

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING MAJOR JAMES  
"CHOCKS" EWALD

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Major James "Chocks" Ewald of the Michigan Air National Guard. This heroic pilot has proven to possess incredible courage under exceptionally harrowing circumstances.

Major Ewald served with the Air Force for nine years, flying in support of contingency operations in Bosnia, Korea and Iraq. In 1998, he joined the 110th Fighter Wing of the Michigan Air National Guard. Since his transfer to the 110th, he has served as Flight Instructor and Squadron Weapons Officer. He recently returned from a four-month tour of duty in Kuwait in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom where he flew over 30 combat sorties.

During a mission over Baghdad, Iraq on April 8, 2003, Major Ewald's A-10 warplane was struck by a surface-to-air missile. Major Ewald courageously continued to fly the damaged aircraft for about 12 minutes, during which time he made valiant decisions that enabled him to recover vital Iraqi intelligence information. He completed several battle damage checklists, identified critical aircraft system operations, made tentative plans for aircraft recovery and gathered important information about threats affecting future Close Air Support operations. Afterward he not only managed to perform an injury-free ejection, he also evaded potential capture by gathering his survival equipment and hiding in thick foliage a short distance from his parachute landing. He was rescued by friendly U.S. Army units within 15 minutes of the crash. Less than a week after the incident, Major Ewald admirably resumed his service to our country.

Mr. Speaker, the valor and sacrifice of our men and women in the Armed Forces cannot be praised enough. The heroism, hard work and patriotism of this courageous man should be applauded. I would like you and all of my colleagues join me in commending Major James "Chocks" Ewald for his limitless courage and leadership during his service to our country and in wishing both him and his family many more happy years of life. Major Ewald has truly shown the nation what it means to be a hero.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. DAVID R. OBEY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, on July 15, 2003, during Rollcall 108-364 on the Paul Amendment, one of a series of rolled votes on amendments to H.R. 1950, I cast my vote in error. Had I voted as I intended, I would have voted "no."

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZA-  
TION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004  
AND 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 15, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1950) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 1950, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. This legislation includes much needed reforms to how the United States distributes foreign aid. President Bush's new foreign aid initiative, the Millennium Challenge Account, offers aid only to those countries that meet certain standards of respecting human rights, investing in the future of their peoples, and promoting economic opportunity and freedom. With this proposal, President Bush has issued a challenge to help those that are less fortunate, to promote universal human rights and values around the world, and to be part of the worldwide spread of democracy and freedom.

This past March, I introduced H. Con. Res. 119, a resolution that offers Congress's condolences to the loved ones of those innocent Americans that have been killed in Israel, and calls on the Palestinian Authority to work with Israel to protect all innocent people (regardless of citizenship) from terrorist violence.

Sadly, since H. Con. Res. 119 was introduced, four more Americans have been murdered by Palestinian terrorists. That is why I offered an amendment to H.R. 1950 that incorporates the text of H. Con. Res. 119 with some additions to reflect the deaths and injuries inflicted on American citizens by terrorists since its introduction.

Since Yasser Arafat, on behalf of the Palestinian people, renounced violence in the Oslo Peace Accords on September 13, 1993, at least 41 Americans have been killed by Palestinian terrorists. At least another 79 Americans have been injured in terrorist attacks. That grim total includes a knife attack on an expectant mother that resulted in the death of her unborn child.

My amendment also requires that the State Department begin to include the killing of every American by terrorists in its annual "Chronology of Significant Terrorist Incidents," as reported in future Patterns of Global Terrorism reports.

This amendment will make the American public more aware of the harm coming to our citizens overseas and show the surviving families that Congress knows and cares about the deaths of their loved ones. And it will reaffirm our commitment to ensuring that terrorism—

both in America and in Israel—will be defeated.

I would like to thank International Relations Committee Chairman HENRY HYDE and Ranking Member TOM LANTOS for their assistance and support for H. Con. Res. 119 and this amendment. In addition to my own staff, I also want to thank Andrew Shore and Shalla Ross of the House Republican Conference and Paul Teller of the Republican Study Committee for their hard work on this issue.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZA-  
TION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004  
AND 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 15, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1950) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer my support for this bill funding America's international diplomatic and humanitarian efforts. However, I do not do so without reservations. I strongly opposed the Republicans callously stripping funding from this legislation that would aid women throughout the world. Out of compassion for the plight of many women and the millions of children born into poverty each year, this House should honor our nation's longstanding commitment to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

UNFPA is the largest internationally funded source of population assistance to developing countries. For over 3 decades, UNFPA has provided over \$6 billion in assistance to more than 150 countries for voluntary family planning and maternal and child health care. Contrary to accusations made by its antichoice proponents, UNFPA does not provide abortions or abortion service. They prevent the need for abortions by educating women in other countries on the many advantages to services such as contraception and disease prevention.

For the last 3 years, the Bush Administration has unilaterally cancelled funding for the UNFPA initiative, claiming that UNFPA plays a role in the coercive abortion practices of the Chinese government.

Just last year, upon the President's request, three monitoring teams visited China to investigate UNFPA's program, including a group from the U.S. Not one of the three groups, who also consisted of a former Dutch Ambassador to NATO and a group from the British parliament, found evidence of coercive practices and recommended the release of funding for the UNFPA.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Nonetheless, family-planning opponents in this chamber vowed to strike the UNFPA provision within the overall bill before us today, claiming UNFPA support programs knowingly and intentionally participate in the management of forced abortion and sterilization in China.

While that portion of the bill greatly troubles me, I would like to convey my support for many of the other initiatives contained in this bill. The positive components of this bill include: increases in contributions to the poorest countries worldwide, new programs designed to improve the lives of Afghan women, a fund to allocate increased aid to international peacekeeping activities, and an increase of financial support for the Peace Corps and refugee assistance.

While we had a real chance today to make some significant changes to the way we provide assistance to women in other countries, I cannot deny the importance of so many other initiatives we've made available today. I rise in support of the bill and will work with like-minded colleagues and advocates to improve this bill before it comes back before us as a conference report.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. GREG WALDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 15, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1950) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my strong support for the amendment offered by my colleague from Colorado, which is designed to force the government of Indonesia to do what until now it has utterly failed to do—bring to justice the murderers who killed two American citizens and wounded eight others in Papua, Indonesia, in August of 2002.

Among the victims of that tragic attack were Ted Burgon of Sunriver, Oregon, and Rick Spier of Colorado, both of whom lost their lives. Ted's wife, Nancy Burgon, was wounded in the ambush, as were Ken Balk and Sandra Hopkins, also of Sunriver, and their young daughter, Taia. A number of other members of their party suffered injuries at the hands of the terrorists who perpetrated this cowardly attack.

Mr. Chairman, despite the time that has elapsed since the tragedy in Indonesia, the murderers of Burgon and Spier have not been brought to justice. Perhaps most disturbingly, there seems to have been little effort on the part of the Indonesian government, which receives substantial aid from the people of the United States, to ensure that these killers are made to pay for their crimes. Indeed, strong evidence suggests that government officials have actively thwarted the American investigation into the attack. This amendment is intended to correct this inequity.

Mr. Chairman, since the attack occurred, evidence has been brought to light suggesting that members of the Indonesian military, and not a rogue band of criminals, bears responsibility for the ambush. Following the attack, the Indonesian police conducted an inquiry and ultimately issued a report asserting that, "there is a strong possibility that the [attack] was perpetrated by members of the Indonesian National Army Force." Indeed, the attack occurred less than a half-mile away from an Indonesian military checkpoint. Moreover, various news services have reported that U.S. intelligence agencies have intercepted messages between Indonesian military officials implicating army personnel in the attack.

Mr. Chairman, from the beginning Indonesian authorities have been less than cooperative in assisting with the FBI investigation into the murders. Investigative agents were denied the opportunity to interview witnesses without Indonesian authorities present and were not permitted to bring forensic evidence back to the United States for analysis. It is my firm belief that if prosecuting the murderers of American citizens on Indonesian soil is not a priority for the government of Indonesia, they should not expect to receive assistance from the people of the United States.

My colleague's amendment would prevent Indonesia from receiving International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds until the President certifies to Congress that the Indonesian government and the Indonesian military are cooperating with American authorities in their investigation into the attack. Given the strong possibility that members of the Indonesian military were involved in the ambush, it would be an affront to the memory of Ted Burgon and Rick Spier, as well as the grieving families they left behind, to continue providing funding to the Indonesian armed forces. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF TYLER BENTON BALES

**HON. DARLENE HOOLEY**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, two and a half years ago, a dear boy in Salem named Tyler Benton Bales lost his battle with a rare genetic disease called Hurler Syndrome.

Although I never had the pleasure of knowing him, Tyler was somewhat of a celebrity in Salem. In fact, he was the subject of a front page article in the Salem Statesmen Journal in December of 2001, when a silent auction was held to raise money to offset the cost of an expensive bone marrow transplant that was his only chance to beat Hurlers Syndrome.

Unfortunately, Tyler's heart was not strong enough to survive the rigors of his transplant and chemotherapy. This sweet boy was only sixteen months old when he passed away.

The heartache of Tyler's loss did not ease for his parents.

As if it were not hard enough to lose your sixteen month old child, the Bales later learned—courtesy of the Internal Revenue Service—that someone was claiming Tyler as a dependent on their 2000 income tax return.

As disturbing as that was, the story got worse.

Because of disclosure issues, the IRS would not give out the name of the identity thief to the Salem Police Department, even though identity theft is a felony offense in Oregon. To date, two and one half years later, the Bales still do not know the identity of this thief. Because of current laws, the Bales and Salem Police Department will never know who stole their son's personal information.

Mr. Speaker, we can't even begin to imagine the anguish this family went through.

Tyler Benton Bales was so much more than a name, a date of birth, and a Social Security number—he was a little boy who was surrounded by love during his brief time with us. His parents—and the countless number of other people who loved him—should not see his memory dishonored by a common thief whose identity could not legally be disclosed by the IRS.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I am reintroducing the "ID Theft Loophole Closure Bill." This legislation simply changes the law to allow the IRS to furnish the name, Social Security number and address of a suspected identity thief to state and local law enforcement agencies for the exclusive purpose of locating the individual.

Just last Thursday the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security conducted hearings on the use and misuse of social security numbers. It is my hope that this legislation will be forwarded to the subcommittee as they seek to address ways to curb fraud and the theft of social security numbers.

Identity theft is not a victimless crime, although thieves don't put a gun to your head. We must cut through red tape that is preventing thieves from being prosecuted for their crimes, and I believe this legislation is the right tool for the job. I urge my colleagues to support the "ID Theft Loophole Closure Act," and yield the balance of my time.

#### THE AUTHOR, CONSUMER, AND COMPUTER OWNER PROTECTION AND SECURITY ACT OF 2003

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I join Representative JOHN CONYERS, JR. in introducing "The Author, Consumer, and Computer Owner Protection and Security Act of 2003" (ACCOPS Act).

The ACCOPS Act addresses the growing scourge of illegal activity on the Internet. Illegal activities online run the gamut from identity theft, distribution of child pornography, and unlicensed drug sales to stalking, fraud, trademark counterfeiting, and financial crimes.

Online copyright piracy, in particular, has gotten out of control. At any given moment, more than 4 million people are logged onto the single biggest peer to peer (P2P) file-swapping network, where they illegally traffic in over 850 million mostly-infringing files. P2P infringement of copyrighted music has garnered the most attention, but many other works, such as the latest Harry Potter book, are also widely infringed on P2P networks. On a daily basis, new web sites, with names such as Puretunes or Listen4ever, pop up offering

unauthorized downloads of copyrighted works. Internet Relay Chat (IRC) channels and File Transfer Protocol (FTP) sites remain havens for theft of the newest software or pre-release movies. Chat rooms and other e-groups designed for needlework hobbyists have morphed into unrepentant sources of copyrighted needlework infringement, with one Yahoo!-run group alone hosting almost 50,000 pages of copyright-infringing needlework designs.

It might be argued that the breadth of illegal activity online merely reflects that found in the physical world. While that may be true, the online world presents unique challenges. The relative anonymity of the Internet, the technological savvy of some malefactors, and the sheer number of scams collectively make it difficult to investigate and prosecute many online illegalities. Further, current law does not, in some instances, adequately address the nature of these online illegalities, or take into account the novel techniques used in their commission.

Law enforcement authorities need additional resources and statutory authority to effectively deal with this rash of online scams, crimes, and illegalities. Together with H.R. 2517, which Representative CONYERS and I joined Representative LAMAR SMITH in introducing, the ACCOPS Act will go a long way to providing law enforcement with the tools they need.

Title I of the ACCOPS Act is directed at providing law enforcement agencies with adequate resources and coordination authority to enforce the criminal copyright laws. Section 101 authorizes the appropriation of not less than \$15 million for criminal copyright enforcement for fiscal year 2004. Section 102 requires the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (NIPLECC) to develop guidelines to ensure that its component members share amongst themselves law enforcement information related to infringement of U.S. copyrighted works. Section 103 enables Congress to better monitor the success of law enforcement efforts by requiring the Attorney General to submit biannual, instead of annual, reports on criminal copyright cases.

Title 11 addresses the unique law enforcement challenges posed by the transnational character of online copyright infringement. With increasing frequency, investigators of online infringements find that the infringers are located outside the United States. Section 201 is designed to ensure that federal law enforcement agencies do everything in their power to pursue even foreign infringers. Section 201 requires the Attorney General to provide to a foreign authority evidence to assist such authority in determining whether a person has violated any of the copyright laws administered or enforced by the foreign authority, or in enforcing such foreign copyright laws. By ensuring the appropriate foreign authority will receive all relevant information and possible assistance on the case, Section 201 increases the likelihood that the foreign infringer will be prosecuted.

Title III of the ACCOPS Act clarifies the application of criminal copyright laws in the online world, and creates a number of new federal offenses to deter a broad range of illegal activity online.

Section 301 clarifies that the uploading of a single copyrighted work to a publicly acces-

sible computer network meets the 10 copy, \$2,500 threshold for felonious copyright infringement. Section 301 simply brings the law into accord with the reality that uploading a copyrighted work to a place from which millions can download it is equivalent to the distribution of 10 or more copies having a value of \$2,500 or more. This clarification is necessary because some prosecutors appear skeptical that they can successfully pursue cases against many uploaders of copyrighted works. Even though uploaders are the real culprits in the illegal distribution of copyrighted works, it is downloaders who make the vast majority of copies of the uploaded work.

While Section 301 ensures that a public upload meets the felony threshold, the uploader will still only have criminal liability if he actually infringed the copyright in the uploaded work. More importantly, uploaders will only have criminal liability if they have infringed willfully. The standard for proving willfulness is quite high—requiring proving both knowledge and intent on behalf of the infringer—thus there is no threat that Section 301 will subject relatively innocent infringers to criminal liability.

Section 302 addresses the problem of hackers, spammers, unscrupulous P2P software developers, and other online scam artists who have been known to “hijack” the personal computers (PCs) of the unsuspecting, and use those computers to engage in a variety of illegal or unauthorized activities. A July 12, 2003 New York Times article described how some PCs have been hijacked to distribute pornography. Several recent hearings in both the House and Senate detailed how popular peer-to-peer (P2P) software programs sometimes allow 3rd parties to “hijack” PCs to distribute child pornography and copyright-infringing material, come bundled with “spyware,” and otherwise jeopardize the privacy and security of PC owners.

To address these problems, Section 302 requires that PC owners receive clear and conspicuous notice, and provide consent, prior to downloading software that would allow third parties to store material on the PC, or use that PC to search for material on other computers. Section 302 strikes a careful balance between ensuring that computer owners are fully informed, and empowered to deal with, the privacy and security risks inherent in some software, and preserving the freedom of software developers to innovate.

Section 303 addresses another technique frequently used to facilitate Internet scams and illegal activities. Web sites are often used to undertake a variety of illegal activities. Web sites may pose as legitimate payment processors in order to steal financial information, offer copyright-infringing material for download, or sell non-FDA approved drugs. In an effort to escape detection, the operators of these sites often provide false or misleading contact information when registering the domain name of the web site. Over the past several Congresses, hearings before the Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property have highlighted this problem. Law enforcement agencies, the Federal Trade Commission, privacy protection organizations, and intellectual property rights holders have all documented the extent to which false domain name registration information substantially inhibited law enforcement investigations, consumer protection initiatives, privacy protec-

tion missions, and the exercise of intellectual property rights.

Section 303 will address this problem by making it a federal offense to provide false contact information when registering a domain name. Section 303 makes it a Federal criminal offense to knowingly and with intent to defraud provide material and misleading false contact information to a domain name registrar, domain name registry, or other domain name registration authority in registering a domain name. The penalty is a fine, imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

Section 304 deals with the growing phenomenon of copyright thieves who use portable, digital video recorders to record movies off the screen in theaters. While not of pristine quality, once one “camcorded” movie appears on the Internet, it quickly proliferates onto the P2P networks and back onto the street in the form of unprotected DVDs. Thus, even one camcorded movie can effectively defeat the best efforts of movie owners to protect their multimillion dollar investments against illegal distribution.

Section 304 makes it a Federal criminal offense to, without authorization, camcord a movie in a theater. Section 304 mirrors legislation in several states, but will be far more effective by having a national impact.

Section 305 is related to Section 303. When setting up web sites through which to infringe copyrighted works, the operators of those web sites often provide false domain name registration information. If their web site attract the attention of law enforcement or rights holders, the operators can then disconnect it without much fear of being caught, and pop up elsewhere under another domain name with different contact information.

Section 305 directs courts to consider the knowing and intentional provision of material and misleading false contact information to a domain name registrar, domain name registry, or other domain name registration authority in registering a domain name as evidence of willfulness with regard to copyright infringements committed by the domain name registrant through the use of that domain name. While a prosecutor is already likely to proffer false domain registration information as indicative of willfulness, enactment of Section 305 will ensure that courts accord this evidence appropriate weight.

In conclusion, I believe the ACCOPS Act, in combination with the previously-introduced H.R. 2517, will go a long way to stimulating and facilitating more effective investigation and prosecution of many online illegalities, most particularly criminal copyright infringements. I do not, however, claim that the ACCOPS Act is a perfect creation, nor that it contains every salutary proposal in this area. It may be that some further provisions need to be added, or some stricken. I do believe that it represents a positive step in the right direction, and will strongly advocate for its adoption.

ETHAN LANE GIBBS MAKES HIS  
MARK ON THE WORLD

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a former member of my staff,

Mr. Robert Gibbs, and his wife Mary Catherine on the birth of their first son, Ethan Lane Gibbs. Ethan was born on Tuesday, July 8, 2003, and he weighed 10 pounds and 5 ounces. As Robert has noted, Ethan is a big boy, a trait gained from his father, and a beautiful baby, a trait passed down by his mother. My wife Faye joins me in wishing Robert and Mary Catherine great happiness during this very special time in their lives.

As a father of three, I know the immeasurable pride and rewarding challenge that children bring into your life. The birth of a child changes your perspective on life and opens the world to you in a fresh, new way. Their innocence keeps you young-at-heart. A little miracle, a new baby holds all the potential of what human beings can achieve.

With great pleasure, I welcome young Ethan into the world and wish Robert and Mary Catherine all the best as they raise him.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 15, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1950) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased today to speak in support of my amendment to H.R. 1950, the State Department Authorization bill, which expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should provide adequate resources to United States Embassies and Consular Offices in order to meet the workload requirements for visa application processing.

The State Department recently issued a rule requiring nearly all visa applicants who wish to come to the United States for travel, business, or study to have personal interviews at Embassies or Consular Offices. This rule will significantly increase the amount of work and time Embassies and Consulates must give to each visa applicant. In Fiscal Year 2002, nearly 5.8 million business and tourist visas were issued and it is estimated that, in some countries, as few as 20 percent of applicants were required to be interviewed. While I support necessary security precautions, this new rule will clearly result in months of backlogs that could seriously jeopardize American business, education, and tourism unless these offices are provided with adequate resources and personnel to handle the increased workload.

Unfortunately, the Secretary of State has expressed to U.S. Embassies and Consulates that he "expects and accepts that many posts will face processing backlogs for the indefinite future." Furthermore, the message from the State Department in Washington, DC, is that, while posts can request more personnel, for the most part, they "must implement the new interview guidelines using existing resources. Posts should not, repeat not, use overtime to deal with additional workload requirements."

Requiring our Foreign Service officers to take on a vastly increased workload without also providing the resources necessary to support that work may actually undermine our national security. It is unclear that overworked staff who are forced to conduct personal interviews with thousands of visa applicants will be able to adequately identify terrorists and other potentially harmful visitors in what are reportedly two to three minute interviews. Instead, these workers will be more likely to miss important details in visa applications as they rush to keep up with additional work requirements. Only by providing sufficient resources to meet the new interview requirements can we ensure that the steps we take to implement more stringent security protections will effectively safeguard our Nation from those who may wish to do us harm.

Furthermore, if we are to remain a respected nation and an ally to countries around the world, it is critical that people be able to travel to the United States for business and pleasure without unnecessary hurdles of burdens. It is also critical for our economy, which depends on tourism and on conducting business with foreign nationals in order to stay strong, that people be able to travel to the United States without unnecessary inconveniences. Long wait times and growing backlogs of visa applications will serve to do the opposite and discourage people from coming to the United States to spend money and conduct business.

I have heard from my constituents of people missing business meetings, important family events, and opportunities to study at American universities because it took too long for their visa application to be processed. For example, we have heard about three month waiting periods in Israel, one of our closest allies, which prevented a young Israeli from coming to the U.S. to work as a camp counselor. In another example, a group of Indian performers who were set to tour the United States will miss their performance in Chicago this weekend because they were not approved in time. And three people from Jakarta will miss their business meeting next week because their visa was not accepted in time. Finally, a young man had to postpone a wedding reception he had been planning for months because visa backlogs prevented his fiancée from getting to the United States from South Korea in time.

It is because of situations like these and countless others that we must provide our Embassies and Consulates with adequate resources to meet the needs of visa applicants. It is because of our national security interests that we must provide our Foreign Service officers the resources they need to do their jobs well. I am pleased that this amendment was accepted into the en bloc amendment, and I thank Chairman HYDE and Ranking Member LANTOS for their support.

WORKING GROUP ON WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE SPECIAL ORDER

**HON. TRENT FRANKS**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, President Calvin Coolidge wisely said, "The

men and women of this country who toil are the ones who bear the cost of the government. Every dollar we carelessly waste means that their life will be so much the more meager. Every dollar that we prudently save means that their life will be so much the more abundant."

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of this country deserve fiscal responsibility and careful spending. They deserve the peace of mind that comes from knowing that we are doing all we can to prudently save, and we are working to find ways to ensure life more abundant.

I believe every department of government can and must examine ways to more efficiently use taxpayer dollars to improve the lives of all Americans. Today I would like to discuss specifically just one: the Department of Education.

Citizens Against Government Waste say, "the Department [of Education] now employs nearly 5,000 people, close to 1000 percent increase from 1979, yet ED spending for public schools accounts for less than 6 percent of total education spending. There are currently 780 education programs spread throughout 39 Federal agencies, costing taxpayers \$100 billion annually . . . In addition, the average amount spent on each public school student has skyrocketed. In 1965, the average SAT score was 980 and slightly less than \$3,000 was spent per student. More than 30 years later, the average SAT score is 910 and about \$6,500 is spent per pupil."

The reckless swelling of this Department is not an indication of success. Our children deserve money better spent, that is, taxpayer dollars going for what they were intended: a quality education. Pouring more money into a deficit system will not improve education. Instead, it will further weaken the kind of education that our young people deserve.

In the state of Arizona, the average cost of an hour of tutoring at the Sylvan Learning Center is \$40. Ending the practice of fraudulent disability loan deferment represents what could be one billion hours of private tutoring, quality one-on-one hours that could potentially make a profound difference in the education of a child.

According to the Inspector General of the Education Department Lorraine Lewis, also in 1999, the Department of Education made a number of improper payments, including about \$125 million in duplicate payments to 45 different grantees, \$664,000 in duplicate payment to 51 different schools and a \$6 million double payment to a single school.

These duplicate payments are unacceptable and irresponsible.

A double payment of \$125 million dollars represents the opportunity for 869 Arizonans to attend four tuition-free years at Arizona State University.

Some may say figures like \$6 million, or \$664,000, are not even worth mentioning or tracking in a system spending hundreds of billions of dollars. I think that line of reasoning is exactly why Department of Education is so fraught with financial mismanagement. It is time we examine how to better spend millions, hundreds of thousands, and even thousands of hard-earned taxpayer dollars, and set a new standard of accountability to those who "toil to bear the cost of government."

THE NATION MUST HONOR OUR  
WORKING FAMILY HEROES

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the July 10th vote to allow the expenditure of funds to implement radical changes in the overtime provisions of the Wage and Hour Act was an outrageous and devastating attack on working families. Compounding the horror of this action is the recent announcement that our present complement of soldiers in Iraq, ninety percent of whom come from working families, will be forced into combat overtime for the indefinite future. Not even the one year rotation rule of Viet Nam will be applied to relieve their long ordeal under extreme heat and guerrilla warfare duress. Overtime in the dangerous defense of the nation is being mandated without controls while at the same time overtime wages to feed working families is being subjected to new schemes which reduce take-home pay. This is an unacceptable continuation of the gross exploitation and oppression of working families by the Republican's Scrooges who presently dominate the Congress and the White House. This nation faces a tragic predicament: An elite group of juvenile old men have plunged us into a war where great suffering and pain is being inflicted on working families who bear the brunt of the casualties on the front lines as well as the fallout from economic dislocations and recession here at home. It appears that the Republican well-to-do decision makers have great contempt for those who do the dangerous and dirty work for our nation. All Americans must remember the debt we owe to those who risk their last full measure of devotion. Or perhaps the powerful and the rich should go to the front lines first. The RAP poem below is a summary of my indignation on this critical action:

LET THE RICH GO FIRST

Working Families  
Keep your soldiers at home,  
For overtime in Iraq  
No cash  
No comp time  
Not even gratitude,  
Republicans intrude  
To exempt all heroes,  
No combat rotation  
Life on indefinite probation  
Scrooges running the nation.  
To the front lines  
Let the rich go first—  
For blood they got a thirst,  
Let the superstars drink it  
In the glorious trenches;  
Leave the disadvantaged on the benches.  
Working Families  
Let the rich go first:  
The battlegrounds they always choose  
Their estates have the most to lose;  
Send highest IQs to  
Take positions at the front,  
Let them perform their best  
High tech warfare stunt;  
Working Families  
Keep your malnourished sons home—  
Harvard Yale kids should roam  
The world with guns and tanks,  
Reserve gold medals  
For the loyal Ivy League ranks.  
O say you can see  
Millionaire graduates

Dying for you and me?  
Welfare Moms  
Have a message for the masters:  
Tell Uncle Sam  
His TANF pennies he can keep  
For food stamps we refuse to leap  
Through your hoops like beasts;  
Promise to leave our soldier alone  
And we'll find our own feasts.  
To Uncle Sam we offer a bargain—  
Don't throw us dirty crumbs  
Don't treat us like bums  
And then demand  
The full measure of devotion;  
Our minds are now in motion  
Class warfare  
Is not such a bad notion;  
Your swindle will not last  
Recruiters we won't let pass,  
Finally, we opened our eyes—  
Each family is a private enterprise,  
Each child a precious prize;  
We got American property rights,  
Before our children die in war  
This time we'll choose the fights.  
Let the rich go first:  
They worry about  
The overtime we abuse;  
The battlefields they always choose  
Their estates have the most to lose.  
Let the rich go first!

LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT THE  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM  
IMPOSING A "CARRY TAX"

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to protect American liberty, privacy and economic well-being by introducing legislation to prohibit the Federal Government from imposing a "carry tax." A carry tax is a tax imposed on Americans that requires them to pay a tax whenever they make a bank deposit. The amount of the tax is based on how long their money has been in circulation. Hard as it may be to believe, some in the Federal Government have actually considered imposing this tax on American citizens. Since this bill punishes those who rely on cash for the majority of their economic transactions, and since lower income Americans tend to rely on cash for their economic transactions, this is a highly regressive tax plan. Furthermore, since the plan is designed to lower interest rates, it will negatively impact those who rely on investment income for a significant part of their income. Thus, the carry tax will lower the income of millions of senior citizens.

Proposals to punish people if their economic behavior meets with the disapproval of government officials form the foundation of the type of central planning which caused so much misery in the last century. The carry tax proposal is obviously incompatible with a free market. This proposal is also a major threat to personal and financial privacy and thus individual liberty. In order to enforce the carry tax, the government would need a means of monitoring how long each piece of currency has been in circulation and how many hands it passed through before coming into the possession of the person on whom the tax is assessed. Thus, enforcing this tax would also give the government the power to monitor the transactions of individual Americans. The Fed-

eral Government should not abuse the authority granted it by our current monetary system and legal tender laws as a backdoor means of prying into the private economic transactions of American citizens. That is why my legislation also forbids the Federal Government from placing any information storage capacity on any Federal Reserve notes.

The carry tax was proposed as a measure to counteract the perceived risk of deflation. Yet, the problems this carry tax is intended to solve are caused by our government's boom-and-bust monetary policy. Any perceived deflation in the American economy is the result of the end of the inflationary period of the nineties that created the stock market bubble. When the bubble burst, there was the inevitable process of liquidating bad investments caused by the misallocation of credit as a result of the Federal Reserve monetary policy. In fact, this liquidation is necessary for the economy to recover from the economic misallocations caused by the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

Unfortunately, rather than finally putting an end to the boom-and-bust cycle, most in Washington are preparing to resume the cycle by calling on the Federal Reserve and the Treasury to flood the economy with new money. If Congress is not going to stabilize the American economy by reforming our unstable monetary policy, it should at least refrain from using this government failure as an excuse to further restrict the American people's liberty through an odious carry tax. I therefore hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 15, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1950) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of full and continued funding for the United Nations Population Fund, or UNFPA. Since beginning operations in 1969, the UNFPA has provided over \$6 billion in vital maternal and child health programs to women in 150 countries around the world.

This makes the UNFPA the single largest global source of multilateral funding for maternal health and family planning programs. The United States' contribution alone to the UNFPA last year provided approximately 870,000 women in developing countries with modern contraception, thereby preventing 500,000 unwanted pregnancies, 200,000 abortions, and thousands of maternal and child deaths.

The programs supported by UNFPA are both timely and relevant. In the past eight months, UNFPA has delivered modern obstetric care to such locations as Kinshasa, in the

Democratic Republic of the Congo; Kabul, Afghanistan; and Baghdad, Iraq, helping to rebuild reproductive health services in the places where they are needed the most. Its campaigns to prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS have reached five continents and more than 140 nations. It would be no exaggeration to say that the UNFPA has been on the cutting edge of health care delivery the world over.

These programs, so vital to families around the world, depend on the support of 136 donor countries, including the United States. By our continued support for UNFPA, we recognize the importance of global reproductive health services and ensure that the Population Fund will be able to continue delivering them.

Indeed, the costs of ending our support for UNFPA are staggering. The \$34 million denied to UNFPA in 2002 would have prevented some two million unwanted pregnancies, 800,000 abortions, 4,700 maternal deaths, nearly 60,000 cases of maternal illness or disability, and 77,000 infant and child deaths.

The amendment offered in the House International Relations Committee by my colleague, Mr. CROWLEY, has made our support for these programs possible, while still maintaining the highest standards for human rights, ensuring that each dollar provided to the UNFPA will be used for the promotion of the noble ends that it was created to serve. Any cuts or restrictions to UNFPA funding levels will only jeopardize the health and well-being of millions of women the world over.

Mr. Chairman, members of the House, I thank you for your time, and I urge my colleagues to oppose cutting amendments and resume our support for the UNFPA, which will continue—with our assistance—to deliver vital family planning and reproductive health services to families around the globe.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 15, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal year 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill, though there are provisions in it that concern me.

First, I voted against the rule as it prevented the House from considering important amendments. Among them were amendments urging U.S. leadership, by participating in negotiations on climate change, to reduce greenhouse gases and providing funding for removal of land mines and agricultural redevelopment of former mine fields.

The rule did allow the consideration of an amendment that passed by just five votes, reversing the position taken by the House International Relations Committee on funding for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

I voted against that amendment, and I am discouraged by the continuing refusal of the House to consider the facts when it comes to UNFPA. Allegations against UNFPA in China have never been substantiated despite the fact the program has endured more scrutiny than any other UNFPA program. But despite the findings of the Administration's own investigation team in July 2002 that UNFPA is not engaged in any coercive activity in China, President Bush canceled the \$34 million allocated for UNFPA in FY2003 and requested no money for the program in FY2004. I will continue to fight for funding for UNFPA's important mission and for the right of foreign organizations that provide information about reproductive health care to receive U.S. aid.

The House also voted on an amendment sponsored by Representatives HOSTETTLER, GALLEGLY, and TANCREDI. I want to clarify the reasons for my opposition to this amendment, which sets standards for consular identification cards issued by foreign governments and used in the United States. The amendment provides that if foreign governments do not abide by the strict U.S. standards, the U.S. government will refuse to issue any visas to foreign nationals from those countries.

I believe protecting our national security requires that we know who is in our country, and I agree that establishing a set of standards for consular identification cards would increase their legitimacy and decrease fraudulent use of the cards. But I did not believe that the Hostettler amendment approached the problem in the right way. Forcing foreign governments to abide by U.S. standards for consular identification cards is an unprecedented attempt to change how a country relates to its own nationals in a host country, and is likely in breach of the Foreign Missions Act and the Vienna Convention on Consular Affairs. Implementation of this amendment would also set a very dangerous precedent for our embassies abroad. In addition, I understand that the Administration will soon unveil its own proposal for standardization of these consular identification cards. So in my view, the Hostettler amendment not only had technical problems, but it was also premature.

Despite these concerns, I am a strong supporter of our foreign aid programs and our international institutions, and so I support this bill.

I am pleased that the bill authorizes assistance to the Palestinian Authority to improve the Palestinian economy and living conditions of the Palestinian people. I am pleased that the bill includes increased funding for the Migration and Refugee Assistance program. I am also pleased that the bill includes funding for UNESCO and that it permits the U.S. to pay its full assessment for U.N. peacekeeping efforts in each of the next two years.

Most importantly, I am pleased that the bill includes the Hyde-Lantos amendment authorizing the Millennium Challenge Account program and reauthorizing the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps provisions come from H.R. 250, the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act, a bill that I introduced with my colleague Representative FARR earlier this year.

We worked across party lines, with the Administration, and with returned Peace Corps volunteers to come up with this important bill.

My own background as an educator and director at Outward Bound for twenty years taught me about the importance of national

and community service. But I also have strong connections to the Peace Corps—through my great state of Colorado and through my family. Colorado has one of the highest levels of recruitment of Peace Corps volunteers nationwide, and returned Peace Corps Volunteers in the 2nd Congressional District alone number over 500. Of course, the most important Peace Corps connection for me is my mother, who served as a volunteer in Nepal decades ago.

Because of these connections I have a special interest in advancing the ability of the Peace Corps to play an important role in these new times.

As Americans, we are proud of our country, our freedoms, our democracy, our diversity. We know how fortunate we are to live in the United States. And yet we were sent a clear message on September 11th that we are not necessarily viewed abroad the way we view ourselves at home. Why is this so? More importantly, how can we change this?

One way is to continue to promote world peace and friendship through the people-to-people approach of the Peace Corps. After more than forty years of existence, the Peace Corps remains one of the most admired and successful initiatives ever put in place. But it needs to be updated to reflect the realities of our 21st century world, and that's what the Farr-Udall bill will do.

The bill we're introducing today meets the Administration's challenge to double the size of the Peace Corps to 14,000 by 2007. The bill also goes beyond this to propose a new post-9-11 "Charter" for the Peace Corps. Other highlights:

It spells out a commitment to recruit and place Peace Corps volunteers in countries where they could help promote mutual understanding, particularly in areas with substantial Muslim populations.

It establishes training programs for Peace Corps volunteers in the areas of education, prevention, and treatment of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS.

The bill creates a grant program to enable Returned Peace Corps Volunteers to use their experience and expertise to continue to carry out the goals of the Peace Corps through specific projects.

This bill will pave the way for an expanded and refocused Peace Corps that can take on the new challenges that September 11th has presented to us, a Peace Corps that can be—as Sargent Shriver stated—"a pragmatic and dramatic symbol of America's commitment to peace." I believe that passage of the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century will help us head in this direction.

Again, I thank my colleague Representative FARR for working with me so closely on this legislation. I look forward to working with our colleagues in the Senate to agree on final text and to move this bill closer to enactment.

#### IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF CHARLES WHITMAN JONES

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Charles Whitman



Jones, United States Veteran, beloved husband and father, educator and administrator, and friend and mentor to countless people.

Armed with intelligence, educational achievement, integrity, motivation and a strong work ethic, Mr. Jones overcame the challenges of racial discrimination with grace and dignity. Mr. Jones had a vision for himself and for his family—a vision of happiness, success and accomplishment—that would not be thwarted during the dark days of racial inequity in America.

The accomplishments of Charles Whitman Jones are many, varied and significant. He was named class valedictorian in high school, but was not allowed to give the address because of his race. After high school, he received academic honors in both college and graduate school. Beyond his outstanding educational achievement, Mr. Jones was a superior athlete. He was awarded fourteen varsity letters during high school, and during college, he was a track, baseball and boxing champion. His outstanding baseball talent was such that he could have played in the Major Leagues, yet at that time, there was no possibility of his acceptance into a League exclusive to white players. Charles Whitman Jones was later inducted into the Myers University Athletic Hall of Fame, and was named "Father of the Year"—just two of the many awards and honors bestowed upon Mr. Jones throughout his lifetime.

Following graduation from Ohio University, Mr. Jones was inducted into the United States Army. He was selected to become one of the elite Tuskegee Airmen, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. Following his service in the Army, Mr. Jones worked as a teacher, then chemist at Standard Oil Company in Cleveland. He married his childhood sweetheart, Diane, and together they raised their son, Peter. His commitment to others led him to leave Standard Oil to join Neighbors Organized for Action in Ohio (NOAH) as its executive director. This non-profit agency focused on constructing and providing decent and affordable housing for residents in the Hough area of Cleveland. Later, Mr. Jones was asked to join the administration at Myers University, where he served as Director of Admissions, Athletic Director, Director of Student Services, and Assistant to the President for Community Affairs.

Throughout his lifetime, Charles Whitman Jones consistently reached beyond the racial barriers of the day and held strong to his dream, purpose and focus—his wife and son, his commitment to others, and his professional and individual achievements. He paved the way for others to succeed, with great dignity, strength and grace—gently leading and always inspiring.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Charles Whitman Jones, an outstanding American citizen whose integrity, warmth, wit and concern for others have left an unwavering mark upon our Cleveland community. I extend my deepest condolences to Mr. Jones' cherished wife of fifty-four years, Diane; his beloved son, Peter Lawson Jones; his beloved daughter-in-law, Lisa Payne Jones; his beloved grandchildren, Ryan, Leah and Evan; and his many extended family members and friends. Although he will be deeply missed, the wonderful life and legacy of Charles Whitman Jones will live on in the hearts of all whom he loved and inspired—especially his family and closest friends—today, and for generations to come.

## THE MONETARY FREEDOM AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 2003

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Monetary Freedom and Accountability Act. This simple bill takes a step toward restoring Congress' constitutional authority over U.S. monetary policy by requiring congressional approval before the President or the Treasury secretary buys or sells gold. I also ask for unanimous consent to insert into the RECORD articles by Kelly Patricia O Meara of Insight magazine detailing the evidence supporting allegations that the United States Government has manipulated the price of gold over the past decade and the harm such manipulation caused American investors, taxpayers, consumers, and workers.

Federal dealings in the gold market have the potential to seriously disrupt the free market by either artificially inflating or deflating the price of gold. Given gold's importance to America's (and the world's) monetary system, any federal interference in the gold market will have ripple effects through the entire economy. For example, if the government were to intervene to artificially lower the price of gold, the result would be to hide the true effects of an inflationary policy until the damage was too severe to remain out of the public eye.

By artificially deflating the price of gold, federal intervention in the gold market can reduce the values of private gold holdings, adversely affecting millions of investors. These investors rely on their gold holdings to protect them from the effects of our misguided fiat currency system. Federal dealings in gold can also adversely affect those countries with large gold mines, many of which are currently ravished by extreme poverty. Mr. Speaker, restoring a vibrant gold market could do more than any foreign aid program to restore economic growth to those areas.

While the Treasury denies it is dealing in gold, the Gold Anti-Trust Action Committee (GATA) has uncovered evidence suggesting that the Federal Reserve and the Treasury, as detailed in the attached article. GATA alleges that the Treasury, operating through the Exchange-Stabilization Fund and in cooperation with major banks and the International Monetary Fund, has been interfering in the gold market with the goal of lowering the price of gold. The purpose of this policy has been to disguise the true effects of the monetary bubble responsible for the artificial prosperity of the 1990s, and to protect the politically-powerful banks that are heavy invested in gold derivatives. GATA believes federal actions to drive down the price of gold help protect the profits of these banks at the expense of investors, consumers, and taxpayers around the world.

GATA has also produced evidence that American officials are involved in gold transactions. Alan Greenspan himself referred to the federal government's power to manipulate the price of gold at hearings before the House Banking Committee and the Senate Agricultural Committee in July, 1998: "Nor can private counterparts restrict supplies of gold, another commodity whose derivatives are often traded over-the-counter, where central banks

stand ready to lease gold in increasing quantities should the price rise."

Mr. Speaker, while I certainly share GATA's concerns over the effects of federal dealings in the gold market, my bill in no way interferes with the ability of the federal government to buy or sell gold. It simply requires that before the executive branch engages in such transactions, Congress has the chance to review it, debate it, and approve it.

Given the tremendous effects on the American economy from federal dealings in the gold market, it certainly is reasonable that the people's representatives have a role in approving these transactions, especially since Congress has a neglected but vital constitutional role in overseeing monetary policy. Therefore, I urge all my colleagues to stand up for sound economics, open government, and Congress' constitutional role in monetary policy by cosponsoring the Monetary Freedom and Accountability Act.

[From Insight Magazine, July 8, 2003]

PANIC IS NEAR IF "THE GOLD IS GONE"

(By Kelly Patricia O Meara)

Gold. It's been called a barbarous relic, and those who focus on its historic role as a standard of value frequently are labeled "lunatic fringe." Given the recent highs in the gold market, it looks like the crazies have been having a hell of a year. With the stock market taking its third yearly loss, gold returned nearly 30 percent to investors, moving from \$255 an ounce to six-year highs of \$380.

Just about every analyst and "expert" on Wall Street willing to mention any of this has been quick to explain that the increase in the price of gold is due to impending war with Iraq. But hard-money analysts are arguing that should the United States go to war it will be of very little consequence to the price of gold—a momentary blip—because gold is a commodity and its price a matter of supply and demand.

The "lunatic fringe" long has argued that the price of gold was being manipulated by a "gold cartel" involving J.P. Morgan Chase, Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, Goldman Sachs, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve, but that the manipulation had been sufficiently exposed to require that it be abandoned, producing the steady upward increase in the price of the shiny, yellow metal.

In fact the "gold bugs," as they're known, are so sure of their research that not only do they believe the price of gold will continue to climb, but many are expecting to see prices of \$800 to \$1,000 an ounce. Until recently, most in the gold and financial worlds scoffed at such a prediction, but last month the Bank of Portugal made an announcement that shocked those who credit official gold-reserve data and added fuel to the contention of the gold bugs that the "gold-cartel" manipulation is in meltdown.

What the Bank of Portugal revealed in its 2001 annual report is that 433 tonnes [metric tons] of gold—some 70 percent of its gold reserve—either have been lent or swapped into the market. According to Bill Murphy, chairman of the Gold Anti-Trust Action Committee (GATA), a nonprofit organization that researches and studies the gold market and reports its findings at [www.LeMetropoleCafe.com](http://www.LeMetropoleCafe.com): "This gold is gone—and it lends support to our years of research that the central banks do not have the 32,000 tonnes of gold in reserve that they claim. The big question is: How many other central banks are in the same predicament as the Portuguese?"

Murphy explains: "The essence of the rigging of the gold market is that the bullion banks borrowed central-bank gold from various vaults and flooded the market with supply, keeping the price down. The GATA camp has uncovered information that shows that around 15,000 to 16,000 tonnes of gold have left the central banks, leaving the central-bank reserves with about half of what is officially reported."

This is why those who follow such arcana are predicting an explosion in the price of gold. According to Murphy, "The gold establishment says that the gold loans from the central banks are only 4,600 to 5,000 tonnes," but his information is that these loans are more than three times that number, which means "they're running out of physical gold to continue the scheme."

According to Murphy, "The cartel has been able to get away with lying about the amount of gold in reserve because the International Monetary Fund [IMF] is the Arthur Andersen of the gold world." He has provided to Insight documents from central banks confirming that the IMF instructed them to count both lent and swapped gold as a reserve. "In other words, the IMF told the central banks to deceive the investment and gold world[s]. Once this gold is lent [or] swapped, it's gone until such time as it can be repurchased. And with the skyrocketing price of gold we're now seeing, it would be incredibly expensive, let alone nearly physically impossible, to get it back."

What is important to understand, says Murphy, "is that there is a mine and scrap supply deficit of 1,500 tonnes, which is an enormous deficit when yearly mine supply is only 2,500 tonnes and going down. On top of that, there are these under-reported gold loans and other derivatives that are on the short side. There is no way to pay this gold back to the central banks without the price of gold going up hundreds of dollars per ounce. So the peasants and women of the world will have to sell their jewelry at say \$800 an ounce to bail out these short positions or someone is going to have to tell the world that they don't have the gold that they have reported," shaking the world's financial system to its core.

The gold bugs appear to be basing their identification of a world gold shortage on industry data, much of which has been summarized in two papers prepared by four different gold analysts at different times using separate methods. The first paper was written by governmental investment adviser Frank Veneroso and his associate, mining analyst Declan Costelloe. Titled *Gold Derivatives, Gold Lending: Official Management of the Gold Price and the Current State of the Gold Market*, it was presented at the 2002 International Gold Symposium in Lima, Peru, and estimates the gold deficit of the central banks at between 10,000 and 15,000 tonnes. The second paper, *Gold Derivatives: Moving Towards Checkmate*, by Mike Bolser, a retired businessman, and Reginald H. Howe, a private investor and proprietor of the Website [www.goldensexant.com](http://www.goldensexant.com), estimates the alleged shortage of central-bank gold at between 15,000 and 16,000 tonnes—nearly a decade's worth of mine production.

George Milling-Stanley, manager of gold-market analysis for the World Gold Council (WGC), a private organization made up of leading gold-mining companies that promotes the acquisition and retention of gold, is aware of these papers and shortage numbers but tells Insight that "there are no official [gold-reserve] reports." That is, "The central banks are under no obligation to report what they lend into the market, what they place on deposit and what they do with their swaps, so there's a conventional-wisdom view, and a couple of different bodies

have done some fairly serious research in[to] this and have come up with a figure [of] around 4,500 to 5,000 tonnes."

Stanley's estimate is based on data provided by so-called "serious" researchers, including London-based Gold Fields Mineral Services (GFMS), one of the world's foremost precious-metals consultants, and a report titled *Gold Derivatives: The Market View*, commissioned by the WGC to London-based Virtual Metals Consultancy. While these two groups appear to be the research choice of the official gold world, there are in fact no "official" figures, and both studies, like the Veneroso/Costelloe and Bolser/Howe reports, are based on interviews, data analysis and other research generally available to the industry.

Those who believe the central banks to have misrepresented their actual gold holdings place much of the blame for the lack of transparency on the shoulders of the IMF, which presents itself as being responsible for ensuring the stability of the international financial system. Although the IMF would not respond to questions about its gold-loan/swap requirements, what information has been made public appears to support GATA's understanding of how central-bank reserves are reported.

For example, in October 2001 the IMF responded to questions posed by GATA by saying it is not correct that the IMF insists members record swapped gold as an asset when a legal change in ownership has occurred. According to this response, "The IMF in fact recommends that swapped gold be excluded from reserve assets." Nonetheless, says GATA, there is abundant evidence that this is not the case, citing as an example the Central Bank of the Philippines (BSP).

A footnote on the Website of the Central Bank of the Philippines ([www.bsp.gov.ph](http://www.bsp.gov.ph)) in fact directly contradicts the IMF's claim: "Beginning January 2000, in compliance with the requirements of the IMF's reserves and foreign-currency-liquidity template under the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), gold swaps undertaken by the BSP with noncentral banks shall be treated as collateralized loans. Thus gold under the swap arrangement remains to be part of reserves, and a liability is deemed incurred corresponding to the proceeds of the swap."

The European Central Bank (ECB) also made it clear that the IMF policy is to include swaps and loans as reserves. The ECB responded to GATA: "Following the recommendations set out in the IMF operational guidelines of the 'Data Template on International Reserve and Foreign Currency Liquidity,' which were developed in 1999, all reversible gold transactions, including gold swaps, are recorded as collateralized loans in balance of payments and international investment-position statistics. This treatment implies that the gold account would remain unchanged on the balance sheet." The Bank of Finland and the Bank of Portugal also confirmed in writing that the swapped gold remains a reserve asset under IMF regulations.

Although the WGC's Stanley stands by the data provided by the industry's "serious" researchers, he insists he cannot say for certain that the numbers are accurate. "There is no requirement on any country to tell the IMF how much gold it owns," says Stanley. "The requirement is to tell the IMF how much gold it has decided to place in its official reserves. Nobody knows whether that is the total of what they own or not. Obviously they can't report more than what they own, but they can certainly report less if they chose to. That gold may have been lent out, but is nevertheless still owed to them. It's a bit like any company reporting a cash posi-

tion. It will report cash on hand and cash due—money owed by other people. I'm not saying this is ideal, but this is how it works."

John Embry, the manager of last year's best-performing North American gold fund and manager of the Royal Precious Metals Fund for the Royal Bank of Canada, says he is putting his and his clients' money on the "lunatic fringe" in this dispute: "I've examined all the evidence gathered by GATA and everyone else, and I think these guys are anything but lunatics. They've done their homework and have unearthed a lot of interesting stuff. The problem, though, is that the market is sufficiently opaque that there is really no way to know who is right and who is wrong."

"The fact is," continues Embry, "a lot of this stuff is based on estimations. I do however believe that, based on the evidence dug up by Veneroso and Howe, they are presenting equally if not more credible numbers than the other side. I find the campaign to undermine their credence simply bizarre. I think these guys [GATA] are right and that the number put out by Gold Fields Mineral Services as the amount of gold loaned out by the central banks is definitely wrong. Now, whether it's as much as 15,000 is up for interpretation. The recent release by the Bank of Portugal is important. When a central bank has 70 percent of its gold loaned or swapped, I don't think it is operating independently, and I suspect there are an awful lot of them that have loaned out much more than has been reported."

Embry says, "I've made a fortune for my clients investing in gold and gold stocks because I have operated on the premise that the Veneroso/Howe reports are right—that gold was significantly undervalued in the daily quote and that it was going a lot higher. The circumstantial evidence, and I bet my clients' money on it, was very much in favor of the guys who said a great deal more central-bank gold had entered the market and driven the price down far too low. GATA has had this story from day one. I think that they're right and that officialdom doesn't want this exposed. GATA is willing to have a public debate but the gold world won't debate. I think there is a tacit admission of anyone who has an IQ above that of a grapefruit that Veneroso and Howe have a pretty good point. I'm an analyst who has looked at both sides of the issue and I bet my money on GATA. So far they've been right."

Whether the gold bugs are right about the reasons for the meteoric rise in the price of gold is uncertain, but, according to GATA's Murphy: "It's all the more reason to have the central banks come clean about the actual amount of gold that physically exists in their reserves. Either way, the price of gold will continue to rise because, as we already know and others are discovering, the gold is gone."

## FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION FUNDS

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 2003

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, taxpayers have given the U.S. Congress the authority to allocate their hard-earned money to build and repair highways, bridges, mass transit systems and transportation projects of all kinds. In keeping with our Nation's traditions, this program is largely funded by the Federal Government but conducted by the States.



However, there lacks sufficient oversight tools to monitor how Federal transportation money is being spent at the State and local levels. More than 80 percent of comparative studies have found that contracting-out engineering, design and inspection costs of transportation projects cost more than doing this work in-house. The taxpayers could have saved some money and gotten a similar quality if state and local engineers handled the projects.

Furthermore, skilled and dedicated professionals have been leaving State and local governments for private sector, not only because salaries are higher and career opportunities are greater, but it is also because transportation departments have been reducing their staffs, holding down their pay and contracting-out the most interesting work.

Now that the "baby boom" generation of engineers is preparing to retire, State and local transportation departments need to take action to retain existing engineering and technical employees and to recruit skilled and dedicated professionals to take the place of those who are leaving.

Because of the oversight deficiency and an intention to keep professional engineers with the State and local transportation departments, I would like to introduce H.R. 1980, The Safety, Accountability, and Funding Efficiency for Transportation Act of 2003, to encourage State and local agencies that carry out surface transportation projects to conduct a cost-benefit analysis before procuring architectural, engineering and related services from a private contractor.

By conducting the cost-benefit analysis, a State's and the Federal Government agency will be able to determine if using private contractors is cost effective and if it is in the public interest to use a private contractor or in-house resources when procuring such services.

My constituents through National Association of State Highway and Transportation Unions, the AFL-CIO's Department of Professional Employees, AFSCME, Service Employees International Union and the Communications Workers of America, have shown their support for H.R. 1980, Safety, Accountability, and Funding Efficiency for Transportation Act of 2003.

The heart of this bill is to require government agencies to prepare cost benefit analysis for private contracts with a Federal funding value of \$100,000 or more. The analyses must contain the cost comparison of a proposed project if it is done by a private contractor and a government agency.

In my opinion, it is now time to put accountability in utilizing the taxpayers' hard-earned money at State and local levels, especially in spending Federal transportation funds.

THE HONORABLE JOHN J. RHODES

HON. J. D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 2003

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as is the case with so many colleagues past and present, I am honored to have the friendship and good counsel of the distinguished former House Republican Leader, the Honorable

John J. Rhodes of Arizona. It is my personal privilege also to count John Rhodes as a constituent of the Fifth Congressional District of Arizona.

John Rhodes' many contributions to our state, to our nation, and to this institution of representative government are widely documented and recognized, most recently by his deserved selection to be among the first recipient of the congressional Distinguished Service Award last week.

The bestowment of that award inspired many congratulatory expressions about the life and career of John Rhodes.

CONGRATULATING FARRAGUT HIGH SCHOOL, THE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY OF KNOXVILLE AND WEBB SCHOOL OF KNOXVILLE FOR THEIR 2003 STATE CHAMPIONSHIP VICTORIES

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 2003

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the student athletes of three Knox County high schools for their recent accomplishments during State Championships. The Farragut Admirals captured the State Title in Class AAA Baseball and Class AAA Boys Soccer while the Christian Academy of Knoxville Warriors won the Boys TSAA Class A-AA Soccer Title and the Webb School of Knoxville Girls Tennis Team took the State Title in Division II Singles and Double categories. I congratulate all the athletes who never gave up and worked tirelessly for these titles. I also congratulate the coaches and parents whose encouragement and instruction made their success possible.

