

and depression at alarming rates. Women experience more chronic illness and are prescribed more medications by their physicians than men. Depression, for example, most often strikes women between the ages of 25 and 44. Because of the devastating impact of depression on women during these prime productive years, depression now ranks as the number one cause of disability in women.

I was proud to co-sponsor a recent congressional briefing with the Friends of the National Institute of Nursing Research entitled, "Reaching Gender Equity in the 21st Century: A Renewed Focus on Women's Health." The briefing featured nurse researchers who presented compelling data on different chronic, debilitating conditions that affect women three times more often than men.

The National Institute for Nursing Research (NINR) appreciates the affects of chronic diseases on a woman's productivity and has merely touched the tip of the iceberg relative to women's health needs and concerns. I am proud to be a member of the nursing community and support the continued work at the NINR. I am circulating a letter to the Appropriations Committee, calling for a significant increase in funding for NINR. NINR is currently undertaking important research to help Americans most efficiently manage their health care problems, so that they will not have to seek hospital care. The purpose of NINR is to support and conduct research and research training to reduce the burden of illness and disability, to improve health-related quality of life, and to promote health and prevent disease, including research on the best methods to help people choose health-promoting behaviors and lifestyles. Research programs supported by the NINR address a number of critical public health and patient care questions, including women's health issues.

Here in Congress, we need to support efforts to empower more women to understand and effectively manage chronic illnesses and live more productive and happier lives. We also need to reaffirm our commitment to advancing the understanding of women's health in this country and to assure that scientific knowledge is quickly put into medical practice. I am proud to support NINR and its research, and to have co-sponsored their recent event focusing on women's health. We have made major accomplishments in this area, but we in Congress must keep supporting these efforts. There is still so much to be done.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN
ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 2000

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, many fingers have been pointed today and much has been said about what this side believes and what that side believes. I am here to tell you what I believe.

I am a cosponsor of H.R. 2149, the Late-term Abortion Restriction Act. Roe v. Wade and successor decisions are the law of the land and this bill is consistent with the law.

The bill would ban all late-term abortions, regardless of the type of procedure used, with

exceptions only to protect the life of the mother and to avert serious adverse health consequences. Because it bans abortions based upon viability of the fetus rather than the type of procedure used, it will prevent late-term abortions in a morally and constitutionally sound manner.

I considered many factors in deciding to co-sponsor H.R. 2149. I am a believer in the Constitution. The Supreme Court has repeatedly confirmed that our rights include the right to make our own medical decisions.

No one can say ending a pregnancy is an easy decision, nor can anyone claim the idea of late term abortions for only convenience is anything but ethically wrong. This bill strikes a balance and adheres to the Court's requirement that any law protect the life and health of the pregnant woman. H.R. 2149 meets all these constitutional requirements.

This bill should be law because it addresses what the American people truly want to stop—the termination of a viable fetus during late stages of pregnancy, unless there is a serious threat to life or health of the mother.

The President has said he would sign H.R. 2149 into law. If opponents of abortion truly want to stop late-term abortions, this is the bill that will do it.

Today, I will vote against H.R. 3660, the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act. I urge my colleagues to consider H.R. 2149 as an effective and constitutionally sound solution to this deeply personal issue.

TRIBUTE TO ALABAMA A&M UNIVERSITY IN NORMAL, ALABAMA

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 2000

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding academic institution in my district, Alabama A&M University on the occasion of their 125th anniversary. Since its founding by Dr. William Hooper Council, Alabama A&M has flourished and brought accolades and honors galore back to North Alabama.

On May 1, 1875, Alabama A&M opened with a state appropriation of 1000 dollars, 61 students and 2 teachers. Today it is a thriving university boasting a wide variety of degree programs ranging from the associate to the Ph.D. degree. Their commitment to academic excellence and individual student need are almost unparalleled.

This is a fitting tribute for an institution that has instilled knowledge and character in so many young people for over a century. I am proud of Alabama A&M and their undergraduate and graduate school offerings. Alabama A&M is North Alabama's only source for an accredited master's degree in social work. For the past three consecutive years, they have had five students listed on the USA Today Academic Team and they are listed among the Top 50 Black Enterprise/DayStar Schools.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I pay homage to Alabama A&M and thank them for the countless contributions they have made to our community. I congratulate the university on their 125th anniversary and look forward to many more years of success and growth.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN
ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 2000

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, today, I will vote against HR 3660. For the third time in five years, the House of Representatives is considering a bill to ban so-called "partial birth" abortions. For the third time since I came to Congress we will be voting on a bill that is almost certainly unconstitutional and will be vetoed by the President.

