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No. 176

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
December 18, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2001, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

### MCDONALD'S NAMED RECYCLING LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentlewoman from Illi-

nois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the McDonald's Corporation, which is headquartered in my district, for its continued leadership in environmental conservation. For over a decade, McDonald's has set the standard for corporate social responsibility. It has been a pioneer in a range of initiatives to reduce solid waste, conserve energy, and promote environmental awareness and conservation here in the United States and around the world.

For its good work, McDonald's has been honored by many, including Keep America Beautiful, the National Audubon Society and Conservation International. It also has received awards from the President's Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Now adding to its long track record of achievements, McDonald's has been selected by the National Recycling Coalition for another important environmental award. This award recognizes the company's vision and leadership in proving that recycling really does work.

Back in 1989, McDonald's formed a partnership with the Environmental Defense Fund or EDF, to develop a comprehensive plan for reducing waste. This cooperative effort sparked a kind of revolution in the restaurant industry. In fact, it laid the foundation for a new approach to solving environmental problems: Working partnerships be-

tween businesses and environmental organizations.

With EDF's help, McDonald's set out to assess every aspect of its business, looking for opportunities to conserve. In 1990, McDonald's established one of the first corporate "buy recycle" programs. It also initiated an ongoing series of environmentally friendly changes in packaging designs and materials. Two years later, McDonald's became a founding member of the Buy Recycled Business Alliance, a group of businesses dedicated to purchasing recycled products.

The impact of these efforts has been extraordinary. Since 1990, McDonald's has purchased, in the United States, over \$3 billion worth of products made from recycled materials, eliminated 150,000 tons of packaging, and recycled 1 million tons of corrugated cardboard.

Recycling is not the only significant conservation efforts undertaken by McDonald's over the years. This company has expanded its environmental programs to include water conservation, air pollution reduction, rain forest preservation and restoration, protection of domestic natural habitats, and litter reduction. Through partnerships with its suppliers and environmental organizations, it has fostered new conservation technologies, influenced business practices, and supported environmental education in classrooms, communities, and McDonald's restaurants in the U.S. and abroad.

### NOTICE

Effective January 1, 2002, the subscription price of the Congressional Record will be \$422 per year or \$211 for six months. Individual issues may be purchased for \$5.00 per copy. The cost for the microfiche edition will remain \$141 per year with single copies remaining \$1.50 per issue. This price increase is necessary based upon the cost of printing and distribution.

Michael F. DiMario, *Public Printer*

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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The National Recycling Coalition's award is a fitting recognition for such significant and successful efforts to make the world a better place.

#### LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I came to Congress dedicated to making the Federal Government a better partner with our communities, our business leaders, and our individual corporations to make sure that our communities are more livable, where our families are safe, healthy and more economically secure.

For over a century now, organized labor has been a champion of these same goals for families by defending the right to organize and represent themselves by being very active in public policy discussions and the enactment of protective legislation. Last week, in Las Vegas, the national AFL-CIO added their strong voice to achieving their goals for America's working families by promoting the principles of livable communities. It noted that the problems of both society and their members are compounded when our communities are abandoned. Cities are hollowed out by sprawl and the consequences of unmanaged growth. It is harder to travel, find decent affordable housing, it is harder for children to breathe, and even workers to organize.

Their important resolution was advanced by progressive unions like the United Food and Commercial Workers, the Amalgamated Transit Union, the good work of Jobs First, with their staff member, Greg LeRoy.

I would note three important provisions in that resolution where they point out; whereas sprawling development on urban fringes creates new jobs beyond public transit grids, leaving consumers with no choice about how to get to work and undermines transit ridership; and whereas many other central labor bodies and State federations have long advocated for policies now collectively called "smart growth," such as affordable housing, better public transit, school rehabilitation, and the reclamation of brownfields; now, therefore be it resolved, that the AFL-CIO authorize and directs its leadership to actively engage in the emerging public and political debates surrounding urban sprawl and smart growth, asserting labor's rightful role in the national debate about the future of America's cities for the benefit of all working families. Powerful words from a powerful organization dedicated to promoting America's families.