Although no championship season can be easily summarized, I believe these impressive teams have earned specific mention here on the Floor of the House of Representatives.

For the previous three years, the Farragut High School Baseball team had ended their season as the State runners-up, but the 2003 season ended with more than just a well-deserved State AAA Championship. They also set a remarkable new State record with an unprecedented 48-1 season leaving them ranked 4th in the entire Nation. This is truly a remarkable program and I look forward to hearing of many future victories.

The Tennessee AAA Boys High School Soccer Championship game pitted two outstanding Knox County schools against each other when the Farragut Admirals faced off against the Bearden Bulldogs. The skill, intensity and determination of both teams were clearly evident throughout the game. It was Farragut, however, that in double overtime took the championship with a 3-1 victory. Both schools set a new standard for AAA Soccer in Knox County and I commend each of these fine athletes.

For the Christian Academy of Knoxville Boys Soccer team, earning the Tennessee Secondary School Association's (TSAA) State Championship title was a milestone in the school's athletic program and a testimony to each player's commitment to excellence. Their 1-0 victory over Chattanooga Christian School was the culmination of a hard fought season

where the Warriors finished 17-2-3. This may have been the school's first State championship in soccer, but I am confident it will not be their last.

I also want to congratulate Webb School of Knoxville's State Division II tennis champions Whitney Chappell, Elizabeth Gooze and Berkeley Brock for their victories. Whitney's Singles Championship match took over three hours and was a remarkable demonstration of both skill and stamina. Elizabeth and Berkeley defeated a doubles team from St. Mary's in just two sets, and showed the same level of excellence and determination as their Single's teammate Whitney. Each of these young ladies has raised an already high standard of excellence in athletics at Webb School.

Regardless of the sport, high school athletics provide a tremendous opportunity for our young people to learn and enhance their leadership abilities while also learning the value of teamwork. These young people, along with their peer athletes from other schools, will gain far more than trophies for their efforts. Their dedication to excellence will prepare them for every challenge they will face in the future and their commitment to both physical and mental excellence will serve them well their entire lives.

With or without championship victories, we congratulate every student athlete for their efforts to improve themselves. Every parent, teacher and coach is proud of these young people's hard work and commitment.

Finally, I also want to congratulate those students who commit themselves to excellence in areas off the athletic field. Regardless of the student's interest or skill, if he or she strives to reach beyond what is required, I am sure every Member of this body joins me in saying that we are proud of them and we wish them the absolute best in all they set out to achieve.

THE FOREIGN AID LIMITATION ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 2003

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Foreign Aid Limitation Act. This bill limits the ability of the Executive Branch to use the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) to distribute largesse to foreign countries without the approval of Congress.

The Foreign Aid Limitation Act prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from using the ESF to make a loan or extend credit to any foreign government or entity for an amount exceeding \$250,000,000. The bill also forbids the ESF from being used to finance a loan or to extend credit, to any foreign government or entity for a period exceeding 60 days. The 60-day limitation can be waived if the President certifies in writing to the Chair and ranking members of the relevant House and Senate Committees that the United States obtained an assured source of repayment before making the loan or extending the credit. Finally, the bill prohibits the use of the ESF to make loans or extend credit in an amount exceeding \$1,000,000,000 to a foreign government or entity without express statutory authorization. This provision can also be waived if the President certifies in writing to the heads of the relevant committees that the loan is necessary to

address a financial crisis threatening the United States and Congress does not pass a joint resolution disapproving the loan or credit.

Mr. Speaker, these provisions all passed Congress as "riders" on appropriations bills in the 1990s. However, they have not been included in the appropriations bills for the past several years. It is long past time for Congress to make these provisions permanent. Over the past several years there has been great controversy over the use of the Exchange Stabilization Fund. This fund was created in the 1930s to help stabilize the exchange value of the dollar, yet it has mutated into a "slush fund" used by the executive branch to funnel money to foreign governments and even foreign companies free of congressional oversight.

In particular, there was great controversy over the Clinton administration's use of the ESF to finance the Mexican bailout without Congressional approval in 1995. Today, there is a similar controversy over the use of the ESF in the Iraq rebuilding process. Ensuring the fund is only used for narrow purposes will help end the controversy by bringing greater transparency to the disbursement of foreign aid. Even supporters of a vigorous foreign aid program should support restoring Congress' rightful role as appropriator and overseer of foreign aid funds.

Mr. Speaker, it long past time for Congress to begin reasserting its constitutional role in the appropriation of funds for foreign aid programs. For too long, the Exchange Stabilization Fund has allowed the executive branch to commit the American taxpayer to supporting foreign governments without even consulting with Congress. I hope all my colleagues will join my efforts to end this practice by cosponsoring my Foreign Aid Limitation Act.

#### SMALL BUSINESS TELEWORK ACT

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleagues, Representatives FROST, ABERCROMBIE, ISSA, RUSH, ROSS, WYNN, BLUMENAUER, MILLENDER-MCDONALD, FILNER, UDALL (NM), and JO ANN DAVIS (VA), in introducing the Small Business Telework Act to assist our nation's small businesses in establishing successful telework programs for their employees.

Across America, numerous employers are responding to the needs of their employees and establishing telework programs. In 2000, there were an estimated 16.5 million teleworkers. By the end of 2004, there will be an estimated 30 million teleworkers, representing an increase of almost 100 percent. Unfortunately, the majority of growth in new teleworkers comes from organizations employing over 1,500 people, while just a few years ago, most teleworkers worked for small to medium-sized organizations.

By not taking advantage of modern technology and establishing successful telework programs, small businesses are losing out on a host of benefits that will save them money, and make them more competitive. The reported productivity improvement of home-based teleworkers averages 15 percent trans-

lating to an average bottom-line impact of \$9,712 per teleworker. Additionally, most experienced teleworkers are determined to continue teleworking, meaning a successful telework program can be an important tool in the recruitment and retention of qualified and skilled employees. By establishing successful telework programs, small business owners would be able to retain these valuable employees by allowing them to work from a remote location, such as their home or a telework center.

In addition to the cost savings realized by businesses that employ teleworkers, there are a number of related benefits to society and the employee. For example, telecommuters help reduce traffic and cut down on air pollution by staying off the roads during rush hour. Fully 80 percent of home-only teleworkers commute to work on days they are not teleworking. Their one-way commute distance averages 19.7 miles, versus 13.3 miles for non-teleworkers, meaning employees that take advantage of telework programs are, more often than not, those with the longest commutes. Teleworking also gives employees more time to spend with their families and reduces stress levels by eliminating the pressure of a long commute.

Mr. Speaker, our legislation seeks to extend the benefits of successful telework programs to more of our nation's small businesses. Specifically, it establishes a pilot program in the Small Business Administration (SBA) to raise awareness about telework among small business employers and to encourage those small businesses to establish telework programs for their employees.

Additionally, an important provision in our bill directs the SBA Administrator to undertake special efforts for businesses owned by, or employing, persons with disabilities and disabled America veterans. At the end of the day, telework can provide more than just environmental benefits and improved quality of life. It can open the door to people who have been precluded from working in a traditional office setting due to physical disabilities.

Our legislation is also limited in cost and scope. It establishes the pilot program in a maximum of five SBA regions and caps the total cost to five million dollars over two years. It also restricts the SBA to activities specifically proscribed in the legislation: developing educational materials; conducting outreach to small business; and acquiring equipment for demonstration purposes. Finally, it requires the SBA to prepare and submit a report to Congress evaluating the pilot program.

Several hurdles to establishing successful telework programs could be cleared by enacting our legislation. In fact, the number one reported obstacle to implementing a telework program is a lack of know-how. Our bill will go a long way towards educating small business owners on how they can draft guidelines to make a telework program an affordable, manageable reality.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2691) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support today for this modest bipartisan amendment offered by Reps. SLAUGHTER, SHAYS, DICKS, and LEACH to increase funds for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

As a Member of the Congressional Arts Caucus, and a longtime supporter of the arts at the state level in California, I value the tremendous role arts funding and arts education programs play in the lives of our children and friends.

Several academic studies demonstrate the connection between music, dance, visual arts, and the development of the human brain. It is well known among researchers that arts education cultivates critical thinking skills that are so important in our information-age economy.

My congressional district was fortunate to receive NEA and NEH grants this year. Some of the recipients include:

Performing arts educational outreach programs at schools in my district combined with the assistance with one of the region's most respected theaters; A program to support the Chinese Community Initiative in arts education; Artist-in-residence programs in elementary schools to encourage student and teacher involvement; A program in my district that incorporates traditional music and dance from diverse cultures to improve student relations, coordination and memory; and an amateur chamber orchestra, and a symphony association program to bolster musical knowledge and skills for ethnically diverse student population.

As a parent of two young children, I am particularly interested in the most recent research. Children who learn to read music or play an instrument show improved proficiency in math and science. To further proficiency in history, I was proud to join a letter of support to House Appropriators last month that would increase funding to the NEH budget for its We the People Initiative, which is designed to boost American knowledge and appreciation for our history, culture and civic traditions.

This increase of \$15 million under the Interior Appropriations for the NEA and NEH will go to fund so many rich programs offered and so many opportunities for us all.

Last year, an economic study conducted by Americans for the Arts found that America's nonprofit arts industry generates \$134 billion in annual economic activity. This number includes full time jobs, household income and local, state and federal tax revenue. This study includes more than \$80 billion in event-related spending by audiences. This is additional clear evidence that opportunities funded through NEA and NEH continue to bring us to new levels in our economy, culture, language, music, art and life.

I urge my colleagues to support this important amendment and commend our bipartisan colleagues who are leading the fight on this critical issue.

By supporting the arts and the humanities, the Federal Government has the ability to partner with state and local efforts to bolster the arts and educational opportunities in our communities.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FAIRVIEW AUXILIARY BOARD TO FAIRVIEW GENERAL HOSPITAL

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Fairview Auxiliary Board to Fairview General Hospital, whose selfless efforts exemplify a model of benevolence and altruism.

Over fifty years ago this organization was founded under the auspices of providing essential resources to the hospital for equipment, building funds, and scholarships. Today, this organization has blossomed to staff over 140 volunteers dedicated to this proposition. Their hours of volunteered time have resulted in astounding success. Volunteers have contributed over 30,000 hours and raised more than \$600,000 in the past ten years alone.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today in commending the members of the Fairview Auxiliary Board. We must encourage organizations such as theirs to continue to volunteer their time and effort in the interest of the betterment of the world.

THE SENIOR CITIZENS FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Senior Citizens Freedom of Choice of Act. This act ensures that participation in the Medicare program is completely voluntary. I also ask unanimous consent to insert into the record a letter sent to my office from a citizen who is trying to receive Social Security benefits without being forced to enroll in Medicare Part A, along with a letter from the Social Security Administration admitting that seniors who do not enroll in Medicare Part A are denied Social Security benefits.

When Medicare was first established, seniors were promised that the program would be voluntary. In fact, the original Medicare legislation explicitly protected a senior's right to seek out other forms of medical insurance. However, today, the Social Security Administration refuses to give seniors Social Security benefits unless they enroll in Medicare Part A.

This not only distorts the intent of the creators of the Medicare system, it also violates the promise represented by Social Security. Americans pay taxes into the Social Security Trust Fund their whole working lives and are promised that Social Security will be there for them when they retire. Yet, today, seniors are

told that they cannot receive these benefits unless they agree to join another government program!

At a time when the fiscal solvency of Medicare is questionable, to say the least, it seems foolish to waste scarce Medicare funds on those who would prefer to do without Medicare. Allowing seniors who neither want nor need to participate in the program to refrain from doing so will also strengthen the Medicare program for those seniors who do wish to participate in it. Of course, my bill does not take away Medicare benefits from any senior. It simply allows each senior to choose voluntarily whether or not to accept Medicare benefits.

Seniors may wish to refuse Medicare for a variety of reasons. Some seniors may wish to continue making their own health care decisions, rather than have those decisions made for them by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Other seniors may have a favorite physician who is one of the growing number of doctors who have been driven out of the Medicare program by CMS's micromanagement of their practices and below-cost reimbursements.

Forcing seniors into any government program as a precondition of receiving their promised Social Security benefits both violates the promise of Social Security and infringes on the freedom of seniors who do not wish to participate in Medicare. As the author of the submitted letter says, ". . . I should be able to choose the medical arrangements I prefer without suffering the penalty that is being imposed." I urge my colleagues to protect the rights of seniors to make the medical arrangements that best suit their own needs by co-sponsoring the Senior Citizens Freedom of Choice Act.

Congressman RON PAUL  
*U.S. Congress, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PAUL: I am writing to inform you about a structural problem in Medicare of which you may be unaware and that I believe must be remedied, all the more so now that there are rumors that Medicare, Part A, might be combined with Medicare, Part B.

In brief, the problem to which I refer involves the requirement that a Medicare eligible individual enroll in Medicare, Part A as a condition of receiving Social Security benefits to which he or she is entitled. In fact, the Social Security Administration has combined the enrollment forms for the two programs, so that an application for Social Security benefits to which one is entitled automatically entails enrollment in Medicare, Part A.

I discovered this in June 2001 when I went with my husband to apply for my Social Security benefits. I made it quite clear that I would *not* enroll in Medicare, Part A due to my objections to certain aspects of this program. (The objectionable aspects include invasion of privacy and limitation of medical choice.) In response I was told that I then could not receive the Social Security benefits to which I am otherwise entitled.

Further communication with CMS by myself and by the office of Senator Kennedy on my behalf confirmed that CMS and the Social Security Administration take the position that "the Medicare program, Part A . . . [is] a benefit completely linked to the monthly social security benefit for those age 65 or older." Indeed I was sent a copy of federal regulation 404.640 (entitled "Withdrawal of an application"), which states that anyone who enrolls in Medicare, Part A and then decides later to withdraw will have to return

all benefits received. (Another document I received states that this includes both medical benefits and social security benefits.)

Upon receipt of a copy of the letter, dated October 12, 2001, sent to Senator Kennedy regarding my complaint. I followed that letter's suggestion that I make an attempt to file "a restricted application for Social Security benefits." This I did in a letter, dated May 15, 2002, to the regional commissioner for Social Security, Manual Vaz.

The response to my letter to Mr. Vaz came from the local (Waltham) Social Security office. In that letter, dated May 29, 2002. I was told that it was impossible to make a restricted application, i.e., an "application for cash social security retirement benefits only."

Thus I was left with no recourse. I could not appeal a denial of my "restricted" application, because I was not even permitted to make the application. Short of an expensive lawsuit or an Act of Congress, there appears to be no remedy.

This is no trivial matter for me. I have now lost two years of Social Security benefits. It is not clear when or if I will ever receive these benefits. All those with whom I have discussed this problem, irrespective of their political persuasion, have been shocked to hear about these regulations.

I believe that I should be able to choose the medical arrangements I prefer without suffering the penalty that is being imposed. I ask that you take steps to remedy this situation. I shall be happy to supply documentation regarding the facts outlined above, if you request it. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely, \_\_\_\_\_

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

DEAR MS. :

Enclosed please find the regulations which state that there is no application for cash social security retirement benefits only. If you file for cash benefits you MUST file for the Medicare Part A (HI). Therefore this can only be translated, in one way at this time. If you do not wish to file for Medicare Part A (HI) you must forfeit your right to cash benefits.

If I can be of any further assistance please feel free to contact me at the above telephone number extension, 3016.

Sincerely yours,

*Technical Expert.*

HONORING MAYNARD HOLBROOK JACKSON, JUNIOR, AND EXTENDING CONDOLENCES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON HIS DEATH

SPEECH OF

**HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, JOHN LEWIS, for introducing this resolution. I was honored to cosponsor it, because I think it is very important that people in this legislative body and in this nation know the huge impact Maynard Jackson had on the country and on the African American community in particular.

You could just sense the importance of Maynard Jackson by watching the thousands of mourners who waited in lines stretching several blocks to honor him. Former Presidents joined everyday citizens in honoring the life and service of this great man, who was the

first black mayor of Atlanta, a major Southern city and a symbol of both the Old South, and the New South.

Mayor Jackson paved the way for African Americans who are interested in government and civic affairs and were willing to devote their time and effort to public service. He showed what could be achieved with intelligence and fairness and hard work. And in doing so he provided both hope and opportunity to all Atlantans, white and black, while inspiring a whole generation of African American elected officials, including me.

Maynard Jackson served as Mayor of Atlanta from 1974 to 1982 and again from 1990 to 1994. His three terms were distinguished by diversification and growth in Atlanta's economy. He saw opportunity international trade before the "world economy" became a household name. He encouraged foreign governments to open new consulates and foreign companies to open trade offices, and Atlanta's imports and exports increased accordingly.

The result of Maynard Jackson's policies was record-setting new jobs creation, strong bond ratings, and the most successful non-preference, non-quota affirmative action and equal opportunity programs in the nation.

Maynard Jackson was also an innovator. He developed a successful neighborhood planning system and a city-wide comprehensive development plan. He also brokered major construction projects in housing and mass transit and instituted reform in city management and organization and improved employee incentives—all of which led to increased worker productivity.

Especially noteworthy was Mayor Jackson's leadership in the construction of Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, which was completed ahead of schedule and under budget.

As a result, Maynard Jackson's years of Mayoral service are widely respected and documented as times of unparalleled economic development, internationalism, public-private partnerships, racial harmony, and fiscal stability for Atlanta. Because of his leadership, Atlanta created more jobs in the 1990s than any other U.S. city—half a million since 1993.

A report in Higher Education in America's Metropolitan Areas identified the Atlanta region as a national leader in higher education, consistently ranking in the top 10 metro areas in key measures of higher education activity. The majority of students in the Atlanta region not only are pursuing higher education, they are completing it: Atlanta has the sixth highest number of degrees conferred at the Bachelor's level and higher, due in large part to the encouragement and urging of Mayor Jackson.

It is certainly fitting that he died on the same day that the U.S. Supreme Court upheld affirmative action. He demanded that African-American firms get their fair share of government contracts, including those awarded in the \$1 billion expansion of Hartsfield International Airport. By the end of his first term, the percentage of city contracts going to minority-owned firms had increased from 0.13 percent to 38.6 percent.

Today, Atlanta is recognized as one of the nation's most dynamic cities, a place where hope is alive and well and not dependent on skin pigmentation.

Maynard Jackson has left his imprint so solidly on American society—economically, educationally, creatively, and socially—that his service and tutelage will long be remembered

and celebrated. He was an exemplary leader, a dedicated community servant, and a tireless advocate for economic and social justice. He literally helped change the world. He will be missed, but his spirit will live on in his extraordinary legacy.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 14, 2003, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall Nos. 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, and 359. The votes I missed include rollcall vote 354 on the Rehberg amendment; rollcall vote 355 on the Blumenauer amendment; rollcall vote 356 on the Hefley amendment; rollcall vote 357 on the Ackerman amendment; rollcall vote 358 on passage of the Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2004; and rollcall vote 359 on the Motion to Instruct Conferees on the Medicare Prescription Drug and Modernization Act.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 354, 355, 357, and 359, and "nay" on rollcall votes 356 and 358.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following be placed in the RECORD: During rollcall vote 367, the Hostettler amendment to H.R. 1950, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, my "aye" vote, in favor of the amendment, was not recorded. I would ask that the permanent record reflect my support for this amendment.

#### THE HONEST MONEY ACT

### HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Honest Money Act. The Honest Money Act repeals legal tender laws, a.k.a. forced tender laws, that compel American citizens to accept fiat—arbitrary—irredeemable paper-ticket or electronic money as their unit of account.

Absent legal tender laws, individuals acting through the markets, rather than government dictates, determine what is to be used as money. Historically, the free-market choice for money has been some combination of gold and silver. As Dr. Edwin Vieira, the nation's top expert on constitutional monetary policy says: "... a free market functions most efficiently and most fairly when the market determines the quality and the quantity of money that's being used."

While fiat money is widely accepted thanks to legal tender laws, it does not maintain its purchasing power. This works to the disadvan-

tage of ordinary people who lose the purchasing power of their savings, pensions, annuities, and other promises of future payment. Most importantly, because of the subsidies our present monetary system provides to banks, which, as Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan has stated, "induces" the financial system to increase leverage, the Federal Government can create additional money, in Mr. Greenspan's words, "without limit." For this reason, absent legal tender laws, many citizens would refuse to accept fiat irredeemable paper-ticket or electronic money.

Legal tender laws disadvantage ordinary citizens by forcing them to use money that is vulnerable to vast depreciation. As Stephen T. Byington wrote in the September 1895 issue of the American Federationist: "No legal tender law is ever needed to make men take good money; its only use is to make them take bad money. Kick it out!" Similarly, the American Federation of Labor asked: If money is good and would be preferred by the people, then why are legal tender laws necessary? And, if money is not good and would not be preferred by the people, then why in a democracy should they be forced to use it?

The American Federation of Labor understood how the erosion of the value of money cheated working people. Further, honest money, i.e., specie, was one of the three issues that encouraged ordinary people to organize into unions when the union movement began in the U.S. circa 1830.

While harming ordinary citizens, legal tender laws help expand the scope of government beyond that to which it is authorized under the Constitution. However, the primary beneficiaries of legal tender laws are financial institutions, especially banks, which have been improperly granted the special privilege of creating fiat irredeemable electronic money out of thin air through a process commonly called "fractional reserve lending." According to the Federal Reserve, since 1950, these private companies—banks—have created almost \$8 trillion out of nothing. This has been enormously advantageous to them.

The advantages given banks and other financial institutions by our fiat monetary system, which is built on a foundation of legal tender laws, allow them to realize profits that would not be available to these institutions in a free market. This represents legalized plunder of ordinary people. Legal tender laws thus enable the redistribution of wealth from those who produce it, mostly ordinary working people, to those who create and move around our irredeemable paper-ticket electronic money which is, in essence, just scrip.

The drafters of the Constitution were well aware of how a government armed with legal tender powers could ravage the people's liberty and prosperity. That is why the Constitution does not grant legal tender power to the Federal Government, and the States are empowered to make legal tender only out of gold and silver (see Article 1, Section 10). Instead, Congress was given the power to regulate money against a standard, i.e., the dollar. When Alexander Hamilton wrote the Coinage Act of 1792, he simply made into law the market-definition of a dollar as equaling the silver content of the Spanish milled dollar (371.25 grains of silver), which is the dollar referred to in the Constitution. This historical definition of the dollar has never been changed, and cannot be changed any more than the term

"inch," as a measure of length, can be changed. It is a gross misrepresentation to equate our irredeemable paper-ticket or electronic money to "dollars."

However, during the 20th century, the legal tender power enabled politicians to fool the public into believing the dollar no longer meant a unit redeemable in silver or gold. Instead, the government told the people that dollar now meant a piece of government-issued paper backed up by nothing except the promises of the government to maintain a stable value of currency. Of course, history shows that the word of the government to protect the value of the dollar is literally not worth the paper it is printed on.

Tragically, the Supreme Court has failed to protect the American people from unconstitutional legal tender laws. Salmon Chase, who served as Secretary of the Treasury in President Lincoln's administration, when he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, dissenting in *Knox vs. Lee*, summed up the argument against legal tender laws in twelve words: "The legal tender quality [of money] is only valuable for the purposes of *dishonesty*." [Emphasis added.]

Another prescient Justice was Stephen Field, the only Justice to dissent in every legal tender case to come before the Court. Justice Field accurately described the dangers to our constitutional republic posed by legal tender laws: "The arguments in favor of the constitutionality of legal tender paper currency tend directly to break down the barriers which separate a government of limited powers from a government resting in the unrestrained will of Congress. Those limitations must be preserved, or our government will inevitably drift from the system established by our Fathers into a vast, centralized, and consolidated government." A government with unrestrained powers is properly characterized as a tyranny.

Repeal of legal tender laws will help restore constitutional government and protect the people's right to a medium of exchange chosen by the market, thereby protecting their current purchasing power as well as their pensions, savings, and other promises of future payment. Because honest money serves the needs of ordinary people, instead of fiat irredeemable paper-ticket electronic money that improperly transfers the wealth of society to a small specially privileged financial elite along with other special interests, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Honest Money Act.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. WALLY HERGER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 15, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1950) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, concerning Rollcall Vote 108-364, On Agreeing to the

Amendment of Representative RON PAUL of Texas to H.R. 1950, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 2003: Although I was correctly recorded as voting against the passage of this amendment, which eventually failed by an overwhelming vote of 74 to 350, I would like the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to reflect that my "No" vote was in error, and I would have liked to have voted "Aye" on this provision.

Specifically, Representative PAUL's amendment would have prohibited funds authorized under H.R. 1950 to be used to pay any U.S. contribution to the United Nations or any affiliated agency of the United Nations. Like many, I firmly believe evidence of the need for a dramatic reevaluation of current U.N. policy is glaring. Over the years, the United States has been a host nation to the U.N., headquartered in New York City, and has contributed greatly to the funding for the organization, including the enormous cost to the American taxpayer of deploying our military on the numerous U.N. peacekeeping missions worldwide, amounting to roughly one-quarter of the peacekeeping expenses of the 191-member body. However, recent events surrounding the ousting of Saddam Hussein's tyrannical regime in Iraq, and the inability of the U.N. to enforce its own Security Council resolutions, has renewed questions of the legitimacy of this body, as well as the necessity and level of U.S. participation in its funding and daily activities.

I would also like to note that I have cosponsored a number of pieces of legislation in the House of Representatives, which, I believe, address these questions more thoroughly. While I do not object to the U.N.'s founding objectives of peace through positive discussions and diplomacy, the organization has clearly failed in this charter mission. As it currently exists, the United Nations merely provides a weighted platform to non-democratic and anti-American nations. Perhaps a more constructive and strategically important avenue would be to pursue an entirely new federation of nations, limiting voting membership to democratic countries that share our values and goals.

For these reasons, I have cosponsored H.R. 1146, introduced by Representative RON PAUL (R-TX), which calls on the U.S. to withdraw from the United Nations entirely. I have also cosponsored two related bills, which would impact our involvement in the U.N. in lesser ways. H.R. 800 would provide for the withholding of United States contributions to any U.N. commission, organization, or affiliated agency that is chaired or presided over by a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. H. Con. Res. 116 takes this bill a step further, issuing a sense of Congress that the United States should withhold all payments to the U.N. until its bylaws are amended to prevent countries whose leaders are not democratically elected from holding a position of authority within the U.N.

#### MEDICARE ADVISORY COMMISSION

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit into the RECORD a letter from the Medi-

care Payment Advisory Commission, MEDPAC, to the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Administrator regarding CMS's proposed rule entitled Medicare Program; Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for FY 2004; Proposed Rule, 68 Fed. Reg. 26786 (May 16, 2003). This letter calls upon CMS to construct a fair rule that allows Medicare beneficiaries to receive appropriate rehabilitation services. To achieve this goal, in effect, MEDPAC recommends a revision to the ten diagnoses—conceived twenty years ago in 1983—in an effort to better characterize today's patient population.

Based on my concern for the critical need of my constituents in Florida to continue to have access to inpatient rehabilitation facilities, I rise to express my support for MEDPAC's recommendation and feel that a modernization of the "75 percent rule" to include 20 of the 21 rehabilitation inpatient categories, all except miscellaneous, is necessary.

Under CMS's proposed rule, 86 percent of Intensive Rehabilitation Facilities would be excluded from reimbursement. If promulgated, this rule would place an increased burden on acute care hospitals. Patients with serious conditions such as stroke, brain injury, hip fracture, as well as those individual recovering from cardiac surgery, oncology surgery and severe pulmonary conditions could potentially be denied access to critically needed rehabilitative care. It is my sincere hope that CMS will take into account MEDPAC's recent recommendations on this matter.

MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY  
COMMISSION

*Washington, DC, July 7, 2003.*

Re: File code CMS-1474-P

THOMAS SCULLY, Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Department of Health and Human Services, Hubert H. Humphrey Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SCULLY: The Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) proposed rule entitled Medicare Program; Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for FY 2004; Proposed Rule, 68 Fed. Reg. 26786 (May 16, 2003). We appreciate your staff's careful work on this prospective payment system, particularly considering the competing demands on the agency.

Inpatient rehabilitation facilities (IRFs) are one of several settings that provide Medicare patients with rehabilitation services. Medicare also covers rehabilitation services in skilled nursing facilities, long-term care hospitals, at home from home health agencies, and on an outpatient basis (e.g., from a hospital outpatient department). Medicare generally varies its payments based on the setting and type of services.

CMS's criteria to distinguish IRFs from acute care hospitals and other settings for payment purposes require IRFs to:

Have provider agreements to participate in Medicare as a hospital.

Determine whether patients are likely to benefit significantly from intensive inpatient hospital programs or assessments by preadmission screening.

Ensure that patients receive close medical supervision and furnish rehabilitation nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, social or psychological services, and orthotic and prosthetic services.

Have full-time medical directors experienced in medical management of inpatients requiring rehabilitation.

Use physicians to establish, review and revise the plan of care for each IRF patient.

Use coordinated multidisciplinary team approaches in the rehabilitation of each inpatient.

Have 75 percent of their cases in 10 diagnoses—stroke, spinal cord injury, congenital deformity, amputation, major multiple trauma, fracture of femur (hip fracture), brain injury, and polyarthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis, neurological disorders, and burns.

Further, in order to be eligible for IRF care, patients must be able to sustain three hours of therapy a day.

Only one of the IRF standards is under debate: the rule requiring IRFs to have 75 percent of their cases in 10 diagnoses (the “75 percent rule”). Many have argued that the 10 diagnoses no longer represent a clinically appropriate standard for defining IRF services. The issue of variation in patient need within diagnoses has always existed. Finally, an estimated 87 percent of IRFs are currently out of compliance with the rule.

We recognize the need to distinguish IRFs from other Medicare providers in order to pay appropriately for their services. As you know, IRFs are paid more than acute hospitals. Given the current state of clinical evidence and patient classification systems, the dilemma is how to construct a fair rule that allows Medicare beneficiaries to receive appropriate rehabilitation services and avoids undesirable financial incentives to expand the types of patients in IRFs beyond what is clinically necessary. On the one hand, an unchanging list of 10 diagnoses to characterize an appropriate patient population for the IRF setting is a blunt instrument. Medical practice may have changed since 1983, when the 10 diagnoses were first included in the 75 percent rule. On the other hand, using instead the 20 diagnoses in the IRF-prospective payment system (PPS) reflects IRFs’ past admitting practice but does not necessarily identify a clinically appropriate population.

In the short term, the Secretary has few other options but to enforce the 75 percent rule consistently; the issue is which diagnoses should go into the calculation. One short-term strategy that the Secretary could pursue is to lower the percentage of cases (required to be from 10 diagnoses) in the current 75 percent rule to 50 percent for some period of time, not to exceed one year. According to CMS’s analysis, most IRFs could meet this standard. During that period of time, the Secretary could consult with an expert panel of clinicians to reach a consensus on the diagnoses to be included in the 75 percent rule as well as the appropriate clinical criteria for patients within the respective diagnoses. It is most imperative that the panel resolve the joint replacement issue because a large and growing proportion of IRF patients likely fall into this category. If the Secretary can complete this consultation prior to the October 1, 2003 proposed implementation date, it may be unnecessary to lower the 75 percent to 50 percent.

Over the long run, the Secretary also may want to periodically revisit the list of diagnoses and clinical criteria for rehabilitation patients. The expectation would be to move away from simple diagnosis-based criteria to patient-based criteria. Consistent with that objective, MedPAC is interested in linking payment to high-quality outcomes, as evidenced by our recommendation in the June 2003 Report to the Congress. In that report, we find that IRFs are particularly suited to linking payment for quality because the patient assessment instrument is standardized, credible, and data are routinely collected; also a risk-adjustment mechanism is built into the PPS. In the future, the IRF pay-

ments could be based on the patient-specific criteria and linked to outcomes. This also could be part of the criteria CMS could use to decide whether a facility would be designated as an IRF, potentially eliminating the need for criteria such as the 75 percent rule, although practically we see the need for such rules in the short term.

We look forward to offering any assistance we can to CMS in these endeavors.

Sincerely,

GLENN M. HACKBARTH, J.D.,  
*Chair.*

## ABOLISHING THE FEDERAL RESERVE

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 2003

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation to restore financial stability to America’s economy by abolishing the Federal Reserve. I also ask unanimous consent to insert the attached article “The Greatest Theft in History” by Professor Murray Sabrin, into the RECORD. Professor Sabrin provides an excellent summary of how the Federal Reserve is responsible for the nation’s current economic difficulties.

Since the creation of the Federal Reserve, middle and working-class Americans have been victimized by a boom-and-bust monetary policy. In addition, most Americans have suffered a steadily eroding purchasing power because of the Federal Reserve’s inflationary policies. This represents a real, if hidden, tax imposed on the American people.

From the Great Depression, to the stagflation of the seventies, to the burst of the dotcom bubble, every economic downturn suffered by the country over the last 80 years can be traced to Federal Reserve policy. The Fed has followed a consistent policy of flooding the economy with easy money, leading to a misallocation of resources and an artificial “boom” followed by a recession or depression when the Fed-created bubble bursts.

With a stable currency, American exporters will no longer be held hostage to an erratic monetary policy. Stabilizing the currency will also give Americans new incentives to save as they will no longer have to fear inflation eroding their savings. Those members concerned about increasing America’s exports or the low rate of savings should be enthusiastic supporters of this legislation.

Though the Federal Reserve policy harms the average American, it benefits those in a position to take advantage of the cycles in monetary policy. The main beneficiaries are those who receive access to artificially inflated money and/or credit before the inflationary effects of the policy impact the entire economy. Federal Reserve policies also benefit big spending politicians who use the inflated currency created by the Fed to hide the true costs of the welfare-warfare state. It is time for Congress to put the interests of the American people ahead of the special interests and their own appetite for big government.

Abolishing the Federal Reserve will allow Congress to reassert its constitutional authority over monetary policy. The United States Constitution grants to Congress the authority to coin money and regulate the value of the

currency. The Constitution does not give Congress the authority to delegate control over monetary policy to a central bank. Furthermore, the Constitution certainly does not empower the federal government to erode the American standard of living via an inflationary monetary policy.

In fact, Congress’ constitutional mandate regarding monetary policy should only permit currency backed by stable commodities such as silver and gold to be used as legal tender. Therefore, abolishing the Federal Reserve and returning to a constitutional system will enable America to return to the type of monetary system envisioned by our nation’s founders: one where the value of money is consistent because it is tied to a commodity such as gold. Such a monetary system is the basis of a true free-market economy.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand up for working Americans by putting an end to the manipulation of the money supply which erodes Americans’ standard of living, enlarges big government, and enriches well-connected elites, by cosponsoring my legislation to abolish the Federal Reserve.

[From USA Daily, May 6, 2003]

THE GREATEST THEFT IN HISTORY

(By Murray Sabrin)

If you have a savings account, your bank probably credits it with interest every month. At the end of the month, you expect the bank to pay you the amount of interest it was obligated to pay you—no more no less. In other words, you would not expect the bank to change the interest it was going to pay you unless your account explicitly allows the bank to readjust the interest rate at its discretion.

We know the interest rate paid on short-term “risk free” deposits are based on the “real rate” plus an inflation premium. Historically, the real rate—the rental price of money—is the annual rate that borrowers and lenders agree on is typically 2-3 percent. So if you borrow \$100 for a year, you would expect to pay the lender about \$103 at the end of one year.

However, if price inflation is expected to be 3% for the year the loan is outstanding, the lender wants to protect his principal from the decline in the dollar’s purchasing power. So, the interest rate on the loan would thus not be just 2% (assuming this is the real rate), but 2% plus an inflation premium of 3%, for a total of 5%.

Currently the annual inflation rate is about 2.5%. Thus, the risk free rate (the real rate—2%—plus the inflation premium) on savings deposits and money market funds should be about 4.5%. For Americans who seek the safety of savings accounts and money market funds for their hard-earned money, the current average yield of 0.7% on money market funds is well below the current risk free rate. In addition, savers who own short-term U.S. Treasury debt are receiving slightly more than 1.1 % annually.

What’s going on? How can savers be receiving about 3.5% less than the risk free rate on their money market accounts and savings accounts?

The answer is simple: The Federal Reserve, the government created institution that was founded to “stabilize” the value of the dollar and “smooth” “out the business cycle”, which has the legal authority to create money out of thin air, is nothing more than the greatest manipulator of interest rates in the history of the world.

The FED pumps money into the banking system if it wants to lower interest rates in order “to stimulate” the economy, and conversely will take money out of the banking



system if it want to dampen borrowing and "cool off" an overheated economy.

For the past two-and-a-half years the FED has been pumping money into the banking system, driving down short-term interest rates to its current levels, well below the risk free rate. In fact, the American people are being penalized heavily for saving. Real interest rates are negative.

In short, the American people are being ripped off to the tune of tens of billions of dollars per year.

To put this in dollars and cents, there are \$2.2 trillion in money market funds, with an average annual yield of 0.7%. The income from these funds is about \$15 billion a year. If interest rates were 4.5%, savers would have nearly one hundred billion dollars in income or \$85 billion more than they are currently receiving.

Moreover, there is \$4.61 trillion in the nation's time and savings deposits, earning an average of about 1.0% or more depending on the financial institution your money is deposited in. (ING Direct pays 2.10% online on short-term deposits. The money can be transferred from your checking account to an online account and back. The minimum deposit to open an account is only \$1. This is not a misprint.)

Using the same 4.5% risk free rate, savers should be receiving about \$210 billion on their short-term deposits at the nation's financial institutions. Instead, they are earning about \$50 billion, for a loss of \$160 billion in annual income. In addition, the U.S. Treasury has approximately \$1 trillion in short-term debt that is yielding a little more than 1%. Savers holding the federal government's short-term debt are losing approximately \$35 billion in annual income.

The bottom line: While the economic debate in Washington DC centers around President Bush's tax cut proposal, which should pass intact because less money in the federal government means more freedom and prosperity for the American people, the Federal Reserve continues to perpetuate the greatest theft in world history. By having the power to manipulate interest rates, the FED in effect has not only a license to print money but also can redistribute income from savers to borrowers.

The winners of the FED's interest rate manipulations include the nations' financial institutions, business borrowers and government. The losers are anyone who wants to save for the proverbial rainy day and accumulate money for a down payment on a house or other family need.

Thus, Federal Reserve policy aids and abets the legalized theft of hundreds of billions of dollars per year from low- and middle-income families to the economic elites of this country and profligate governments at all levels—all with the approval of the U.S. Congress and the Bush administration.

After 90 years of manipulating interest rates, it is time to abolish the FED and return the country to the only sound monetary system that is consistent with liberty and prosperity—the gold standard.

#### MILWAUKEE TURNERS CELEBRATE 150TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 6, 2003 the Milwaukee Turners will celebrate their 150th anniversary of providing the community with leadership in the fields of

physical fitness, social justice and cultural preservation.

German revolutionary and patriot Frederick Ludwig Jahn founded the Turners in Germany in 1811. The original purpose of the Turners was to overthrow Napoleon who had conquered Prussia and to work toward a unified Germany. The Turners became powerful enough to start a revolution to make Germany a republic. The effort was defeated and 600,000 Germans were exiled.

German immigrants who came to America in 1848, as a result of the events in Europe, were called 48'ers. The first Turner Society in the United States was founded in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1848. The 48'ers established athletic, social and cultural societies throughout the United States. At the turn of the century there were hundreds of active societies. Today there are only sixty-five Turner societies that remain. Milwaukee was once known as the "German Athens of America" because of the notable artistic, political and civic culture of the city. The Milwaukee Turners was a central part of this community.

The Milwaukee Turners received its charter from the Wisconsin State Legislature in 1855. The Turner motto is "Sound Mind in a Sound Body". The philosophy of the organization is a holistic approach to the development of human potential through the harmonious integration of both intellectual and physical aspects of the individual.

Over the years the Milwaukee Turners have actively opposed all forms of oppression and supported women's suffrage. The Turners also promoted the concept of including physical education as part of the public schools curriculum. The Turners Society in Milwaukee continues to support the original ideals and offers physical activities for people of all ages.

Today, in an age of growing concern for the physical health of Americans and the lack of physical exercise, the Milwaukee Turners is ahead of the curve and is continuing to provide a vital service to the community through their outstanding physical fitness programs.

I salute Milwaukee Turners efforts in improving the health of our citizens and congratulate the Milwaukee Turners on celebrating a proud history of supporting social justice, freedom and physical and mental well being for 150 years. I wish to extend my best wishes for continued success in the years to come.

#### REMEMBERING CHESTERFIELD SMITH

**HON. JANE HARMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, Chesterfield Smith, who died in Florida yesterday at 85, invented the modern law firm and the modern legal profession. Either of these accomplishments is more than enough for a lifetime.

He was my dear friend, a mentor to me and thousands of idealistic lawyers. Improving the world was axiomatic to him: it came with legal training and a law license. Doing anything less was unacceptable.

Probably his most important chapter was 1973–74, when he was president of the American Bar Association during the Nixon impeachment. He steered the organization and

helped steer the country through a crisis in which our legal system was tested. It survived, and so did we.

We will miss Chesterfield's skills, his heart, his compass, his courage, and his loyalty. His wife, Jacqueline, and his family, are in our hearts.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE MENTAL HEALTH COPAYMENT EQUITY ACT OF 2003

**HON. TED STRICKLAND**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, today Representative MURPHY and I are introducing the Medicare Mental Health Copayment Equity Act of 2003, which will dramatically improve Medicare for millions of the program's beneficiaries by phasing out over six years the discriminatory 50-percent copayment required for outpatient mental health services. If this bill is enacted, Medicare beneficiaries will pay a 20 percent copayment for outpatient mental health care, just as they do for all other outpatient health services under Medicare by the year 2009. This bill is identical to S. 853, which was introduced by Senator OLYMPIA SNOWE earlier this year.

According to the National Institute of Mental Health, nearly 2 million Americans over the age of 65 suffer from depression. The 1999 Surgeon General's report on mental illness found that 20 percent of Americans 55 and older experience mental disorders that are not considered a normal part of aging, such as anxiety, alcoholism, and Alzheimer's disease. As many as one in two new residents of nursing facilities are at risk of depression. Perhaps most strikingly, seniors have the highest rate of suicide of any age group in this country. A Medpac report titled "Assessing Medicare Benefits" issued in June 2002 confirms that the Medicare senior population faces serious problems accessing mental health care:

Medicare beneficiaries are apparently having difficulty in obtaining needed mental health services. Despite the availability of proven treatments, one recent analysis found that of those beneficiaries over 65 who needed treatment, 63% did not receive it. The likelihood of people with mental health conditions receiving services was significantly lower if they were Medicare beneficiaries, compared with those who had employment-based insurance or Medicaid coverage.

The Medpac report also states that the access problems will be reduced if the discrepancy between the mental health copayment and the copayment required for all other outpatient care under Medicare is eliminated:

Beneficiaries face a 50 percent coinsurance for most outpatient mental health services, compared with 20 percent for most other outpatient services. Equalizing cost sharing for outpatient mental health and other outpatient care would reduce a financial barrier to mental health care and provide parity to beneficiaries with mental disorders and those with other illnesses, with a small increase in Medicare spending . . . This change also would simplify Medicare's cost-sharing structure.

Medicare beneficiaries need and deserve access to affordable mental health care. I urge my colleagues to end Medicare's random discrimination and improve the health of seniors

in this country by acting quickly to pass this legislation into law.

COMMENDING THE SERVICE OF  
DR. DAVID L. WEINBERG, OUT-  
GOING PRESIDENT OF THE SAN  
MATEO COUNTY MEDICAL ASSO-  
CIATION

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. David L. Weinberg, who has ably represented the people of San Mateo as the President of the San Mateo County Medical Association. His one-year term has just expired.

Dr. Weinberg has a distinguished record of service to the people of San Mateo and to the nation as a whole. He served in a combat unit in Vietnam for over a year during some of the most intense fighting there, arriving just before the Tet Offensive. Dr. Weinberg was frequently behind enemy lines, supporting American and Vietnamese troops and Special Forces. For his service and over 500 hours of air combat duty, he was awarded 10 medals.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, Dr. Weinberg began a fellowship program at the Letterman Army Medical Center in San Francisco before going to Vietnam in 1967. When he finished his military service in 1969, Dr. Weinberg returned to San Francisco to begin his residency at the University of California-San Francisco (UCSF). He completed his residency in 1972 and was certified by the American Academy of Dermatology the following year.

Mr. Speaker, during his term as President of the San Mateo County Medical Association (SMCMA) this past year, Dr. Weinberg sought to increase cooperation among doctors and to make them independent of hospitals and insurance companies, and his initiatives have been extraordinarily well received.

An active member of the American College of Physician Executives and the California Medical Association, Dr. Weinberg also has appointments at UCSF as a Clinical Instructor in Dermatology and at two prominent hospitals, Seton Medical Center and Mills-Peninsula Medical Center. In addition to these positions and his responsibilities as President of the SMCMA, Dr. Weinberg sees patients at his solo practice in Daly City.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. David L. Weinberg has made outstanding contributions to the people of San Mateo County, not to speak of his military service on behalf of the American people. I invite my colleagues in commending him on his leadership of the SMCMA.

SALUTING CAPTAIN HUGH  
WHITAKER

**HON. JEB HENSARLING**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute Captain Hugh Whitaker on the occasion of his retirement, a lawman who

has dedicated more than 50 years of his life serving the people of Freestone County, Texas.

A decorated Marine Corps veteran, Hugh Whitaker returned home to Fairfield after fighting in the Pacific during World War II.

Starting in 1948, Hugh Whitaker was elected Constable, beginning a 55-year-career of public service.

Hugh became the county's Emergency Management Coordinator in 1955, a position he's held for the past 48 years.

During the 1960's, Hugh organized the Freestone County Emergency Corps and the Freestone County Reserve Deputies. More recently, he served as Chief Deputy Sheriff up until his retirement last month.

Freestone County Judge Linda Grant said, "Captain Whitaker is a blessing for the people of Freestone County. He is always there to help in any way."

Mr. Speaker, today we honor Captain Whitaker for his service to his community in the name of public safety. In the words of his fellow lawman, Freestone County Sheriff Ralph Billings, "No one can build boots big enough to fill those of Captain Whitaker."

LEGISLATION TO WITHDRAW THE  
UNITED STATES FROM THE  
BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation to withdraw the United States from the Bretton Woods Agreement and thus end taxpayer support for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Rooted in a discredited economic philosophy and a complete disregard for fundamental constitutional principles, the IMF forces American taxpayers to subsidize large, multinational corporations and underwrite economic destruction around the globe. This is because the IMF often uses the \$46.7 billion line of credit provided to it by the American taxpayers to bribe countries to follow destructive, statist policies.

Just last year, Argentina was rocked by an economic crisis caused by IMF policies. Despite clear signs over the past several years that the Argentine economy was in serious trouble, the IMF continued pouring taxpayer-subsidized loans with an incredibly low interest rate of 2.6 percent into the country. In 2001, as Argentina's fiscal position steadily deteriorated, the IMF funneled over 8 billion dollars to the Argentine government!

According to Congressman JIM SAXTON, Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, this "Continued lending over many years sustained and subsidized a bankrupt Argentine economic policy, whose collapse is now all the more serious. The IMF's generous subsidized bailouts lead to moral hazard problems, and enable shaky governments to pressure the IMF for even more funding or risk disaster."

Argentina is just the latest example of the folly of IMF policies. Five years ago the world economy was rocked by an IMF-created disaster in Asia. The IMF regularly puts the taxpayer on the hook for the mistakes of the big banks. Oftentimes, Mr. Speaker, IMF funds end up in the hands of corrupt dictators who

use our taxpayer-provided largesse to prop up their regimes by rewarding their supporters and depriving their opponents of access to capital.

If not corrupt, most IMF borrowers are governments of countries with little economic productivity. Either way, most recipient nations end up with huge debts that they cannot service, which only adds to their poverty and instability. IMF money ultimately corrupts those countries it purports to help, by keeping afloat reckless political institutions that destroy their own economies.

IMF policies ultimately are based on a flawed philosophy that says the best means of creating economic prosperity is through government-to-government transfers. Such programs cannot produce growth, because they take capital out of private hands, where it can be allocated to its most productive use as determined by the choices of consumers in the market; and place it in the hands of politicians. Placing economic resources in the hands of politicians and bureaucrats inevitably results in inefficiencies, shortages, and economic crises, as even the best-intentioned politicians cannot know the most efficient use of resources.

In addition, the IMF violates basic constitutional and moral principles. The Federal Government has no constitutional authority to fund international institutions such as the IMF. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, it is simply immoral to take money from hard-working Americans to support the economic schemes of politically-powerful special interests and third-world dictators.

In all my years in Congress, I have never been approached by a taxpayer asking that he or she be forced to provide more subsidies to Wall Street executives and foreign dictators. The only constituency for the IMF is the huge multinational banks and corporations. Big banks used IMF funds—taxpayer funds—to bail themselves out from billions in losses after the Asian financial crisis. Big corporations obtain lucrative contracts for a wide variety of construction projects funded with IMF loans. It's a familiar game in Washington, with corporate welfare disguised as compassion for the poor.

Last year's Argentine debacle is yet further proof that the IMF was a bad idea from the very beginning—economically, constitutionally, and morally. The IMF is a relic of an era when power-hungry bureaucrats and deluded economists believed they could micromanage the world's economy. Withdrawal from the IMF would benefit American taxpayers, as well as workers and consumers around the globe. I hope my colleagues will join me in working to protect the American taxpayer from underwriting the destruction of countries like Argentina, by cosponsoring my legislation to end America's support for the IMF.

HONORING JUDGE A. JAY CRISTOL  
ON USS "LIBERTY" RESEARCH

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Judge A. Jay Cristol of the Southern District of Florida on the completion of his invaluable research on the USS *Liberty*

incident. In 1987, Judge Cristol began researching the tragedy that befell the United States Navy ship *Liberty* and her crew on June 8, 1967. Judge Cristol completed a doctoral dissertation on the subject in 1997 and published his book, *The Liberty Incident*, in 2002.

In his continued quest for the truth, Judge Cristol pressed and finally convinced the National Security Agency to release classified transcripts proving that Israel's attack on the USS *Liberty* during the Six Day War was, in fact, accidental.

On June 8, 1967, Israeli troops detected large explosions along the Sinai shore. The United States had announced two days earlier that it had no warships in the combat zone, and Israeli troops believed that they were experiencing an Egyptian naval bombardment. In response, the Israelis attacked the USS *Liberty*, which they mistook for being an Egyptian warship, killing 34 American crewmen and wounding 171.

For 35 years, conspiracy theories have raged and critics have insisted that Israel attacked the American ship deliberately. Finally, just last month, the NSA, under pressure by Judge Cristol, released transcripts of transmissions from two Israeli helicopter pilots that participated in the 1967 attack. These tapes, which have until now remained classified, serve to conclude the evidence that the tragic event was, in fact, a case of mistaken identity.

Judge Cristol's diligent efforts and persistence for the truth over the past sixteen years are to be commended. Through his work, he has helped restore faith in the special relationship that the United States and Israel share. Mr. Speaker, I hope the entire House joins me congratulating Florida Judge Jay Cristol on his achievement.

#### TRIBUTE TO DAN FOULK

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I stand before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Dan Foulk, an outstanding citizen from my district who recently passed away. Dan was a member of the Pueblo Rural Fire Department and he will be remembered as a dedicated firefighter, loyal friend, and committed father.

As a member of the Pueblo Rural Fire Department, Dan spent his life protecting the community he loved. Dan was an Assistant Chief for the Department and was hired as their first Fire Marshal in 2001. Dan was able to accomplish both jobs simultaneously, working hard to insure the safety of his community. Dan was honored to be able to perform both of these duties. He loved being a fireman, and he loved protecting Pueblo. This dedication made Dan a role model in the Pueblo Fire Department. When not working to protect the community, Dan was at home with his family. He was blessed with a lovely wife, five children, and ten grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Dan Foulk before this body of Congress and this nation. His hard work, enthusiastic attitude, and leadership will be missed. Dan will

forever be remembered for the contributions he provided his community and I am sorry for his loss. My thoughts and prayers go out to Dan's family, friends, and his coworkers on the Pueblo Rural Fire Department.

#### HONORING EDESEL BRYANT FORD

II

#### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commemorate my dear friend Edsel Bryant Ford II, former president and chief operating officer of the Ford Motor Credit Company. Mr. Ford is also a noted philanthropist in the Detroit Metropolitan area.

Named after his grandfather, Edsel Bryant Ford, the son of Ford Motor company founder Henry Ford, Mr. Ford retired from daily executive life in 1999 in order to be more involved with his family and community. Due to Edsel's stalwart leadership, Ford Motor Credit Company remains the world's largest automotive finance company. Edsel maintains ties to his family's business, sitting on the Ford board of directors and working as a consultant. Edsel participates in many dealer conferences and meetings, and remains, for many dealers, the face of the Ford Motor Company.

The Fords have been giving back to Detroit for more than 100 years, and Edsel Ford II is another example of continuing Ford philanthropy. The reach of the company and the family is felt throughout the Detroit metro area. Mr. Ford's dedication and commitment to the city of Detroit have led to many developments both for the city and the surrounding community. As president of the Detroit-based Henry Ford II Fund, Mr. Ford oversees a foundation that dispenses millions of dollars annually to charitable and educational organizations including Focus: HOPE, the Detroit Zoological Society, the United Negro College Fund, the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation and Caring Athletes Team for Children's and Henry Ford Hospitals (CATCH). Mr. Ford is also chairman of the Detroit 300 Committee, which raised \$30 million, for the city's tricentennial celebration in 2001 and for the development of Campus Martius Park, which will become a gathering place for metro Detroit citizens. Additional community activities include the Skillman Foundation, Henry Ford Health System, and the Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport Commission. In 2001, Mr. Ford was honored by the Detroit News as one of its Michiganians of the year.

The hard work and goodwill of Mr. Ford should be applauded. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Edsel Ford II for his inexhaustible support, generosity, and leadership to his community and to give him our best wishes for a well deserved, relaxing and enjoyable future.

#### COMMENDING BRENT BERRYMAN

#### HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Brent Berryman for his many years

of dedicated service to Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control in Dallas, Texas, and to congratulate him on his retirement from the company.

During his tenure with Lockheed Martin, Brent has managed the company's employee and company contribution programs, coordinated employee volunteer efforts, and served as the company's lobbyist for state and local issues. He served as Lockheed Martin's Constituent Relations Manager for local relations with federal officials in the Dallas area and has served as executive director of the LTV Foundation and manager of the company's political action committee.

As a devoted employee and civil servant, Brent Berryman complemented his many business activities at Lockheed Martin with service to the Dallas Assembly, the Dallas Urban League's Board of Directors, the March of Dimes, and the President's Task Force of the State Fair of Texas, among others. In addition, Brent volunteers as a Mentor and Tutor in three different elementary school programs and serves as a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Amelia Earhart Learning Center.

In 2002, Brent received the Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control Excellence Award for his consistent success in community outreach. He has also received awards from the Women's Center of Dallas and the Dallas Urban League for his outstanding community service and support.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the good fortune to work with Brent on many issues important to the defense of our nation and the economic well-being of North Texas. He deserves special recognition for his tremendous achievement and dedication to his company and its mission. I look forward to continue working with Brent, post-retirement, and I know my colleagues will join me today in wishing him success in all of his future endeavors.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO ARTHUR COLES III

#### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to ask my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a very special person whom I am privileged to call a friend, Mr. Arthur Coles III, on the occasion of his retirement.

