

Argenbright, one of the companies currently entrusted with security at our Nation's airports, was fined a million dollars and placed on 36 months probation. This company failed to conduct required background checks, hired convicted felons, and improperly trained workers which provided security at U.S. airports. Their probation was extended on October 23 for failure to comply with a previous court order. This is the same company that was responsible for the recent security breach at Chicago O'Hare.

This issue does not revolve just around Argenbright. In the last 5 years, FAA successfully prosecuted over 1,776 cases for screening violations which amounts to more than a violation a day. These cases resulted in \$8.1 million in civil penalties against air carriers for screening violations by screening companies.

Are these the kind of companies, Mr. Speaker, that we want to ensure our aviation security when millions of our fellow Americans and even us, who travel twice a week and will be traveling during this upcoming holiday day season, need? Absolutely not.

Thankfully, under the compromise reached by the conferees and the administration, all airports will have federalized screeners. In addition, this compromise will allow for a significant increase in the air marshal program. It will require screening for all checked baggage within 2 years, and it will require background checks for all airport personnel and aircraft crews.

The Congress owes a duty to the American public to ensure the strongest level of security possible at our Nation's airports. As the senior member serving on aviation from California, I am very pleased to be able to come today to let the American people know that Congress has responded to their requests.

Removing the profit motive from airport security and establishing a Federal law enforcement work force will provide the necessary security and restore the traveling public's confidence.

Mr. Speaker, we are all the better off.

TRAVEL STIMULUS ACT OF 2001

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

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, on November 13, 2001, I introduced H.R. 3281, the Travel Stimulus Act of 2001. This bill will allow individuals to claim a temporary tax deduction for travel expenses for cost of travel after September 11, 2001, and before September 12, 2001.

Mr. Speaker, people are not traveling. In my home State of Hawaii, our beaches and hotels are empty, our economy is floundering, and our workers are being laid-off at staggering rates. The total unemployed as of this date is 27,000.

I have introduced the Travel Stimulus Act of 2001, to allow individuals to deduct personal travel expenses for all personal travel to a destination of 500 miles or more from home.

These deductions cover the taxpayer's spouse and any dependents and must be used on commercial travel (air, bus, train, boat). The taxpayer may also use these deductions for hotels, meals and other travel costs.

Hotels are lowering their prices to try to entice tourists to come and stay. The federal government must do our part to give the public incentives to travel again in order to revive the depressed economies of all states and communities that rely on tourism for their living. The President and my fellow colleagues have repeatedly stated that we must keep America rolling and we must return to some sense of normalcy. Giving these incentives will actually accomplish these feats.

I urge my colleagues to support the Travel Stimulus Act of 2001.

EXTENDING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Committee on Education and the Workforce held a hearing at the request of the Democratic Caucus to listen to those individuals who have been impacted by the downturn in the economy, workers, Mr. John Sweeney, the president of the AFL/CIO, who represents many, many workers who have been caught in this downturn in the economy.

As we listened to two of the witnesses, Mr. Michael Hannah, who is a member of the Steel Workers in Birmingham, Alabama, who has worked for 29 years in that industry and recently, working for Butler Manufacturing, has just been told that he will be laid off indefinitely as of November 30. Mr. Hannah had been laid off earlier this year for 4 months. And, of course, what Mr. Hannah is now confronting is, his unemployment benefits of \$190 a week are running out.

We also heard from Linda Woods. Linda Woods has been employed in the commercial printing and advertising industry for the last 18 years and for one company the last 8 years, making \$19.11 an hour, but she too has been laid off and she is down to her last unemployment check. Her son, who is also working and helping her obviously while he is holding down two jobs for a hotel and an auto parts factory, has lost both of those jobs. First went the hotel job and then the auto parts factory job. So that income has been lost to her household.

Mr. Hannah told us also of the problems of his wife who just suffered a back injury and is unable to work and needs a lot of expensive medicines, as he said. He has also told us he would not be able to continue his health insurance under the COBRA program which allows unemployed people to continue to have their health insurance they had when they were working, but they must pay for, would cost him \$529 a month. And, of course, his unemployment provides him \$760 a month,

and he is unable to pay for that. So it is not a luxury, but it is something he must let go if he is going to try to meet his mortgage payment and the rest of the obligations to his family.

