

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF H. CON.  
RES. 451

SPEECH OF

**HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 1, 2002*

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Madam Speaker, I want to speak out on behalf of H. Con. Res. 451, which would promote the teaching of U.S. history to our elementary and secondary students. As a former instructor, I know the importance of teaching students American history so that they will become informed citizens.

If we want the American public to become more enlightened and more engaged, let's start by promoting efforts to teach our young people about this country's great history, and its diversity that makes it the world leader and those nations who have contributed so greatly to our success.

APPLAUDING THE 4-H YOUTH  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 9, 2002*

Ms. MILLER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I am here to applaud the long history of service provided by the 4-H Youth Development Program to young people all over the world. For over 100 years, 4-H has taught six million youth ages 5–19 the value of leadership, good citizenship and life skills.

In my home state of California, 4-H assists over 120,000 youth each year in urban, rural and suburban communities, and has a large volunteer network of more than 26,000 youth and adult volunteers.

Let's do all that we can to continue allotting resources to expand 4-H's positive influence on our young people nationwide.

RECOGNIZING THE ADOPTION OF  
THE SKI INDUSTRY CLIMATE  
CHANGE POLICY BY THE NA-  
TIONAL SKI AREAS ASSOCIATION  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COL-  
ORADO SKI COUNTRY USA

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize adoption of the Ski Industry Climate Change Policy by the National Ski Areas Association and Colorado Ski Country USA, an organization in Colorado that represents Colorado's 25 ski and snowboard resorts. I am submitting the policy for the Record.

The climate change policy was developed over the last several months and was adopted by the National Ski Areas Association Board of Directors on September 18, 2002 under the auspices of Sustainable Slopes. This campaign has its origins in the Environmental Charter adopted in June 2000, which contains a sweeping set of voluntary principles for protecting the environment and formalizes the industry's commitment to environmental sustainability. More than 170 ski areas in 31 states, plus six resorts in Canada, have endorsed the Charter. The Colorado ski industry leads the nation in endorsing Sustainable Slopes, with all Colorado resorts except one endorsing.

Variability in climate is not good for skiers, the ski industry, or the environment. Given the ski industry's dependence on weather, climate changes that produce weather patterns of warmer temperatures or decreased snowfall could significantly impact the industry. The Union of Concerned Scientists reports that global warming may already be affecting the snow pack of the Sierra Mountains in California.

I'm pleased that the ski industry in general and Colorado Ski Country in particular has taken a leadership role in raising awareness and encouraging solutions on this important issue.

SKI INDUSTRY CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

Ski areas across the country adopted an Environmental Charter in 2000 to address the environmental concerns of our industry. The Charter, commonly referred to as "Sustainable Slopes," identifies climate change as a potential threat to the environment and our business. Although we are not a major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, many resorts across the country already are taking steps to reduce their own, limited GHG emissions.

To collectively address the long-term challenges presented by climate change and continue our commitment to stewardship under the Sustainable Slopes program, we hereby adopt this climate change policy. Through this policy, we aim to raise awareness of the potential impacts of climate change on our weather-dependent business and the winter recreation experience; reduce our own greenhouse gas emissions; and encourage others to take action as well. We are committed to working toward solutions that will keep both the environment and economy healthy and preserve quality of life. To this end, we will take the following actions:

Educate the public and resort guests about the dependence of winter sports on natural ecosystems and the potential impacts of climate change on the winter recreation experience; educate guests on how they can help reduce GHG emissions.

Raise policy maker awareness of the dependence of winter sports on natural ecosystems and the potential impacts of climate change on the winter recreation experience.

Advocate the national reduction of GHG emissions through legislative, regulatory or voluntary measures.

Support sound, science-based solutions to climate change, including the use of renewable energy technologies.

Partner with appropriate organizations and agencies to assess opportunities to reduce resort emissions and increase energy efficiency; invest in new, more efficient products, practices and technologies; and measure our emission reductions.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF COTTEY  
COLLEGE AND THE P.E.O. SIS-  
TERHOOD

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to recognize the 75th anniversary of the forging of Cottey College in Nevada, MO, and the P.E.O. Sisterhood. Cottey College together with the P.E.O., have worked diligently together to provide higher education for women.

Cottey College was founded in 1884 by Virginia Alice Cottey Stockard who believed that women deserved the same educational opportunities as men. Late in her life, she became a member of P.E.O. and realized that the goals of her college and the P.E.O. paralleled.

Today, Cottey College is a well-established, financially stable college for women. Its mission remains true to the ideals and aspirations of Virginia Alice Cottey Stockard and those courageous P.E.O. members who voted in 1927 to accept the responsibility of owning this College.

Mr. Speaker, the P.E.O. Sisterhood and Cottey College can be proud of the 75 year history they have had together. I know the Members of the House will join me in congratulating the P.E.O. and Cottey College for 75 years of fine service.

POEMS BY GERALD GRIMM

**HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share two patriotic poems with my colleagues entitled "A Veteran" and "Remember Me?" These poems were brought to my attention by a constituent of mine, Gerald Grimm of the Lehigh County Council of the American Legion.