Arthur Coles III was born in Newark, New Jersey and attended Monmouth Street Elementary School, West Kinney Junior High, and Arts High School. While at Arts High School he played varsity basketball under Coach George Voller. The playgrounds of Newark were the place to be during Arthur's teenage years and he was taught the X's and O's of basketball by legendary Charlie Johnson, Arthur Johnson Sr., Eugene Robinson and William Pony Wilson.

Upon graduation from Central State University Wilberforce, Ohio in 1967, Arthur returned to Newark, New Jersey and accepted a teaching position at Weequahic High School. Arthur has served in many positions at Weequahic High School: art teacher, teacher to assist the principal, interim head basketball coach, assistant basketball coach, class advisor, and

Father's Club mentor. He also coached at his Alma Mater, Arts High School for 2 years.

Arthur was the recipient of numerous city council proclamations; his coaching record includes league championships and other recognitions for his achievements. He is an original founding member of the Newark Athletic Hall of Fame and served as President for five years. Among his many talents, he is a gifted artist. He produced the National Urban League National Tee Shirt for two years, the Black United Fund Poster, 100 Black Men National Poster, and the Black Policeman's Association National Poster.

At Bethany Baptist Church, Arthur is a very active member, coordinator of security and supervisor of the community farmer's market. His hobbies include fishing and cooking.

Arthur's induction creates the first African American Father/Son Inductees. Married to Geri Woods Coles. God makes everything possible.

I feel especially pleased with this great achievement especially because I knew and worked with Arthur's father, the late Sam Coles. Sam is probably smiling down on us now, enjoying the success of one of his mentees, as he watched so many of Newark's finest for so many years.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to be present for rollcall votes 249 through 251, Numbers 287 and 288, and Numbers 297 through 300. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on Numbers 249 through 251, Number 287, and Numbers 297 through 300. I would have voted "nay" Number 288.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOAN AND BOB WEISS

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in this body to pay tribute to Bob and Joan Weiss of Grand Junction, Colorado. Bob and Joan have met the needs of the health-conscious in their community for the last 25 years, and I am honored to recognize their achievements here today.

Bob and Joan opened Sundrop Grocery Natural Foods Store in 1978 in a tiny 400-square-foot location with limited inventory. Over the years, however, the couple's reputation for providing the freshest organic and naturally prepared foods available grew, and so did their business. Today the Weiss's many customers don't have to compromise on any ingredients. Bob and Joan have ensured that their patrons have access to a wide variety of wholesome foods, from bulk foods and herbs to the freshest fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Speaker, I am truly honored to recognize Bob and Joan Weiss today. Twenty-five

years in the health food business, serving the Grand Junction community, is indeed an impressive accomplishment. I join in celebrating this milestone, and I congratulate them on their success.

#### 19TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S ATTACK ON THE GOLDEN TEMPLE IN AMRISTAR

#### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last month marked the nineteenth anniversary of the Indian government's attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the most sacred of Sikh shrines. The Indian government simultaneously attacked 38 other Sikh temples, known as Gurdwaras, around India. It is reported that more than 20,000 Sikhs were killed in these attacks, which went by the name of Operation Bluestar.

The Sikh Nation has never forgotten this atrocity against them. These attacks laid the foundation of a sovereign, independent Sikh homeland, Khalistan, which was declared independent on October 7, 1987. Last month, they once again observed Khalistan Martyrs Day on June 7, marking the anniversary of the brutal attacks on the Golden Temple and the other Sikh temples. Sikhs gathered in Washington, D.C. and protested outside the Indian Embassy. They chanted slogans and made speeches in support of freedom for the Sikh Nation.

Sikhs were equal partners in the transfer of power from the British and were supposed to have an independent state. Sikh leaders were promised that they would have "the glow of freedom" in India and no law would be passed affecting Sikhs without their consent. However, that is not the case. I would like to have the Council of Khalistan's press release on the Khalistan Martyrs Day events placed into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my statement.

INTERNATIONAL SIKH ORGANIZATION,  
*Washington, DC, June 7, 2003.*

SIKHS OBSERVE KHALISTAN MARTYRS DAY

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 7, 2003.—It is a Sikh tradition and Sikh history that Sikhs never forgive or forget the attack on the Golden Temple, the Sikh Nation's holiest shrine. In that spirit, Sikhs from all over the East Coast gathered in Washington, D.C. today to observe Khalistan Martyrs Day. This is the anniversary of the Indian government's brutal military attack on the Golden Temple and 38 other Sikh temples throughout Punjab, from June 3-6, 1984. More than 20,000 Sikhs were killed in those attacks, known as Operation Bluestar. These martyrs laid down their lives to lay the foundation for Khalistan. On October 7, 1987, the Sikh Nation declared its homeland, Khalistan, independent.

"We thank all the demonstrators who came to this important protest," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "These martyrs gave their lives so that the Sikh Nation could live in freedom," Dr. Aulakh said. "We salute them on Khalistan Martyrs' Day," he said.

"As Sant Bhindranwale said, the Golden Temple attack laid the foundation of Khalistan."

Sikhs ruled Punjab until 1849 when the British conquered the subcontinent. Sikhs were equal partners during the transfer of power from the British. The Muslim leader Jinnah got Pakistan for his people, the Hindu leaders got India, but the Sikh leadership was fooled by the Hindu leadership promising that Sikhs would have "the glow of freedom" in Northwest India and the Sikhs took their share with India on that promise. No Sikh representative has ever signed the Indian constitution.

Former Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.) said, "The essence of democracy is the right to self-determination." The minority nations of South Asia need freedom. "Without political power nations perish. We must always remember these martyrs for their sacrifice," Dr. Aulakh said. "The best tribute to these martyrs would be the liberation of the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan, from the occupying Indian forces," he said. "That must be the only objective," he said. "We should use the opportunity presented by the situation in South Asia to liberate our homeland."

The Golden Temple attack launched a campaign of genocide against the Sikhs that belies India's claims that it is a democracy. The Golden Temple attack made it clear that there is no place for Sikhs in India. Since 1984, India has engaged in a campaign of ethnic cleansing in which tens of thousands of Sikhs were murdered by the Indian police and security forces and secretly cremated after declaring them "unidentified." The Indian Supreme Court described this campaign as "worse than a genocide." General Narinder Singh has said, "Punjab is a police state." U.S. Congressman Dana Rohrabacher (R-Cal.) has said that for Sikhs, Kashmiri Muslims, and other minorities "India might as well be Nazi Germany."

According to a report by the Movement Against State Repression, India admitted that 52,268 Sikh political prisoners are rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial. Many have been in illegal custody since 1984. In February 2002, 42 Members of the U.S. Congress wrote to President Bush to get these Sikh political prisoners released. MASR report quotes the Punjab Civil Magistracy as writing "if we add up the figures of the last few years the number of innocent persons killed would run into lakhs [hundreds of thousands]."

Indian security forces have murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and human-rights organizations. These figures were published in *The Politics of Genocide* by Inderjit Singh Jaijee. India has also killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 80,000 Kashmiris since 1988, and tens of thousands of Tamils, Bodos, Dalits (the aboriginal people of the subcontinent labeled "Untouchables") as well as indigenous tribal peoples in Manipur, Assam and elsewhere. In March 2000, while former President Clinton was visiting India, the Indian government murdered 35 Sikhs in the village of Chithisinghpura, Kashmir and tried to blame the massacre on alleged militants. The Indian media reported that the police in Gujarat were ordered by the government to stand by and not to interfere with the massacre of Muslims there.

"Guru gave sovereignty to the Sikh Nation," Dr. Aulakh said. "The Golden Temple massacre reminded us that if Sikhs are going to live with honor and dignity, we must have a free, sovereign, and independent Khalistan," he said.

HONORING CORPORAL TONY BARR,  
USMC, ON HIS SAFE RETURN  
HOME FROM IRAQ

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today, it is with great pride and patriotism that I rise to welcome home one of our nation's great heroes, Corporal Tony Barr.

Corporal Barr served in the First Marine Division, 3rd Battalion, Fifth Marines, Weapons Company, CART Platoon. Cpl. Barr was originally scheduled to be discharged from the Marine Corps on February 28, 2003, but was given orders for Iraq the week before his discharge. Cpl. Barr could have chosen to avoid going to Iraq because he is the only male Barr currently living, but he instead, chose to stay with his fellow Marines and was deployed to Iraq.

Cpl. Barr's division suffered the first casualty of the war as they traveled from Kuwait to Baghdad. After Baghdad, Cpl. Barr's Division traveled to Tikrit which I am told is the furthest any Marine Division has ever traveled into the interior of an enemy country. Once his Division left Tikrit, they traveled south to Diwaniyah, a Baath Party stronghold, to set up a compound to train local Iraqis to become police. Most of Cpl. Barr's unit still remains in Diwaniyah today.

While we celebrate the safe return of Corporal Tony Barr to his home in Allen Park, Michigan, we continue to pray for the safety of all of our sons and daughters who are still proudly serving the United States in the newly liberated Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in extending the appreciation of the U.S. House of Representatives to Corporal Tony Barr, USMC, for his brave and outstanding service to the United States of America and join me in praying for the safe return of all of our troops who are in harm's way in Iraq, Afghanistan, and all other parts of the world.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY PREITE

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress today to recognize Anthony Preite for the integral role that he has played in the economic development of the Western United States. Anthony's long and distinguished career has made an indelible mark upon the State of Colorado and the Western United States. In recognition of his widely renowned public service, he was recently recognized with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Award, in addition to being selected as the Outstanding Fifty State U.S.D.A. Director.

Anthony began his career in Montana as a teacher and coach after graduating from Northern Montana College in 1963. In 1968, Anthony accepted a position as Community Development Specialist, where his responsibilities included implementing an economic development plan for a portion of north central Montana. He proceeded to serve as Special

Project Director of the Economic Development Administration for the U.S. Department of Commerce for much of the Western United States. Many of Anthony's initiatives resulted in infrastructure improvements and the creation of hundreds of job opportunities.

Fortunately, Anthony has not gone unrecognized throughout his life. The Denver Regional Office of the Economic Development Administration selected Anthony as the 1993 winner of the Forrest Koch Award for Excellence in Economic Development. Subsequently, President Clinton appointed Anthony as the State Director of Montana, Farmers Home Administration in 1993. In his role as Head of Rural Development, Anthony oversaw Rural Housing Service, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, and Rural Utilities Services. He was selected to serve as the Denver Regional Office Director for the Economic Development Administration in December of 1999 and currently oversees activities in ten different states as the Regional Director.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to recognize Anthony Preite before this body of Congress and this nation. His dynamic career and selfless public service have advanced the well-being of thousands of Americans through economic development programs and initiatives. I congratulate Anthony on the awards that have been bestowed upon him and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on July 14, 2003, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote No. 357, the Ackerman-LaTourette amendment to the Agriculture Appropriations bill which would require that the USDA expend no funds to approve meat from downed animals—animals that are too sick to walk or stand—for food. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL JAMES E.  
ROGERS

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Colonel James E. (Jim) Rogers for his brave and unselfish service as Commander of the Division Support Command of the 101st Airborne Screaming Eagles. Jim's great work in the 101st Airborne during Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom helped to lift the dark threat that terrorist supporting regimes posed to the citizens of the United States and the world.

Through Jim's work and leadership, and that of thousands of other U.S. soldiers, the United States and the Coalition of the Willing brought liberty to the oppressed and brutalized people of Iraq and Afghanistan. Without a doubt, the world can rest easier knowing that these brutal regimes have been removed from power. The

swift and decisive removal of the Iraqi regime and the Taliban could not have been accomplished without Jim and the fine men and women of the 101st Airborne Screaming Eagles.

Jim was commissioned in the ordnance corps in June of 1979 upon his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy. His military education also includes the Ordnance Officer Basic and Advance courses, Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College. Jim also holds a Masters Degree in industrial and operations engineering from the University of Michigan.

Over the past 24 years, Colonel Rogers has served the army in a number of posts and locations around the world. Jim's service has taken him to assignments with the 1st Infantry Division at Ft. Riley, Kansas; the 782nd Maintenance Battalion at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Executive Officer for Armored Systems Modernization in Warren, Michigan; the 801st Main Support Battalion at Fort Campbell, KY; the 2nd Infantry Division at Camp Casey, Korea; the 82nd Forward Support Battalion at Fort Bragg; and the U.S. Army Total Personnel Command in Alexandria, Virginia. Jim currently serves as the Division Support Commander for the 101st Airborne at Fort Campbell.

Jim's fine service to his country has seen him recognized with many awards and decorations, including the Meritorious Service Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Achievement Medal, the Senior Parachutist Badge, the Air Assault Badge, the Ordnance Order of Samuel Sharpe, and the Order of St. Michael.

Jim has repeatedly stood for the defense of this nation, her citizens and their freedom. His devotion and commitment to the defense of freedom and liberty around the world epitomizes the words Soldier, Patriot, and American. Jim is a role model for his four children, and a devoted husband to his wife Reba.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend the gratitude of myself and the entire nation to Colonel Rogers for his service to the United States and his hard work in defense of freedom and liberty around the world. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Jim's efforts and wishing him well in his new assignment at CENTCOM in Tampa, Florida.

HONORING BARBARA ACOSTA

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to a selfless community servant and dedicated businesswoman from my district, Barbara Acosta of Durango, Colorado. An active member of the Durango community, Barbara is this year's recipient of the 2002 Athena Award, presented by the Durango Area Chamber Resort Association. I would like to join with the Durango community in honoring Barbara's commitment and recognizing this distinct honor.

The Athena Award is a unique tribute, honoring women who demonstrate excellence and creativity in business, while providing selfless

service to the community. Barbara is a deserving recipient, as her business skills and community service are known throughout Durango. She opened her first business, the General Hair Store, in 1982, and has since added a hair salon, day spa services, and beauty school. Her hard work and dedication to her business has indeed made Barbara a respected member of the Durango business community.

Barbara is also known for her dedication to community service. Barbara has been active in a number of committees and organizations, such as Habitat for Humanity, the Durango Art Center, and the Volunteers of America. Barbara has also been an active fundraiser for a variety of non-profit organizations. Barbara has consistently been at the forefront of community service projects, always sacrificing her time to improve the Durango area.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues here today in applauding Barbara's civic-mindedness and in recognizing this prestigious honor. This recognition to Barbara for the work she does in her community is long overdue, and I am proud to bring her achievements to the attention of this body of Congress today. Congratulations and thanks again, Barbara, for your many years of hard work on behalf of Durango. May you have many more to come!

#### REGARDING EFFORTS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN SUDAN

SPEECH OF

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, our hopes and prayers are with those working diligently to secure peace for the people of Sudan. The ongoing negotiations can be observed with cautious optimism that a peace agreement will soon be at hand.

I observed with great interest yesterday's debate on H. Res. 194, regarding the importance of international efforts to abolish slavery and other human rights abuses in Sudan. I share the concerns of my colleagues and their desire to see an end to slavery and human rights abuses in the Sudan and elsewhere in the world.

I want to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleague from New York, Representative ED TOWNS, who so eloquently framed the issue on the future of Sudan. While we cannot forget the past, there is nothing we can do to change it. The time has come for us to commit to a lasting peace and an end to hostilities and abuses in sub-Saharan Africa.

I join my colleague, Mr. TOWNS, in support of an NGO-Sponsored fact-finding mission to Sudan and a report on their findings on the current situation in the Sudan with regard to allegations of slavery, human rights abuses and religious persecution. I call on others to join me and Mr. TOWNS in this effort to uncover the truth about Sudan.

#### REGARDING EFFORTS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN SUDAN

SPEECH OF

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker I rise today in support of H. Res. 194, a resolution condemning slavery and other gross violations of human rights that are occurring in Sudan.

I have been to Sudan four times since 1989. I have seen the conditions on the ground firsthand. Women and children continue to die daily from starvation and illness. According to the State Department Country Report on Human Rights, thousands of Dinka women and children have been abducted and sold into slavery, sent to labor camps, and have been forced to serve in the military. Nearly two million people have died and four million have been displaced as a result of the ongoing civil war in Sudan.

On November 4, 2002, the United Nations concluded that the dire human rights situation in Sudan had not significantly changed. Numerous human rights organizations, including Christian Solidarity International, Freedom House, and the American Anti-Slavery Group have all called for an end to slavery in Sudan. The House of Representatives has repeatedly denounced human rights abuses in Sudan.

The Government of Sudan and the SPLA are beginning to take positive steps toward reaching lasting peace and we are at a critical moment in the peace negotiations between the parties. The war in Sudan must end, but it must end in a just peace, a peace in which all of Sudan can share in its resources, where all Sudanese can worship freely, and in which all Sudanese are treated with respect and dignity. The people of Sudan have suffered for too long.

I urge this body to overwhelmingly pass this resolution and I call on the government of Sudan to abolish slavery and respect human rights.

#### AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOP- MENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMIN- ISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 14, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill, H.R. 2673:

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support the amendment offered by Congressman ARTUR DAVIS that will restore \$3.5 million in funding to the 1890 land-grant accounts.

The 1890 Land-Grant Institutions were created as a result of the Second Morrill Act of 1890, expanding the 1862 system of land-grant universities to include historically black institutions in those states where segregation denied minorities access to the land-grant in-

stitution established by the First Morrill Act, in 1862.

Under the bill before us, these universities will get a 17 percent cut for research and education activities. They will also be faced with a 10 percent cut in Extension Grants, which provide funding for extension offices that work directly with minority farmers in economically distressed areas.

Today, there are 18 black land-grant colleges and universities in the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands. Mr. Chairman, cuts of this magnitude would cripple the ability of 1890 institutions to continue with their original mission to train sons and daughters of farmers. Today, many of the schools still focus on agriculture by offering curricula that focuses on research, agribusiness, agricultural engineering, and consumer education. Additionally, millions of students are able to study every academic discipline far beyond the scope imagined in the original mission of 1890 land-grant institutions.

Mr. Chairman, I remind my colleagues that many states are faced with massive budget cuts. To combat these deficits, students at our colleges and universities must bear the brunt of the costs. College tuition has seen a double-digit percentage increases in my home state of Maryland.

HBCUs, which often face budget short falls, cannot withstand these cuts and many may close if funding of sort is not approved. I urge all of my colleagues to support this worthwhile amendment. 1890 land-grant institutions and the other HBCUs remain a vital part of our nation's history and educational system. Congress should not turn their backs on these 1890 land grant institutions. Cutting funding will hurt millions of students.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO ROSS WORLEY

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to Ross Worley of Durango, Colorado. Ross recently retired from Fort Lewis College, where he has directed the Audio/Visual Department in their John Reed Library since 1969. As Ross retires, I would like to recognize his many years of hard work and dedication to Fort Lewis College.

Ross began his work with Fort Lewis College in 1969, starting first as an audio/visual student assistant before his eventual promotion as director of the department. In his 32 years as director at Fort Lewis, Ross supervised over 150 students, providing each of them with an exemplary model of commitment. An effective Audio/Visual department can provide students with interesting and exciting ways to present and engage information. With technology changing daily, Ross worked diligently to provide our youth with the educational tools to succeed in this demanding field.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before this Congress and this nation to recognize the accomplishments of Ross Worley. His hard work and dedication provided Fort Lewis College with the ability to reach its students in



unique, effective ways. Serving an educational institution is truly a noble calling and Ross' 32 years of service are truly a remarkable accomplishment. Thank you, Ross, for the service you have provided our community. I wish you all the best in your retirement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2691) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this Amendment, which would provide much needed funding increases for the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities. These organizations provide national recognition and support to projects of cultural significance and education that preserve and enhance our Nation's heritage.

The importance of supporting and sustaining the arts is especially critical for our young people, who perform much better in school when their academic programs are combined with music, dance, drama or the visual arts. In fact, the No Child Left Behind Act specifically lists the arts as one of the core subjects that all schools should teach.

But ensuring adequate support for the arts is not simply about providing cultural enrichment or enhancing educational opportunities. It is also about ensuring the economic well-being of our communities. The nonprofit arts industry alone generates \$134 billion annually in economic activity and \$10.5 billion in federal tax revenue.

The National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities are worthwhile investments of our federal tax dollars, and I strongly support the Slaughter-Dicks amendment to increase their funding by \$15 million.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOLLYWOOD HEIGHTS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 50th Anniversary of the Hollywood Heights Fire Department.

In December, 1952, a group of local men decided that the area needed a Fire Department. The first charter members, Jack Frost, John Hurt, Roy Reynolds, Neal Butler, W. Gebbard, John Sharp, Jack Caldwell, Bob Williams, Oma Rust, Walter Leicht and Guy Anderson went door-to-door and business-to-business asking for donations to start a new

Fire Department to serve the Hollywood Heights community.

On August 26, 1953, the Hollywood Heights Volunteer Fire Department was officially formed. Several of the Department's charter members put their own homes up for collateral to purchase the first fire truck for the department, which was a 1953 International. While this new truck was being built, Towers Fire Apparatus let the department borrow a 1937 Studebaker Fire Truck, which contained a 300-gallon water holding tank.

Hollywood Heights' first Fire House was located at the Community Center next to Hollywood Heights School from 1953 until 1955. The Department held picnics and bake sales to purchase the present property and a two bay building. A larger two bay building was built in 1963 to allow for additional space, which provided a meeting room, offices and expanded bay areas for the rescue and brush fire truck.

In 1976, the department started holding a bingo on Monday nights at the Madison County Fireman's Hall. The department had to borrow the money to start the bingo from a local businessman. This fund raising program has grown into the department's biggest source of income and has paid for another addition to the Fire House in 1976 and the purchase of trucks and additional equipment that are in use today.

The department has continued to remain an active part of the Hollywood Heights community. The department sponsors a free Easter egg hunt, holiday pictures with Santa Claus, various fire fighting demonstrations and donations to the Hollywood Heights Elementary School, the Shriners Hospital and the Caseyville Food Pantry.

Today, the department has over 25 members with a ladder truck, two front line pumpers, one rescue truck, one Brush/Mini pumper and an in-house cascade system to meet the department's needs. They continue to add modern state-of-the-art fire fighting equipment to the department and play a major part in their community and the area.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 50th Anniversary of the Hollywood Heights Volunteer Fire Department and recognize the great work that it does in the community to benefit the health, safety and welfare of its citizens.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JEREMY KOSELAK

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to recognize an outstanding educator from my district. Jeremy Koselak of Pueblo, Colorado is my state's recipient of the Educator of the Year Award given out by the Colorado Association of Family and Children Agencies. Jeremy was an obvious choice for the award, as he has dedicated his time and efforts to teaching troubled children the skills they need to be successful in life.

Jeremy recently completed his first year at El Pueblo Boys and Girls Ranch, a school designed to help children escape problems that have plagued them in the past. Jeremy teach-

es mathematics, and the difficulty of the subject means many students need special attention. Some need help with general arithmetic and some need help with high school level math, like algebra and geometry. These differences have allowed Jeremy to take a unique approach to general math skills. He tries to incorporate real world applications, such as balancing a checkbook. Jeremy instills a positive work ethic in his students; he makes them believe they can succeed and then helps them to do it.

Jeremy loves his job at El Pueblo, where he develops close relationships with his students. Because the kids come from troubled backgrounds, Jeremy makes himself available as a teacher, friend, and role model. He commonly spends extra time with his students, providing them opportunities they would not otherwise enjoy. He recently took some of his students to the University of Colorado—Colorado Springs to compete in a math competition.

Mr. Speaker, the students at El Pueblo Boys and Girls Ranch include many less fortunate youth, but Jeremy Koselak's innovation and hard work have greatly improved their chance of success in the classroom and in life. Jeremy has made Pueblo and the State of Colorado proud, and I am truly honored to recognize him here today. Congratulations, Jeremy, keep up the good work and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

COMMENDING THE HOLY SPIRIT HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS CREW TEAM ON THEIR PEABODY CUP CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE HENLEY REGATTA

**HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the members and coaches of the Holy Spirit High School Girls' Crew Team of Absecon, New Jersey on their winning the coveted Peabody Cup world championship at the 16th Annual Henley Women's Regatta held at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, England on June 22, 2003. The girls' varsity eight defeated the Kingston Grammar School in the final 1,500 meter race by two boat lengths in a time of five minutes, eighteen seconds. This victory in the final came just hours after Holy Spirit defeated the British national junior champion team in the morning semifinal.

Holy Spirit's proud championship tradition is well-known in the world's rowing community and this team has upheld and enhanced that tradition with their victory this year. They have a direct link with another world championship Holy Spirit crew. Their coach, Joe Welsh, was a member of the Holy Spirit boys' crew team that won a world championship at Henley in 1976. No doubt, the achievements of the girls' varsity eight in the 2003 Henley are a welcome addition to the Holy Spirit championship tradition and will serve to inspire young rowers.

I congratulate Coach Welsh and the members of the Holy Spirit girls' varsity eight—bow Robin Cascoli, Kristen Haneman, Robyn Brennan, Jen Maslanka, Andrea Haneman, Eileen Welsh, Christa Laquinta, stroke Teri Francesco and coxswain Jamie Marccone—on

their victory at the Henley Women's Regatta to become world champions and offer on behalf of all the residents of the Second Congressional District of New Jersey our appreciation for their achievements.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF CELIA CRUZ

#### HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to pay tribute to the "Queen of Salsa," Celia Cruz. Ms. Cruz passed away yesterday at her home in Fort Lee, New Jersey, which is located in my Congressional District. She is survived by her husband Pedro Knight.

Born in Havana, Cuba, Celia Cruz fled to the United States to free herself of the brutal dictatorship of Fidel Castro. She became a United States citizen in 1961, and refused to return to her homeland as long as Castro remained in power. She did, however, attempt to return to Cuba for her father's funeral, but Castro refused to give her permission to attend.

Celia Cruz is widely considered to be a pioneer of salsa—reinventing and bringing Latin music to its now more familiar sound of upbeat vigorous dance rhythms and rich musical flavors. She was a true performer. Her powerful alto voice carried her concerts, which were accompanied by sensational dancing that always seemed to lift audience members from their seats as they joined along.

With a genuine love of life and passion for family and friends, Celia Cruz represented the true spirit of the Latin people through her music. Her music spread across the world. From Latin America to Asia, the music of Celia Cruz touched the lives of countless people of all races, religions, and ethnicities.

Throughout her six decade-long career, in which she recorded more than 70 albums and performed in 10 movies, Celia Cruz received many great honors, including a star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame, five Grammy Awards, two Latin Grammy Awards, a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Smithsonian Institution and the National Medal of Arts, which President Clinton awarded her in 1994. Celia Cruz also received honorary doctorates from Yale University, the University of Miami, and Florida International University. Additionally, streets in Costa Rica, Mexico, Miami, and New York bear her name.

The world has suffered a great loss with the passing of Celia Cruz. But the world is a much richer place thanks to the timeless music that she gave all of us, which will surely be passed on from generation to generation. To all of her fans from around and the world, and to Celia Cruz herself who is still with us in spirit and looking down upon us from heaven, I say, Azucar!

#### KETER BETTS IS SEVENTY-FIVE

#### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, hard work, persistence, and passion are all trademarks of

a great musician. Noted as one of the most accomplished bassists of our time, Keter Betts stands among the rare musicians who exude a very special aura. A native of Port Chester, New York, Betts possessed the drive and passion for music at an early age. Betts credits a local parade event as a major spark in his love for jazz music. After that event, Keter was certain that the drum would be his lifelong musical companion. Although Keter worked hard and mastered drumming, after a while, Betts grew tired of carrying his drums up many flights of stairs and found that the bass would serve as a more comparable instrument. He did not know that this decision would many years later bring him to the forefront of jazz music.

