

We now know that the insider loans extended to John Rigas of Adelphia, Bernie Ebbers of WorldCom, Stephen Hilbert of Conoco, Dennis Kozlowski of Tyco and Ken Lay of Enron totaled \$3.9 billion.

As Ms. Huffington calculates, that \$3.9 billion could:

—Fund Habitat for Humanity to build 83,691 homes at a cost of \$46,600 each for America's homeless.

—Send 35,583 poor but deserving students to Harvard Business School.

—Loan United Airlines the \$1.8 billion it says it needs to avoid bankruptcy—twice.

—Buy every WorldCom shareholder a Xerox copier, some aspirin from Rite Aid, a year of long-distance service from Qwest, and a share of Enron stock (suitable for framing).

—Fund the SEC's now, greatly increased, annual budget for five years.

Other efforts to achieve real reform have been less successful than our insider loan restriction. For example, when the House considered pension legislation last spring, Republicans voted to deny Democrats the opportunity to offer any amendments, including one we had unsuccessfully offered in the Committee on Education and the Workforce to assure that executives did not enjoy special treatment in the sale of corporate stock while their employees were locked in through a pension fund completely controlled by executives. Because the Republican cared more about protecting the greed of the executives than about equity for employees, that provision is not in the House pension bill.

According to Fortune magazine, corporate executives made \$66 billion by selling their company stock even while their employees were prohibited from doing so, or continued to buy stock based on the "buy" and "hold" recommendations of those same executives. As a result, employees and investors lost hundreds of billions of dollars. Republicans also defeated our efforts to assure that employees be included on the pension boards that manage their own money, so that this kind of deceit could not reoccur.

What could we do with that \$66 billion, grabbed by greedy executives while their employees and stockholders were left destitute? Here are some examples provided by Ms. Huffington:

—Fund the annual budget of the FBI, corporate crime-fighting included, for 16 years.

—Increase by 74 times the U.S. foreign aid to all of sub-Saharan Africa.

—Cover the entire \$25 billion America has spent fighting the war against terrorism in Afghanistan. And still have enough left over to give every Afghan more than two times their average yearly income.

—Pay the \$1.08 million sales tax on Dennis Kozlowski's artwork and still have \$66 billion left to buy every masterpiece in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Impressionist collection at its assessed value.

As the executives took their money and ran, investors lost \$427 billion in the market value of WorldCom, Tyco, Qwest, Enron and Global Crossing. With that \$427 billion, you could:

—Fund the United Nations for the next 300 years.

—Pay off Argentina's external debt three times over.

—Give \$356 to every man, woman and child on the planet living in poverty.

—Transplant the lungs of 1.7 million patients—at \$250,000 each—suffering from irreversible emphysema.

—Pay the salaries of every Major League baseball player for the next 237 years.

Now, perhaps these wouldn't be the priorities you'd spend your billions on if you had them, instead of the selfish executives who have devastated the lives of millions of American families. But the scope of the greed highlights the extent of the corruption that has been tolerated by some in the business community, inadequately regulated by those charged with policing corporate behavior, and ignored by Republicans in developing thoroughly inadequate legislative responses to protect the economic security of America's working families, employees and investors.

(1) conduct an instructional soccer camp for grade school aged youth, and (2) provide regulation soccer equipment for the players. To achieve her goals, Brandy recruited girls and solicited donations of used soccer equipment. The donated items were made available to all interested youth in the community. Brandy's soccer camp, held April 6, 2002, included drills for improving skills in shooting, dribbling, passing, and teamwork. She discussed the history of soccer, reviewed the fundamentals of the game, and provided lunch for thirty participants.

Rebecca's Gold Award project Ballet for Young Girls was designed to teach young girls in the fundamentals of ballet to instill in them a love of ballet and to provide a venue to demonstrate what they had learned. Working with 12 girls over a three-month period, Rebecca instructed the girls in ballet skills. To make the experience even more meaningful, Rebecca made costumes for the ballerinas. In addition to learning ballet as an art form, the girls developed an appreciation for teamwork. As a result, Rebecca saw the participants gain self-confidence and self-esteem, both valuable qualities upon which to build their lives.

