

the Federal employees health benefit plan must agree to provide drug coverage for Federal retirees actuarially equivalent to the drug coverage they provide to current Federal employees. In other words, what that means is that when Members of Congress and other Federal employees retire, they will not be forced to go into H.R. 1, into the Republican Medicare bill. It is good for Members of Congress, it is good for Federal employees, because the Republican Medicare drug benefit would be a step down for them. Remember what the President said: If it is good enough for Members of Congress, it is good enough for seniors in this Nation. That is what he says about the Republican bill.

It would be a big step down to go into the Republican privatized drug benefit plan for the 13 million American private sector retirees who get drug coverage through their employers' health insurance. The Congressional Budget Office said that more than one-third of all seniors who are in private retirement plans will see their plans dropped by their employer. They will be forced out of the private coverage they have today, forced out of that plan and put into the inferior Republican Medicare prescription drug plan.

H.R. 2631 says Members of Congress should not have to live under the same system that the Republican Medicare plan foists on the American public. Should we pass H.R. 2631 today? Absolutely, because 8.5 million Federal employees should not have to live with the Republican Medicare bill's drug benefit. But given that the Republican Medicare bill's drug benefit is so bad that Congress, after passing it 2 weeks ago, today is exempting themselves, get that again, the Republican Medicare bill is so bad from 2 weeks ago that passed here that today Congress is exempting itself from that plan so that Members of Congress can continue to enjoy good health coverage, not the inferior plan that President Bush and Republicans are foisting on Congress.

We should pass H.R. 2631 today and we should throw H.R. 1 in the shredder and get to work on a real prescription drug benefit for American seniors. And the President when he says, "If it's good enough for Congress, it's good enough for seniors in this Nation," the President should mean what he says.

BETTER TEACHERS MAKE BETTER EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) is recognized during morning hour debates.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, following President Bush's landmark No Child Left Behind law, we now have an opportunity to make overdue reforms in the Federal Government's role in our national education system. We will take up two very important education reauthorization bills this week to begin

that process. The first is the Ready to Teach Act of 2003 sponsored by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) which will strengthen and improve teacher training programs all around this country. With the enormous responsibilities weighing on them today, we owe it not only to American teachers but to their students to prepare every one of them before they set foot in the classroom. Highly qualified teachers, as all of us know and some of us were lucky enough to have in school, are worth their weight in gold. But too many inexperienced teachers are being thrown into the classroom without effective training and preparation. This legislation will start measuring training programs' success and holding them accountable. It will bring higher qualified individuals into the training programs and ultimately into the classrooms. It is an important first step in reshaping American education to face the emerging challenges of the 21st century.

Equally important is the bill of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), the Teacher Recruitment and Retention Act. Under this bill, qualified teachers in math, science and special education would be eligible for student loan forgiveness of up to \$17,500 if they teach in low-income community schools. Most of these poor title I schools are in our Nation's inner cities and in our rural areas where the need for qualified teachers is most acute. Too many math and science classes are being taught by teachers who neither majored nor minored in those fields. And two-thirds of public schools around the country have teacher vacancies in their special education programs.

Mr. Speaker, as more and more of our best teachers retire every year, the teaching shortage in America is approaching crisis levels and we must act. We have to develop innovative ways to attract and retain the highest quality individuals we can for our schools, to get results for students, parents and teachers around the country. And while these two bills are only part of a broader agenda, both of them start to do just that.

RECOGNIZING 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CARICOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to recognize the 30th anniversary of CARICOM which was celebrated on July 4 of this year. Founded in 1973 in Chaguaramas, Trinidad, CARICOM, or its full name, the Caribbean Community, now includes 16 members. I want to congratulate CARICOM's outgoing chair, Prime Minister Pierre Charles of Dominica, and the incoming chair, the Honorable P.J.