The advocates of the bill suggest that this version has been changed to address some of the constitutional concerns. This bill does recognize that the lives of mothers have a claim to protection, but it remains silent when there is a threat to a woman's health.

During the previous consideration of this type of legislation, Congress and the President heard from many women for whom this type of legislation would have dire consequences. These women and their families were all confronted with tragic situations and, with the qualified medical direction of their doctors, made the incredibly personal and difficult decision to terminate their pregnancy. Congress has no place in that decision. This legislation would have a catastrophic effect on the lives of families like these.

HR 3660 is more about politics than good policy. If the Congress were serious about preventing abortion, it would not be fighting efforts to make family planning more widely available. If it were serious about protecting children, it would do much more to ensure available child care and quality schools.

Proponents of this bill show gruesome pictures of objectionable procedures and ignore the pictures of the many real families who have had to make difficult decisions in the face of tragic circumstances. We cannot continue to ignore those pictures and the wrenching reality they represent.

My position on this most sensitive of personal decisions is very simple: Congress should not interfere. I will oppose this legislation.

C.B. KING UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE

SPEECH OF

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, the late C.B. King of Albany, Georgia was born on October 12, 1923, one of eight children of Clennon W. and Margaret Slater King, who raised a truly extraordinary family. Following graduation from high school, he served in the Navy and then earned his bachelor's degree from Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee and his law degree from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. Although other promising opportunities were available to him, he decided to return home and become the only black attorney practicing in his community, and one of only three practicing in Georgia outside of Atlanta.

As an attorney, a civil rights leader, and a pioneering political candidate, C.B. King spent the remainder of his life making contributions to the cause of justice, opportunity, and dignity for all Americans. Although he remained Albany-based throughout his career, limiting his activities primarily to the areas of southwest Georgia where he was raised, he became a nationally-known figure whose impact was felt throughout our state and the nation at-large.

He was a courageous leader of the Albany Movement, suffering a severe beating and facing many threats to his life during a campaign described by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as one of the crucial battles of the civil rights struggle. He ran political races for President, Congress and as the first black gubernatorial candidate in Georgia since Reconstruction, not because he thought he would win, but because his candidacy provided a forum for the causes he represented and helped pave the way for future minority candidates. He was a compassionate citizen, devoting much of his time to pro bono law work for the poor and volunteering his time and talent in community projects for the needy. He was a Navy veteran, a faithful member of his church, and a loving husband and father. Perhaps he is remembered most of all as the lead attorney in a series of landmark law suits that broke down old walls of discrimination and opened new doors of opportunity.

It is therefore fitting, Mr. Speaker, for this Congress to name the new federal courthouse in Albany, Georgia for the late Chevene Bowers King, and I want to thank all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their wholehearted support of this legislation.

The list of breakthrough cases that he won is extensive. Among them are:

Gaines v. Dougherty County Board of Education; Lockett v. Board of Education of Muscogee County; Harrington v. Colquitt County Board of Education. These cases, involving multiple appeals over a period of years, led to full compliance with Brown v. Board of Education in those communities, accelerating the pace of desegregation in other areas.

Anderson v. City of Albany; Kelly v. Page. These cases reaffirmed the right of citizens to peaceably assemble.

Bell v. Southwell. This case ended the use of segregated polling booths, voiding an election where separate booths were used.

Brown v. Culpepper; Foster v. Sparks; Thompson v. Sheppard; Pullum v. Greene; Broadway v. Culpepper; Rabinowitz v. United States. These cases prohibited the use of jury selection lists on which blacks were under represented and ended the exclusion of blacks on juries on the basis of race.

Johnson v. City of Albany. This case led to the end of discriminatory practices in local government employment.

