every three women and girls has been beaten or sexually abused in her lifetime. Each year, there are 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 women and children illegally trafficked across international borders, with 50,000 women and children transported to the United States. It is estimated that 130,000,000 girls and young women have been subjected to female genital mutilation, with at least 10,000 girls at risk of this practice in the United States. These statistics are unacceptable. We are in the midst of a global crisis and we can not afford to continue passing on this crisis of violence to our sons and daughters.

It is promising that for the first time, the international community has declared that sexual crimes against women during times of war will no longer be considered natural occurrences of war but will be punishable as a crime against humanity. Crimes against humanity are less in severity to only those of genocide.

I applaud and honor the work of women all over the world who live and fight the struggle every day. I also urge Congress to pass my resolution which will reaffirm the United States government's commitment to pursue policies to end discrimination and violence against women and pursue policies that guarantee basic rights for women both in the United States and in countries around the world.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LANDMINE  
ELIMINATION AND VICTIMS AS-  
SISTANCE ACT OF 2001

**HON. LANE EVANS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Landmine Elimination and Victims Assistance Act of 2001.

I am proud that I am joined in this effort by Representatives QUINN and MCGOVERN. They have been strong leaders in our fight to eliminate the scourge of landmines around the world and I look forward to continuing our work together. We are also joined by a bipartisan group of nearly 30 other Members of Congress. Our legislation is the companion to Senator LEAHY's bill which he will be introducing shortly as well with a bipartisan cast of sponsors.

The legislation accomplishes four things. It expresses the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should field currently available weapons, other technologies, tactics



and operational concepts which provide suitable alternatives to landmines. I believe that alternatives exist that are more effective and less costly than mixed mine systems and that also match more closely our country's doctrine of mobility warfare. This view is shared by many active and retired military officers.

It also calls on our nation to end its use of mines, and to join the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines as soon as possible. In addition, it also codifies the Leahy-Evans U.S. moratorium on mine exports, which has been in effect since 1992 and is official United States policy.

Finally, it establishes an inter-agency working group, involving the Departments of State, Defense, Health and Human Services, Education and the VA, to develop a comprehensive plan for expanded mine action programs, including programs to assist mine victims.

The bill is the latest chapter in the work of many members of Congress to address the tragedy surrounding the proliferation of landmines. The carnage caused by landmines is well-known. Too many poor and developing countries have suffered tens of thousands of civilian casualties. The crisis that has afflicted much of the third world led to an outcry that forced the world to act.

The resulting international treaty, the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines has gained international acceptance more quickly than any other arms control treaty in history. The treaty, which came into force in 1998, has been signed by 139 countries and ratified by 110. However, our nation has not signed the treaty. It is a glaring absence considering our role as the world's remaining superpower.

President Bush has not indicated how he wants to proceed on the landmine issue. However, I hope that he sees that he has a tremendous opportunity in front of him. First he has the chance to reclaim US leadership and achieve the distinction of blazing the way to a truly landmine free world. It is a role that could help achieve universalization of the treaty which in turn would not only limit the threat of these weapons to civilians but also to our own soldiers who too often face landmines in peacekeeping duties around the world.

Second, he can eliminate a weapon which actually hinders our forces instead of helps them. Our current military doctrine emphasizes mobility on the battlefield. This will become even more of a focus as we move towards the more mobile forces that the Army has envisioned in its efforts at "Transformation". However, deploying "mixed" mine systems comprised of anti-tank mines deployed with anti-personnel mines actually restricts the movement of US forces on the battlefield. Even with self destructing mines that destroy themselves within hours, our forces may need to move through an area that was just mined minutes before. That is the essence of mobility warfare—being able to move at a moments notice as the battlefield changes. It is why former Marine Corps Commandant Al Gray once stated "What the hell is the use of sowing all this if you're going to move through it . . . We have many examples of our own young warriors trapped by their own minefields . . . We even had examples in Desert Storm."

