

previous study had looked at the infection rate among gays in this age group, which included men, ages 23 to 29.

The findings suggest that gay men of all races are engaging in risky behavior. Nearly half of the men interviewed had unprotected anal sex during the previous 6 months. Even those who are not infected are in danger of becoming infected.

I think what this report suggests, Mr. Speaker, is that, notwithstanding whatever the resources are that have heretofore been made available, that there is a tremendous need.

I would urge President Bush, as he prepares his budget for the coming year, to make absolutely certain that there are ample provisions for the prevention, detection, and treatment of the AIDS-HIV virus.

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM VITAL IN BUDGET PROCESS

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to spend a couple minutes talking about the challenges that this body faces over the next several weeks and months.

We are talking about a tax cut. We are talking about what is the status of the economy in the United States, where will we go with unemployment, what can we do as a body in Congress to help make sure that the economy of the United States continues.

We were talking about economic expansion in the neighborhood of 1.8 percent a year for economic expansion. Now we are talking about maybe 2.8 percent a year economic expansion, even with the slowdown. The technology that we have acquired over the last several years is a result of our investment in research.

If there is one thing that I would suggest that we do in this body to help make sure that we have a strong economy, it is capital investment.

I divide capital investment in two areas. One is physical capital, where we make sure that we put the effort into research to develop the state-of-the-art equipment and technology and techniques that can maximize our productivity. The other is investment in human capital so that we have a better education system.

Now we are challenged with a question of how much do we excite the economy by leaving more money in the pockets of those individuals that have earned that money. In other words, where do we cut taxes? How do we cut taxes? How do we do it in such a way that it is going to maximize the economic benefit of keeping a strong economy?

I have a couple suggestions. One is that we do not look away, or in any way disregard the importance of paying down the Federal debt. Today the Federal debt is \$5.7 trillion. The Gov-

ernment has borrowed \$5.7 trillion either from Social Security and the other trust funds or has issued Treasury paper to lend money to the public.

Out of that \$5.7 trillion, and this is the whole load of hay, out of that \$5.7 trillion, \$3.6 trillion, that is, \$3.6 trillion out of the \$5.7 trillion, is debt held by the public. So over the last several years, whether it is this body or whether it is the White House, when they talk about paying down the public debt, they are talking about only paying down a portion of that debt that has been lent to the public, Treasury bills, what I call the Wall Street debt.

As we pay down the debt, the question that we have to ask ourselves is, where is the money coming from to pay down that debt held by the public? And where it is coming from is the surplus coming into the trust fund. And the trust fund that has the greatest dollar amount of surplus or other taxation is the FICA tax.

In that FICA tax, most of it is Social Security tax, 12.4 percent of the total 15-old percent is Social Security tax.

This year we will have \$158 billion more coming in from the Social Security tax than is needed to pay benefits. But when we hit the year 2010 to 2012, there will be less Social Security tax money coming in than is required to meet the benefits just 10 years from now.

So the question before this body, the question before America, is, what do we do with the extra surplus now to make sure that that money is more available when we need it 10 years from now?

Some have suggested, look, let us start getting some real return on investment, let us invest that money and let us put it in the name of those individuals so that Government and politicians cannot mess around with it in later years. And that is important. Because what we have done in the past is, when we were short of money, we cut benefits or we increased taxes.

I think Social Security reform continues to be a vital part of the decision of where we go in the budget process, how much we cut taxes, and how much we increase spending in government.

Let me give my colleagues an example of the danger of not having a tax cut, not getting some of this money out of Washington. That danger is that this body and the body over on the other end of this building ends up increasing spending so much faster than inflation.

The last three bills that we put together and passed last December increased spending almost 14 percent over what those three particular appropriation bills spent the year before.

The challenge before us is holding down spending, deciding what percentage of our total income is reasonable in terms of paying taxes.

Right now, if one is an American taxpayer, on the average, he spends 41 cents out of every dollar he makes to pay Government taxes at the local,

State, and national level. I suggest that that amount is too much.

Let us decide on the priority for the limit on taxes. And if that limit is less than what we are paying now, then let us decide on the best way to spend that money so that we keep social security solvent and Medicare solvent and give some priorities to important projects, like improving education.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2001 TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2001

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 8, 2001, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, February 12.

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

There was no objection.

HOURLY MEETING ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2001

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, February 12, 2001, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 13, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

GUAM JUDICIAL EMPOWERMENT ACT

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Guam Judicial Empowerment Act, a bill which seeks to mend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure.

This legislation will correct the defect in the Guam Organic Act relative to the judicial branch of the government of Guam and seeks to correct a longstanding judicial anomaly.

It would establish the local court system, including the Supreme Court of Guam, as a coequal branch of the government of Guam within the framework of the Guam Organic Act and place the judiciary on equal footing with Guam's legislative and executive branches of government.

Currently, the Organic Act of Guam, which functions as a de facto constitution for Guam, clearly delineates the inherent powers of the legislative and executive branches of the Government of Guam, but it does not do so for the judicial branches.

This legislation seeks to bring the courts in Guam to a level that is comparable and similar to other states and territories and seeks to establish a framework that is equal to the powers of the other branches.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation completes the process of establishing a clearly Republican form of government in Guam, one in which the three branches of government are coequal.

The Organic Act of 1950 created the original Government of Guam. At that time, it had a legislature which was elected by the people, but it did not have an independent judiciary, it was nexused into the Federal judiciary and it had an appointed governor.

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Since that time, there has been a number of incremental improvements in this relationship, an elected governor in 1968, an elected representative in Congress in 1972, and Congress allowed for the establishment of a Guam Supreme Court in the 1980s; but that Guam Supreme Court and that judicial branch subjected it to the local legislation. At first, it looked like a good blow for local government; but it meant that the judicial branch in Guam was not organized based on a constitution, as in Guam's case the Organic Act, but based on local legislation.

