

pivotal matters of dire meaning to the Israeli people and the Palestinian people.

Mr. Speaker, we don't really know when all parties to this ongoing conflict will find everlasting peace and reconciliation. We do know, however, that Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Prime Minister Sharon of Israel have an acute sense of the high stakes involved.

Mr. Speaker, let me close with an admonition by Robert F. Kennedy in a 1966 speech made at the University of California. "Men without hope, resigned to despair and oppression, do not have to make revolutions. It is when expectations replaces submission, when despair is touched with the awareness of possibility, that the forces of human desire and the passion for justice are unloosed." The recent violence in the Middle East only underscores the need to get the peace process back on track. We must do so expeditiously for the sake of the children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TIBERI). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LANGEVIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MCKINNEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REMEMBERING ROBERT B. GANLEY, CITY MANAGER OF PORTLAND, MAINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember Robert B. Ganley, for 14 years the city manager of Portland, Maine, who died suddenly from a heart attack on Saturday, December 23, 2000. He was 51.

Bob Ganley preached substance over style, and that is how he lived. As city manager first of South Portland and then of Portland, he revitalized our communities. A master of the budgetary process, he made local government more efficient, improved services, held down taxes, and made Portland a better place to live.

His sometimes blunt demeanor could not hide a passionate commitment to his city, his family, the Portland Sea Dogs and Boston sports teams.

Bob might have become a journalist, but as he told a friend who was one, "I loved government." Not many today

understand the depth of his kind of commitment to public service.

For 6 years, from 1989 to 1995, I served on the Portland City Council, including one year as mayor. I learned from Bob the importance of fighting for the long-term interests of a community against the negative passions of the moment.

Bob Ganley knew that his job was to strengthen the community he served. He wanted Portland to be a place where people cared about each other and could work effectively together toward goals that transcended their individual interests. Portland today is that kind of community.

When homeless people were sleeping in city parks in the late 1980s, Bob pushed the shelter program to meet his declared goal that no one would be without a bed in Portland. He succeeded.

When the local economy stalled in the early 1990s, Bob helped create a downtown improvement district, pushed through tax increment financing packages, and established a business advisory committee to connect city hall with downtown businesses. He worked closely with our employee unions to cope with unusual budgetary pressures.

Bob seized opportunities. When Portland was offered the chance to host the AA baseball team, Bob made it happen and became one of the biggest fans of the Portland Sea Dogs. He understood what the team would do to lift the spirit of the city, even though the economic impact could never be calculated.

Bob Ganley's management style was defined by his unwavering public support of the men and women who worked for the city. He had high expectations for his staff and they knew it. He nudged and pushed and challenged them; but in public he always defended them, even if he thought they were mistaken. Critiques were reserved for private meetings. Above all, Bob could make decisions. We can do this, he would say, about some difficult undertaking, and his staff and the council went out and did it.

When Bob died on December 23, he left behind three children. His pride in them was evident to all who knew him because if he was not talking about the city or sports, he was telling friends about his kids. He had reason to be proud of his children, Amy, Jillian, and Robert, Jr., all now young adults. Their mother, Susan, is helping them adjust to their loss.

At Bob's memorial service in the Merrill Auditorium at city hall, his son Bobby said, "Thank you, Dad, for teaching me that life is all about substance and not about style." He captured his father's character, as well as his passion for public service.

Bob's own life was about to change. He had proposed to Tracy Sullivan less than 24 hours before he died. Tracy's sadness after so much joy is profoundly felt by all who know her. Her young son, Dimitri, loved Bob, too. His

friends, family, and colleagues all miss Bob Ganley; but we take heart from his example, for he showed us how to brush aside cynics and lead the citizens of Portland to build together a better place to live.

Thank you, Bob, for all you taught us.

WOMEN DESERVE EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, when President John Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act into law on June 10, 1963, women on the average earned 61 cents for each dollar earned by a man.

Today, working women earn 73 cents for every dollar earned by a man, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

President Kennedy told his fellow citizens that he was taking the first step in addressing the unconscionable practice of paying female employees less wages than male employees for the same job.

While progress has been made, still more needs to be done. If Congress acts this year, more can be achieved; and I say more can be achieved and will be achieved if we come together.

In my State of California, families lose a staggering \$21 billion of income annually to the wage gap. If women in California received equal pay, poverty and single-mom households would go from 19.2 percent to 9.2 percent.

Women in the Inland Empire, for example, lose an average of \$4,000 every year because of unequal pay, and I state because of unequal pay they lose that much; that is \$4,000. This is money that cannot buy groceries, housing, child care, clothing for their families, and we must realize how important and critical it is when someone has to budget their dollars based on the amount of monies that they get paid.

I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 781, the Paycheck Fairness Act, and the Fair Pay Act legislation currently pending in Congress that is designed to help eliminate the wage gap that still exists between men and women.

Many working women lack the basic benefits they need in order to care for their families. They are our grandmothers, our mothers, our wives, our sisters, our daughters, and our colleagues. They are doctors, lawyers, teachers, caregivers, and leaders.

Women lawyers earn \$3,000 less than a male attorney, and a lot of people are surprised and they think that they earn an equal amount of pay and they do not.