Keter Betts established himself in jazz music as an exemplar of excellence in musicianship. His extraordinary career spanning six decades, numerous recordings, and musical genius all stand as a monument to his contribution to jazz. Mr. Betts' professional career began in Washington DC, working with New York native and tenor saxophonist Carmen Leggio. Just fresh out of high school, Keter played his first gig with Leggio at the age of 19. This thirteen week gig in the heart of Washington, DC would set the stage for Betts to travel the world impressing listeners and musical scholars alike with his command of the acoustic bass.

Keter has performed with Jazz icons including Duke Ellington, Dinah Washington, Earl Bostic, Woody Herman, Cannonball Adderly, Charlie Byrd, and an impressive twenty four year career with the legendary Ella Fitzgerald. Keter's melodic thumping bass lines can be heard on many of her recordings. In addition, Mr. Betts has time and time again enhanced the musical recordings of numerous Jazz artists and has been a performer on over one hundred recordings including those of Count Basie, Tommy Flanagan, Sam Jones, and Kenny Burrell, among several others. Moreover, Mr. Betts also recorded a solo CD on his own label entitled Bass, Buddies, and Blues (1998).

He and his wife Mildred made Washington DC their home as newlyweds in 1953. Here they raised a family of five children. Throughout the years, Keter has committed himself to contributing to the greater Washington, DC metropolitan area. Within the academic community, Keter has worked with the Washington Performing Arts Society's Concerts in Schools Program, the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts and the HeadStart program. In addition, Keter spends time imparting to future Jazz legends by serving as a music lecturer at Howard University.

Keter Betts' numerous commendations for his excellence in jazz further demonstrate his positive relationship with the Washington, DC community. Keter has been inducted into the Washington Area Music Association Hall of Fame. Mr. Betts has also been honored with the Linowes Leadership Award from the Community Foundation for the National Capital Region, the Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation Living Legacy Jazz Award and most recently he was selected to receive the Mid-Atlantic Arts Foundation's 2003 Living Legacy Jazz Award.

Keter has shared his musical gift with international audiences and has performed on stages in South America, Europe, the Middle East and numerous stages across the United States. Through his musical genius, has and

continues to captivate, motivate, and inspire current and future generations. We are glad that his family and friends are sharing this special day with him and we pause to remember his loving wife who passed away in 2000. On this day of celebration, we commemorate the contributions of Keter Betts and wish him all of the best on his 75th birthday.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO SAM STAPLETON

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to a dedicated community servant from my district, Sam Stapleton of Aspen, Colorado. Sam has overseen the Aspen Fire District Board for 50 years, many of them as its President. His hard work and determination have created a top-notch volunteer department that protects 87 square miles of land in and around Aspen. Fifty years of service is truly a remarkable feat, and I join with my colleagues in offering our congratulations and appreciation to Sam today.

Before joining the fire board, Sam and his wife Elizabeth raised sheep and cattle on the family ranch. As a landowner, Sam knew firsthand the vulnerability that he and his neighbors had to wildfire. When he was approached to become a member of the board in 1953, Sam jumped at the opportunity. There, he helped turn the Aspen Volunteer Fire Department into an effective, efficient force. Sam was instrumental in the purchase of a new, fully functional fire engine, and three new stations. Today the department owns and operates over \$4 million in equipment, assets that provide Aspen with needed protection.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Sam Stapleton's accomplishments before this Congress and this nation. His hard work has helped make the community safer, and helped to protect some of the most beautiful land in the United States. Thank you, Sam, for the service you have provided our community. I wish you all the best in the years to come.

#### HONORING THE QUEEN OF SALSA, CELIA CRUZ

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the legendary Celia Cruz, who passed away of cancer on July 16, 2003, at the age of 78.

I join with the people of my district and other citizens of the global community in mourning the loss of the woman who was rightly called "La Reina de la Salsa." I recall fondly her solo and group performances with many musical greats, but in particular the ones with my late dear friend, Tito Puente. I recall most notably her performances at the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. during the Americanos Festival and the Hispanic Heritage Awards.

Ms. Cruz changed the world through her voice, helping not only to establish modern salsa music but also set a bar of excellence for all performers, male and female. She rose from humble roots in Cuba to become a global citizen who's gift of song and dance extended beyond language through more than 70 albums that incorporated everything from mambo, to son, to modern reggae and hip-hop. Ms. Cruz's unique vocal abilities earned her hundreds of awards and honors, including a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame and three honorary doctorates. Her talent earned her fans all over the world, serving to proudly uplift Latinos worldwide and helping to break down racial and gender barriers in unprecedented ways in music, politics and culture. Her grace and hard work kept her producing Grammy-winning albums until the very end of her life, challenging the perception that life, success and beauty stop at the certain age.

Our condolences naturally go out to her husband Pedro, who more than anyone knew the rare and precious jewel that we had among us. However, while she has departed this earthly plane, her legacy will live forever in the hearts and minds of those who cherished her work in present and the generations of those fans yet to be born.

I leave with my colleagues two articles written respectively by the New York Times' Jon Pareles and the Washington Post's Eugene Robinson. The article details Ms. Cruz's accomplishments and why life was always better with a little bit of "Azucar!"

[From the New York Times, July 17, 2003]

CELIA CRUZ, PETITE POWERHOUSE OF LATIN MUSIC, DIES AT 77  
(By Jon Pareles)

Celia Cruz, the Cuban singer who became the queen of Latin music, died yesterday at her home in Fort Lee, N.J. She was 77.

The cause was complications after surgery for a brain tumor, said a spokeswoman, Blanca Lasalle.

Onstage, Ms. Cruz was a petite woman who wore tight, glittering dresses and towering wigs, dancing in high heels and belting songs that she punctuated with shouts of "Azucar!" ("Sugar!"). She was a vocal powerhouse, with a tough, raspy voice that could ride the percussive attack of a rumba or bring hard-won emotion to a lovelorn Cuban son.

"When people hear me sing," she said in an interview with The New York Times, "I want them to be happy, happy, happy. I don't want them thinking about when there's not any money, or when there's fighting at home. My message is always *felicidad*—happiness."

In a career that began in the 1940's, Ms. Cruz sang with every major Latin bandleader and recorded more than 70 albums. She sang a full spectrum of Afro-Cuban music, from the religious chants of *santería* to mambos and *cha-chas* to modern salsa. Yet unlike many of the Latin musicians in her wake, she didn't court a crossover audience. She recorded in Spanish, modestly saying that her English was not good enough.

Ms. Cruz was born in Havana to a poor family, and she regularly sang her brothers and sisters to sleep. She won a radio talent contest after a cousin took her to the radio station Garcia Serra; first prize was a cake. She went on to study at the Havana Conservatory and to sing on radio programs. In 1950, she joined La Sonora Matancera, Cuba's most popular band. "I wanted to be a mother, a teacher and a housewife," she told The New York Times. "But when I began to sing with La Sonora Matancera, I thought, 'This is my chance, and I'm going to do it.'"

She toured with the group constantly, sometimes singing five sets a day; they were also headliners at Havana's most celebrated nightclub, the Tropicana, and performed on radio and television. But in 1960, a year after Fidel Castro took power in Cuba, she was touring Mexico with La Sonora Matancera and decided not to return to Cuba. Years later, Cuba refused permission for her to attend her father's funeral.

Ms. Cruz moved to New York in 1961, and later to Fort Lee. In 1962, she married Pedro Knight, a trumpeter from La Sonora Matancera who became her musical director and manager. He survives her, along with two sisters, Gladys Becquer and Dolores Cruz.

In New York, she held on to her Cuban roots while adding some of the city's Puerto Rican and later Dominican elements to her music. She sang with Tito Puente's orchestra in the 1960's, a collaboration she periodically renewed through the next decades, and in the 1970's she also sang with bandleaders like Johnny Pacheco, Willie Colón and Ray Barretto. She performed with the Fania All-Stars at Yankee Stadium in 1975.

"Women are afraid to sing salsa," she once said. "I don't know why. Maybe they think it's for men." She added, "But I think everybody can sing everything."

She continued to modernize her music, working with Miami-based producers like Willy Chirino and Emilio Estefan and with Sergio George in New York, who produced her most recent albums. She also collaborated with many of the musicians who admired her, among them Luciano Pavarotti, Gloria Estefan, David Byrne of Talking Heads and the Brazilian songwriter Caetano Veloso.

In 1989, Ms. Cruz won a Grammy award for best tropical Latin performance for an album in collaboration with Mr. Barretto, "Ritmo en el Corazón." In 1989, Yale University awarded Ms. Cruz an honorary doctorate (alongside Stephen Hawking), and in 1990 the main street of Little Havana in Miami, Calle Ocho, added the name Celia Cruz Way. In 1994, President Clinton gave her the National Medal of Arts. She won the first Latin Grammy Award for best tropical album in 2000. Until last year, Ms. Cruz continued to perform and record constantly on an international circuit that included jazz festivals and arena concerts along with Latin clubs.

She had surgery for a brain tumor in December 2002, but in February she returned to the studio to record an album, "Regalo de Alma," that is due for release Aug. 5 on Sony Discos. That same month, her 2002 album, "La Negra Tiene Tumbao," won the Grammy Award for best salsa album. In March, the Telemundo network broadcast a live concert tribute to Ms. Cruz, in which she performed alongside other Latin stars, including Marc Anthony, to raise money for the Celia Cruz Foundation for Hispanic students to study music. It will give its first five grants on her birthday this year, Oct. 21.

[From the Washington Post, July 17, 2003]

SUGAR AND SALSA

(By Eugene Robinson)

Celia Cruz, the Cuban singer who became the queen of Latin music, died yesterday at her home in Fort Lee, N.J. She was 77.

The cause was complications after surgery for a brain tumor, said a spokeswoman, Blanca Lasalle.

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**PAYING TRIBUTE TO TOM  
HARTNEY**

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of a dedicated community member in my state, Tom Hartney of Durango, Colorado. Tom passed away recently at the age of 72 and as his family mourns their loss, I would like to take this moment to pay tribute to his life and accomplishments here today.

Tom grew up in the Midwest, graduating from Northwestern University in Illinois. He married his wife Shelly in 1956 and they began their life together in Michigan. The couple eventually moved to Durango in 1979 and fell in love with their new surroundings. Tom became involved in the Durango Community, beginning with his membership in the local Rotary Club. He spent his time raising and contributing money to the college scholarship fund, and serving as the club historian. When not helping the Rotary Club, Tom helped the community youth by coaching in the Babe Ruth Baseball League. Tom provided his players with a role model, as a coach they could look up to and admire.

One of Tom's greatest contributions was the time he spent serving on the Durango School Board. Tom served there for five years, spending one year as its President. Even after his retirement, Tom stayed involved with the school system, spending time consulting and advising the new members and committees.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this nation to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Tom Hartney. Tom was a solid contributor to his community and his nation, and I am grateful for his service. My thoughts and prayers go out to Tom's family and friends during their time of loss.

**AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT,  
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 2004**

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHERWOOD BOEHLERT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 14, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill, H.R. 2673:

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my concern about proposed cuts to

conservation, energy, rural development and research program funding in this year's Agriculture Appropriations Bill. I realize this year has been especially difficult in light of the need for funding cuts. However, there are a number of programs that I feel are critical, including the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, the Conservation Security Program, the Wetland Reserve Program, and the Renewable Energy Systems, Energy Efficiency Grants and Value-Added Agricultural Product Market Development Grant Programs.

Passage of the 2002 Farm Bill was a bipartisan victory for conservation, renewable energy and rural America. It contained landmark conservation, renewable energy, research, and rural development programs. The bill authorized nearly \$3 billion for USDA conservation programs in FY 2004, including for funding for working lands incentives programs like the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, the Conservation Security Program. However, the FY 2004 Agriculture Appropriations Bill would reduce these critical programs.

By providing funding for working lands programs like EQIP and CSP in the 2002 Farm Bill, Congress dramatically increased funds to help farmers manage working lands to produce food, while also enhancing water quality and wildlife habitat. EQIP shares the cost of a broad range of land management practices that help the environment, includes more efficient use of fertilizers and pesticides, and promotes innovative technologies for manure management. CSP is a new program that will link conservation payments to gradually increasing levels of performance. Overall, these programs will provide farmers the tools and incentives they need to meet major environmental challenges.

In addition, farmers have offered to restore more than 600,000 acres of lost wetlands by enrolling farmland into the Wetlands Reserve Program and restoring them. The Agriculture Appropriations Bill proposes to cut, rather than increase, funding for the Wetlands Reserve Program, which provides perpetual easements on farmland land and wetland restoration funds, this significantly reducing the benefits of the program.

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Improvements Program [(Sec. 9006) of the Energy Title] and the Value-Added Agricultural Market Product Development Grants Program [(Sec. 6401) of the Rural Development Title] were designed to spur the growth of renewable energy within the agricultural sector. Unfortunately, the House Appropriations Agriculture bill eliminates mandatory spending for both programs.

Congress provided \$23 million a year in mandatory funds under section 9006 of the Farm Bill to provide grants, loans, and loan guarantees to farmers, ranchers, and rural small businesses for the development of renewable energy projects and energy efficiency improvements. Sec. 9006 will help farmers save money by lowering their energy costs through efficiency improvements, and by enabling them to produce some of their own on-farm power. It also provides farmers the seed money needed to develop and market their renewable energy resources. This funding was embraced by the administration and both houses of Congress. However, today's bill only provides only \$3 million in discretionary funding for section 9006.

The Value-Added Agricultural Product Market Development Grant program, under Sec.

6401 of the Farm Bill, provided \$40 million a year in mandatory funding. The program was created to spur development of new uses for agricultural products, and the 2002 Farm Bill amended the program to include renewable energy. [The House Agriculture Appropriations Bill only provides \$13 million in discretionary funding for Rural Cooperative Development Grants. Of this amount \$4,000,000 is for value-added market development grants.]

Empowering America's farmers to produce clean, renewable energy is critical if we ever hope to achieve energy independence. By integrating renewable energy development initiatives throughout the Farm Bill, America's farmers can receive the support they need to develop their renewable energy resources, including bioenergy, wind, solar, and geothermal.

The environmental and geopolitical risks associated with continued dependence on foreign oil are simply unsustainable. Dependence on fossil fuels has affected public health and our environment and unnecessarily diverted American dollars abroad when they could be kept at home. Long term, the United States must develop realistic alternatives to dependency on fossil fuels and these funds will enable us to begin sooner rather than later. American farmers are fully capable of and want to become part of a long-term solution to ending this harmful dependence. And, they can do so knowing that renewable energy production represents new income streams for their farms.

Protecting funding for projects like those listed above is crucial because they represent a first step toward enlisting the help of the agricultural sector in a quest toward energy independence. I hope that as we complete the FY 2004 appropriations process we can enhance the funding for these innovative programs.

**A TRIBUTE TO CELIA CRUZ**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today, the Latin music world mourns the passing of "The Queen of Salsa", "La Reina de la Salsa", Celia Cruz, who passed away 43 years and one day after she left her homeland, Cuba, for the United States. I am honored to recall how Celia Cruz, the world-renowned performer, and I crossed paths at different moments. She sang at my first victory party, celebrating my win as the first Cuban-American woman to win a seat in Congress in a special election in 1989. She accompanied me to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, when I went to visit the Cuban rafters detained on our base, to see for myself their living conditions and physical well-being. I will never forget how she kissed the ground when our plane landed and how she sang that day to the Cubans held there with the passion and love of a true native who has been presented the chance of standing on her native soil, even though poignantly, it was on our base, after so many years. She was also a friend to the Republican Party, performing at the 2000 Republican convention in Philadelphia, where President George W. Bush accepted the nomination to the presidency.

In her long career, Celia Cruz never forgot the country of her birth, evoking Cuba in every performance, but never returning to her homeland. She was a political exile who never returned to Cuba, not even when her father died, denied entry by Fidel Castro, who was still angry at her defection many years before. When Fidel Castro came to power in 1959, Celia was the lead singer of La Sonora Matancera, Cuba's most popular orchestra. The group headlined Havana's world-famous Tropicana nightclub and casino and toured the United States and Central and South America. La Sonora Matancera's fame and frequent tours provided them an escape route, by pretending they were going on another tour, never returning to Cuba.

I am honored to be here today to talk about a music legend. She recorded more than 70 albums, many of them gold and platinum records, and received twelve Grammy nominations, winning for the first time in 1989. Celia was honored with stars and street sections in some of the most well-known avenues of the world. Hollywood gave her a star on the Walk of Fame in 1987. Miami's Calle Ocho was named "Celia Cruz Way" and presented her with a star, an honor she has received in other cities such as San José, Costa Rica and the Plaza Galería in Mexico City, Mexico. She received many awards and distinctions, which include a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Smithsonian Institution, the prestigious Lifetime Achievement Award from the Hispanic Heritage Awards, and in 1994, she received in the White House the highest honor the United States can bestow on an artist: the National Endowment for the Arts.

Celia Cruz was a musical icon that made Cuban music known beyond our national borders while touching different generations. Lovers of Latin music worldwide embraced her style and boundless energy on the stage as they enjoyed her contagious music and rhythms. For the Cuban American exile community, she was the link between young Cuban Americans and their parents' generation, making Cuba a reality to the younger generation by providing them with the music that entertained their parents and their grandparents.

Celia's fondest dream never became a reality: the opportunity of returning to a free and democratic Cuba. This woman who sang for presidents and heads of state worldwide simply wanted to return one day to the country she had known. She hoped to one day perform again in the land of her birth, and to utter her signature catch phrase "Azucar" to her fellow Cubans. She left us before her dream became a reality, but I say "Azucar" in her honor and in her memory.

Celia, I know that you can hear us this evening. We love you and your music will continue to live in our hearts. We will never forget you. I promise you, Celia, that I will continue to work tirelessly in the U.S. Congress for your dream of a free and democratic Cuba. At that time, the Cuban people will once again be able to enjoy your music filled with rich, Cuban rhythms and Afro beats "en libertad"—in freedom. May you rest in peace, Celia!

## PAYING TRIBUTE TO EDWARD ATENCIO

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress today to recognize the devoted service that Edward Atencio has provided to the students of his hometown in San Luis, Colorado. Edward is retiring from Centennial High School after having served as Athletic Director for the last 31 years. I commend him for the positive impact that he has had upon so many young individuals in my district.

Edward moved to the San Luis Valley as a small child with his parents and two brothers. He graduated from Adams State College in 1968 with a Bachelor's degree in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation in 1968. He proceeded to obtain a Master's degree from Adams State College four years later and ultimately obtained his Type D administrator certificate at Western State College. Edward's qualifications as Athletic Director also include advanced coursework at the University of Colorado, Colorado State University, and the University of Northern Colorado.

Edward's first endeavor after joining the Centennial faculty was to build a track facility in order to create a track and field team. Edward's dedication to his students has persisted over the past 35 years, teaching close to 4,600 students and coaching approximately 1,400 student athletes over the course of his career. Dating back to 1978, Edward has received 40 distinguished awards in addition to his nominations for Colorado Prep Coach of the Year and Colorado Teacher of the Year. While Edward is grateful for the personal recognition he has received, he most appreciates the gratitude that he receives from his former students and athletes. Given his invitation to return as a substitute teacher, Edward's involvement with Centennial High School will likely continue even after his formal retirement as Athletic Director position.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to recognize Edward's achievements and laudable record of public service before you today. Individuals like Edward embody the dedication and commitment necessary to impart strong values to future generations and allow them the opportunity to succeed. I commend Edward for his long and prolific career and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

## SO FAR ACROSS THE SHORES

**HON. NICK SMITH**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I present a writing by Albert Carey Caswell, one of our Capitol historians, dedicated to the United Kingdom—in honor of Tony Blair's address to the joint session of Congress.

To send our fine sons and daughters off to die, off to death and war to there throughout the ages, to share such pain, such grief, such death and gore . . . as together we've endured mothers & fathers, sisters & brothers,

husbands & wives the more . . . who've lost such loves, oh what a burden bore.

For we are such fine friends . . . so very far across the shores as here so lies in time, now etched in history adorned, such a great tribute to our love . . . as has so endured lies such a bond from so very far across the shores, with such unity as woven . . . all throughout time all the more.

For from these two great nations . . . as there would so rise a love and kinship, such that wars would not let despise, that even time and distance . . . still could not deny as a true and fine meeting of the minds . . . as a uniting of brothers and sisters . . . as there bringing such tears to eyes.

For once upon a time . . . from this the great land of kings and queens of so divine came colonies, from far across the seas . . . with such splendid people, with such great dreams, so very fine and with this journey came, a great revolution of the same . . . as a bond dissolved and wars so intervened in time.

And as then, throughout the many years as again . . . such a cherished bond, as so formed here . . . as such a splendid reconciliation, as so appeared and throughout war worlds & evils endured, together as friends, to this world we've stood as one so very clear.

For from this great land has come, such cherished gifts to us among as our father, our true beloved son . . . one George Washington, who to this nation his heart has sung and another such splendid gift . . . that of "hope" by a man named "Bob" . . . whose America's heart has forever rung.

And to this very day, as spreads so far across the way ingrained within our very hearts, lies the United Kingdom . . . for whom we all so pray who have so over the many decades, made our Nation shine in so many ways, into this promised land we see today.

And as the years so pass within our hearts we ask, that this fine bond which we've so made . . . shall to ever last for this our great love & friendship which has so evolved . . . recorded now in history, has forever stood steadfast.

Now as such fine friends, so very far across the shores as so lies such a bond, as one for all and all for one . . . into our love as poured . . . as lies there forever more across the high seas & distant shores, a blessing to two countries . . . within one another this love shall endure.

## HONORING THE DETROIT HISTORICAL MUSEUM'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Detroit Historical Museum on the occasion of the museum's 75th anniversary. The museum, along with Historic Fort Wayne, the Dossin Great Lakes Museum and the Detroit Historical Society, comprise the Detroit Historical Museums and Society, and I commend them on the wonderful job they have done chronicling Detroit's three-hundred year history.

The idea of recording the city's history through museums developed in 1914, when historian Clarence M. Burton donated his extensive collection of historical papers to the Detroit Public Library. The donation of these

papers inspired a meeting of Burton and 19 other local historians in 1921, resulting in the formation of the Detroit Historical Society. In 1927, the Society appointed J. Bell Moran to create the Detroit Historical Museum. In 1928, the museum opened in what is now the Cadillac Tower. In 1942, under the direction of former Detroit News columnist George Stark, the Detroit Historical Society began raising funds to acquire a building to house the museum. In 1945, the Society donated the money that it had raised and its collection of items to the city, leading to a city charter and the subsequent dedication of the museum in 1951, Detroit's 250th anniversary. The 1940's brought the acquisition and opening of Historic Fort Wayne, which the city procured from the Federal Government in 1949. The final component of the Detroit Historical Museums and Society, the Dossin Great Lakes Museum, opened in 1961.

The Detroit Historical Museum's collection of artifacts and exhibits is quite extensive. Visitors to the museum can walk Detroit's eighteenth century cobblestone streets and visit an authentic fur trading post part of "The Streets of Old Detroit". They can explore the industry that gave the "Motor City" its name, by walking an actual auto assembly line, part of the "Motor City Exhibition" which opened in 1995. The museum features an authentic pilot house from a Great Lakes freighter. The museum's exhibit, "Frontiers to Factories: Detroiters at Work 1701-1901" highlights the development of industry in Detroit's three hundred year history. Throughout its history, the museum has hosted thousands of students drawn from the entire Detroit region. The Historical Museum's most exciting new exhibit, "Detroit Storyliving," gives students an interactive learning experience and helps excite them about local history through role-playing, music, and team based activities. The Detroit Historical Museum, depicts Detroit as it has changed from a frontier outpost to dominant industrial city.

I thank current Museum Director Dennis Zembala for his dedication and leadership and thank all the staff and volunteers that have made the museum the educational masterpiece it is today. I look forward to its continued educational and historical success and congratulate the Detroit Historical Museum and the Detroit Historical Society on reaching this tremendous milestone and look forward to their continued success.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to a pressing matter in the state, I was unable to make the following votes. Had I been present, I would have voted: "No" on rollcall vote No. 371, "No" on rollcall vote No. 372, "Yes" on rollcall vote No. 373, "Yes" on rollcall vote No. 374, and "Yes" on rollcall vote No. 375.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO JUNE OWENS

### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I stand before this Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to the life and passing of June Owens, an outstanding citizen of the State of Colorado. The beloved mother of five children passed away at the age of 86, leaving a legacy of hard work, commitment, and a kind, loving spirit we would all be wise to emulate. I am honored to recognize her accomplishments and her life here today.

June was a North Dakota native, growing up in Fargo and attending North Dakota State University. Upon graduation, she moved to Minneapolis and began work at a local newspaper. While in Minnesota she met Arthur Owens, and the two married in 1943. June eventually found her way to Colorado, where she would spend the rest of her adult life.

June was more than a mother to her five children; she was a teacher and a role model as well. Her son Bill, the Governor of my state, acknowledges that his mother provided all of her children with strength and taught them lessons that will be with them for the rest of their lives.

June was an active member of the Colorado community, spending time volunteering for organizations throughout the state. She was known to help the Cancer League, Porter Adventist Hospital, and the Cherry Creek Republican Women's Association. June was always helping those in need, one of the many reasons she was widely acknowledged as a respected member of the Colorado community.

Mr. Speaker, I am saddened by the loss of such a kind and caring individual. It is June's strength, loyalty, and generosity that garnered her respect, and it is for those very qualities that I wish to bring her life to the attention of my colleagues here today. My thoughts and prayers go out to the family and friends of June Owens.

#### TRIBUTE TO EDWIN J. SMITH

### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I honor the life of a well-respected veterinarian and volunteer from my district. Edwin Smith of Pueblo, Colorado passed away recently, and as his loved ones mourn his passing, I would like to pay tribute to this outstanding individual before this body of Congress and this nation today.

Edwin was born in Minturn, Colorado, grew up in the San Luis Valley, and spent much of his life in New Mexico before returning to Colorado nine years ago. Much of his childhood was spent on the family farm or in church, where he played the clarinet in a family band. After completing his education at Colorado State University, Edwin served his country in the military and then embarked on a career as a veterinarian. He treated his most famous patient in 1950, a two-month old cub who had been rescued from a forest fire in New Mex-

ico. "Smokey Bear" soon became the center of the U.S. Forest Service's campaign to prevent forest fires.

In addition to his work treating large and small animals, Edwin's professional achievements included serving as secretary for the New Mexico Veterinary Exam Board and as veterinarian for the Santa Fe Downs racetrack. Yet he still found time to give back to the community. Edwin was active in the Elks, Masons and Lions Clubs in addition to working with the Boy Scouts and serving as a church deacon. Even in his eighth decade, Edwin volunteered at a Cooperative Care Center, drove for Meals on Wheels, and took part in activities at his church.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to the life and memory of Edwin Smith. He was a true community servant who loved to help animals and people alike. To his family, friends, and the many people in the community whose lives he touched, Edwin Smith will be deeply missed. My condolences go out to his family and friends during their time of bereavement.

#### BROWN-WAITE HONORING NATHAN ROSS FOR SELECTION TO NATIONAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP FORUM ON TECHNOLOGY

### HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor 17-year-old Nathan Ross, who resides in my fifth congressional district of Florida and was selected to attend the National Youth Leadership Forum on Technology this summer in San Jose, California.

Currently a senior at Hernando High School, Nathan has been building and Networking computers in the basement of his home since the fifth grade. He's known as a bright, talented, hardworking individual and his selection to attend this conference is a testament to his skill and ingenuity.

While attending the conference in San Jose, Nathan will be given the opportunity to expand his knowledge base and work with other technologically-inclined students to create projects and take part in workshops directed by industry leaders, including top executives from firms such as Cisco Systems, Hewlett Packard and Oracle. Participating in the Forum on Technology will provide Nathan with an immeasurable opportunity to broaden his interest in the field and to meet others who share that same interest.