Ms. Woods was in the same situation. On her unemployment, she would have had to pay \$200 a month for her COBRA and she can not afford to do that, nor can her son.

These are two individuals that, between them, have worked almost 50 years, 50 years; and now they find themselves having to need unemployment for 26 weeks and that has run out. And yet this Congress has failed to respond to provide for an extension of unemployment benefits. We provided a bailout for the airline industry for \$15 billion, \$5 billion in cash. We provided \$38 billion to the energy industries in tax provisions. We have provided a repeal of the alternative minimum tax so that some of the richest and largest corporations in the world would get their taxes forgiven back to 1986. We have provided tax reductions for the wealthiest people in this country. And most recently now the President has suggested we speed up those tax reductions to that same group of very, very wealthy individuals.

But what the Congress has not found time to do is to take care of the hundreds of thousands of people, the millions of people in this country that are in the same situation as Linda Woods and Michael Hannah. What we have not found time to do is extend the unemployment benefits for another 26 weeks or another 13 weeks or whatever we can do to help these people. Many of these people were unemployed before September 11. But because of the September 11 terrorist attack in New York City and the Pentagon, the economy has gotten worse.

So their situation in trying to find work has become more difficult, and many people who are unemployed because of September 11 in the hotel industry, the travel industry, they now find themselves trying to replace their income in a worsening job market. If they look for work for 30 hours a week, they cannot get unemployment because that is not full-time, and while 97 percent of the businesses in this country pay into unemployment insurance, less than 40 percent of the people are covered.

Mr. Speaker, I realize my time is running out. I just want to say this. As Congress heads home for Thanksgiving dinner with their family, the holidays with their children and grandchildren, we had better remember these families and pass the unemployment extension bill so that they can do it. It is the most efficient economic stimulus we can provide. These people will spend the money to create the demand so the economy can recover. We ought to do it and we ought to do it now.

THE PLIGHT OF BLACK FARMERS

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

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, over the last 9 years I have come to this floor to talk about the plight of rural America. I have talked about farmers, including small farmers, disadvantaged farmers and minority farmers.

Today, I rise again to talk about the plight of the black farmers who have suffered a saga of mistreatment, discrimination and benign neglect. I would say that both the problems, as well as their possibilities, really transcend region, transcend race. It encompasses a wide array of individuals that go beyond just black Americans but includes Hispanics, includes Asian, includes Indian Americans and women as well.

This issue also affects the disabled. A wheelchair-bound white male in Michigan has felt the sting of unfair discriminatory practices on the part of the Agriculture Department and contacted the Agriculture Department, who are there to serve; and indeed, all who are involved in farming as a way of life are affected by the mistreatment and by the lost opportunities that the black farmers would have.

All farmers are affected by changes and forces that have been experienced in this new world order or this new economy of the world. There are several factors that have caused small farmers to decline or to accelerate the decline of these small producers. They include globalization of commerce, economies of scale, limited access to capital and technological advances. The existence of worldwide markets for all commodities, not just agriculture, but all commodities, are feeling this, have created unique market forces and pressures that producers of the past did not have to compete against.

American's producers have to cope with the substantially larger and less accommodating world market in which to sell their merchandise and their commodities, with competitors who play by sometime significantly different rules.

In 1992, when we first started looking at farmers and the demise of farmers, we saw the landscape was very different, and we compared the landscape as it was in 1920, when we had over 6 million farms in the United States. Things have changed obviously. Close to one-sixth of those farmers were really in North Carolina; 926,000 small farmers were in North Carolina.

When we looked at it again in 1992, the landscape was very different. For only 1 percent of 1.9 million farmers in the United States were then operated by African Americans. Since the 2000 census, that decline has even gone further. At that time, it was only 18,816 farmers. That is a paltry number of African Americans when we consider that we represent more than 13 percent of the total population.

