

The YMCA currently makes a difference in the lives of all over 17 million people. Our support for the continued good work of the Young Men's Christian Association is vital as it has provided such a positive impact throughout the last 150 years.

I urge this House to join in honoring the YMCA for its unfailingly impressive service to the United States, and I wish the YMCA well in their next 150 years of public service.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 172, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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.)

ANNOUNCING THE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE LANDS TITLE REPORT COMMISSION

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

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to authority granted by section 501(b)(1)(c) of Public Law 106-569, I am announcing my appointment of the following four individuals to the Lands Title Report Commission, established by section 501(a) of that Act: Mr. Chester Carl of Window Rock, Arizona; Mr. Louie Sheridan of Lincoln, Nebraska; Mr. Bob Gauthier of Pablo, Montana; and Mr. Francis X. Carroll of Buffalo, New York.

These individuals were chosen for this appointment due to their demonstrated experience in and knowledge of land title matters relating to Indian trust lands. The Commission, and their appointment, will expire 1 year after the Commission's initial meeting.

The Commission is responsible for analyzing the system of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for maintaining land ownership records and title documents and issuing certified title status reports relating to Indian trust lands

and, pursuant to such analysis, determining how best to improve or replace the system. The Commission is then required to report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate on its findings.

The other eight members of the Commission are appointed by the Senate and the President.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate these fine individuals on their appointments, and look forward to their report.

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

(Mr. DEFAZIO 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 Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GUTKNECHT 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 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.)

ASKING CONGRESS TO HELP STOP JUVENILE DIABETES IN ITS TRACKS

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

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the Congress to help a young friend of mine, Anna Kate Gunn. I am also asking the Congress to help over 1 million other young children in this country who, like Anna Kate, suffer from the disease of juvenile diabetes.

I hold in my hand a book of children from all over this country, all races, all creeds, all colors, all languages, faces of hope, faces that are looking to us to try to do the right thing, faces of other children with juvenile diabetes. Our country is too strong, it is too great, it is too powerful, and it is too rich not to help our children by stopping juvenile diabetes in its tracks right now.

Mr. Speaker, the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation just concluded its 2001 Children's Congress here in Washington. This year, 200 delegates representing all 50 States gathered to meet with policymakers to ask our support as we make decisions about legislation that will impact funding for diabetes research. Diabetes is a chronic debilitating disease that affects every organ system in the body. Type 1 dia-

betes or juvenile diabetes lasts a lifetime.

Those who are stricken with this disease must take insulin just to live. However, insulin does not cure diabetes or prevent the possibility of its eventual devastating affects. Those affects include kidney failure, blindness, nerve damage, amputation, heart attack, stroke.

More than 1 million Americans have juvenile diabetes. A new case of juvenile diabetes is diagnosed every single hour in this country. Diabetes shortens the life expectancy of these children by 15 years. It is the single most costly chronic disease. It totals more than \$105 billion of annual health care spending in the United States of America.

Anna Kate Gunn, my young friend from Texas, came by the office today with her parents and her grandfather, Gene Stallings, a well-known sports hero, former coach of the Texas Cowboys, of Texas A&M, of Alabama, of St. Louis.

Anna Kate was diagnosed with juvenile diabetes when she was 11 months old. Now, at age 3, she endures three insulin injections a day and 8 to 10 finger pricks a day to check her blood sugar level. Without a cure for juvenile diabetes, Anna Kate will have to live with these injections, with these finger pricks for the rest of her life.

One of the funding decisions we make in Congress will be a part that involves stem cell research, a critical part of research in this area. This breakthrough research holds great promise in the cure and treatment of many diseases afflicting Americans and many disabilities including juvenile diabetes.

There are three sources of stem cells, embryonic, fetal, and adult stem cells. Each of these types of cells is very different from the others and all are needed to advance research.

Specifically, embryonic stem cell research offers hope to the more than 1 million American children like Anna Kate who suffer from juvenile diabetes. These cells have the potential to become insulin producing cells because of their unique potential to differentiate into any human type of cell. It is necessary for researchers to understand how embryonic stem cells work before they can get the full affect of the adult stem cell research.

Federal support for embryonic stem cell research is essential to the work that scientists are doing to create therapies for a range of serious and currently intractable diseases. By impeding embryonic stem cell research, we risk unnecessary delay for millions of patients, millions of children across this country who may die or endure needless suffering while the effectiveness of adult stem cells is evaluated.

Certainly, there are legitimate ethical concerns and issues raised by this research. However, it is important to understand that the cells being used in this research were destined to be discarded. The cells used are destined to

be discarded. They are destined to be discarded. Under these circumstances, it would be tragic to waste this opportunity to pursue the work that could potentially alleviate human suffering especially in our children.

For the past 35 years, many of the common human virus vaccines have been produced in cells derived from the human fetus to the benefit of tens of millions of Americans. Clearly, there is a precedent for the use of fetal tissue that would otherwise be discarded. This is not a political issue. It is an issue of human responsibility. It is an issue of human decency. It is an issue of doing what is right by our children in this country.

Furthermore, the American public overwhelmingly supports this research. In a poll conducted earlier this year, 65 percent of those surveyed said they support Federal funding stem cell research. It is the right thing to do.

