

O'Hare. That is why I ask my colleagues to join me in opposition to this bill today.

My hope is that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure will go back and move legislation again, and bring it back to the floor, which truly reflects the bipartisan agreement which expands O'Hare as well as moves forward on construction of an airport at Peotone.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, as I noticed, breaks the agreement between the mayor and the Governor. I would note that the legislation, H.R. 3479, has no language in it which reflects the agreement that the Governor and mayor agreed to, which moves forward with the construction of a third airport at Peotone.

The legislation takes away the State of Illinois's rights and undercuts the authority of the State of Illinois to make its own decisions regarding air travel.

H.R. 3479 completely ignores the needs of the south suburbs of Chicago, where 2.5 million people live within 45 minutes of the proposed airport at Peotone. Additionally, I would note that failure to develop Peotone would shortchange the entire Chicago region by forfeiting almost 250,000 new jobs.

Unfortunately, H.R. 3479 does not pay any heed to the studies that have, since the 1980s, consistently shown that Chicago, the region, and our Nation will have aviation gridlock, and the best solution is a new airport, a third airport to serve the Chicago region. Both the Governor and mayor recognized these studies when they reached their agreement last year.

I would note that the bill that will be before us today breaks the agreement between the mayor and the Governor and does not reflect the integrity of the agreement. Nevertheless, the bill imposes a Federal solution on a State problem and does not have the full support of the Illinois delegation nor the people of Illinois, who will be most impacted by the legislation.

In fact, the three members of the Illinois delegation most affected by H.R. 3479, the gentlemen from Illinois, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JACKSON, and myself, stand in opposition to this bill this afternoon.

I support Chicago-O'Hare and believe it needs to be expanded and modernized to be a safer airport with more capacity, but expanding O'Hare is not enough. It will not solve the capacity problem or face it in the future. Even with the development of a south suburban airport, O'Hare can still expect a 40 percent increase in passenger load, so they are still going to increase their business.

Air travel is expected to double in the next 15 years. Expanding O'Hare will take 12 to 15 years, and we know we cannot land airplanes while pouring concrete. The south suburban airport at Peotone could be expanding capacity in just 4 to 5 years as a complement to O'Hare expansion. However, this legis-

lation will kill any development of a south suburban airport and keep Chicago aviation gridlocked for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, we need a bipartisan solution. The mayor and the Governor came together with an agreement. The bill before us today, H.R. 3479, fails to honor that agreement; in fact, it breaks the agreement between the mayor and the Governor.

I urge opposition to this bill and ask that my colleagues join me in voting "no."

CORPORATE GREED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it has been almost a week since President Bush went to Wall Street to present his plan to curb executive greed and corporate misgovernance. The response, unfortunately, has been pretty underwhelming. The markets dropped by several hundred points day after day after day. The press and the American people have openly questioned the President's commitment to real change.

Even Wall Street workers who attended the speech, mostly Bush supporters, wondered aloud about how much of the speech was just politics and how much was about real change.

Why was this speech so poorly received? One, because so many officials in the Bush administration are themselves former corporate CEOs, lawyers, and accountants who lack the moral authority or the will to change corporate practices, or even to enforce current law.

Second, because in the middle of the current crisis, the President and the Vice President, both former oil company CEOs, have been forced to answer questions about their own ethics and business practices in the private sector.

Third, because, despite his rhetorical calls for corporate America to clean up its act, President Bush continues to oppose real reform on Capitol Hill. He has refused to support meaningful pension and accounting reform; he opposes legislation to halt offshore tax avoidance by huge corporations; and, to make matters worse, even though America's capital markets lost \$2.4 trillion last year, more than the gross domestic product of Germany, the President continues to favor turning Social Security over to Wall Street in a privatization scheme. This is the same Wall Street that advised American investors to buy Enron and WorldCom and Adelphia and others while their analysts privately ridiculed those companies.

In addition, the President has supported a whole slew of bills that have been written by and for big industry. He supports energy legislation written by the oil companies, he supports envi-

ronmental legislation written by the chemical companies, he supports privatization of Social Security written by Wall Street bankers.

Most recently, the President endorsed a prescription drug benefit to be administered by the health insurance industry, the same people who brought us HMOs. This plan would provide seniors with totally inadequate coverage, making no provision for dealing with the outrageous prices Americans are paying for their prescription drugs. It would undercut seniors' purchasing power and enable the drug industry to sustain its outrageous drug prices.

Apparently, the President has been convinced by the brand-name big drug companies that prices are not a problem. Democrats are more concerned about the burden on seniors and their families who are being gouged by the predatory pricing of the prescription drug industry. The Democratic plan provides a direct prescription drug benefit inside Medicare and combats high prescription drug prices. The Republican plan, written by the drug companies, calls for a privatized system that coddles industry and leaves gaps in coverage for seniors.