A VETERAN

What is a veteran, just look around  
Right where you've standing,  
He fought for that ground.  
A Vet is a person, who answered the call  
Who went into war, and gave it his all.  
He defended a way of life that we love,  
But much preferred peace,  
Like the way of the dove.

• 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.

He asked not the reason, as he stood in his trench  
 He faltered not once, in the muck and the stench  
 As soldiers in legions, they stood side by side,  
 They knew some would fall, as many more died.  
 They whispered their prayers, in a helmet of sweat,  
 Shells bursting above, wouldn't let them forget.  
 Tears in their eyes, as their friend lays so still,  
 One hour ago, he was king of the hill.  
 Many more wounded, spilling their life,  
 When will it end, this battle of strife?  
 For many, the battles, never will end,  
 Now they're civilians, and find they can't blend.  
 Some are disabled, and some are disturbed,  
 After coming from hell, they find they've been curbed.  
 A veteran is special, to be not denied,  
 He put it up front, he need never hide.  
 Now is the time, to honor our vets,  
 Remember their pain, don't ever forget.  
 Remember them now, and give them their due,  
 Stand by their side, cause they did it for you.

#### REMEMBER ME

Some people call me Old Glory, others call me the Star Spangled Banner, but whatever they call me, I am your Flag of the United States of America. Something has been bothering me, so I thought I might talk it over with you.

I remember some time ago people lined up on both sides of the street to watch the parade and naturally, I was leading every parade, proudly waving in the breeze. When your daddy saw me coming, he immediately removed his hat and placed it over his heart . . . remember? And you, I remember you. Standing there as straight as a soldier. You didn't have a hat but you were giving the right salute. Remember your little sister? Not to be outdone, she was saluting the same as you, with her right hand over her heart . . . remember?

What happened? I'm still the same old flag. Oh, I have a few more stars since you were a boy. A lot more blood has been shed since those parades of long ago.

But now I don't feel as proud as I used to be. When I come down the street, you just stand there with your hands in your pockets and I may get a small glance, then you look away. I see the children running around and shouting . . . they don't seem to know who I am . . . I saw one man take off his hat and then look around. He didn't see anybody else with theirs off so he quickly put his hat back on.

Is it a sin to be patriotic any more? Have you forgotten what I stand for and where I've been . . . Anzio, Korea, Guadalcanal, and Vietnam. Take a look at the Memorial Honor Rolls sometime, of those who never came back, to keep this Republic free . . . One Nation Under God . . . When you salute me, you are actually saluting them.

Well, it won't be long until I'll be coming down your street again. So, when you see me, stand straight, place your right hand over your heart . . . and I'll salute you, by waving back and I'll know that YOU REMEMBERED!!!

I want to thank Mr. Grimm for these poems and commend him for his dedication to God and country. Thank you.

#### IN HONOR OF MARÍA PESTANA

#### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor María Pestana for thirty years of service to Hudson United Bank (HUD) and communities throughout New Jersey. The Federation of Cuban Musicians is honoring Mrs. Pestana for her dedication to Hudson United Bank and the Hispanic community on Saturday, October 12, 2002, at Las Palmas Restaurant in West New York, New Jersey.

In 1957, as a young adult, Mrs. Pestana arrived in the United States from Cuba, initially devoting her time to the care of her family. As her children grew, Mrs. Pestana began a career at Hudson United Bank. She started at an entry-level position, but her enthusiasm and hard work quickly propelled her up the corporate ladder. Today, she is the well-regarded Executive Vice President of HUD and the General Manager of the Main Office.

For over thirty years, she has been a devoted employee, not only providing outstanding customer service, but also helping HUD become a fundamental fixture of the community. Her ability to rise to the occasion and attend to the needs of her customers and colleagues has gained her much respect and admiration.

Mrs. Pestana, and her husband, Francisco, have four children, Frank, Mary, Georgia and Jackie.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring María Pestana for her outstanding leadership and countless accomplishments. She is an important and integral part of the Hispanic community, and we are proud of her dedication and hard work on behalf of all New Jerseyans.

#### SENATE SHOULD ACT ON HOMELAND SECURITY LEGISLATION

#### HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the House has acted on the new Department of Homeland Security legislation; the Senate has not.

This bipartisan legislation will enable our government to coordinate its intelligence efforts and strengthen its defenses against terrorism.

Also, H.R. 3482, the Cybercrime Enhancement Act that I introduced, has been included as an amendment to the Senate homeland security legislation. H.R. 3482 passed the House by a vote of 385-3 and the Senate by unanimous consent.

Cyber terrorists do not have to sneak into our borders, they only have to hit a computer key to attack our homeland. We must improve our nation's cyber-security and strengthen our criminal laws to prevent, deter and respond to

cyber attacks that could disable the economy or endanger lives.

It is urgent that the Senate act on the Homeland Security legislation.