Patterson of Jamaica, on behalf of the people of the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Congressional Black Caucus, and the Congress of the United States. We in the Virgin Islands and the CBC pledge our continued support as they meet the challenges presented by new global and regional trade alliances and loss of preferences, HIV/AIDS and the other social and economic needs of their constituencies, governance, the need for regionalization and the difficult relationship with us, their northern neighbor.

I particularly want to recognize the historic participation of the Honorable Thabo Mbeki, President of South Africa, in the recent 24th regular meeting of the conference of CARICOM heads of government in Montego Bay, Jamaica. His presence significantly underscores the connectedness of all people of African descent and the sameness of our struggles no matter whether on the continent of Africa or in the diaspora. As we are linked by blood and history, so is our future tied together.

Mr. Speaker, the Caribbean community also shares important historical ties with this Nation and today represents not only an important trading partner with the balance in our favor but also a critical partner in our fight against drugs in our own country and our important efforts to ensure our homeland security. With this background and the need for closer cooperation, the recent interactions of our country at the 24th heads of government meetings held during the anniversary celebration do not make sense to me.

First, although the presence of U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick was important to discussions of the impact of the upcoming FTAA agreement, the refusal to support what I consider to be standard transitioning for these smaller countries in the face of the loss of important preferences which have been the bulwark of their economic stability is not the action of a friend and neighbor. I hope that the administration will reconsider its position. Secondly, there was discussion on the International Criminal Court. While there may be differing opinions as to whether the United States should be given a waiver from liability under this court, it is unconscionable in my view for us to strong arm the Caribbean countries into supporting the waiver by threatening to cut off financial aid which has been previously committed and on which they are depending. With friends like us, the CARICOM nations do not need enemies.

This is not the first instance in which this country has sought to force its will by employing or threatening punitive measures that these nations can ill afford. The CARICOM countries are to be commended, however, for not surrendering their national integrity in the face of our bullying. But there has to be a better way. I want to use this time, Mr. Speaker, to call on the administration to seek that better way

and to recognize the value and integrity of these countries and territories, not only because of their importance to our national defense in homeland security and economic stability but because they are also sovereign nations in their own right, with a long history of democratically elected governments.

As the Delegate from one of this country's two Caribbean offshore areas, the health of the region has a direct impact on my district and constituents, even more directly than it does on our larger Nation. We offer ourselves and that of the recently formed Caribbean Caucus as mediators to restore the relationships and mutual support that we used to enjoy with the members of CARICOM.

July 4 is our most important national holiday. It is interesting that this is the same day that CARICOM was founded. Perhaps the sharing of this date may form the basis of the beginning of that new and improved relationship.

INTRODUCING RESOLUTION TO BRING GREAT AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM OF STALKING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, Peggy Klinke was a constituent of mine from Albuquerque, New Mexico. She was murdered in January of this year by a former boyfriend who was obsessed with her and stalked her for almost 2 years. Today I will be introducing a resolution to this House to bring greater awareness of the problem of stalking in America and the things that we need to do to protect its victims. It is my pleasure that Debbie Riddle and Mark Spark are here today. Debbie was Peggy's sister and Mark was her boyfriend. I wanted to thank them for joining me here today in the House.

More than 1 million women a year and almost 400,000 men are stalked annually. Those numbers are staggering. One in 12 women and one in 45 men in their lifetime will be stalked. Yet the problem continues to go mostly unrecognized and not responded to properly. The bill that I am introducing would make January Stalking Awareness Month in honor of Peggy in the month that she died.

The first step in addressing any problem is to understand that problem and make sure that other people do, because until people understand it, you cannot mobilize the will for change. We need model laws and to make sure those model laws are implemented in every State in this country. We need to identify the best practices for dealing with stalkers, practical things proven to work in the field that can be used by victims and also by law enforcement to make sure victims are safer. We need

to better train our police and our district attorneys so that they know what tools they have at their disposal when they are dealing with a stalker. And we need better cross-jurisdictional communication.