C.B. King possessed many extraordinary qualities. Courage was certainly one. There are countless examples of how he stood his ground in the face of danger. Although he acknowledged there were times when he was frightened, he never once backed down when he believed he was in the right. His tenacity was legendary. Once he entered the fray, you knew he would be in the thick of the battle until the end. He never gave up. His skills certainly were awesome, as his record as an attorney confirms. Through it all, he was a man who cared deeply for his community, state,

and country and for people of all races, creeds, and backgrounds.

I wonder what our state and country would be like had C.B. King not challenged the status quo in federal court and forced desegregation of the public schools in many communities, raising the quality of education for many children. Would we ever have seen the talent of a Hershel Walker, a Charlie Ward, or Judge Herbert Phipps?

Had C.B. King not gone into Albany's Federal Court to force compliance with laws prohibiting discrimination in employment based on race, creed, religion, or gender, how many local governments would have been deprived of the talent of countless African-American public-sector employees? This was a milestone in the history of the South and southwest Georgia.

What kind of justice system would we have if C.B. King had not gone into federal court to end the age-old practice of excluding blacks and women from serving on juries? What if C.B. King had not been there to have our federal courts protect the rights of citizens of all colors to peaceably assemble, have equal access to public facilities, and to be free of discrimination in voter registration, in the voting booth and in running for office? Indeed, I nor any other African-American would be able to hold public office, regardless of our qualifications or abilities, had it not been for C.B. King's work.

On March 15, 1988, this great leader passed away following a long illness.

Mr. Speaker, it's not the two dates on our tombstone that are important. It's what happens in-between. What happened in the life of C.B. King changed the course of our history.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN BADGERS MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR AN OUTSTANDING SEASON

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 2000

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate the University of Wisconsin men's basketball team for their outstanding season and their advancement last weekend to the NCAA Final Four.

The Badgers demonstrated outstanding teamwork and sportsmanship at the Final Four. Not since 1941 have the Badgers advanced so far in the NCAA tournament. While they may not have scored more points than Michigan State, they played with heart and spirit. In doing so, they proved to everyone that they have what it takes to win a National Championship in the future. I applaud Dick Bennett and this exemplary team for an amazing season and a truly monumental tournament.

The Badgers are a clear illustration that perseverance, determination, and hard work can take you to great places. The games over the past season have brought together the University of Wisconsin, evoked strong school spirit, and shown to everyone how thrilling it is to be a Badger! It has been an outstanding year for the Badgers and as an alumna it is exciting to be a part of something so special. I commend the basketball team and look forward to many exciting seasons to come!

IN HONOR OF THE NORTH
OLMSTED HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING
BAND AND EAGLETS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the North Olmsted High School Marching Band and Eaglelets, of North Olmsted, Ohio.

This 194 member marching band deserves praise for their hard work and dedication. These committed young people, most having played an instrument since 5th grade, have been practicing every morning and Wednesday evening since the beginning of the year. Because of this devotion, the band had the opportunity to play in the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade, in Cleveland, winning both the best band and best unit categories. Under the direction of John Kepperley, Martin Witczak, and William Ciabattari, the North Olmsted Marching Band and Eaglelets will have the honor of playing in this year's Cherry Blossom Festival in D.C. on April 8, 2000.

It takes a special individual to participate in marching band. You must be a team player, sacrificing the needs of the individual for the collective interests of the unit. You must be diligent, precise, dedicated, and focused. The many hours of practice can tax even the most patient of souls. The North Olmsted marching band has made a special mark on the North Olmsted community and their experience will serve them well, as both fond memories of their trip and in knowing that their efforts have brought pleasure to their audiences.

I ask you fellow colleagues to join me in honoring The North Olmsted High School Marching Band and Eaglelets for their hard work and dedication.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CLARENCE GRANGE NO. 892

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 2000

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 100th Anniversary of Clarence Grange No. 892.

More than 250 years ago, George Washington wrote "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture." Despite the passing of the centuries between our generation and that of our Founding Fathers, their wisdom is eternal.

Since its conception as an agricultural organization, the Grange has grown to be much more than that. It reflects and embraces the spirit of fellowship, community, faith and family.

For the past 100 years, Clarence members have embodied the purposes and the principles of the Grange—"meeting together, talking together, working together," striving to "secure harmony, good will and brotherhood."

As a longtime member of the Grange myself, I've seen the great work they do, their commitment to community, and devotion to faith and family.