#### RECOGNIZING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF JESSIE FULLERTON BARRETT

#### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jessie Barrett, the grandmother of my staff member Jennifer Barrett, on Jessie's 100th birthday. Jessie will turn 100 on November 5th. Jennifer's father (also Jessie's son) Peter came up with a few reflections on Jessie's life that I would like to submit for the RECORD. The way Jennifer describes her grandmother, it seems clear that Jessie is a strong woman who played a vital role in the family's development and progress over the years, through the hard times as well as the good times. I congratulate her on living such a full life and for the inspiration she has always been to her family and to everyone who has known her.

#### COMMENTS AND REFLECTIONS BY THE BARRETT FAMILY

Jessie was raised in Plainfield, New Jersey, where her father ran a business, the Watchung Stone Company. Neither of her parents attended college, but both believed in the importance of education. Jessie recalls the excitement in her town when Andrew Carnegie donated money for a library, and she also recalls that she and her brothers looked forward each week to spending most of Saturday in the library. Hard work in their studies and the family attitude about the importance of education determined her family's life paths. With a background of university studies and law school, her brother became President and CEO of Florida Power & Light Corporation, while Jessie gained teaching skills at Wheelock College in Boston. After meeting a special young man at Harvard, Hollis Barrett, she and her new husband set out for the wilds of California, where Hollis built a successful life as a real estate broker.

Jessie seems to have passed on her interest in teaching to her family; her daughter, Martha, taught students at both the elementary and high school levels, while her son, Peter, pursued a career in academic medicine at UCLA, which involved him in the training of medical students and internal medicine residents. Jessie has also taken great pride in the accomplishments of her five grandchildren. Following in his father's footsteps, John is a physician; Anna, the youngest, is a project manager for a non-profit organization involved in health care access; and Jennifer is Rep. MARK UDALL's Deputy Legislative Director. Jessie's Texas granddaughters, Barbara and Nancy, are pursuing both careers and motherhood, and Jessie is now a great-grandmother for the two youngest members of the family, Audrey and Grace.

A few more words about Jessie will allow the reader to know something about her as a person, and perhaps to understand how she has been able to enjoy life for several decades longer than many of her friends. If only one word could be used to describe her, it would be "optimist." That point of view was reflected in her daily approach to life as well as in her general philosophy. Her optimism

even extended to thunder storms, as she pointed out that "... if you can see enough blue sky to make a sailor a pair of pants, then you know the storm is clearing up." Consistent with her philosophy, no matter how hard it was raining, she was always able to see a patch of blue sky, even when no one else could see it. Importantly, she has shared this philosophy with the children she taught in school, and with her own family.

Jessie's life spanned most of the twentieth century. She saw both Halley's Comet and Mark Twain in 1910, waved goodbye to relatives as they sailed for France in World War I, manned a coastal watch tower in World War II, and watched Americans walk on the moon. The Great Depression had a great impact on the family and on their views about investments and savings.

She has dedicated her life to her family, and imbued them with a strong devotion to each other, a love of learning and education, and a strong sense of patriotism. And it should be noted that she loves all her grandchildren, even though some of them have joined the Democratic Party.

Jessie continues to enjoy life and looks forward to the family celebration on November 5th. The family will also remember to vote on that date, but the most important event of the day for them will be "Nana Jessie's" 100th birthday.

PETER V. BARRETT, MD  
MARTHA B. BELL

#### STATEMENT ON SECURING AMERICA'S FUTURE ENERGY ACT

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 19, 2002, I submitted a statement during the meeting of conferees for H.R. 4, the Securing America's Future Energy Act. During this session, House conferees approved a burdensome electricity title that could do irreparable harm to how rural Missourians receive power. Because this portion of the energy bill could have a significantly negative impact on rural America, let me take this means to share my statement with all members of the U.S. House of Representatives. Set forth text as follows:

I want to thank the leaders of the energy bill conference for holding this important meeting today. Although I have been appointed a conferee to this energy legislation because of its provisions related to the military, I come before you today to share my support for rural electric cooperatives and to express profound concerns about the possible inclusion of an onerous electricity title in the final energy bill.

Since the beginning months of the 107th Congress, Members from the House and Senate in both political parties have worked to draft energy legislation that is good for our Nation. In 2000, both presidential candidates developed plans for our future energy needs, and President Bush asked Congress to craft comprehensive energy policy legislation. We have done that. Each chamber has approved two distinct versions of an energy bill, and there are good and bad aspects to each of them. That is why we are here today and have been meeting in conference to iron out the differences between our respective bills.

As someone who is privileged to represent rural Missouri in the United States Congress, I am particularly mindful of rural American interests, including the electric

cooperatives that power nearly all of the Fourth Congressional District. The version of the energy bill approved by the Senate includes a title dedicated to electricity. The Senate electricity provisions, which are supported by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, recognize the unique role electric cooperatives play in providing electric power to folks who live throughout the countryside.