I ask you, my colleagues, to take the time to honor these three young women and the many young women in your districts that continue to share their skills and caring hearts to our children and our communities through the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

TRIBUTE TO LISA HERRINGTON, BRANDY O'BRIAN AND REBECCA RAPPLEYEA

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 2002

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute Lisa Herrington, Brandy O'Brian, and Rebecca Rappleyea. All three of these young women were recently honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by Girl Scouts—Green Meadows Council in Urbana, Illinois. These women were honored on May 13, 2002 for earning the highest achievement that a young woman aged 14–17 or in grades 9–12 can earn in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments, each of which helps girls develop skills in the areas of leadership, career exploration, self-discovery, and service.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive this award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches—the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and carry out a Girl Scout Gold Award project that requires a minimum of 50 hours of participation. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl, her troop leader, and an adult Girl Scout volunteer mentor.

Lisa's Gold Award project A Great Summer for Migrant Families was a result of her volunteer work with migrant families during the past five years. Realizing that migrant families in the Rantoul area had many needs, Lisa developed a plan to receive donations from schools and churches in the Rantoul area. Girl Scout Troops were asked to collect supplies for the daughters of migrant workers. All of the collected items were distributed through the Champaign Unit 4 School District Summer School Program. Lisa concluded her project by using her Program Aide skills to plan and carry out activities during the three week summer Girl Scout program for daughters of migrant workers.

Brandy's Gold Award project Let's Get Kickin' incorporated her love of soccer in a way that would benefit youth in the Fisher area. Let's Get Kickin' had two components:

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FLINT-TOGLIATTI SISTER CITIES PARTNERSHIP

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Flint, Michigan and Togliatti, Russia as they celebrate 10 years as Sister Cities. A ceremony will be held tomorrow in Flint to commemorate this event.

Sister Cities is a program to encourage persons and groups to engage in citizen diplomacy. President Dwight Eisenhower gave the idea impetus at a "People-to-People" conference in 1956. President Eisenhower's hope was that the personal relationships between individuals would lessen the prospect of future world conflicts. Born out of this idea, Sister Cities International has established municipal associations throughout the world, promoting an environment of cultural, educational, professional and technical exchanges between communities.

Flint is the birthplace of General Motors and Togliatti is the home of the Volzhsky Automobile Plant (VAZ), Russia's largest automotive manufacturer. This mutual interest in the automotive industry was genesis of the Sister City relationship between the two towns. The partnership has been very active since the beginning 10 years ago. The University of Michigan-Flint School of Management and the Togliatti College of Business and Banking exchange faculty and students. The Community Foundation of Flint and the C.S. Mott Foundation were instrumental in helping Togliatti organize the first Russian Community Foundation. The Flint Area Chamber of Commerce

assisted in the development of Togliatti's Chamber of Commerce and the Flint Rotary helped found its counterpart in Togliatti.

Remembering not only the relationships between organizations, Flint and Togliatti will also celebrate the flourishing exchange of their citizens and the friendships that have blossomed as a result of the Sister Cities program. Flint will honor this milestone with events between September 6 and September 10th. Togliatti will commemorate the anniversary with events between September 20 and September 24th.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Flint, Michigan and Togliatti, Russia for embracing the spirit of the Sister Cities program. The affinity that has evolved between these two communities is an example to everyone that people everywhere can live in harmony and realize their aspirations through friendship and goodwill.

RECOGNIZING BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN/USA

HON. BILL LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 2002

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Business and Professional Women/USA for their longtime commitment to equality in the workplace and for their efforts to promote full participation, equity and economic self-sufficiency for America's working women.

Our nation has made considerable achievements in the fight for equality with women-owned businesses accounting for over one-third of all firms in the United States. These women-owned businesses provide employment for one out of every four U.S. workers. However, more needs to be done. There are numerous social, educational, economic and political barriers to achieving real equality and self-sufficiency in many areas of the world and public policy makers must strive to correct these inequities.

I would like to join Business and Professional Women/USA in recognizing National Business Women's Week which runs from October 21 through October 25, 2002. I urge all public and community organizations to join this salute by celebrating the achievements and the contributions that business and professional women have made to our society and daily lives.

H.R. 5005, ESTABLISHING THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 2002

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, for the past two days, the House of Representatives has debated legislation establishing a Department of Homeland Security. The need for this important federal department resulted from the cruel and unprovoked surprise attack on America that occurred in the morning hours of September 11, 2001.