However, this does not mean we have to give away military capability. We also have "smart" weapons currently in the inventory that can more effectively deal with armored

threats and that do not have the "side" effects of landmines on our mobility doctrine and the safety of our fighting men and women. The US has been developing alternatives with the support of myself and Senator LEAHY. While these technologies show great promise, we must remember that we do have the ability today to have a landmine free military that is more capable and effective.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear to me that moving towards a landmine free military is a win-win for our nation and the world. We can help eliminate the scourge that has cost tens of thousands of innocent men, women and children their lives and limbs while better protecting our own military and achieving a more effective fighting force. However, it will take leadership.

We will fight hard to move this legislation. It will help demonstrate the will of Congress to show leadership on this issue, make permanent the export moratorium and establish an interagency working group that will more effectively provide the expertise of our own government in dealing with the staggering human costs that mine have already inflicted and will continue to inflict. Above all, I hope it is seen by the President as an invitation to strengthen US policy so we may see the day of a landmine free world sooner rather than later. I look forward to working with the President and his Administration.

#### RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS CONDEMNING RACIAL SLANDER BY SENATOR ROBERT BYRD

#### HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus:

#### RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS CONDEMNING RACIAL SLANDER BY SENATOR ROBERT BYRD OF WEST VIRGINIA

Whereas, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus regret the many years, in the not so distant past, when certain members of the House and Senate freely used racial slurs on the floor and in other public places; and, Whereas, our great nation has made great strides in both de jure and de facto race relations and has established a new moral standard in public discourse; and,

Whereas, the administration of William Jefferson Clinton greatly advanced progress in race relations through his policies of inclusion and the President's demonstration of great personal comfort among all racial, religious, and ethnic groups; and,

Whereas, the current political environment is such that negative and derogatory sentiments, attitudes, and practices of the past are being resurrected as new, caring, and compassionate versions of sanctioned segregation; and,

Whereas, the sentiments, attitudes and behaviors of the Ku Klux Klan have long ago been condemned by the majority of Americans and outlawed by the U.S. Constitution; and,

Whereas, United States Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia recently made a statement using a racial slur regurgitated from the painful past Ku Klux Klan era, that was hurtful, incendiary, and counterproductive; and,

Whereas, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus consider it one of our priority duties to offer moral leadership on behalf of our constituents and to the American people in general, and to resist any attempt to move our great nation back in time to our ugly legacy of racial injustice, insensitivity and intolerance, now therefor be it

*Resolved* That the members of the Congressional Black Caucus hereby, without rancor or malice, condemn Senator Byrd's racist statement and the sentiment of lingering intolerance it reflects. We respectfully request all members of the House and Senate to publicly and privately convey a similar condemnation; be it further

*Resolved* That this proclamation of Condemnation be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; and be it further

*Resolved*, That United States Senator Robert Byrd make his statements of apology from the floor of the U.S. Senate.

#### THE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE REDUCTION ACT OF 2001

#### HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Individual Income Tax Rate Reduction Act. This legislation will provide immediate, across the board marginal income tax rate reductions for all wage earners in this country, while reducing the marriage tax penalty.

A new day has arrived in Washington. The new President is leading the effort to focus national attention on the issues that Americans support. This week, Congress has taken the first step to implement tax code changes that will benefit all wage earners. The marginal income tax rate reductions proposed by the President, reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, on which I serve, and recently passed by the House of Representatives, will have a tremendous impact on providing individuals and families with greater financial security. At a time when the federal coffers have billions of dollars in excess revenues, coupled with the slowing growth of the economy, is more appropriate than ever to provide a refund to taxpayers who have overpaid the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I fully support the legislation that has been passed by the House of Representatives. But frankly I believe we can do more. Today I introduce legislation that will reduce the marginal income tax rates. However, at the center of this legislation is my belief that we must reduce the amount of taxes taken out of paychecks today. My legislation makes effective immediately a reduction in all of the marginal rates. In addition, over the next few years, the number of rates will be reduced from 5 to 4.

Current law	Collins bill	Effective
15 percent	12 percent	Jan. 1, 2001.
28 percent	25 percent	Jan. 1, 2001.
31 percent	28 percent	Jan. 1, 2001.
36 percent to 39.6 percent	33 percent	Phased down Jan. 1, 2001 to Jan. 1, 2006.

My legislation will also reduce the marriage tax penalty by increasing the standard deduction for all taxpayers, and making the married