The House-passed version of the energy bill does not include an electricity title. In fact, the House has been unable to develop a sufficient consensus to approve an electric utility restructuring bill during the 107th Congress. Such a measure failed to pass the Energy and Air Quality Subcommittee or the Energy and Commerce Committee. That is a good thing for rural electricity consumers because the House bill would not acknowledge the special private business characteristics and the unique demographics of electric cooperatives and their customers.

It has come to my attention that during the last meeting of the energy bill conference, members discussed several aspects of the House electricity reform bill, I am concerned that some members who have been long-time advocates of stringent House electricity legislation are attempting to use this conference committee to advocate their bill as the "House position" on electricity, even though the House has repeatedly been unable to find general agreement on this matter. Such action would be devastating to electric cooperatives and to the customers they serve.

Electric cooperatives have a long and distinguished history in our country. They provide private ownership to consumers of their electric utility and operate at cost. This type of ownership has been very successful in rural Missouri where population densities and revenues are low. It has also immunized electric cooperatives from the price gouging, market manipulation, and corporate malfeasance activities that have emerged in the electricity industry over the past year.

Any electricity provision approved by the conferees must carefully address the unique interests of rural America. If conferees proceed with approving the House Energy and Commerce Committee's electricity restructuring proposal as part of this energy bill, it will cause great heartburn for those of us who represent rural America. Although I have not made a determination on how I will vote on a final energy work product, the inclusion of this burdensome provision will make me think twice about supporting it. More importantly, it will lead to higher rates for rural Americans who rely on electric cooperatives for their energy needs.

#### LEHIGH VALLEY HERO—GRACE HART O'BOYLE

#### HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share my Report from Pennsylvania for my colleagues and the American people.

All across Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District there are some amazing people who do good things to make our communities a better place. These are individuals of all ages who truly make a difference and help others. I like to call these individuals Lehigh Valley Heroes for their good deeds and efforts.

Today, I would like to recognize Mrs. Grace Hart O'Boyle of Bethlehem. Mrs. O'Boyle is a

prime example of someone who has devoted her life to the betterment of our communities.

Mrs. O'Boyle served the Bethlehem City Schools as a teacher at Northeast Junior High and was an active participant in the city's summer school program for many decades. Despite commitments to Brownie troops and other youth organizations, Mrs. O'Boyle found time to raise a family and her strong commitment to education and the community is reflected in her own children's education-based careers.

While most would relax in their retirement, Mrs. O'Boyle saw her retirement only as an opportunity to help her community. She continued to substitute teach and was a member of Bethlehem's Professional Woman's Association, American Association of University Women, and served with various other Organizations.

Mrs. O'Boyle is marked by her humbleness and devotion, which she exhibited on her 80th birthday. Instead of accepting the flowers and gifts that usually mark such an occasion, Mrs. O'Boyle established a Scholarship fund to help bright, dedicated students at her local parish school.

Mrs. O'Boyle stands out as an example of the effect one person can have upon their community and for this she is a Lehigh Valley Hero in my book.

Mr. Speaker, this concludes my Report from Pennsylvania.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. JOSEPH RAFFERTY

#### HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the accomplishments of my friend and brother in the labor movement, Mr. Joseph Rafferty. Mr. Rafferty has been honored by our fellow Philadelphians by receiving the 2002 Laborers' Local Union 332 Outstanding Labor Leader Award. He has earned that honor by providing guidance and direction to Steamfitters' Local 420, the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trade Council as well as other trade councils, the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, and the entire Pennsylvania community.

In 1964, Mr. Rafferty entered Steamfitters' Local 420 for a five-year apprentice program. He went on to serve as the Assistant Business Manager, Business Agent, and is now the elected Business Manager. Under Mr. Rafferty's leadership, Local 420 actively aids the community by repairing and replacing piping, boilers, and refrigeration units for non-profit agencies. Local 420 has helped organizations such as the Ronald McDonald House, the Variety Club Camp, and the Scanlon Playground Ice Skating Rink.

Married to Frances, Joe's family includes his son Tom, his daughter Michele Quinn and his stepdaughters Eleanor and Aimee Troise. Mr. and Mrs. Rafferty have four grandchildren: Peter, Jake, Casey Leigh, and Chelsea. I am quite sure Joe's entire family is very proud of his numerous accomplishments.

It is a privilege to recognize a person whose leadership and commitment to community has enriched the lives of countless individuals. I

ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Rafferty for his lifetime of service and dedication to Pennsylvania's First Congressional District.

IN HONOR OF THE STATEWIDE  
HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COM-  
MERCE OF NEW JERSEY

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey (SHCC), an organization whose efforts have contributed to the increased prosperity and achievement of Hispanics throughout the State. New Jersey's Hispanic Chamber of Commerce will be holding its 12th Annual Convention Expo and Career Fair at the Newark Airport Marriott in Newark, New Jersey, on October 11, 2002.

The Hispanic market represents the fastest growing demographic sector in the United States. The SHCC has contributed to this growth by forming new partnerships in Latin America, bringing products and jobs back to New Jersey, and creating further economic development and business opportunities throughout our region.