Let me begin by saying that I strongly support protecting our borders; I strongly support protecting our citizens in their daily lives; I strongly support the President, in the authority which Congress gave him to battle terrorism at home and abroad to protect the American way of life. However, I cannot support these protections if we weaken individual civil liberties, limit the ability of citizens to know what our government is doing in their name, and gut worker rights to accomplish these objectives.

I was very encouraged by the initial steps taken by the various House Committees as we began crafting the legislation to implement the President's proposal for the new department. Unfortunately, the final product of the House Select Committee on Homeland Security bypassed much of the early outstanding bipartisan work of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the bill considered and passed by the Select Committee that we consider today does not include many sound and sensible provisions passed by the committees with expertise. In addition, the Select Committee added a number of flawed and controversial provisions, which were neither proposed by the President nor considered by the committees of jurisdiction. Creating a brand new cabinet level Department of Homeland Security is something that should require months and months of research, committee work, and understanding to properly ensure initiatives are in place to reduce risk and respond to terrorists' attacks.

These last two days have been very frustrating. Although a bipartisan group has tried to correct many of H.R. 5005's shortcomings, the leadership has decided not to improve this bill. We repeatedly tried to fix this bill so that a nearly unanimous majority could support final passage. Unfortunately, that will not be the case.

Mr. Speaker, there are several troublesome provisions in this bill, H.R. 5005, which raise questions as to its ability to secure the homeland, its ability to keep Congress and the American people adequately apprised of governmental activities, and its ability to protect the rights of the department's new employees.

The House defeated an amendment to protect the civil service rights of the nearly 170,000 federal employees who will move to the new department. H.R. 5005 also failed to protect federal whistle-blowers that might uncover problems or inadequacies in the new department. We also have reduced access to government documents for average Americans by restricting Freedom of Information Act requests, which are critical to our open form of government. We also failed to approve a provision to strike an extension of the airline baggage-screening deadline.

I believe we in Congress must do everything in our power to strengthen our borders and take the necessary steps to ensure that the events of September 11th never occur again. However, the bill before us takes many unnecessary steps in the name of Homeland Security. Unfortunately, for these and other reasons, I cannot support final passage of this legislation.

Our efforts during these last two days were not done in vain. What we were able to do, Mr. Speaker, is highlight many areas of this legislation that must be improved during Conference.

We tried to protect our tradition of open and accountable government. We opposed efforts

to gratuitously protect irresponsible corporations, including those that incorporate offshore to avoid paying their share of the war on terrorism and those who knowingly make faulty products.

We opposed efforts to retain the President's plan to dismantle civil service protections and guaranteeing that the new department will not have the best possible workforce.

We opposed efforts to create a huge, costly, and inefficient 1950s style government bureaucracy that will likely take years before it functions properly.

The attempts to strengthen this legislation were undertaken to make the American people safer and ensure that those Americans who work each day in this new Department have the tools, securities, and worker protections in place, as other federal workers, to battle terrorism and keep the homeland safe.

I am hopeful that when Congress reconvenes in September that the Conference Committee will return to both chambers a Homeland Security bill that is the product of strong bipartisan effort. I believe we can and we must create an effective Department of Homeland Security that simultaneously protects the homeland, protects workers, and protects our basic freedoms and civil liberties.

COMMENDING MICHELLE CHRISTINE PRESSON

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 2002

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding contributions of Michelle Presson on behalf of the citizens of the 4th District of Virginia. On August 31, 2002, Michelle, who has served as my Senior Advisor and Legislative Director, will leave Capitol Hill for another full time and demanding position, that of a mother to her daughter Abigail.

Over the past ten years, Michelle has proudly and competently served three other Members of this body as Legislative Assistant, Legislative Counsel and Legislative Director. Congressman CHRIS SMITH, Congressman ANDER CRENshaw and former Congresswoman Tilley Fowler have all had the honor of having Michelle on their respective staffs. Michelle is the type of person and employee that any Member would be honored to have on their team.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in saluting Michelle for her distinguished service and commitment to this body and to the people of Virginia's 4th District. Just as we will never forget what she has done here, the numerous constituents she has served well over the last ten years will not forget either. She has enriched the lives of those whom she served. Michelle leaves Capitol Hill with our gratitude for a job well done. I commend her for her dedication to her family and am confident that she will excel in the noble profession of motherhood. Michelle is the very embodiment of the words service and dedication and it is fitting that the House of Representatives honor her this day.