

the lead in raising the moral concerns, the humanitarian concerns, and, yes, the security concerns of the AIDS pandemic. He has done remarkable work in little time to educate the world community; and that is, definitely, he has put forth and set forth a course to actually break the silence in the world with regard to this pandemic.

We were waging war on this. I am proud of the Congress in terms of our bipartisan efforts to wage war on this deadly disease. I think today the resolution that was passed by the Security Council really takes us one step forward in waging the battle that we must wage on this.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, might I say that the leadership of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) in the United States Congress, along with the amendment on debt relief offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) last week brought us to where we needed to be by adding \$42 million back into the Foreign Operations appropriations.

I think it is important for the American people to understand that as the world is endangered by the devastation of the elimination of large populations by HIV/AIDS, we need to recognize here in America that we are fully impacted.

I know for many it seems as if we are looking distant, far away, but AIDS can be compared to the times historically of the bubonic plague when large numbers of Europeans were devastated and eliminated with this disease.

This disease is killing one in five in South Africa. Forty million children will be orphaned. I am very proud that the Ambassador to the United Nations joined in the causes with, first, the Vice President speaking before the United Nations, then our respective Senators, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who has just returned from Durban, South Africa, to say that we really are in a war.

As we fight for peace, peace is intertwined in fighting against this devastating disease. I would hope that we will continue this effort. I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for her leadership, and, of course, I applaud the United Nations for its effort.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF A MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE ON H.R. 4810, MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY ELIMINATION RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-752) on the resolution (H. Res. 553) providing for consideration of a motion to go to conference on any Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 4810) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 103(a)(1) of the concurrent resolution on the

budget for fiscal year 2001, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

TAKE BACK CONTROL OF URANIUM ENRICHING FACILITIES BEFORE AMERICA BECOMES DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN SOURCES FOR ENERGY

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

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I represent a district in Southern Ohio that is a part of the Appalachian area. I am very proud of my constituents.

Many of my constituents throughout the long years of the Cold War worked at a facility in southern Ohio which enriches uranium. During the early days of the Cold War, that facility enriched uranium which went into our nuclear weapons. In more recent years, that facility has produced enriched uranium necessary to create the fuel that produces the nuclear power generated in this country, the electricity through nuclear power.

Two years ago, this administration and this Congress privatized that industry; and just a few weeks ago, this new privatized corporation announced that it was closing the facility in my district, thereby terminating the employment of some nearly 2,000 men and women. These are individuals who have served our country well. Many of them have been exposed to dangerous chemicals and to radiation. They have developed cancers. Many have lost their lives.

Later on this week, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation which will set in motion a process whereby this government can once again assume ownership of this industry. Why would I do this, and why is it important to the economic and energy security of our Nation? It is because some 23 percent of the electricity generated in this country is generated through nuclear power. Only two facilities in this country enrich the uranium which is necessary to produce the fuel for these nuclear power plants.

The direction of this privatized corporation troubles me. I am very concerned that their ultimate goal is not to be producers of enriched uranium, but simply to become brokers of enriched uranium. It is my concern that their ultimate goal is, not only to close my facility, but also to close the facility in Paducah, Kentucky.

If that were to happen, Mr. Speaker, this Nation would become totally dependent on foreign sources for at least 20 percent of all of the electricity that is generated in this country. We cannot let that happen. As a body, as a group of elected Representatives of the people, we must not allow ourselves to become dependent on foreign sources for a huge portion of all of the electricity generated within this country.

I am calling tonight upon my colleagues to join me in the introduction

of this legislation. It is essential and necessary. We made a mistake when we privatized this vital industry. We made a mistake when we turned it over to the private sector who are not necessarily loyal to this country or to the objectives of this government. They are not necessarily loyal to the energy security need of this Nation. Their primary objective is to their investors and their stockholders.

I am deeply troubled, Mr. Speaker, that the individual that oversaw the privatization process, the individual who was the CEO of the public corporation before it became private, was dealing with a major, major conflict of interest. As a government employee, he was making approximately \$350,000 a year. Once this became a privatized corporation, his salary skyrocketed to \$2.48 million a year. Not only that, but he convinced the board of directors to give him a golden parachute of \$3.6 million. If he is fired or he loses his job, he can walk away with \$3.6 million.

The workers in my district, many of them who have served this country as Cold War warriors who have exposed themselves to dangerous conditions, are being terminated of their jobs, many with only weeks to go before they qualify for retirement. It is simply wrong. It is wrong for my constituents. It is wrong for this Nation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the efforts to once again take over the ownership of this vital industry and protect our country from being so totally dependent on foreign sources for energy.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SEES HIV/AIDS AS GLOBAL CRISIS, NOT JUST A HEALTH PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am really here to join two previous speakers, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who were with me today at the United Nations Security Council in New York where the United Nation's Security Council for the first time in history voted for a united effort and attack on the AIDS crisis in the world and saw it as a security problem, not just a health challenge before us. It recognized that HIV/AIDS is more than a health problem but actually a global crisis. It set a very important target to work towards the reduction of AIDS by 25 percent by the year 2010 in the age group of 15 to 24.

It was a very significant and groundbreaking action, but it is by no means an end. It is a beginning of many more steps that we have to take.

Earlier in January, I was there when Vice President GORE announced his support for this effort, and I applaud the leadership, not only of the Vice

President, but of Ambassador Holbrooke who have worked with the Security Council to bring it to the vote today on this important resolution.

It will look at AIDS as a long-term and domestic policy. It will set up a tracking system around the world. It will focus on training and education around the world, but also on the peacekeepers, testing voluntarily the peacekeepers, and making them aware of the crisis and the harm that it can be to their own health and to many others.