The general business community, government agencies and Hispanic entrepreneurs have all benefited from the many innovative events and networking opportunities of the SHCC.

At the Career Fair, the SHCC provides participating organizations with the chance to meet college students, professionals, and inner city residents to identify them for internships, full-time jobs, and career opportunities. SHCC considers employment to be an important factor in economic development of our communities and acts as a link between employers and career seekers.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey for its contributions to the economic development and empowerment of the Hispanic community throughout New Jersey.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRIVATE  
PARTY JUDICIAL FAIRNESS ACT

**HON. LAMAR S. SMITH**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to help private parties seek justice against the Federal Government. The Private Party Judicial Fairness Act allows for pre-judgment interest to accrue in cases where it is now prohibited. Interest will be paid from the date the action is filed in the United States Court of Federal Claims.

Upon receipt of a judgment against the United States, this legislation will allow private parties to receive the proper proceeds. It also will create an incentive for the government to process these suits at a reasonable pace.

Under current law, a narrow group of suits against the United States are ineligible for pre-judgment interest.

The lack of pre-judgment interest available in these cases encourages government lawyers to delay the ultimate resolution of the cases. Some of these cases have been pending before the Court for ten or more years. And even if the private parties win their cases and are awarded judgments, it is usually far less than what they deserve.

It is time to aid this small class of claimants and create an incentive for the prompt administration of justice.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING  
THE RETIREMENT OF TECH-  
NICAL SERGEANT ALAN MONTE  
DE RAMOS

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, TSgt Alan Monte de Ramos is retiring from the United States Air Force after 21 years of service; and

Whereas, TSgt Alan Monte de Ramos married Cheryl in 1989 and they have a daughter, Rachel and a son Kyle; and

Whereas, TSgt Alan Monte de Ramos has received many recognitions including, the Air Force Commendation Medal First Oak Leaf Cluster and the Air Force Achievement Medal; and

Whereas, TSgt Alan Monte de Ramos is to be commended for serving his country with professionalism, dedication, passion, and integrity;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in celebrating TSgt Alan Monte de Ramos' retirement from the United States Air Force.

RECOGNIZING DAVID GREEN, JR.,  
FOR HIS FUNDRAISING BIKE  
RIDE ACROSS AMERICA

**HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the selfless deeds of David Green, Jr., of Macon, GA. During this past summer, David spent six weeks riding his bicycle across our great nation from Seattle, Washington to Savannah, Georgia in order to raise money for the Methodist Home for Children and Youth's new Intergenerational Activity Center in Macon, GA.

With today's endless media stories depicting our nation's youth in a negative light, it is refreshing to see the giving attitude of this young man. To date, David has raised over \$63,000 in gifts and pledges toward the new "Teen Center." The mission of the Methodist Home for Children and Youth is to provide a redemptive ministry in South Georgia of healing and nurturing to children, youth and their families in the most appropriate setting, enabling them to grow and become more productive in society. His selfless act will help provide opportunities for young individuals for many years to come.

David's record of community service is well established. His years of giving back include

work with the Salvation Army, Habitat for Humanity, as well as the Big Brothers Big Sisters program. While in high school, David also served as a member of Students Against Drunk Driving as well as a member of Teen Advisors, pledging each year not to drink alcohol or smoke. A distinguished Boy Scout, he obtained scouting's highest honor, the rank of eagle. He has recently graduated from Stratford Academy in Macon, GA, and is currently attending the University of the South in Seawane, Tennessee, where he is a member of the Boys Varsity Soccer Team.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that David Green, Jr., will continue his service to others as he moves toward a higher education. It is comforting to know that tomorrow's leaders are already positively affecting our nation. I am truly proud to represent such an individual from the eighth district of Georgia. Today it is my pleasure to commend David for his ongoing efforts to better society.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BOUIE FISHER

**HON. ROBERT A. BRADY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the accomplishments of Mr. Bouie Fisher, recipient of the 2002 Laborers' Local Union 332 Outstanding Community Leader Award. It is a privilege to recognize a person whose commitment to family and community has enriched the lives of countless individuals.

Mr. Fisher received his first union work permit with Laborers' Local #332 when he began his construction career at the age of 17 in 1944. In both construction and amateur boxing, Mr. Fisher became a mentor and supporter of his coworkers. His success in professional boxing and in labor was propelled by the belief that any good fighter is only as good as the people around him and that a strong team can make the difference between success and failure. Even after leaving the labor field, Bouie Fisher demonstrated loyalty to Local #332 by helping on picket lines and remaining available to assist the labor movement.

Mr. Fisher built a record of 13-5 fighting. The strength and support he received and imparted came largely from his wife of 55 years, Peggy, five daughters, three sons, and twelve grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Bouie Fisher is a model citizen. I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Fisher for his lifetime of service and dedication to Laborers' Local #332 and Pennsylvania's First Congressional District.

HONORING RICHARD A. BOIARDO,  
M.D.