Eleven percent of stalking victims move to get away from their stalker. As soon as they do, you have got two police departments, two district attorneys and two judicial systems supposedly working together but often not communicating about the victim and the stalker. No one should have to live in fear without protection and without hope. I believe that this resolution is the first step to getting better protection for the victims of stalkers.

I ask the House to rapidly consider the resolution and pass it from this House.

U.S. SUCCESS IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, 227 years ago 56 men put their lives, their families and fortunes on the line as they defied the most powerful country in the world, England. These men declared independence and our country was born by a swift stroke of a pen. This weekend we celebrated our country's 227th birthday. This country, of course, has survived many conflicts, both foreign and domestic, and we have survived due to the fact that American men and women always have answered the call should our rights and our freedoms come under attack. In the last couple of years, terror has taken on a new meaning to this country and its citizens. We have been threatened like never before. With an amazing outpouring of patriotism, we refused to allow the mantle of freedom to be taken from our shoulders.

With that in mind, Mr. Speaker, with the end of Operation Sidewinder in Iraq, our Armed Forces have experienced tremendous success. Yet we remain confronted with the sad truth that this success has come at a cost of American lives. Over the weekend, a Florida National Guard soldier from my congressional district was killed. My thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends and I also mourn his loss. I had the opportunity to meet this young man at the community college he attended while serving in the National Guard. His presence, enthusiasm and dedication exemplifies the men and women of our Armed Forces that continue to serve in Iraq.

From Afghanistan to Iraq and possibly Liberia, our troops face life-threatening situations. But they fight for those who yearn for freedom, who cannot fight for themselves. All who wish for democracy know that America can be the source of the freedoms that have so long eluded them. Our troops liberated 24 million Iraqis and gave

them the opportunity for freedom that had been denied them for so long. As such, rebuilding a country neglected for decades by a worthless tyrant takes time, it takes patience, it takes perseverance. Iraq is showing signs that the efforts of our troops are yielding large gains. We have over half of the Iraqis most wanted in custody. We are training Iraqis to police and govern themselves as a free nation. Iraqis have access to a growing number of publications, newspapers and magazines replacing the propaganda of the state-run news that previously existed. Electricity is running 24 hours a day in Basra and improvements are being made in Baghdad. According to reports now, Hussein would black out parts of Baghdad simply because there was not sufficient generation of power for the entire city. Our people are working to change that and they are working very, very hard.

Mr. Speaker, many in some parts of the media seem not only content but resolute in reporting only those stories that portray bad news. Remember, some of these same people called our initial military strategy a failure after less than a week of combat. But I find it perplexing that all we hear from some reporters are stories describing an Iraq that is a viper's nest of Saddam loyalists and full of an angry civilian population who want us to leave. However, unlike some of our media reporting, I believe normal, everyday people in this country realize that it will take time to foster democracy and to quell attempts to destabilize fledgling new, free governments. Today's copy of The Hill magazine touched on this issue and quoted dozens of soldiers who seem to be baffled by the endless wave of negative press. One helicopter pilot is quoted as saying, "The media has misrepresented Iraqi resistance. For the most part, people here are extremely friendly to us." He goes on to say that, quote, crime in Baghdad is one-tenth of what it is in Los Angeles. Finally, according to a poll taken by the Iraq Center for Research & Strategic Studies, it was found that 65 percent of Baghdadis want U.S. troops to stay for how. Only 17 percent wanted them to pull out immediately.

Let us look at what the U.S. has accomplished. For that, of course, we need look no further than the words of General Tommy Franks in his recent retirement speech when he said, "When we arrived, the Taliban and al Qaeda controlled Afghanistan and Saddam Hussein ruled Iraq with an iron hand. What a difference 22 months makes. Twenty-two months ago, the United States of America and the free world looked into the face of evil and defeated it." Now we are moving closer to freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Yes, there is a tremendous amount of work to be done but the peace is not lost. With where we are today, the glass for continued democracy in these countries is over half full.