Since its inception in 1992, the National Youth Leadership Forum has given over 50,000 high school and university students the chance to explore the fields of anthropology, archaeology, business, defense, diplomacy, education, engineering, environmental studies, intelligence, law, medicine and technology.

I'm proud to have a talented student like Nathan in my district and am glad to see that an outlet exists for him to put his talent and creativity to use.

Mr. Speaker I ask you to join me in congratulating Nathan Ross for his achievement



and wishing him well, not only at the conference, but throughout all his future endeavors. His mind can take him anywhere he desires and this conference is only the first of many destinations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2691) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, on Thursday, July 17, 2003, during rollcall 382 I mistakenly voted against House Amendment 263 to H.R. 2691, the FY 2004 Interior Department Appropriations Bill. The amendment, sponsored by Mr. GALLEGLY of California and Mr. MORAN of Virginia, sought to restrict the use of funds by the U.S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management to administer any action related to the baiting of bears except to prevent or prohibit such activity. As a cosponsor of H.R. 1472, the "Don't Feed the Bears Act of 2003", I certainly support ending the practice of bear baiting and will work vigorously for the passage of this legislation during this session of Congress.

I sincerely regret this error as I intended to have voted in favor of the Gallegly-Moran Amendment. Accordingly, I respectfully request that this statement of correction be printed in the RECORD.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 15, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1950) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Chairman, I am very disappointed in the Committee on Rules' refusal to allow the House of Representatives to take up the Crowley/Hastings amendment in conjunction with the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. The amendment would have called on Poland to develop a final and complete, non-discriminatory settlement for those people and groups who had their private property confiscated by the Nazis during World War II and by the Communist Polish government after the war.

In 1989, Poland sought to establish an independent political life free from the grip of communism. The principles of democracy and civil society were quickly recognized as the goal of this transformation.

The respect for private property is at the core of Poland's ongoing transformation. But, by not recognizing the injustice of forced expropriations without due compensation, they have, de facto, made a sham of private property—any discussion of human rights becomes purely scholarly if the most elemental notion of private property is ignored. For these reasons, Poland must give the highest priority to the issue of property restitution.

Therefore, I applaud the efforts of my good friend Mr. CROWLEY, and ask my colleagues to urge the Polish government to develop a final and complete settlement for those Jews, homosexuals, European Roma, and other individuals and groups who had their private property seized and confiscated by the Nazis during World War II or by the Communist Polish government after the war.

Property restitution in Poland is an important matter for thousands of people who fled to the United States because of religious, ethnic or political persecution in Poland during or after the Second World War. At issue are an estimated 180,000 properties confiscated from private owners by the Nazis in occupied Poland or by the Communist Polish government after World War II. Approximately 20,000–25,000 surviving property owners and descendants live in the United States, with a large concentration residing in Florida.

For individuals with ties to Central and Eastern Europe, the restitution of property is not ultimately about land or money, but fundamentally is about justice. On behalf of these individuals, I call on the Polish Government to enact a just, non-discriminatory property restitution law.

Fair and full restitution is a precondition to the establishment of the rule of law.

REINTRODUCTION OF ACCESS TO BOOKS FOR CHILDREN LEGISLATION

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Access to Books for Children Act (ABC Act), which would amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. Under the ABC Act, a five dollar voucher would be provided for the purchase of educational books for infants and children participating in the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children. Research has shown that the effects of childhood literacy on the futures of children are extraordinary. Children who are exposed to reading before they start school are more likely to graduate high school than those who are not.

A TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY  
CELEBREZZE, JR.

**HON. DAVID L. HOBSON**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commemorate the life of Anthony "Tony" Celebrezze, Jr., a widely respected long-time civil servant and Ohio political leader who unexpectedly passed away on the Fourth of July.

Anthony Celebrezze, Jr. was the oldest of three children and only son of five-term Cleveland Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze, Sr.

Tony graduated in 1963 from the U.S. Naval Academy. He served 5 years on active duty and earned the Navy Commendation Medal. For many years thereafter, he served as a captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

He went on to earn a master's degree in 1966 from George Washington University and a law degree in 1973 from Cleveland State University.

Tony Celebrezze was first elected as a state senator in 1974 to represent Cleveland. He became Secretary of State in 1978, Ohio Attorney General in 1983 and ran for governor against George Voinovich in 1990.

After leaving elected office, he worked as a lawyer and remained active in Ohio politics.

As Ohio's Attorney General, Celebrezze negotiated a landmark court judgment against the U.S. Energy Department, giving the state the right to regulate nuclear and chemical waste at the Feeds Materials Production Center in Fernald, near Cincinnati.

Tony also brought the first criminal prosecutions under Ohio's hazardous-waste laws, expanded consumer protection and helped bring the DARE program to Ohio.

My first close personal experiences with Tony date from this period. As the chairman of the Ohio State Senate Committee on Health, Human Services and the Aging, I worked with Tony to investigate an out-of-state firm that was involved in questionable business activities with some of our state agencies. Tony did not see this as a partisan issue, and was a solid partner in seeing that those who were violating the law were held accountable.

Tony was always driven by a desire to do the right thing. As Ohio's chief law enforcement officer, he took his position seriously and carried out his duties in a professional, fair and non-partisan fashion. He was a true gentleman and Ohio is a better place because of his years of service.

Tony and I also shared a common bond in our long association with Rotary International. He was an active member of the board of directors of the Rotary Club of Columbus, and I always appreciated the opportunity to visit that club since I was almost guaranteed to run into Tony.

In addition to Rotary, Tony had a lifelong love of cars and auto racing. He participated in the Legends racing league where cars are five-eighths scale, fiberglass replicas of 1930s and 1940s NASCAR cars. Celebrezze's car was No. 63, marking the year he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy.

Unfortunately, Tony went before his time, but in the years that he had he made a difference in the lives of thousands of people. I was always proud to be able to call him a

friend, and I honor his many contributions to the people of the State of Ohio.

#### HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LLOYD FAMILY

**HON. JEFF MILLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Lloyd Family for being selected the 2003 Outstanding Farm Family. The Lloyd family has continued a strong tradition of family farming in northwest Florida.

Both of Adone's grandfathers, Thaddus Lloyd and Oliver Smith, were farmers in Santa Rosa County and the Lloyds still farm some of their land. Adone started helping out on the farm at age 12, then began helping his Uncle Lewie Frank Smith during high school.

Adone was given a scholarship to play ball at Troy State, but he says "the love of farming kept me at home." Adone has been farming for 40 years and currently farms 700 acres where they grow cotton and peanuts and raise Angus cattle.

In 1967 he married the former Nancy McDavid of Flomaton, AL, where, he says, "has been my partner in the good and bad that farmers must face."

Adone and his wife Nancy have two daughters, Shannon Smith and Wendy Nash, and five grandchildren, Jared Smith, Olivia Wright, Cameron Wright, A.J. Nash, and Slater Nash. Adone and Nancy would like to see their grandchildren take over the farm one day and continue farming the ground their great-grandfathers started farming in the county.

The Lloyds are leaders in our country's production of food and fiber and are involved in various agricultural organizations. Adone has been on the board of the Jay Peanut Farmers Co-op for the past 20 years. He has also served on the boards of the county Farm Bureau and Farm Service Agency. Nancy currently serves as minority advisor on the county Farm Service Agency Board.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I would like to recognize this special family for the example they have set in their community. I offer my sincere thanks for all that the Lloyd family has done for northwest Florida.

#### HONORING EASTSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special elementary school in my Fifth Congressional District of Florida that has gone to great lengths in pursuit of academic improvement. Eastside Elementary School in Hernando County, which just 2 years ago, received a "D" rating on Florida's statewide school accountability scale this year has earned an "A" grade for its impressive scholastic turnaround.

The hard work of the students, teachers, and administrators at Eastside is certainly to

be commended as are the parents of children at Eastside, whose involvement in their students' education is critically important.

Two years ago Eastside's students' test scores lagged behind others in the State, a large percentage of parents were unable to recall their children's teachers' names, and many students began elementary school not being able to recite the alphabet.

Eastside's teachers and administrators went "back to basics" and restructured their curricula to include an increased focus on the fundamentals of early education. They enlisted the help of the community and encouraged parents to become more involved. The staff at Eastside turned a negative into a positive, using their "D" grade as motivation to change for the better.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in congratulating Eastside Elementary School's faculty for their hard work and dedication to improving the quality of education for tomorrow's leaders. I also ask that you join me in honoring the students, whose arduous work resulted in positive change for Eastside, and for their own academic careers.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, on Thursday, July 17, 2003, during rollcall 382 I mistakenly voted against House Amendment 263 to H.R. 2691, the FY 2004 Interior Department Appropriations Bill. The amendment, sponsored by Mr. GALLEGLY of California and Mr. MORAN of Virginia, sought to restrict the use of funds by the U.S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management to administer any action related to the baiting of bears except to prevent or prohibit such activity. As a cosponsor of H.R. 1472, the "Don't Feed the Bears Act of 2003", I certainly support ending the practice of bear baiting and will work vigorously for the passage of this legislation during this session of Congress.

I sincerely regret this error as I intended to have voted in favor of the Gallegly-Moran amendment.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 9TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON AMIA JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the 9th anniversary of the attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In this effort, I have signed a letter directed to Argentine President Nestor Kirchner from Members of Congress supporting efforts to continue to monitor the AMIA trial and to reveal Hizballah activities in Argentina. To complement this letter, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this resolution commemorating the 9th anniversary of the

attack on the AMIA, and highlighting the attack as characteristic of the threat to the United States from international terrorist organizations operating from Latin America.

In 1994, a terrorist bomb destroyed the AMIA building, killing 85 people and wounding 200. This was the second terrorist attack against the Argentine Jewish community in two years. While the two cases have been officially under investigation for over nine years, the responsible parties have not yet been apprehended.

Substantial evidence attributes the attack on July 18, 1994 to the terrorist group Hizballah, based in Lebanon and sponsored by Iran. Evidence indicates that the tri-border region where Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil meet was used to channel resources for the purpose of carrying out the AMIA attack by terrorists linked with Iran.

Regrettably, the scheming of international terrorist organizations such as Hizballah, and al-Qaeda are not confined to the tri-border region. Much of the Western Hemisphere is ideal for international terrorist groups to establish bases due to the ill equipped and poorly trained security agencies across the region.

For example, Cuba maintains close relations with countries that sponsor terrorism and has provided a safe haven to members of European terrorist organizations. Also, the demilitarized zone in Colombia provides international terrorists a safe refuge for training. Furthermore, the Caribbean is a strategic paradise for terrorist organizations given its established web for drugs, arms contraband, and money laundering. Terrorist organizations may be involved in money laundering as a means of hiding their financial assets.

In remembering the anniversary of this heinous attack, we should also focus on the threat to the United States from radical Islamic organizations operating from the Western Hemisphere.

The fight against terrorism must remain a top priority. Nowhere is this more true than in America's back yard. The AMIA attack, which showed the same cowardice as the September 11, 2001 attack, tragically illustrates the capability of Islamic terrorists to bring their jihad against Western civilization from our own hemisphere.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1950) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Chairman, while I voted in favor of H.R. 2691, the FY04 Department of the Interior Appropriations bill, I am hopeful that more funding for conservation programs will be included in the conference report. I am pleased that a critical amendment

to increase the funding for the arts and humanities was passed by the House of Representatives. We must continue our commitment to providing the necessary funding for programs that would preserve our nation's environment and natural treasures.

HONORING SHELLY AGARWAL

**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Shelly Agarwal, a fine young woman and outstanding student from my congressional district in Tarpon Springs, Florida.

Shelly recently earned a perfect score of 36 on her ACT college entrance exam. She was one of only two students in Florida, and 51 nationwide, who answered each of the 215 test questions correctly when she took the test. The national average ACT score is 20.8.

Shelly became the first student from Berkeley Preparatory School in Tampa to receive a perfect score on the ACT. She said she was "surprised" by her score and "didn't expect anything that high." However, I think she was being modest because she also scored 1580 out of a possible 1600 on her SAT college placement test.

It is clear that Shelly is a bright and motivated young woman. Unlike many of her peers who are taking the summer months off, she is spending them at the University of Chicago studying molecular biology. She is one of only a half dozen high school students who are conducting research alongside undergraduate and graduate students.

Mr. Speaker, Shelly also owes much of her success to her parents, Sudhir and Usha, who are doctors in one of the counties in my district, and to her brother Siddhartha, who will be a sophomore at Harvard this fall. They encouraged Shelly to excel in school and taught her the importance of getting a good education. I want to commend them for providing the support that all students should be as fortunate to have and congratulate Shelly on her tremendous accomplishments. I am certain that she will succeed in her future educational and professional endeavors.

HONORING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF LAKE RIDGE FELLOWSHIP HOUSE

**HON. TOM DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the 20th anniversary of the Lake Ridge Fellowship House of Woodbridge, Virginia this Saturday, July 19, 2003.

Located on the southernmost edge of Virginia's 11th congressional district, this affordable housing development opened its doors in June 1983. Serving over 100 seniors on fixed incomes, Lake Ridge Fellowship House has grown into a vibrant example of community activism. Four out of five of these seniors are women, many of whom are widows who have

lost a breadwinner's pension and a lifelong companion. Lake Ridge fills a unique niche in the Woodbridge area by supplying elderly residents with a safe environment in which they can enjoy recreational, educational and community-oriented activities.

Lake Ridge is one of only four privately owned fellowship houses in Virginia that are operated by the Fellowship Square Foundation, a subsidiary of the Lutheran Church. Sponsored by the Lutheran Lay Fellowship organization, it is a shining example of how the power of faith is used to fulfill a wide range of needs in our communities.

Lake Ridge provides affordable housing to both independent and mobility-impaired individuals. It provides secure and stable residences for seniors, thereby safeguarding citizens who might otherwise be unable to fully fend for themselves. In addition, Lake Ridge hosts arts and crafts, social activities, and boasts quiet reading alcoves. To better assist its mobility-impaired residents, the fellowship house makes available transportation to and from local shopping areas. Among the most critical services Lake Ridge provides is an around-the-clock emergency call system. Mr. Speaker, Lake Ridge Fellowship House is more than mere housing; it is the foundation of a rich and meaningful way of life for hundreds of senior citizens.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Lake Ridge Fellowship House for providing twenty years of selfless commitment to Northern Virginia, and I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating their 20th anniversary.

HONORING MARION COUNTY YOUNG REPUBLICANS

**HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Marion County Young Republicans, in my fifth congressional district of Florida. The Group was just named the Young Republican Club of the Year at the National Federation of Young Republicans' Conference this past weekend in Boston, Massachusetts, and I could not be prouder.

The Marion County Young Republicans was founded just two years ago and has already ascended to great heights, receiving duly earned recognition on a national scale for its endeavors.

The group was instrumental in my election to Congress. Several other lawmakers here in Washington and in Tallahassee owe their positions to this group and to groups like them.

I am pleased to have such an outstanding group of hard-working, young Republicans in my district and am proud of all they have accomplished. In a letter to his members, Chapter President Tim Harding praised the group and reminded them that while this most recent accolade was most certainly an affirmation of success, the group must still rise to meet upcoming challenges and achieve the goals the group has set for itself. It is because of leadership like this that I am confident the Marion County Young Republicans will continue to succeed and do great things for the Republican Party in the state of Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating the Marion County Young Republicans for all they have achieved. I honor their service and their commitment to the party.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CASS BALLENGER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 389, I was inadvertently not recorded. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA C. SERENA ON HER RETIREMENT FROM THE DICKINSON-IRON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say thank you and pay tribute to one of the hardest working public employees ever seen in my 1st Congressional District.

Barbara Serena retired from the Dickinson-Iron County Health Department in June of this year, after almost 26 years serving the people of this part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan as a public health officer and administrator.

In this capacity, Barbara developed a reputation for hard work that would put even our Congressional colleagues to shame—spending seven day weeks and fourteen to sixteen hour days when needed, in her devotion to the principle that public health services are critically important to the local communities she served.

Barbara was born where she and her husband Terry Shea now live, in Stambaugh, Michigan. She grew up in Watersmeet, about thirty miles west of Stambaugh. Her work ethic developed naturally, under the tutelage and guidance of her father, Ferdinand and mother Margaret Serena. Ferdinand Serena was a longtime U.S. Forest Service employee and the family had deep roots in the Upper Peninsula. Margaret Serena still lives in Iron River, Michigan.

After graduating from the University of Michigan with a B.A. in 1960, Barbara received her Masters in Social Work in 1962 and Masters in Public Health in 1969, both from the University of Michigan. She was a doctoral candidate from 1975 to 1977 at the Columbia University School of Public Health in New York.

From 1962 to 1965, Barbara was a social worker with the State of Michigan Department of Social Welfare in Oakland County, and from 1965 to 1968, she was a clinical social work supervisor at the Hawthorne Center in Northville, Michigan, run by the State of Michigan Department of Mental Health.

She moved to New Jersey and became a social work coordinator at the University of Medicine and Dentistry and New Jersey Medical School in Newark, New Jersey in 1970. She remained there while studying at Columbia University until her return to her home in the U.P. in 1977.

From 1977 until her retirement this year, Barbara Serena served as a public health administrator with the Dickinson-Iron District Health Department in Stambaugh, Michigan. From August 1995 to August 1996, she was the Department's Acting Health Officer. In September 1996 she was named the Department's Health Officer, serving in that capacity until 2002.

Barbara's return to the Upper Peninsula was fortunate for her community and also for Terry Shea, whom she met in 1980 in a crowded restaurant when a friend asked Terry if Barbara could join him at his table. Terry was at that time working TED KENNEDY's presidential campaign in what was then the 11th Congressional District of Michigan.

Throughout Terry and Barbara's long and happy marriage, they have both continued to work in their faith community for families and for the betterment of their community as a whole. It is fair to say that for Barbara, retirement will be as busy as her life has been so far, although both Terry and Barbara hope to have more time for travel. They will intend to remain actively involved in the community and faith based volunteerism that has been a hallmark of their lives.

When I asked Terry what was the most significant thing people in the area think of when they think of Barbara, he said "Her work." That is a lasting legacy, and one that is far from completed.

I congratulate Barbara on her many years of service in public health and wish her well in her retirement. The strength of my northern district is built on the daily efforts of people like Barbara, even though she stands in a special category. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in this special tribute to a very special woman.

#### HONORING A. LANCE EMORY

#### HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a public servant who has given a great deal not only to his home state of North Carolina, but to his country as a whole.

Since 1969, Mr. A. Lance Emory has been a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In August, Mr. Lance will retire from the FBI.

He leaves behind a legacy of great achievements and his departure will create quite a void in our nation's highly revered investigative bureau.

A. Lance Emory was born on June 6, 1946 in Greensboro, North Carolina. He graduated from the University of Miami in 1968 with a bachelor's degree in education. He completed his graduate studies in business at Iona College in New Rochelle, New York.

Beginning his career as a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in December 1969, his first assignment was the Springfield office in Illinois where he investigated general criminal matters. Just two years later he was transferred to New York City. Mr. Emory spent six busy years investigating organized crime and drug matters in the FBI office in New York.

In 1977, Mr. Emory was transferred back home to the Tarheel state where he joined the Charlotte office. While in Charlotte, he continued investigating organized crime/drug matters and gained extensive experience in the use of undercover techniques.

In 1983, Mr. Emory received the United States Attorney General's Award for Distinguished Service for his investigative accomplishments.

In 1985, as a Supervisory Special Agent, Mr. Emory oversaw the Organized Crime, Drug, Interstate Theft and Government Crime programs. He is recognized as a subject matter expert in the organized crime/drug arena and has represented the FBI in numerous forums.

A short tour in the Legal Attache's office in Canberra, Australia followed . . . and that time abroad would lead to an international assignment for Mr. Emory.

In June 1995, Mr. Emory began his assignment as the Assistant Legal Attache in London. His primary responsibilities were for FBI operations in the Nordic countries.

In August 1999, Mr. Emory assumed his present position as Legal Attache London.

When not travelling the world as a world class FBI associate, Mr. Emory tries to find time to work on his golf game as so many North Carolinians do. When not on the links, he spends as much time as he can with his lovely wife, the former Susan Lierk of Alliance, Nebraska.

It is with a sincere heart that I rise today to thank Mr. Emory for his great service for our nation.

Lance Emory, I salute you for your dedication to your country and to the FBI. May God bless you and your wife as you begin your next adventure together. May you wake each morning and enjoy the immense amount of time you now have together . . . and may this new journey be just as exhilarating.

Thank you, Lance Emory. From all of us.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was at a meeting with President Bush at the White House and missed the vote on H. Res. 319, on Ordering the Previous Question providing for consideration of the bill H.R. 2691, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

#### TIME FOR THE OLIVE BRANCH TO TAKE ROOT

#### HON. JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a passionate proponent of achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

For too long, the Holy Land has been soaked in blood and scorched by hate. In the last 31 months alone, the devastating conflict between the Israelis and the Palestinians has claimed more than 2,700 lives and has shattered countless others.

With so much lost life, it is time to find peace. It is time to turn from old ways and to "beat their swords into ploughshares." It is time for the olive branch to take root.

Thus, I strongly support the so-called "road map," the Mideast peace plan carefully devised by the United States, European Union, United Nations and Russia and firmly backed by President Bush. Representing precious hope for an end to the violence and a final settlement, the road map envisions two states—one for the Israelis and the other for the Palestinians—living side-by-side, both sovereign, secure, free and democratic.

Under the terms and conditions of the road map, the United States rightly assumes its central role of helping to lead the parties along the path to peace. As an honest and balanced broker and mediator between the two sides, the United States must help both to reconcile differences, to accept obligations, and to take the simultaneous steps for progress and peace.

Undoubtedly, the success of the performance-based road map will require the active leadership and involvement of the United States. It will demand the commitment and courage of the Israelis and the Palestinians. It finally will come when each side gives to the other what it wants for itself.

But, since the publication and formal delivery of the road map, the enemies of peace have attempted to derail it. By launching brutal terrorist attacks against Israelis, they attempt to kill not only innocent civilians but also a diplomatic settlement. These saboteurs intend to undermine the Palestinian Authority, to terrorize the Israeli population, and to perpetuate violence and hate. We must not allow them to succeed in putting roadblocks in the road map.

To remove the obstacles and promote the peace, Congress should give its unqualified and unambiguous approval of the road map. Time is too short and the stakes too high for us not to. Failing now to explicitly endorse the international peace plan risks compromising our interests, rallying the recalcitrant and forestalling a new future in the Middle East.

Hence, the resolution before us rightly commends the President for his vision and commitment to a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. However, it should be even more specific. The resolution ought to expressly support the road map itself and the ongoing efforts within the international community to implement it.

House Resolution 294 correctly insists that the Palestinians must fulfill their primary obligation to crack down on terrorism and violence against the Israelis. Yet, the resolution should be more comprehensive and balanced. It also ought to call on the Israelis to meet their responsibilities under the road map to dismantle illegal outposts and freeze settlements.

The measure properly recognizes and respects Israel's right to defend and protect its citizens against terror. But, H. Res. 294 should be even more insightful. It ought to acknowledge that the security for which Israel longs and surely deserves will be achieved, not by

military reprisals alone, but rather with the active and full cooperation of the Palestinians. As stated in a recent New York Times editorial, "Nobody expects Israel to tolerate terror against its people. But terror can be more effectively rooted out if responsible Palestinian leaders like Mr. Abbas are strengthened, not undermined."

Hence, although not perfect, this resolution is an improvement from others on the Middle East. Unlike previous measures, it does not interfere, impede nor conflict with the ongoing peace effort. In fact, it is, for the most part, consistent with it. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution as a means of endorsing the road map and promoting the peace.

#### HONORING KEY TRAINING CENTER

##### HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Key Training Center, a vital, active part of the Citrus County community in my Fifth Congressional District of Florida.

This weekend, the Key Center will hold its 21st annual "Run for the Money" Dinner Auction to raise money for the Center, which operates as a not-for-profit organization and relies heavily on donations of support from the community.

The Key Center provides an immeasurable service to the community and makes an enormous difference in the lives of so many people.

The Center has helped thousands of mentally-disabled central Floridians and their families for more than 30 years, and has established a proud tradition of kindness, love, dignity, and respect while doing so.

The Key Center provides daily living and social training for its clients, job training, life sustaining care and residential services to mentally-disabled persons in need. A dedicated, trained, and skilled staff serves those at the Key Center offering a balanced blend of the right training, experiences and opportunities to its clients.

Mr. Speaker I ask you and my Colleagues in this body to join me in honoring the Key Center for all its contributions and in wishing the Center well this weekend.

#### CLARIFICATION OF VOTE

##### HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the Labor and Health and Human Services Appropriations Bill (H.R. 2660) I erroneously voted against the Toomey Amendment. I was under the impression the bill restricted general funding for the National Institutes of Health which provides needed funds for medical research in my district. I would have voted for the amendment and fully support the efforts to stop the NIH from funding the highly inappropriate programs itemized in the amendment.

#### WHERE IS THE OUTRAGE OVER DIRTY TRICKS?

##### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, this morning's media lavishly covered Prime Minister Blair's speech to us last night. It was an important event and I will have more to say about that next week. But I want to call my colleagues attention to another news item that I found shocking. Unfortunately it was buried in the "Reliable Source" gossip column of the "Style Section" in today's Washington Post. It reported a White House effort to smear a journalist, an effort that I found desperate and pathetic but, most of all, outrageous.

It seems the Bush Administration was so unnerved by a TV network news segment on rapidly rising GI frustration in Iraq—and one soldier's calling on camera for Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld's resignation—that they decided to "shoot the messenger." Reportedly, an anonymous White House operative tipped internet columnist Matt Drudge that the TV reporter on the news story was not only gay but also, far worse, "a Canadian."

Does the Watergate phrase "dirty tricks" ring a bell? Or has that been banished from the political lexicon like the "L word?"

There's an old saying: "If you're not outraged, you don't understand the situation." I want to know where the outrage is about this despicable tactic. Where are the outraged editorials and columns? Why wasn't this a front page story? Even if it was a scoop for the "Reliable Source," why wasn't there a separate news story about it? Where were the interviews of outraged media pundits on this morning's TV news shows? Where is the outrage from ACLU? And I hope there will be further comments on this by other outraged Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle.

The leak to Drudge may indicate how nervous the White House is about their unraveling post-war plan and its tragic consequences for our soldiers. Indeed, if this is the only way they can respond to reporting on the Administration's mess in Iraq, things must be pretty desperate.

It also indicates the kind of supporters whom the White House thinks will judge its policy on the basis of the nationality and orientation of those reporting on Iraq for U.S. media. The fact that most Americans will regard both factors as silly and irrelevant is beside the point. The malicious intent is clear.

This kind of dirty trick must be labelled for what it is, and stopped in its tracks, or we will see similar sleaze seeping out of this White House whenever it feels politically threatened. If the media brushes this off as just one more skirmish with critical press, then both they and the American people will surely be the losers.

#### HONORING JAMES WILSON JACKSON AND HARRY BELLE FULLMORE ON THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

##### HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th wedding anniversary of James Wilson Jackson and Harry Belle Fullmore, better known as Honey.

James, a lieutenant in the United States Army was stationed at Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas where he met Honey. And, like her name, Honey was the belle of Texas and James was swept off his feet. After numerous Sunday dinners prepared by Jesse Cook, Honey's mother and James' future mother-in-law, James proposed to Honey and the two married on August 14, 1953.

They had four children: James Wilson Jackson, Jr., Suzan Elizabeth Jackson, Barbara Ann Jackson and Michelle Jackson.

Having chosen a military career, James and Honey traveled throughout the world including the Orient, Europe and from coast to coast in the United States. Everywhere they settled, they developed a host of friends.