**HON. MICHAEL FERGUSON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Richard A. Boiardo, for his dedicated efforts in service to New Jersey through

his work in the medical field. Dr. Boiardo has been a practicing orthopedic surgeon in New Jersey since 1986.

Dr. Boiardo graduated Phi Beta Kappa and summa cum laude from Georgetown University in 1974. He went on to study medicine at the New York Medical College in Valhalla, New York, and completed his residency in orthopedic surgery at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City.

Currently, Dr. Boiardo serves as Chief of the Orthopedic Department at Saint Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, New Jersey, and is on the orthopedic medical staff at several other hospitals in Passaic and Newark. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society and the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. And he is also the team surgeon for the Newark Bears, a minor league baseball team.

The Columbian Foundation, a non-profit organization of business and professional men of Italian descent, will recognize Dr. Boiardo with a Humanitarian and Achievement Award on October 12.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to honor Dr. Boiardo today for his good works and providing New Jersey with his talent and service.

#### U.S.-IRELAND BUSINESS SUMMIT

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to join with my colleagues in voting unanimously on September 10, 2002, to pass H. Res. 513, a bipartisan recognition of the historical significance and timeliness of the 3-day U.S.-Ireland Business Summit. This gathering was held September 4-6, 2002 at the Ronald Reagan International Trade Center in Washington, DC.

It was a great pleasure for me to participate in this first-ever Summit which was organized and chaired by a distinguished Irish-American leader, Susan Ann Davis. As members of this institution with an interest in the Irish isle know, Susan Davis is a great advocate for the peace process and for strengthening the bonds of friendship between the U.S. and the people of Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. In addition to the founding Susan Davis International, one of Washington, DC's most respected public affairs and communications firms, Susan serves as the President of the National Assembly of Irish American Republicans.

The U.S.-Ireland Business Summit brought together business leaders from the Republic of Ireland, from Northern Ireland and the United States to discuss the importance and the advancement of our bilateral commercial ties across the Atlantic. The special relationship which America enjoys with Ireland is reflected in the increased trade between our two nations over the past decade. This has produced enormous benefits both for Ireland as well as for the United States, and continues to underscore our common values, our traditions and our commitment to free trade. Moreover, expanding international commercial links has underscored and reinforced the benefits of peace in Northern Ireland at a critical time.

It is clear that an environment free of violence and fear is vital to fostering a prosperous business community. Though, it is

clear that the hard-won peace in Northern Ireland still remains fragile as we again see strains and developments that threaten the power sharing arrangement.

In fact, violence we saw this last summer in the interface areas of Northern Ireland demonstrates that there is much work to be done. Fortunately, as reflected by the coverage in the media, the U.S.-Ireland Business Summit has created a new momentum for peace and a sense of hope and optimism. I want to commend President Bush for his outlining the bold vision for strengthening the peace process that the Summit embodies and for ensuring that the Summit received strong support from across his Administration. In fact, a key to the Summit's success—and the success of initiatives announced and launched at its conclusion—were a result of the personal involvement and efforts of the Secretary of State, Mr. Powell, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Evans, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Mr. Thompson, and the President's key advisor on the Irish peace process, Ambassador Richard Haass.

I look forward to continuing to work with the President, my colleagues, Susan Ann Davis and other concerned Irish-Americans in the private sector to complete the work begun at the U.S.-Ireland Business Summit.

#### RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CU SOLAR DECATHLON TEAM

### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of a talented group of students from the University of Colorado who designed and built the winning entry at the Department of Energy's Solar Decathlon. I am submitting for the RECORD a recent article from the Daily Camera describing the team's achievement.

The Solar Decathlon is a competition organized by the Department of Energy that gives college students an opportunity to demonstrate practical uses of solar power. This October, 14 university teams from around the country competed in the first-ever Solar Decathlon to build the most energy-efficient, solar-powered house. Each team was required to use solar energy to power the entire house, and was judged on how well its house was able to produce energy for heating, cooling, hot water, lighting, appliances, computers, and charging an electric car. The houses were also critiqued on their overall aesthetic design.

The students from the University of Colorado designed a building that demonstrates how clean, renewable, solar energy can practically and efficiently power a home. They focused on making the design of the house attractive and affordable to show that homeowners don't have to compromise style and convenience to live in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way.

These enterprising students from the University of Colorado had a challenge—to take advanced architectural and engineering concepts, put them together in a design, and build a house that could be a model of our energy future. These students met that challenge and

met it better than any of the other teams. I'm proud of these students and I'm proud that the University of Colorado produced such a talented team. Most of all, I am proud to represent these young people who are working so hard to make our way of life a sustainable one.

[From the Daily Camera, Oct. 6, 2002]

#### CU WINS CONTEST FOR SOLAR HOUSE DESIGN BUILDERS TRIUMPH OVER 13 OTHER COLLEGE TEAMS

(By Ryan Alessi)

WASHINGTON.—The bright sunny October morning proved an appropriate backdrop Saturday for the 14 Solar Decathlon teams to finish the last few tasks of the weeklong competition.