I might add that this body has also acted to combat the AIDS crisis. The Department of Defense legislation contained \$10 million to really work, in a joint effort, with military organizations around the world to educate and combat AIDS. Just last week, in the Foreign Operations bill, there was a vote of \$244 million for USAID to combat AIDS.

I also applaud the hard work of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) on her "Marshal Plan" against AIDS, which was reported out of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services with strong bipartisan support with \$100 million authorization for 1 year and \$500 million over 5 years. That legislation is currently before the Senate. We hope it will likewise receive strong bipartisan support.

I wanted to join my colleagues in really applauding the first-ever action by the Security Council in recognizing AIDS as a health problem, a security problem in our new world of interdependence and globalization, in a very positive step that they took today in passing out this resolution which I will place in the RECORD as follows:

DRAFT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON
HIV/AIDS

The Security Council,

Recalling its meeting of 10 January 2000 chaired by the Vice President of the United States, at which it was briefed the President of the World Bank, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, and the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on the connection between the spread of HIV/AIDS and peace and security in Africa,

Deeply concerned by the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide and by the severity of the crisis in Africa in particular,

Bearing in mind that it has the primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for international peace and security,

Recalling in this context, the Statement of its President on the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts (S/PRST/1999/34),

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated international response to the economic, health, social, cultural and humanitarian problems which are often the root causes of armed conflict,

Recognizing that the adverse effects of the spread of HIV/AIDS on all sectors of society, including individuals, families, workers, political leadership, and the military, have weakened the capacity of affected countries to maintain domestic and regional peace and security,

Further Recognizing that the spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is greatly exacerbated by poverty and lack of development,

Further Recognizing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic not only poses a threat to stability and security, but is also exacerbated by conditions of violence and instability,

Recognizing that HIV/AIDS poses a truly global risk to all continents and peoples both civilian and military,

Expressing Concern at the damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on international peace-keeping operations.

Welcoming the March report of the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping which affirmed the need to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention training in aspects of the UNDPKO training for peacekeepers,

Welcoming the Report of the Secretary-General for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations, and in particular, those sections where he notes that the spread of HIV/AIDS is a truly global crisis, that unless action is taken HIV/AIDS will be even more damaging in the future, and his call for coordinated and intensified international action to reduce the rate of new HIV infections by 25% by the year 2010,

Commending the efforts by UNAIDS to coordinate and intensify the work of the world's states and the UN organizations against the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations to address this issue, including providing HIV/AIDS prevention awareness information to peacekeepers through its train-the-trainers courses and materials:

1. Requests the Secretary-General ensure the provision of mission-specific training of all peacekeepers on issues related to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS, and ensure the further development of pre-deployment and on-going training of all peacekeepers on issues related to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,

2. Urges all states to acknowledge the problem of HIV/AIDS directly, including in uniformed national military forces, and develop, in consultation with the international community and UNAIDS, effective civilians and military personnel on the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,

3. Urges all member states to institute voluntary and confidential counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS for civilians and members of uniformed national military forces, especially for troops to be deployed to international peacekeeping missions, because of the proven effects of testing to reduce high-risk behaviors,

4. Further urges countries to increase international cooperation among national military organizations to assist with the creation and execution of HIV/AIDS prevention, testing and treatment policies within the militaries,

5. Requests the Secretary General ensure that UNAIDS cooperate with member states, including those states that contribute peacekeeping troops, to establish voluntary consultations and a database to track these countries' HIV/AIDS prevention education, testing, deployment, counseling and treatment policies,

6. Calls upon the leadership of all UN organizations to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the context of their organization's respective mandates and to adjust their organization's activities accordingly to ensure they are assisting wherever possible in the global efforts against the HIV/AIDS pandemic

Decides to remain seized of the matter and to continue to seek information and guidance on this issue from all appropriate sources.

□ 2015

CONGRATULATIONS TO REVEREND VASHTI M. MCKENZIE OF BALTIMORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PITTS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise to salute and pay tribute to a friend, Bishop Vashti McKenzie, who was just elevated to be a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati just a few days ago. She is the first woman to achieve this high goal, and she is certainly very deserving.

Bishop Vashti McKenzie, whose church is within one block of my house in the 7th Congressional District of Maryland, for many, many years has labored in the vineyards of lifting up people, pastoring the Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church and being a wonderful, wonderful pastor, a wonderful wife, and one who has constantly been about the business of empowering not only her church members but her community.

Bishop McKenzie is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, and she has been a very active member and she has constantly done things within the 7th Congressional District to address the question of how to empower people. She recently spent a tremendous amount of time working with the banks in Baltimore trying to make sure that they were not redlining. She spent a tremendous amount of effort pulling together banks and making sure that their lending practices were consistent throughout the entire Baltimore metropolitan area.

But more important than that, even when she was not even considering running for the position of bishop, she constantly worked in the vineyards. I have often said that when one is unknown, unseen, unappreciated and unapplauded, it is what they do in those moments that really count. So I take a moment not only to salute Bishop Vashti McKenzie, but I also take a moment to salute the African Methodist Episcopal Church. There are so many churches that do not even want women to be pastors, and here is a church that not only have many pastors throughout these United States but has decided to elevate one of its daughters to be a bishop.

It is with great honor that I recognize and thank Bishop Vashti McKenzie for all of her work; and, Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate her for her accomplishments.

TAXES AND THEIR IMPACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. McINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I have just come back from the district, and I