I would note the special leadership of the regional labor leaders, people like Don Turner, the President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, that has been active with the Metropolitan Me-

tropolis 2020, an organization in Metropolitan Chicago that brings together the community organizing for their future; John Dalrymple, the executive secretary-treasurer of the Contra Costa County Central Labor Council, where organized labor has been a vital force in Silicon Valley's efforts to come to grips with the livability of that fast growing area; and John Ryan, the executive secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, where in Cleveland they have been part of a coalition with the Catholic Archdiocese of Cleveland, reaching out to communities around Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, these are leaders of vision, people who know that smart growth is not the same as no growth; leaders who know that dumb growth can be too expensive and choke long-term prosperity; and that in working together business, citizens, and organized labor, we can truly make our communities more livable where our families are safe, healthy, and more economically secure.

#### HAITI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express some very serious concerns about events that happened yesterday not in Afghanistan, where we are fixated by the CNN optic of what is going on there in Tora Bora and elsewhere, but about events in a friendly neighboring nearby country, democratic country, Haiti.

News reports indicate that a group of individuals attacked the Haitian National Police in the early morning hours. The government of Haiti official report claims that this was some type of attempted coup against President Aristide. There is no particular evidence to support this claim, however.

We are certain of some of the aftermath by some of the initial reports we are receiving from the area. President Aristide has unleashed mobs of his political cronies against U.S. and French official installations and against the homes and offices of numerous political opposition leaders. In fact, those homes and offices were, in several instances, burned to the ground.

Also, the mobs were directed against various independent radio stations, which were forcibly shut down. And there were apparently orchestrated riots staged in cities and towns all across Haiti. Most tragically, these mobs burned to death, in a very brutal way, a number of innocent people.

Given President Aristide's lack of commitment to democratic norms we have been watching through the years, I believe he owes the international community today, and now a detailed explanation of exactly what did happen yesterday in Haiti. I call on the United States Government, the friends of

Haiti, and the Organization of the American States to seek thorough, complete and verifiable information on the following issues, at a minimum:

First, whether yesterday's attack on the national palace was deliberately staged by the Aristide government, as many think; secondly, that given the officially sanctioned attacks on the U.S. Consulate, these are our people, our property in Haiti, and the French embassy's Cultural Institute, whether Haiti intends to abide by its prior commitments to protect diplomatic personnel and facilities. This is at a minimum. And, third, given Haiti's legal agreement to various U.N. and OAS human rights treaties, whether the Aristide government will cease its attack on Haiti's independent media and democratic political parties and their leaders.

Unfortunately, we have been asking for this for a number of years now and we have not been seeing much cooperation from the Aristide government. In fact, I think most observers would fairly say there has been a very noticeable and significant retreat from democracy in that country, tragically.

One of the immediate consequences for my State of Florida and for the United States is a problem we have been talking about with regard to immigration troubles and terrorism, and that is our porous borders. We are now confronted with people fleeing Haiti, as has been their want in the past, refugees exposing themselves to the treachery of the Florida straits at this time of year, coming over in unsafe boating conditions, and trying to reach the safety of the shores of the United States of America.

It is a tough proposition for us on how to treat these people humanely and not encourage more people from coming. I think most Members will recall we have had floods of people in the past, so many that we have had to create camps in Guantanamo before, and I am afraid we are on the verge of another immigrant problem of that magnitude.

I think that it is very important that we look at Haiti very directly as part of a failed legacy of the Clinton foreign policy program. I am sorry to say that. There are many of us at the time that said that the policy was misguided; that it would not work; that the kinds of sanctions the Clinton administration put against Haiti would backfire, and, indeed, they did. Haiti has not had much leadership, and what it has had seems to have been away from democracy. I think it is a spectacular failure of foreign policy.

I think that the misery level in Haiti is spectacular also, regrettably. And I think that the brutality we saw yesterday, again in the mob violence, was brutality that is spectacular and inhuman and very, very regrettable.

□ 1245

I think we have a spectacle on our hands that needs to be explained in