The 14 homes built on the National Mall by college teams from around the country and Puerto Rico had been probed, monitored, inspected and judged since last weekend. Architects and U.S. Department of Energy officials rated the teams in 10 categories ranging from the appearance of the homes to how much energy they saved. And of course, everything from the fridge to their electric buggy-mobiles had to be powered by sunlight.

By Saturday morning, the University of Colorado sat atop the standings as the team to beat. Then, shortly after noon, video cameras, photographers and a crowd began gathering outside the CU team's house, leaving little doubt that they had, in fact, won.

At a brief ceremony, David Garman, assistant energy secretary for energy efficiency and renewable energy, presented a polished steel trophy to Michael Brandemuehl, the CU team's adviser and professor of civil, environmental and architectural engineering.

The University of Virginia, which started the day in third place, passed Auburn University for second place. "We were pretty confident," said Mike Renner, CU's engineering design leader. "All the other teams had pretty much decided they were going for second."

The judges scored the CU house among the top five in all the design-based categories. And the engineering spoke for itself as the team received the best marks in the competition for the amount of electricity it generated and how efficiently the home used the power.

"It's a well-oiled machine because of the team's all-around planning," said Sheila Hayter, one of the scoring officials from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden. She said the team's use of recycled materials also boosted the team's scores. "They put together a very environmentally conscious house." That also caught the attention of many of the estimated 75,000 visitors who have streamed through the solar village.

"I loved their efficient use of space and their overall design," said Elizabeth Ridgeway, visiting Washington from North Hollywood, Calif. She voted for CU's house in a separate People's Choice competition whose winner will be announced today. "And they used a lot of interesting materials," said Bill Lyon, also from Los Angeles. "I really liked to see so many students focusing on the environment."

After the Energy Department declared CU the winner, other onlookers couldn't wait to see the house, so a group rushed up to the porch and into the foyer before team members could stop them.

"Geez, they're practically breaking the doors down," Renner said. "Good thing we don't have any goal posts."

Team members said that type of public response has been the real trophy that they

can take away from the competition, especially because this home was their second design. They opted to scrap their original design in January and start over.

The public response "was satisfying for us as individuals because the reason we changed our design was because we didn't agree that it was the direction we should go," said Adam Jackaway, a graduate student in charge of the home's lighting and the passive solar design. "And the direction we should go is targeting the homeowners who are looking for something right now that conforms to their aesthetic taste and what they can afford and what is easy to operate."

Jackaway said he wants to challenge the Department of Energy to hold this kind of a competition not only for college students, but for home builders, car manufacturers and energy companies, to see who can build the most self-sufficient neighborhoods, the most efficient vehicles and the cleanest energy.

The CU home—which cost about \$200,000 for materials, construction and transportation to Washington—will return to campus for about a year. Then, team members say, they plan to sell the 800-square-foot house to make up some of the costs.

As for the competition, Richard King, the Solar Decathlon's founder and director, said the Department of Energy will begin focusing on the next decathlon for fall 2004.

He said future teams probably will study how the CU team wove engineering and architecture together to build a winning design.

Teams that didn't properly balance the two quickly fell from the top five. The University of Maryland, a team of all engineering students, built a plain, white, box-like house that "worked like a tank," King said. It scored high in engineering but low in design.

The Carnegie Mellon team of all design students had large windows, open ventilation systems and tons of recycled materials. "It looks great, but they couldn't get it to work," King said.

"So now the engineers will go back and say, 'Hey, we need to get some architects.' And the architects will go back and say, 'We need engineers,'" he said. "That's how it works in real life."

The team from CU used everything from compressed sunflower board to reclaimed bleacher seats for cabinet facing. Other "green" materials used included soy adhesives in the countertops and bamboo flooring.

To help make the home more energy-efficient, the team installed thermally insulated blinds and limited the highest ceiling to 18 feet.

About 100 students and faculty from engineering, architecture and design programs at CU have worked on the project for the past two years, said Matthew Henry, the team's construction manager and design leader.

Henry, 28, graduated from CU last spring with a degree in environmental design, but he said the project meant so much to him that he came back to help with the competition.

"The prize is going to be someone coming up and saying I want to build a whole community of these types of houses, I want to build better," he said.

For more information on the CU team's project, visit [solar.colorado.edu](http://solar.colorado.edu).

(The Associated Press contributed to this report.)

BERNARD E. BEIDEL, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE, HONORED AS 2002 MEMBER OF THE YEAR

### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, each year, the Employee Assistance Professionals Association (EAPA) selects one person who has consistently demonstrated outstanding service throughout their professional career in the field of employee assistance. It is with great honor that I am able to say that this year's recipient of the "2002 EAPA Member of the Year" award goes to one of our own, Bernard E. Beidel, Director of the House Office of Employee Assistance. Bern is being recognized for his commitment to the employee assistance field and the leadership he demonstrated most recently by providing assistance and support to the leaders of the House of Representatives, their staff, and their families following the difficult events of September 11th, 2001, and the House building evacuations due to anthrax.