Female doctors make \$5,000 less than male colleagues.

Wages for female nurses, where 95 percent are women, earn \$30 less each week than male nurses who make up 5 percent. Can one imagine, only 5 percent are male and the majority, which

is 95 percent female, earn less money. That is not fair.

Waitresses' weekly earnings are \$50 less than waiters' earnings.

The situation is even worse for women of color. African American women earn only 67 cents and Latinos 56 cents for every dollar that men earn. This continues to be a disparity, and a lot of times when we look at our Nation and we look at the diversity that we have, all we are asking for is for equal pay for equal work; that African American women and Latinos should earn the same amount of dollars that anybody else should earn because they are willing to work and they are not asking for any special privileges. They are saying pay me for the same work that somebody else earns.

The wage gap impacts women's retirement also. Women have less to save for the future and will earn smaller pensions than men; and when we look at today's society, it is no longer a man that is providing but a woman a lot of times is providing for the family.

It is important that they also have that security for retirement when they are looking towards retirement.

On the job, working women are looking for higher pay, better benefits and, most of all, the three Rs, and I state the three Rs: respect, recognition, and reward for a job well done. We all need a pat on the back, and we all need to be respected when it comes to that recognition.

Half of all older women receiving a pension in 1998 got less than \$3,486 per year compared to \$7,020 per year for older men.

Before the end of the year, let us pass this legislation to finally make the work of America's women valued, fair, equitable, and just. Let us work to bring equal pay to every woman in America, to every working person. They deserve it. Their families deserve it. Let us get the job done.

PAY EQUITY DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Pay Equity Day and to focus attention on the need for pay equity.

Mr. Speaker, women across this country are speaking out on the importance of Pay Equity Day as data has shown that women must work almost 7 working days to earn what men earn in only 5 days. Appropriately, I am introducing legislation that will require Federal agencies to undertake studies that examine pay inequities and identify institutional barriers that can be lifted in order to diminish this disparity.

Women make up more than half of this Nation's workforce. Yet, 38 years after passage of the Equal Pay Act, women still receive about 76 cents to

each dollar paid to men. That means that women have to work 15 extra weeks in 2001 to earn what men earned in the year 2000.

For women of color, the gap is even wider. Black women earn 65 percent and Hispanic women 52 percent of white men's weekly earnings. The wage gap widens as women mature and has significant implications for life-long savings, Social Security, and retirement earnings. Thus, lower pay is not the only source of difficulty. A higher percentage of women than men work in service, nonunion jobs, and part-time jobs, where pensions are less likely to be offered.

Additionally, while women no longer routinely drop out of the labor force for child-bearing and child-rearing, more women than men leave work to care for children, elderly parents, or spouses. All of these factors take their toll.

In the private sector, only 31 percent of retired women age 65 or older have a pension, and the median benefit received by women who have pensions is only 38 percent of the median amount received by men. Financial worries are exacerbated by the fact that women tend to live longer than men so their retirement assets must spread over a longer period of time. Clearly, there is something seriously wrong when women age 65 and older are twice as likely to live in poverty as their male counterparts.

Today, there are nearly 6 million women business owners. They are the fastest growing segment of small business development in this Nation. Between 1987 and 1999, the National Foundation for Women Business Owners estimated that the number of women-owned firms increased by 82 percent nationwide. However, women still have less access to credit and are less likely to receive financing than men. This is a severe barrier to business growth, Mr. Speaker, and ultimately prosperity. We must recognize that when women thrive, our Nation prospers and families are strengthened.

Women comprise more than half the world's population. We account for the majority of new workers in both industrialized and developing countries. When women are guaranteed basic human and labor rights, whole families and communities benefit. When women gain knowledge, power, and equal resources to make their own choices, the chains of poverty will be broken.

□ 1945

This is how progress is generated. This is how lasting prosperity is built and measured.

Mr. Speaker, I will end with the words of Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg who said, "Bias, both conscious and unconscious, reflecting traditional and unexamined patterns of thought, keeps up barriers that must come down if equal opportunity and nondiscrimination are ever genuinely to become this Nation's law and practice."

Fighting for pay equity and advancing the status of women is not just a social and moral issue, Mr. Speaker, it is an economic imperative, and it is long overdue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TIBERI). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON. addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

DECONTAMINATION EFFORTS REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ACTION BY CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, it is time at this juncture appropriate to step back and take stock of recent actions. We have had some commentary here on the floor this evening dealing with the environment and dealing with the recent activities of this Congress and the administration. I think it is appropriate for us to do this, as I have fresh in my mind very vivid memories of a tour that I organized today to visit the exclusive residential area of Spring Valley here in the District of Columbia around the American University campus. It was a tour to be able to understand clearly one of the key environmental issues that deals with 1,000 sites around the country.

Twenty-six years after the Vietnam War, 56 years after the conclusion of World War II, 83 years after World War I, there is still a battle taking place, and it is taking place right here on the soil of America. It involves mines, nerve gases, toxics and explosive shells. This battle has claimed 69 lives and has maimed and injured far more. Sadly, this battle continues every day. If we are not careful in this country, it may continue for another 100 years, 500 years. There are some estimates that the areas of contamination by military