

day that they died. Then labor helped to take the lead in enacting the Social Security legislation in the mid-1930s.

If one was born in 1926, they lived in a world where the day they stopped working, they stopped getting any kind of health care coverage or access to medical services if they had it at all before then.

The mid-1960s again was in the vanguard as Congress passed and President Johnson signed the Medicare legislation, which has assured generations of Americans, labor union families and nonlabor union families, the security of first class health care from the day they retire until the day that they die.

If one was born in 1926, they lived in a world where it was legal to require someone to work more than 40 hours a week without paying them overtime. It was legal to press into service children. It was legal to send them to work for long hours in dark places that were unfit for human work or human habitation. Labor was in the vanguard of changing that as well.

The strides that labor has made are based upon the ability to bargain collectively, and it is this right of collective bargaining that needs protection and support in the Congress of the United States. There are two actions that I think are important for us to consider. One we should take and one we should not take.

We should, as the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), has suggested and others have suggested, enact legislation that says to an employer that when the employer in bad faith refuses to bargain collectively with a duly recognized collective bargaining union, that that employer should be held responsible for the consequential damages and attorney's fees which flow from such a failure to bargain in good faith.

The way it works today is that when a union fights and wins a representation election and an employer chooses to keep on fighting rather than to start bargaining, that lost wages and lost value of benefits and expenses incurred as a result of continuing to litigate and to fight are not recoverable by the workers who won that representation election.

It is a unique anomaly in American law. In virtually every other area of contract law in America, if one has a contract and it is breached by the other side, they are made whole for the consequences of that breach. That is not true in collective bargaining legislation and it ought to be. That is the aim of legislation that I have introduced in the House of Representatives in this Congress.

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What we should not do is pass so-called paycheck protection legislation that is designed to require of unions what we do not require of any other institution in American life, and that is that if the union wishes to become in-

involved in political activity, to express itself through education or voter registration, they have to get unanimous consent. I believe that is the wrong way to go. We should not do so. I think we should do the other legislation.

COMPACT IMPACT AID TO GUAM NOT SUFFICIENT

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, today I want to draw the attention of Members to the financial and economic conditions in Guam by discussing two policy and legislative items with dramatic consequences for Guam.

First of all, I want to talk about the Interior appropriations bill which was marked up today by the full Committee on Appropriations. Guam was given \$5.38 million for Compact Impact Aid. Compact Impact assistance is money that is given to the Government of Guam as a form of reimbursement for educational and social services given to migrants from the Freely Associated States, primarily the FSM, the Federated States of Micronesia, some impact from the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau.

These three states, that are independent nations, are in free association with the United States; and these compacts of free association have allowed these three nations to be the only independent nations on the face of the Earth to have unmonitored and unregulated migration into the United States.

Because of the geographic and developmental conditions in the Micronesian region, Guam is impacted more than any other state or territory by the unmonitored migration by the Freely Associated States in Micronesia, which continues to have dramatic impact for a number of services provided by the Government of Guam.

Since the Compacts of Free Association were first established in 1986, Guam only started to receive Compact Impact aid in fiscal year 1996, and during that time period until 1999 Guam annually received \$4.58 million from the Department of Interior's Office of Insular Affairs budget. However, the Government of Guam continues to maintain that it expends anywhere between \$15 million to \$25 million annually to provide educational and social services for migrants.

Although there continues to be differences between how the Government of Guam and how the Department of the Interior calculate these actual impact costs, the Department of Interior in a letter accompanying a report by the new Secretary of the Interior, Gale Norton, acknowledges the Department of the Interior's own best estimates of \$12.8 million annually for Compact Impact costs for Guam. This is acknowl-

edged in a letter by the new Secretary of the Interior.

It has been noted by the Governor of Guam, Carl T. Gutierrez, that Guam has spent over \$150 million for these migrants who have come to Guam since 1986, while Federal reimbursement has totalled roughly \$40 million for the same period.

Funding authority for Compact Impact assistance stems from Public Law 99-239. This is the law which governs the relationship between the United States and these three independent countries. Basically, the law states that there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after 1985 such sums as may be necessary to cover the costs, if any, incurred by the State of Hawaii, the Territories of Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands, resulting from any increased demands placed on educational and social services by immigrants from the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

The impact has been direct, the impact has been dramatic, right on Guam. The need for Compact Impact Aid has been documented. It is doable to fix this problem.

This situation for the Government of Guam is further aggravated by the recent passage of the President's tax cut plan. Guam and the Virgin Islands are two territories that operate under a mirror Tax Code. That is, any changes that are made in the Federal Tax Code are immediately reflected in the local tax codes, which also collect income tax. So this means that, particularly in the case of Guam, we are probably likely to experience cuts over the next year of anywhere between \$20 million and \$30 million in local revenues as a result of these tax cuts that have been introduced by President Bush and have now passed into law.

These tax cuts were conceived here for the Federal Government because of a surplus. In Guam, the Government of Guam is operating on a deficit, we are experiencing some 15 percent unemployment, and we are in the middle of an economic downturn as a result of the Japanese economic downturn and recent reductions in military spending.

So, basically, we need the Compact Impact Aid. It can be done, it is doable, it is the right thing to do, and I urge Members to consider this as the Interior appropriations works its way through.

IN SUPPORT OF UNIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BERKLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all of our Nation's hardworking men and women. I come from a working family. I come from a union family. I know what it is like to work for every penny and live from paycheck to paycheck.

Thirty-nine years ago my father put my sister and me and the family dog in the back seat of our car. My parents were in the front seat. Everything we owned was packed in a U-Haul that was connected to the back bumper of our car. We drove across country in the middle of the summer in an un-air conditioned car from upstate New York to California for my dad to get a job.