Well, the possibilities for mischief were enormous as the judicial branch remained at the behest and the wiles of a local legislature and the executive branch. This anomalous, atypical system must be rectified; and my legislation seeks exactly to do that.

The architects of the U.S. Constitution had the foresight to establish an institutional mechanism that would protect this great Nation from an autocratic regime, and that is that it establishes three coequal branches of government. This doctrine of separation of powers is the fundamental principle of this great Nation and has since laid the foundation for the democratic system of government that has been established in subsequent States and territories.

The passage of this legislation would solidify the structure of Guam's judiciary and ensure a status as a separate and equal branch of government. I certainly hope that Members of this body will support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. MINK of Hawaii addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CUYAHOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION 55TH ANNUAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE MERIT AWARDS LUNCHEON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a part of a celebration of

the Cuyahoga County Bar's Association 55th annual government service merit awards luncheon.

On Friday, in Cleveland, Ohio, the Cuyahoga County Bar Association will recognize public servants who have given at least 25 years of service in the public arena. I would like to briefly go through and say a little bit about each of the persons who are going to be recognized.

The first, Sandy Patton Campbell in the Cuyahoga County prosecutor's office. Since 1974, she has been an employee of the office of the prosecutor. Since 1999, she has been the administrative secretary to the person who nominated her, County Prosecutor William Mason. Mr. Mason is my successor.

I previously served as a Cuyahoga County prosecutor and had the opportunity to supervise Sandy Patton Campbell, and she did a wonderful job.

The second person, Carolyn Cervenak, she works in the Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations. She is the assignment commissioner nominated by the Domestic Relations Administrative Judge Timothy Flanagan, and she is the person whose name is often spoken of at the court. Not only does she supervise the initial processing of newly filed cases, she is also in charge of the processing of pre- and post-decree motions.

The third person, Albin T. Chesnik, is in the clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas. He has worked there since 1973 and it is the only full-time employer he has ever had. That employer is Gerald E. Fuerst, the clerk of courts.

Mr. Chesnik is the chief clerk for the Eighth District Court of Appeals and is responsible for maintaining the court's dockets and files and supervising data entry.

The fourth person, William Danko, he has been employed by the General Division of the Common Pleas Court most recently as a court administrator. Again, I had the pleasure, when I served as a judge on the Court of Common Pleas, to have Mr. Danko as the administrator, where he did a fine job. It gives me great pleasure to celebrate him today.

The fifth person, Linda Frolick in the Cuyahoga County Probate Court. She is the deputy clerk in the psychiatric department and has been with the Probate Court for the past 30 years. Her nominator is presiding Judge John J. Donnelly.

The sixth person, Mary G. Gambosi of the Shaker Heights Municipal Court since 1975, she has worked for either the Shaker Heights Law Department or the Municipal Court, nominated by Municipal Court Judge K.J. Montgomery.

The next person, Richard Graham of the Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Court Division, nominated by Judge Peter Sikora, he has been an employee at the Juvenile Court since 1973, advancing through the series of positions

to his current title of chief magistrate and judicial counsel. Again, I am able to say that I had an opportunity to work closely with Mr. Graham when I served as a Cuyahoga County prosecutor and would like to personally congratulate him.

The ninth person, Yvonne C. Wood, United States Bankruptcy Court since 1969, she served in the Northern District of Ohio, nominated by Judge Randolph Baxter. She is now the deputy clerk in charge managing an office staff of 23 persons trained in preparing budgets, providing administrative tasks, and interacting with the public.

Finally, Frances Zagar of the Eighth District Court nominated by Judge Ann Dyke. He has worked since 1977, been a judicial secretary at the Eighth Appellate District Court. Currently serving for Judge Terrence O'Donnell, her duties include editing and preparing journal entries for circulation to other judges.

It gives me great pleasure, in light of the fact that I represent the 11th Congressional District of Ohio, to celebrate all of these public servants who have given of their time and energy on behalf of the public. Congratulations to each and every one of them, and I will provide them with a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SANDY PATTON CAMPBELL—CUYAHOGA COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Since 1974, Sandra Patton Campbell, has been an employee of the office of the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor. Since 1999, she has been the Administrative Secretary to the man who nominated her, County Prosecutor William D. Mason. Sandy is responsible for a myriad of tasks from, among others, making appointments for her boss to preparing correspondence and pleadings to maintaining bank accounts to preparing and processing office vouchers and employee time sheets to helping with the extradition of defendants from other states. She takes pride in helping the office become modernized. She recalls helping the Prosecutor's office in its first attempts to computerize more than 20 years ago and takes pride in her efforts in assisting such new programs as the Community Based Prosecution Program in East Cleveland. Married to Thomas Campbell since 1988, Sandy, the mother of Thomas and Mary Kate, is a graduate of Our Lady of Angels School and St. Joseph Academy. She continues to be active as a coach for her children and those of others at Our Lady of Angels and St. Mark's. She enjoys being a working Mom. Sandy spends her time involved in any kind of sport, making crafts, decorating and shopping.

CAROLYN CERVENAK—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DIVISION OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Assignment Commissioner Carolyn Cervenak, nominated by Domestic Relations Administrative Judge Timothy M. Flanagan, is, perhaps, the person whose name is most spoken at the Court. Not only does she supervise the initial processing of newly-filed cases, she also is in charge of the processing of pre- and post-decree motions and the scheduling of hearings in front of more than a dozen motion and support magistrates. She also serves as Network Administrator of the Division's computer system and was Project Manager in implementing the Case Management System. A graduate of St. Augustine Academy, Carolyn joined the Court after