The Republicans claim they are offering the best drug benefit possible under current budgetary constraints; but a year ago, when the Bush tax cut plan, the tax breaks, which went overwhelmingly to the richest 1 percent of people in this society, when that was being debated, we were assured by the President and Republican leadership of huge budget surpluses. We were told these surpluses would be enough to address long-term solvency of Medicare and Social Security and still have the money for education and the money for a prescription drug benefit. Since then, these projected surpluses promised by President Bush and others have evaporated, mostly because of the overly-generous-to-the-most-privileged-in-this-society tax cut.

Maybe the President and his administration, full of corporate executives, were using the same accounting practices as America's big companies. Maybe, Mr. Speaker, this is what President Bush and Vice President CHENEY meant when they said that, under their leadership, the country would be run like a corporation.

HONORING TED WILLIAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, today we will honor Ted Williams, the baseball legend, here on the House floor. I am here this morning to also honor him.

On July 5, of course, of this year, he died. He is one of baseball's greatest legends. He was known as the "Splendid Splinter," "Teddy Ballgame," "the Kid," "the Thumper"; he was a man

who turned the art of batting into a science.

Mr. Speaker, he began his major league career with the Boston Red Sox on December 7, 1937, and played for the team exclusively for 19 years. He retired with a career high .344 batting average, and was, of course, the last player to hit over 400 for a full season in 1941. Ted Williams is tied for 11th all time, with 521 home runs, and 11th with 1,839 RBIs.

He won two Triple Crowns, and was a two-time MVP. He held six American League batting championships and received 18 All-star game selections.

These tremendous achievements, Mr. Speaker, were reached despite Ted missing five seasons serving his country as a naval aviator in World War II, and then later he went on to become a Marine aviator, flying 39 combat missions in Korea and earning an Air Medal and two Gold Stars.

On January 20, 1966, Ted Williams was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, and on May 29, 1984, the Red Sox formally retired his number 9.

In 1994, the so-called "Einstein of batting" opened the Ted Williams Museum and Library in Hernando, Florida, becoming the number one tourist attraction in Citrus County. My family has had the opportunity to visit this wonderful museum, and I was his Congressman for many years. We had an opportunity to meet and talk with him many times.

But Mr. Speaker, Ted Williams was much more to his country than just a baseball legend.

□ 1245

He was also a legend in terms of helping others. When I first came to Congress, Ted Williams, as I mentioned, was one of my constituents. Unfortunately, districts were redrawn in 1991 and I moved away from him. However, I continued to work with him and to speak with him on a number of key issues. And one issue, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you this afternoon.

In 1995 he was recovering from a stroke that he suffered. During his therapy he came to know a young woman whose name was Tricia Miranti. She was also going through therapy much like him, and he used to play checkers with her and talk to her. She had a brain hemorrhage which she suffered at the age of five. Ted Williams is a man who exemplified determination and hard work. He was impressed with her determination and her hard work and he watched her go through therapy. They became fast friends and out of their friendship grew Williams' creation of a scholarship fund for disabled students.

In 1997 I had the honor of working with Ted to raise funds for that scholarship program. Ted's dedication to Tricia and those who share her experiences can be summed up in the following quote he gave to an article in 1998. He said, "It makes me feel lucky.

If ever, as long as I live, I can help anyone in any way possible, I will. It makes you just feel great."

This statement, of course, is no surprise to those who knew Ted. His passionate support of the Jimmy Fund, an organization dedicated to raising funds for cancer research and treatment for children, is also legend. In his autobiography Ted wrote, "I think one of the greatest things ever said is that a man never stands so high as when he stoops to help a kid."

Mr. Speaker, Ted Williams is one of the greatest hitters to ever play the game, if not the greatest. But he should also be remembered for what he accomplished outside of the game, accomplishments that we will not find in career statistics, but the impact of which will be felt for years to come. God bless Ted Williams and his family.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord, You are wisdom for the ages and strength in times of weakness, renew Your people in faith and by our prayer wash us clean in Your Holy Spirit.

Guide the Members of Congress during this week. Bring forth from their diversity a unity of purpose. Born out of honest exchange and compromise, let there emerge great leadership for Your people.

Through the power of Your own Spirit work through them and in them.

By works in the mind provide new understanding and by works in the heart bring about freedom and unity, enough to hold a Nation, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SEN-

SENBRENNER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SENBRENNER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF HON. SHERROD BROWN OF OHIO, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Elizabeth Thames, District Director to the Honorable SHERROD BROWN of Ohio, Member of Congress:

JULY 8, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House, that I have been served with a civil subpoena for testimony issued by the Geauga County Court of Common Pleas, Chardon, Ohio.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I determined that it is inconsistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH THAMES,
District Director.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. SHERROD BROWN OF OHIO, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the HONORABLE SHERROD BROWN of Ohio, Member of Congress:

JULY 8, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House, that I have been served with a civil subpoena for testimony issued by the Geauga County Court of Common Pleas, Chardon, Ohio.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I determined that it is inconsistent with the precedents and privileges to the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

SHERROD BROWN,
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 12, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on