Before we got to California, we decided we would stop in Las Vegas for the night. We never left. The reason we never left is the day after we arrived in Las Vegas my dad joined the culinary union and the following day he got a job. He got a job as a waiter, which he kept for the next 33 years until he retired.

On a waiter's salary, on a union waiter's salary, my father made enough money to put a roof over our head, food on the table, clothes on our backs, and two daughters through college and law school; and the reason that he was able to do that is because of the fine wages that the unions had negotiated and fought for.

Because of the efforts of organized labor, so many doors of opportunity were opened to my family. No one has to convince me of the importance of unions in our country and the positive impact that they have on workers and business. I have had firsthand experience, and many of my fellow Nevadans have had the same experience.

Unions have had a significant impact on the city that my parents and my children and I call home. This is evident in the fact that Nevada has the highest percentage of workers that are union members in the country and our Nation's strongest economy. The culinary union Local 226 alone has more than 50,000 members and is the backbone of our community's service-oriented economy.

Las Vegas is the fastest growing metropolitan area in the country. Because of this incredible growth, the construction industry has exploded, and the building trades union members are helping to build our community. It is an oasis in the middle of the desert, thanks to them. Employers in southern Nevada recognize the importance of fostering partnerships with the unions. When workers make good wages, have good benefits and have good working conditions, productivity increases.

Southern Nevada's economy is booming and hardworking union men and women helped create this prosperity. I am proud of this strong organized labor movement in Nevada and the improvements that the unions have made for all workers.

Unions are the voice of working men and women in this country. Over the years, unions have worked to ensure that employees make liveable wages, work a 5-day workweek so they can spend time with their families, and receive overtime pay. Unions have fought and continue to fight to make sure that workers receive quality health care for themselves and their families.

Unions fight for families. Family-leave provisions allow parents to attend parent-teacher conferences, attend to sick family members or spend time with a newborn without the threat of losing their job. Through collective bargaining, unions have secured all of these benefits.

I am committed to protecting the right of our workers to both join unions and to collectively bargain, and I will fight against any attempt to erode these rights.

This country is far better off and a far better place to live and raise our families because of our unions and our right to organize. I commend the efforts of this Nation's hardworking men and women, and I pay tribute to them and organized labor today.

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

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

THE CITY OF HOUSTON IN RECOVERY AFTER TROPICAL STORM ALLISON

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, on June 5, 2001, the storm of a lifetime, Tropical Storm Allison, hit the city of Houston and the surrounding areas. I rise today to pay tribute and to acknowledge the terrible loss that our community has suffered, the loss of some 21 individuals in our community; and whether or not the count is complete, we offer and I offer my deepest sympathy to all of those who have lost loved ones.

We know now that close to 17,000 residents of the city of Houston and surrounding areas have been impacted and have to be in shelters. But what we do know is that Houston has a can-do attitude, and we have drawn together as a community.

I am delighted that my colleagues from Texas will join me in a resolution congratulating all of those individuals who sacrificed and suffered, the ones who sacrificed to help with the rescue, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Houston Fire Department, the Houston Police Department, the various Red Cross workers and volunteers, and so many others who were just passing by and became a Good Samaritan.

It was a storm of a lifetime, because those who have lived in Houston all of their life have never seen such a storm, starting first on June 5, 2001, subsiding for a while, and then starting up with all of its fury in a couple of days. The downtown was under water, the Medical Center was under water, residential areas were under water, and people

everywhere were impacted. Freeways were shut down.

But that did not stop the mighty might of those who live in the greater Houston area. Mayor Lee P. Brown did an outstanding job of gathering the troops around and encouraging us to be able to accept our fate, but yet begin to recover.

Just this past Tuesday there was a Day of Prayer. As this hit, I was in the city and was able to engage with both the Mayor and the county judge as we surveyed the area. We are grateful for the Mayor's leadership in his letter to the Governor and the Governor's leadership, Governor Perry, in immediately contacting the White House, as we worked together in making contact with the White House and the President exercising his authority and declaring this a disaster area and in an expeditious time. We thank him.

At the same time, we thank those who withstood the storm. As I traveled throughout the district on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, as I traveled with the U.S. Coast Guard by helicopter and as well with the FEMA director, Joe Allbaugh, we all had one intent in mind, to immediately rescue and help those who were so devastated. There was a great deal of bravery, a great deal of heroism. The community did come together.

The recovery will be long. There are enormous challenges to overcome, and that is with the energy concern, the electricity concern, the telephone concern, the housing concern, the health concern, the school concern. Yes, the city has been impacted in so many ways, upwards of \$1 billion in damage. But what I can be gratified for is that there have been many efforts, corporate donations, FEMA on the ground, and the persistence of those of us who believe in helping, that we will press the point that these individuals will be able to overcome bureaucratic red tape and be declared recipients of funds that they truly need.

Let me thank my colleagues for their very kind remarks, and let me also acknowledge the various agencies like the IRS and other agencies that have noted the predicament of our community. I look forward to working with FEMA, ensuring that the reimbursement comes about.

I want to thank the Red Cross centers, the volunteer centers, Lakewood Church, Fondren Seventh Day Adventist Church, Kirby Middle School, all started by volunteers. The Sweet Home Baptist Church, the Sunnyside Multi-service, many of them initially manned by volunteers, and the Red Cross that came in subsequently. Although I know that they are not listening because they are focused on so many other important issues, let me thank them again.

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To the arts community of Houston, they are a viable part of your community. We will work with them. To the