In my home State of North Carolina, there has been a 64 percent decline in minority farmers just over the last 15 years, from 6,996 farms in 1978 to 2,498 farms, again when we measured from this time in 1992. There are several reasons why a number of minorities and limited resource farmers indeed are declining so rapidly, but the one that has been documented time and time again is the discrimination in the credit extended by the Department of Agriculture, the very agency established by the U.S. Government to accommodate and to assist the special needs of all farmers and ranchers.

The issue was first raised in 1968 when the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights established that the USDA discriminated both in internal employee actions and external program delivery activities. An ensuing USDA employee focus group that was established in 1970 again reported that USDA was callous in their institutional attitude and demeanor regarding civil rights and equal opportunity.

In 1982, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights examined the issue yet again and published the report called The Decline of the Black Farmers in America. The Commission concluded that there were widespread prejudicial practices in loan approval, loan servicing, farm management assistance as administered by then what we used to call the Farmers Home Administration.

However, as no improvement was forthcoming, indeed my friend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) had a report. I want to tell my colleagues that this saga has been going on. In fact, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) in his operational committee, as he chaired it, had a report and he called it The Minority Farmer: A Disappearing Resource. Well, we have an obligation then. We should do better.

Mr. Speaker, I will be coming to this floor more than once again to raise a consciousness that we cannot have this benign neglect, this mistreatment and this discrimination.

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TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS OF SEPTEMBER 11 TRAGEDY

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleague, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS), in continuing to read the names of those who fell in the tragedy on September 11, and I would do so now.

Kevin Marlo; Jose J. Marrero; Fred Marrone; Constance Marshall; Shelley A. Marshall; John Marshall; Daniel Marshall; James Martello; Michael A. Marti; Teresa M. Martin; Peter C. Martin; Karen Martin; William J. Martin; Brian E. Martineau; Waleska Martinez;

Jose Martinez; Edward J. Martinez; Betsy Martinez; Robert Martinez; Lizie Martinez-Calderon; Paul Richard Martini; Joseph Mascali; Bernard Mascarenhas; Stephen Masi; Ada L. Mason; Nicholas "Nick" Massa; Patricia A. Massari; Michael Massaroli; Philip W. Mastrandrea; Rudolph Mastrocinque; Joseph Mathai; Charles William Mathers; William A. Mathesen; Margaret Elaine Mattic; Marcello Mattricciano; Dean E. Mattson; Robert D. Mattson; Walter Matuza; Choi "Irene" Mau; Timothy Maude; Charles J. Mauro; Nancy T. Mauro; Dorothy Mauro; Charles A. Mauro; Robert J. Maxwell; Renee May; Tyrone May; Keithroy Maynard; Robert J. Mayo; Kathy Mazza; Edward Mazzella, Jr.; Jennifer Mazzotta; Kaaria Mbaya; James J. McAlary; Brian McAleese; Patricia A. McAneney; Colin Richard McArthur; John McAvoy; Kenneth M. McBrayer; Michael Justin McCabe; Brendan F. McCabe; Charlie McCabe; Robert McCallum;

And I would encourage my colleagues to contact our colleague, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS), to help us read the names of those who fell in the tragedy on September 11.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN EDWARD P. BOLAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) is recognized for 30 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having this time in order to speak about our great beloved, departed colleague from the State of Massachusetts, Edward Patrick Boland. He served in this institution for 36 years. He was elected in 1952; he served until 1988.

He loved this institution, and this institution loved him. He arrived in 1952, with his best pal, Tip O'Neill, another freshman Congressman coming from the eastern part of the State. They were roommates for 24 years here in Washington, really only staying here on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and immediately returning to their home districts after the close of business on Thursdays.

And that is how it went in their little apartment over all those years until Tip was elected Speaker and brought Millie down. However, it had been preceded just a couple of years before that by Eddie breaking his long years of bachelorhood and marrying Mary Egan, a marriage that produced four beautiful children that were, without question, the pride and joy of his life.

Now, for those that knew Eddie, he still and for always will be thought of as a legislative giant, as someone who motored around on the floor of the House like the Energizer Bunny, moving at the speed of sound from deal to