Stem cell research is still in the early stages. In order to receive the full benefits of the research, there must be additional study. Federal funding of this research ensures public oversight and accountability among researchers receiving Federal grants. These researchers will be required to adhere to strict guidelines that do not govern private research. Further, Federal funding will allow many scientists to expand the research in this critical area, thus hastening the discovery of therapies.

Mr. Speaker, we fund many worthwhile projects in the United States Congress. Surely, we can advance funds to save the lives of our children in this country.

Putting an end to public support of this research would have a devastating effect on the future of research in numerous diseases. Congress and the administration should allow this important research to continue, if not for the sake of science, for the sake of Anna Kate and children all across this country that are similarly situated.

Please remember those faces looking at us, faces looking at us in trust and in hope. We cannot let them down. Mr. Speaker, let us do the right thing by America's children.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE PRIVATE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF ADELA AND DARRYL BAILOR

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. Mr. Speaker, on May 8 of this year, I introduced H.R. 1709, legislation that would provide private relief for Adela and Darryl Bailor.

As my colleagues know, Mr. Speaker, private relief is available in only rare instances. I believe that the circumstances surrounding the Bailors' case qualifies under the rules of private legislation. I believe so firmly in the importance of this case that I have in-

roduced this legislation the 105th, the 106th, and the 107th Congresses.

The facts surrounding this case are clear and undisputed. Adela Bailor, while working for Federal Prison Ministries in Fort Wayne, Indiana was raped on May 9, 1991 by a Federal prisoner who had escaped from the Salvation Army Freedom Center, a halfway house in Chicago, Illinois.

What makes the Bailor case special is that they were caught in a legal Catch-22. The Bailors filed suit against the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Salvation Army which ran the halfway house to which Mr. Holly was assigned.

One of the requirements for all inmates at a halfway house is that they remain drugfree and take a periodic drug test. Mr. Holly had a history of violence and drug abuse, including convictions for possession of heroin.

On May 6, Mr. Holly was called into the Salvation Army office and was told that his drug test was positive for cocaine use. Salvation Army had the option of informing Mr. Holly of the failed drug test with a U.S. Marshal present, but chose not to. When advised of his GPO's PDF drug test failure, Holly simply announced that he was out of here and walked through the unlocked door.

In the lawsuit, the Bailors lost on a legal technicality. The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals recognized this technicality. The technicality was that, under the law, apparently no one had true custody of William Holly. The Federal Bureau of Prisons had legal custody of Holly, but not physical custody. Salvation Army had physical custody of Holly, but not legal custody.

Recognizing that this was legally untenable, the 7th Circuit Court recommended that Ms. Bailor apply to Congress for private relief.

I ask my colleagues to join in this effort to eliminate this gross injustice for Ms. Adela Bailor and Darryl Bailor. If we believe in victims' rights, then we must hold those who are responsible for the incarceration of violent criminals accountable for such conduct.

Interestingly and profoundly, Adela Bailor is an honorably discharged Marine Corps veteran. At the time of the attack, she was helping to make this country a better place. We cannot and should not turn our back on her because of a legal loophole.

The 7th Circuit has reviewed this case fully and has made the recommendation that they apply to the Congress. Although Congress is not bound by such recommendations, Congress should give a great deference to the legal analysis by the Circuit Court which has determined that Adela Bailor and Darryl Bailor fall into an unusual legal situation.

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Mr. Speaker, I urge and encourage my colleagues to sign on to a letter to be sent to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS), chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and

Claims, urging him to hold a hearing on H.R. 1709. We will be in the process of sending that letter next week, Mr. Speaker.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KERNS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) is recognized for 20 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) for making some of his time available to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to tell a story tonight about what happens when an industry with unparalleled greed operates and spends huge sums of money, with the result that they are destroying the health and well-being of millions of Americans. And the industry that I am talking about, sadly enough, is the pharmaceutical industry.

Mr. Speaker, I think, as my colleagues know, millions of Americans today cannot afford the outrageously high cost of prescription drugs in this country. Some of these people will die because they are unable to purchase the prescription drugs that their physicians prescribe to them. Many of them will just continue to suffer, not being able to get the alleviation for their pain because they cannot afford those prescription drugs. Others will buy the prescription drugs by taking money out of their food budget or their heat budget and will do without other basic necessities of life in order to purchase prescription drugs.

Disgracefully, Mr. Speaker, tragically, the American people pay by far the highest prices in the world for prescription drugs. It is not even close. Several years ago, I took a number of Vermonters over the Canadian border into Montreal because they could not afford the very, very high prescription drug prices in our own country. And what we found when we went over the border to Montreal is that the same exact drugs, manufactured and sold in the United States, were sold for a fraction of the cost an hour away from where my constituents were living in northern Vermont.

Some of the women who went with me over the border were fighting for their lives against breast cancer, an affliction that affects large numbers of women in this country. And what they found when they went across the border with me is that tamoxifen, a widely prescribed breast cancer drug, was selling in Canada for one-tenth the price, 10 percent of the price, that it is sold in the United States. Imagine that, women who are struggling for their lives are forced to pay ten times more in the United States than our neighbors are paying in Canada for the same exact drug manufactured by the same exact company.

It is not just Canada and it is not just Mexico. In the southern part of