Upon retiring from the military, James and Honey chose Cleveland, Ohio as their new home. Since moving to Cleveland in 1970, they have dedicated themselves to contributing to their community and society at large. James chose the civic route, volunteering to serve on various Boards and Commissions. Honey chose to make her contributions more economic in nature, supporting upscale and specialty boutiques from coast to coast.

During the 50 years of their marriage, James and Honey have been faced with many obstacles and hurdles, but working together, they have persevered. I am honored to commend James and Honey Jackson on their Golden Anniversary.

#### TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN MARK E. KENNEY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

##### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to a dedicated public servant who has served the city of Springfield and the greater community for over 20 years. His leadership and courage have touched many lives and it is my great honor to recognize and commemorate this extraordinary man.

Captain Mark Kenney began his career in the Springfield Police Department in July of 1971. He was promoted to Sergeant in 1979, to Lieutenant in 1987 and to Captain in 1991. During his career his assignments and duties stretched far into the heart of the district. Mark was the first captain of the community police program and started the citizens police academy. This academy was created to teach the public the mechanics of the police department and then use this information to better the community.

Mark was deeply involved with many youth organizations and was the first captain of the

Joseph Budd Youth Assessment Center where he commanded the Youth Bureau. In addition, Mark was the first trained Drug Abuse Resistance Education instructor, more commonly known as D.A.R.E., in Western Massachusetts and headed the D.A.R.E. program for many years.

Trained by the F.B.I. as the first hostage negotiator for the police department, Mark used his skills several times during hostage situations that were both dangerous and volatile. Mark's skill and courage did not go unnoticed. In 1979, after a fire broke out in the Kimball Towers, he assisted many people to safety and was awarded a commendation for bravery.

After the tragedy at the World Trade Center on September 11th, Mark involved himself immediately and was assigned Captain of the newly implemented Central Intelligence Bureau working closely with the F.B.I. on all homeland security issues. As the events of September 11th attest, police officers serve and protect the nation often at great sacrifice to themselves and for this we are immensely grateful.

Mark is not the only member of his family to dedicate his life to protect others. Mark's grandfather and father were police officers before him and his son is currently a police officer making four generations to serve the Springfield Police Department. I am proud and honored to represent such a praiseworthy individual and devoted family man.

Mark's achievements and accomplishments speak to his tremendous love and respect for his fellow citizens. I wish him all the best in his upcoming retirement and I humbly offer my sincerest thanks and gratitude for the lifetime of service he has given.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO PROF.  
ROBERT V. REMINI

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor the esteemed historian Dr. Robert V. Remini on the occasion of his 82nd birthday. As many of our colleagues know, Professor Remini was appointed as a Distinguished Visiting Scholar of American History in the John Kluge Center at the Library of Congress to undertake the ambitious project of writing the history of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Dr. Remini, Professor Emeritus of History and the Humanities at the University of Illinois at Chicago, was educated at Fordham University (B.S. 1943) and Columbia University (M.A., 1947, Ph.D., 1951). He has been teaching history for more than 50 years and writing books about American history for nearly as long. In addition to his three-volume biography of Andrew Jackson, he is the author of biographies of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, as well as a dozen other books on Jacksonian America. Remini is also the author of two recent books: John Quincy Adams, and Joseph Smith: A Penguin Lives Biography.

"The House of Representatives is regarded as the People's House in which many distinguished, diligent, colorful, and larger-than-life personalities met together and during the past 200 plus years discussed, debated, quarreled

and helped hammer out the Nation's laws," Remini said on the appointment of his position to update the House History. "I intend to write a narrative history of this extraordinary institution with its vivid and sometimes outrageous personalities that will capture and frame all the excitement and drama that took place during the past 200 years so that the record of its triumphs, achievement, mistakes, and failures can be better known and appreciated by the American people," noted Remini.

Working with my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut, JOHN LARSON, we believe that Professor Remini's efforts will result in a significant tool for the public and Members themselves to understand how and why Congress works the way it does and its unique and compelling history.

Please join me in congratulating Professor Remini on the occasion of reaching this milestone in his career. We all look forward to working with him as he completes the history of the House and to learning the lessons it teaches us upon its publication.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. DAVID WU**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 14, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill, H.R. 2673:

Mr. WU. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Montana for yielding me time. I rise in strong support of this food labeling amendment.

Opponents of this amendment argue complexity and delay. I offer simplicity and brevity.

Last Congress, this body voted in support of country-of-origin food labeling. We voted in favor of labeling because it supports family farms, increases food safety, and gives customers the right to choose where their food comes from.

Several decades ago, we created the strongest securities and financial industry in the world by asking for labeling and disclosure. This action was opposed tremendously by the financial industry at that time. Today, however, many segments of the securities industry support disclosure because it created a new and stronger industry.

I firmly believe that consumer right-to-know is a good thing. I can look at the back of my tie and determine that it is made in America. I can look at the labeling in my suit and determine that it is made in America. If I go to the supermarket and buy a pound of hamburger, I cannot tell where that product came from.

The opponents of this amendment want to keep me, and all American consumers in ignorance. That is wrong—wrong for America's family farmers and wrong for American consumers.

Country of origin labeling helps family farms because, given a choice, most Americans will choose fresh foods grown domestically. In fact, numerous surveys and polls indicate that consumers overwhelmingly support country of

origin labeling and will pay a market premium for U.S. products. Labeling provides additional product information, increased consumer choice and fulfills a desire to support American agriculture. In addition, country of origin labeling addresses the heightened concerns of consumers regarding the recent discovery of mad cow disease in Canada.

The United States produces the most abundant, most affordable, and safest food in the world. Country of Origin Labeling gives American consumers the ability to choose food from places that they know and trust. It also gives family farmers recognition for the tremendous job they do producing safe, quality agricultural products.

HONORING ROBERT P. "BOBBY" KOCH ON HIS PROMOTION TO PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE WINE INSTITUTE

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert P. "Bobby" Koch, who was elevated to president and chief executive officer of the Wine Institute this month. Bobby has been an employee of the institute since 1992, and a senior vice president since 1996. Prior to his employment with the Wine Institute, Bobby was an employee of this body, serving Representatives Coelho and GEPHARDT in various capacities, ending his service in this House as Mr. GEPHARDT's chief of staff.

Since Bobby has been at the Wine Institute, the organization has become a strong advocate on Capitol Hill for the wine industry, and Bobby has become the leading voice for the California wine industry. Certainly when I or any of my colleagues need the viewpoint of the industry, Bobby is one of the first people we turn to for advice. There is no stronger recognition of the truth of this statement than the action of the Board of Directors of the Wine Institute in appointing Bobby to replace John DeLuca as president and chief executive.

In addition to Bobby's contributions to California's wine industry, he has other redeeming qualities. Bobby is active representing the Institute on the USDA Agricultural Policy Committee for Trade, and is a board member of the National Commission Against Drunk Driving, the Council on American Politics at George Washington University, the Congressional Wine Foundation, and the California State Society. He has raised millions of dollars for worthy causes, including efforts to cure Crohn's disease and colitis, and the National Children's Hospital.

In addition to his many public accomplishments, Bobby is most proud of his family, including his wife Doro Bush Koch and their four children.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor for me to rise to honor the accomplishments of Bobby Koch, to wish him many more years of success, and to honor him as a friend in his most recent appointment as president and chief executive officer of the Wine Institute.



THE MILITARY FAMILIES  
FINANCIAL SECURITY ACT

**HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Military Families Financial Security Act. This bill will ensure that the brave men and women who serve our country will not have to worry about losing the critical services their children need.

The men and women who serve in our Armed Forces are everyday heroes. I know about the valor of military families from my own experience as a military wife when my husband was stationed in Japan during the Vietnam War. As a wife and mother in a foreign country with two young children, I was truly grateful for the support of other military families. The most striking quality of these families was the sense of pride in serving our country even in a time of strife and stress. I can honestly say that I met extraordinary individuals in extraordinary circumstances.

The resilience and patriotism of military families is inspirational. Their unwavering courage in answering the call to serve our country is even more inspiring when one realizes that many of these men and women are leaving families back home. We must remember that many of our service personnel also answer to the title of "mom" or "dad." Just as these brave men and women are working to protect our Nation, we must likewise protect them and their loved ones through the laws and policies we enact.

In San Diego and around the country, many military families who have children with disabilities rely on assistance from the Federal Government to help cover the costs of health care, day care, and care for special needs. Eligible families receive Supplemental Security Income, or SSI, to ease the financial burden. However, these military families are in danger of losing this much-needed assistance because of a bureaucratic quirk. They face a unique risk of losing their benefits because service members can receive numerous types of additional pay that can increase their income. The Social Security Administration regards this extra pay differently than extra pay for non-military employment. Since eligibility for SSI is based on income, the difference of a few dollars can mean having health care or no care at all.

The Military Families Financial Security Act would change how the Social Security Administration calculates income to determine eligibility for Supplemental Security Income. This simple change in the treatment of income will keep families eligible for SSI benefits and resolve an existing disparity between military and non-military families.

In addition, the Military Families Financial Security Act would also expand SSI eligibility to disabled children who are born to or who apply for benefits while living with parents who are military personnel stationed outside the United States. Currently, children of military personnel stationed overseas are eligible for SSI if they received SSI while they were in the United States. Such an extension would eliminate the disparate treatment of children of military personnel who were born or became blind or disabled outside of the United States.

With our sailors and soldiers in harm's way, there is not a worse time for them to be concerned about whether loved ones are getting the care they need. This legislation offers them the peace of mind that comes with knowing their families will always have the critical support they need.

I urge my colleagues in Congress to act quickly in passing the Military Families Financial Security Act into law.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPRO-  
PRIATIONS ACT, 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2003*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2691) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington, Mr. INSLEE, on the roadless rule. We have debated this general issue repeatedly in this chamber over a number of years. Amendments have been offered by well-intentioned members who are not informed about the specifics of the highly diverse units of the national forest system and the unique circumstances which characterize access in each of those forests, as well as the composition of the forestry resources in each unit.

The Superior and Chippewa National Forests, which are located in my congressional district, have undergone extensive study, review, adjustment in status and addition of acreage to roadless or not-cut status. Over the last forty years, these two national forest units, which represent well over 3.6 million acres of federal lands, have been subjected to the Wilderness Act of 1964, the RARE I and RARE II inventories, the old growth inventory, the passage of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act of 1978, the result of which, in each case, has been removal from timber harvesting of tens of thousands of acres of forested land to be reserved for wilderness status, protected from timber harvesting and in which motorized travel is precluded in all but a very few instances.

In the aftermath of these actions to remove vast acreages from timber harvesting, and in light of management plans that the U.S. Forest Service is required to produce every five years, each of which has resulted in reduction of the allowable timber harvest, or some further complete withdrawal of land from timber harvesting, I see no need arbitrarily in the context of this straight jacket-like approach to which we are limited in the appropriation process, to impose further restrictions in a one-size-fits-all process.

Furthermore, the mapping required of these public lands has not been fully accurate, as evidenced in a ruling just this week by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit, situated in Wyoming, that the maps produced by the Forest Service were flawed, the process

was rushed and the end result wrong. The court found that in developing the rule: "The Forest Service violated the National Environmental Policy Act and the Wilderness Act." The court further found that the promulgated rule was an "aggrandizement of power by the Forest Service in violation of an unequivocal Act of Congress and the United States Constitution."

I can assure my colleagues that, in the Superior and Chippewa National Forests, there are well over a million acres devoted to wilderness, vast areas for those who seek solitude and the restorative quality of the water and lands set aside from mechanized intrusion. Furthermore, the non-wilderness areas of these two national forests are well and carefully managed in a most professional and responsible manner in an open, public process by the U.S. Forest Service and I see no compelling case for converting additional thousands of multiple-use acres to wilderness in these two forests.

ON THE DEATH OF CELIA CRUZ

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today, I mourn the death of my great friend, the music icon, Celia Cruz, who lost her courageous battle with cancer yesterday afternoon.

In fact, today, the entire world mourns.

After 50 years of her presence, influence and music, her loss is shocking to all of us, her dedicated fans.

Celia Cruz, whose music crossed ethnic, racial and cultural lines and earned her five Grammy's and two Latin Grammy's, was a true trailblazer. Her music was a unifying force, and her passion for a free Cuba was evidenced in both her music and her words.

Her commitment to a free Cuba went so far that, during a performance at the Summit of the Americas, she worked the following unforgettable lines into one of her songs: 'Mr. President, please make sure that my homeland Cuba is free once more.' Poignant and heartbreaking words that describe her love for Cuba, her commitment to a free and democratic Cuba, and her affection for her adopted homeland, the United States.

Celia Cruz mesmerized audiences for five decades with her exceptional singing talent and her wonderful charisma. She has been one of the single greatest influences on salsa music, recording more than 70 albums, and receiving more than 100 awards.

She was honored with a star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame, and with streets named after her in New York, Mexico, Costa Rica and Miami, on the famous Calle Ocho. Celia has received honorary degrees from Yale, Florida International University, the University of Miami, and received the National Medal of Arts, the highest honor bestowed on an artist by the United States.

Celia Cruz was born and raised in the Santa Suárez neighborhood of Havana, Cuba. As a young girl, she spent much of her spare time entertaining her peers, friends, and neighbors by singing lullabies and melodies. In the 1940's, she officially began her musical career by singing on numerous Cuban radio programs. After studying at Havana's Conservatory of Music from 1947 to 1950, she joined

the legendary group La Sonora Matancera, and after several successful recordings, the group's music was in demand beyond the borders of Cuba.

When Celia left Cuba for the United States in 1960, her career blossomed and she became a household name. During her first decade in the United States, she recorded several albums with the great Tito Fuente, and together, they captured the hearts of nontraditional fans of salsa, a phenomenon known as 'the Salsa of the 70s.' Celia has also collaborated with other great Latin artists, including Johnny Pacheco, Willy Colón, and la Fania All Stars, as well as great American artists, such as Dionne (DEE-ON) Warwick, Patti Labelle, David Byrne, Gloria Estefan, and Wyclef Jean.

Celia Cruz's boundless energy transfixed generations of salsa fans and musicians. The powerful presence of music in her life could not have been expressed any better than in her own words: in an interview, she once said that she was 'born with the music inside of her.' And, by God, she expressed the music 'inside of her' until the very last day of her battle with cancer.

I was introduced to Celia Cruz's music at an early age, and enjoy her work and dance to her music now, more than ever. As the former Mayor of Union City, New Jersey, I was honored to recognize her achievements and contributions during an awards ceremony almost two decades ago.

On that day, and until her death, Celia Cruz, the Queen of Salsa, the music icon, the star, remained down-to-earth, people-oriented, and was loved by everyone for her music, her passion and her style. She was one of the few bridges that crossed cultural and racial divides.

Celia Cruz's death has left a void in the lives of so many, but her music and words live on, as she leaves behind a legacy on so many levels. I will never forget the famous lines from a recent song, 'La Vida es un Carnaval—No hay que llorar,' which means, life is a carnival, you don't have to cry. So simple and so true.

And just like Celia would end her songs with the impulsive and unique AZUCAR! or sugar, I end tonight by saying our memories of you, Ceilia, are as sweet as sugar. You will never be forgotten, and you will always be missed.

HONORING ROBERT P. "BOBBY" KOCH ON HIS PROMOTION TO PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE WINE INSTITUTE

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert P. "Bobby" Koch and congratulate him on his recent promotion to the position of President and Chief Executive Officer of the Wine Institute. Bobby is no stranger to many of us. He has long been the voice of the Wine Institute here on Capitol Hill, and prior to that he was an employee of this body, serving Representatives Coelho and GEPHARDT, ending his service in this House as Mr. GEPHARDT's Chief of Staff.

It is a clear sign of Bobby's ability that the Board of Directors of the Wine Institute did not

hesitate to appoint him to replace John DeLuca as President and Chief Executive. I know that they will not be disappointed that they have put their trust in Bobby's capable hands. The wine business is a \$33 billion a year industry in California and it is a crucial part of the state's economy. An industry this large needs a clear, united voice both here in Washington and across the country, and I know that the Wine Institute will continue to provide this voice under Bobby's leadership. Bobby will always be the first person I turn to when I need to know the viewpoint of the industry.

Bobby has not limited his contributions to California's wine industry. He has been an active member of his community for many years. Bobby is a member of the USDA Agricultural Policy Committee for Trade, and also serves on the Boards of the National Commission Against Drunk Driving, the Council on American Politics at George Washington University, the Congressional Wine Foundation, and the California State Society. He has also worked tirelessly to raise millions of dollars for worthy causes, including efforts to cure Crohn's disease and colitis and the National Children's Hospital.

He has managed to accomplish all of this at the same time that he and his wonderful wife, Doro Bush Koch, have raised a family of four great children. I am sure that he considers his family to be his greatest accomplishment of all.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly a pleasure for me to be able to honor the accomplishments of Bobby Koch, a great leader for the Wine Institute and a dear friend as well. I wish him many more years of success as he takes on this exciting and challenging new role.

HONORING LATE LEADER OF SOUTH LAKE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

**HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Howard Stockton of Clermont, Florida. The long time leader of the South Lake Chamber of Commerce in my Fifth Congressional District of Florida, Mr. Stockton passed away this weekend after a long battle with cancer.

Howard Stockton will be greatly missed by all who knew him and will be remembered as a kind, caring man with vigor and enthusiasm, and as a consensus builder with amazing ability and talent.

As many current Floridians, myself included, Mr. Stockton was not a native of Florida but made it his home. An Ohio native, a graduate of Kent State University, a former teacher and administrator, Mr. Stockton retired to Florida with his wife in 1989 to be closer to his two sons.

However, his penchant for activity and his well-known energy and zest would not allow him to simply live the tranquil life associated with retirement. He joined the local Loins Club and the South Lake Council for the Arts and then took his community activity to the next level by accepting the position of executive director of the Clermont Area Chamber of Commerce.

Under his leadership, the strength and membership of the chamber grew. He guided it from a small city group into a regional organization nearly three times its original size. The success of the South Lake Chamber of Commerce is a reflection of Mr. Stockton's charismatic personality and his remarkable ability to bring people together.

We in the State of Florida and in the South Lake Chamber are both very fortunate that Mr. Stockton was able to share his extraordinary abilities with us and at the same time very saddened by the loss of such a wonderful man.

It has been said that, "When you met Howard, you felt like you had met a friend." we will all miss our friend.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ERNIE FLETCHER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. FLETCHER of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, July 16, 2003, had I been present for rollcall vote No.'s 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374 and 375, I would have voted the following way: rollcall vote No. 368—"aye," rollcall vote No. 369—"aye," rollcall vote No. 370—"no," rollcall vote No. 371—"aye," rollcall vote No. 372—"aye," rollcall vote No. 373—"aye," rollcall vote No. 374—"aye," and rollcall vote No. 375—"aye."

## ON REMEMBERING CELIA CRUZ

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today, the Latin music world mourns the passing of "The Queen of Salsa," "La Reina de la Salsa", Celia Cruz, who passed away 43 years and one day after she left her homeland, Cuba, for the United States. I am honored to recall how Celia Cruz, the world-renowned performer, and I crossed paths at different moments. She sang at my first victory party, celebrating my win as the first Cuban-American woman to win a seat in Congress in a special election in 1989. She accompanied me to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, when I went to visit the Cuban rafters detained on our base, to see for myself their living conditions and physical well-being. I will never forget how she kissed the ground when our plane landed and how she sang that day to the Cubans held there with the passion and love of a true native who has been presented the chance of standing on her native soil, even though poignantly, it was on our base, after so many years. She was also a friend to the Republican Party, performing at the 2000 Republican convention in Philadelphia, where President George W. Bush accepted the nomination to the presidency.

In her long career, Celia Cruz never forgot the country of her birth, evoking Cuba in every performance, but never returning to her homeland. She was a political exile who never returned to Cuba, not even when her father died, denied entry by Fidel Castro, who was

still angry at her defection many years before. When Fidel Castro came to power in 1959, Celia was the lead singer of La Sonora Matancera, Cuba's most popular orchestra. The group headlined Havana's world-famous Tropicana nightclub and casino and toured the United States and Central and South America. La Sonora Matancera's fame and frequent tours provided them an escape route, by pretending they were going on another tour, never returning to Cuba.

I am honored to be here today to talk about a music legend. She recorded more than 70 albums, many of them gold and platinum records, and received twelve Grammy nominations, winning for the first time in 1989. Celia was honored with stars and street sections in some of the most well-known avenues of the world. Hollywood gave her a star on the Walk of Fame in 1987. Miami's Calle Ocho was named "Celia Cruz Way" and presented her with a star, an honor she has received in other cities such as San Jose, Costa Rica and the Plaza Galeria in Mexico City, Mexico. She received many awards and distinctions, which include a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Smithsonian Institution, the prestigious Lifetime Achievement Award from the Hispanic Heritage Awards, and in 1994, she received in the White House the highest honor the United States can bestow on an artist: the National Endowment for the Arts.

Celia Cruz was a musical icon that made Cuban music known beyond our national borders while touching different generations. Lovers of Latin music worldwide embraced her style and boundless energy on the stage as they enjoyed her contagious music and rhythms. For the Cuban American exile community, she was the link between young Cuban Americans and their parents' generation, making Cuba a reality to the younger generation by providing them with the music that entertained their parents and their grandparents.

Celia's fondest dream never became a reality: the opportunity of returning to a free and democratic Cuba. This woman who sang for presidents and heads of state worldwide simply wanted to return one day to the country she had known. She hoped to one day perform again in the land of her birth, and to utter her signature catch phrase "Azucar" to her fellow Cubans. She left us before her dream became a reality, but I say "Azucar" in her honor and in her memory.

Celia, I know that you can hear us this evening. We love you and your music will continue to live in our hearts. We will never forget you. I promise you, Celia, that I will continue to work tirelessly in the United States Congress for your dream of a free and democratic Cuba. At that time, the Cuban people will once again be able to enjoy your music filled with rich, Cuban rhythms and Afro beats "en libertad"—in freedom. May you rest in peace, Celia!

## BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 14, 2003*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I support the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, H.R. 2330, because I believe that it is essential to demonstrate that the United States refuses to help perpetuate the brutality of Burma's military junta against the Burmese people. The junta, which ironically calls itself the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), has recently stepped up its anti-democracy activities by violently cracking down on pro-democracy activists, and re-imprisoning the opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

Ms. Suu Kyi, a Nobel peace laureate, has already spent much of the last 15 years with her movements and speaking restricted under house arrest. I understand that a month ago, after spending only one year free from 20 months of recent house arrest, Ms. Suu Kyi was again detained and is now being held in a Burmese prison notorious for its poor conditions and the mistreatment, and even torture, of political prisoners. The United States must take every opportunity to be a leader in pressuring the SPDC to free Aung San Suu Kyi and her fellow opposition leaders.

The import sanctions created by the Act will hit the military junta where it can be hurt worst—by taking strong action against the SPDC-controlled economy and depriving the military of a source of revenue.

The slave-like labor conditions in Burma are one indication of the extent of the junta's cruelty against the Burmese people. In 2000, after reviewing the working conditions in Burma, an International Labor Organization (ILO) team of experts found that the junta continued to restrict worker rights and to use forced labor on a widespread basis. After receiving the report, the ILO took the unprecedented step of invoking Article 33 of the ILO Charter and formally urged its 174 member states to review their relations with Burma. This is as close as the ILO can come to urging sanctions upon a country.

It is likely that more than a million people in Burma are subjected to forced labor on construction sites for roads, railways, military installations and tourism. The military is particularly notorious for imposing forced labor on villagers living near military operations. Even more outrageous is that this forced labor is often accompanied by brutality, such as torture, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, rape, and population displacements. Non-compliance by one individual has been known to bring the junta's wrath upon a whole village. For example, the transport of food and other market goods to and from a village could be blocked, or a whole village could be faced with the threat of relocation. Forced labor has the additional effect of forcing villagers to neglect their own fields, making hunger an ever-present concern. Sometimes, even during harvesting times, they are forced to travel far from their village to work. If and when they return, they often do not have the ability to sustain the needs of their own homes and communities.

The current regime's policies of ethnic cleansing, rape as an official tool of repres-

sion, the growing and producing of heroin, the forced labor conditions—they all must end. We have tried other methods to encourage the military regime to change its course, to no avail. Only if the United States and others in the international community come together to impose sanctions and deprive the junta of its economic power can the Burmese people hope to have any relief from the long list of atrocities being committed upon them.

IN RECOGNITION OF MS. EILEEN  
H. TOUGHILL, R.N., PH.D.

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to laud the accomplishments of Ms. Eileen H. Toughill, R.N., Ph. D. Dr. Toughill holds the position of both Executive Director of the Community Health Center of Asbury Park and Director of Community Health at the Visiting Nurse Association of Central Jersey. Dr. Toughill recently received the VNA of Central Jersey Award for Professional Distinction, proving to be indicative of her compassion and dedication to her work.

The Visiting Nurse Association of Central Jersey is a nonprofit home health agency that promotes the "restoration and healthcare" of all members of the community. In her capacity as Director of Community Health for VNACJ, Dr. Toughill holds responsibility over the provision of health services to more than 65,000 vulnerable and underprivileged community-based residents. In addition to these duties, Dr. Eileen Toughill has taken on even greater responsibilities for the welfare of community residents following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 by establishing a comprehensive response to the chaos and stress that followed the attacks, including bereavement and trauma counseling.

Other achievements that this exceptional woman has accomplished include an outreach program to assist residents in hotels, motels, boarding homes and shelters in Monmouth and Middlesex counties. Dr. Eileen Toughill pioneered the start up of two nurse practitioner-managed primary care centers as well as helping to implement an AIDS education and prevention program in four correctional institutions.

Dr. Toughill's crowning achievement came this Spring when through her hard work she saw the Community Health Center of Asbury Park successfully designated as a full-fledged Federally Qualified Health Center. This includes a renewable federal grant of \$475,000, allowing the center to expand its current primary care services to include prenatal care and mental health, as well as increasing the number of patients the center can serve. Dr. Toughill's implementation of multiple programs as well as her perseverance in securing federal funding for her community's health center is admirable. Dr. Eileen Toughill's accomplishments are outstanding—they exemplify determined commitment to the ideals of healthcare for all, and demonstrate how one individual can actively make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, on this day I rise up to acknowledge a truly remarkable individual and I

ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Dr. Eileen H. Toughill for the fine and important work that she provides to her community.

76TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF  
REGISTERS OF WILLS AND  
CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURT  
ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

**HON. TODD RUSSELL PLATTS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 18, 2003*

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 76th Annual Registers of Wills and Clerks of Orphans' Court Association of Pennsylvania Con-

ference. The conference will be held July 21–25, 2003 in the 19th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. In past years, the Conference has been held throughout the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I am certainly very pleased that this year's conference is being hosted in my district by York County Register of Wills, the Honorable Bradley C. Jacobs.

Among the many services available through the elected Registers of Wills and Clerks of Orphans' Court, constituents are able to probate wills, receive Letters Testamentary and Letters of Administration, apply for marriage licenses and research their family genealogy. At the conference, Registers and Clerks will discuss more efficient policies and procedures related to their duties. As stated in the Constitution and by-Laws of the Registers of Wills and Clerks of Orphans' Court Association of

Pennsylvania, an annual meeting must be held once a year in Pennsylvania as arranged by the President of the Association. President Larry Medaglia appointed Bradley C. Jacobs as host and Bill Walters, retired Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court of York County, as honorary chairman for the event. There will be approximately 120 attendees including elected Registers and Clerks, Deputies and other guests. In addition, attendees will be able to enjoy the wonderful food and musical entertainment in the City of York.

I am pleased to welcome the 76th Annual Registers of Wills and Clerks of Orphans' Court Association of Pennsylvania Conference to the City of York and commend the commitment to public service of each of the Association's members.