When the House first implemented the Office of Employee Assistance in 1991, Bern was selected to head the program. Through his years with the House, he has helped many House employees, and managers, be at their best; both on the job and off. He has helped us expand this umbrella of care to also serve other employees of the House community to include the employees of the U.S. Capitol Police and the Congressional Budget Office and to guide us to a healthier workplace.

Bern came to the House with over fifteen years of experience in employee assistance and has continued to prove himself as a leader in the field. He has authored a number of book chapters and articles on various issues and best practices in the EA field and has been a presenter and guest faculty member at numerous EA institutes. His commitment to the field is evident in his professional work as well as his willingness to serve as a Chair for a wide variety of EAP organizations and task forces, including the committee that rewrote the professional standards for the employee assistance field. Last year, under his leadership, the House Office of Employee Assistance was awarded the EAP Digest/Employee Assistance Professionals Association's "2001 Quality Award for EAP Excellence."

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I join his staff at the employee assistance office; his wife, Donna; and daughters, Cindy and Jessica in recognizing Bern for this outstanding and well-deserved award, and, for his ongoing caring, commitment, and dedication to the House and the people who serve here. Thank you Bern, and keep up the great work!

TRIBUTE TO DON SCHNEIDER

### HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

### HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, we want to pay tribute today to Don Schneider, who has recently assumed the position of Chairman of the Board of Schneider National Inc., based in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Don becomes Chairman after serving as President and CEO of the company since 1974.

Don is one of the most innovative and creative businessmen we know—not only in the State of Wisconsin, but in the entire country. Upon meeting Don, one is immediately struck by his tremendous energy, drive and the commitment he has for his company and for the transportation and logistics business. Indeed, that is why he has been so successful. The enjoyment he takes in tackling problems and finding solutions is infectious and motivates all those around him. He is a forward-thinker who literally has revolutionized the transportation industry. For example, Don has been a leader in the use of technology, and his company was the first to adopt satellite-based communications and positioning in its trucks—which many years later is now considered standard in the transportation industry.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee of the House has called on Don several times to present testimony regarding emerging infrastructure and transportation issues. His presentations on the role of a well-performing transportation network in spurring economic growth and of reducing logistic costs—which can be as much as 11 percent of product costs—for greater product supply chain efficiency has been critical to the understanding of the Committee and the Congress as we consider related legislation.

Schneider National was founded by Don's father back in 1935. During his high school years, Don worked as a mechanic's helper and then a driver, which he continued to do while attending college. In 1961, he joined the company as a manager and succeeded his father as President and CEO in 1974. During his years at the helm of the company, he has built it into a \$2.4 billion business that is now the largest truckload carrier in the country. In 1993, Don founded Schneider Logistics as a wholly owned subsidiary. Again, with its focus on technology, Schneider Logistics guides its Fortune 1000 customers in efficiently managing and moving their goods.

Don has always been charitable with his time out of the office and is actively involved in a number of organizations. He is Chairman of the Business Advisory Committee for Northwestern University's Transportation Center and is a member of the Advisory Board for the Kellogg Graduate School of Management. Don also is a member of the board and executive committee of the Green Bay Packers football team and a former director of the Federal Reserve Board.

It is heartening these days to see a businessman who is humble, who treats his employees with respect, and who truly believes in the value of his work. The accolades and awards he has received as an outstanding entrepreneur are too numerous to mention.



So we, too, want to recognize Don and his accomplishments, and wish him all the best in this new phase of his life. We have no doubt that he will continue to make valuable contributions to our community and to the transportation industry.

HONORING MIAMI-DADE  
FIREFIGHTER LINDA HERNANDEZ

**HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the lives of America's fallen heroes. This past weekend, Washington, D.C. was the host of this year's National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Ceremony. Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, this year's ceremony held a higher importance as it honored the 343 brave men and women firefighters who died in the terrorist attacks over a year ago. The courage shown by these firefighters embodies the values that we as a society find all too often in our heroes. While these men and women will always be remembered, we must not forget the many other American firefighters who died in the line of duty over the past year.

One such person is Linda Hernandez, a Miami-Dade County firefighter who died September 18, 2001. While attending the firefighting college in Miami, she strived to excel in her duties. While she impressed the other trainees and instructors, Mrs. Hernandez earned the respect of her colleagues when she routinely helped other women through the rigorous physical and mental tests. Mary Giles, a friend of Linda's and a fellow Miami firefighter summed her feelings in the following words: "There were times when we wanted to throw in the towel. But Linda was always there for us. And we became determined that nothing would beat us."

Mrs. Hernandez's life was tragically cut short, just one week after the horrible terrorist attacks on America. Her health problem began on March 28, 1999. In her capacity as a Miami-Dade County firefighter, Mrs. Hernandez had become an expert using the K-12, which is a special saw used to ventilate buildings during a fire. On March 28, 1999, she was using the machinery she had used so many times before when she was enveloped in smoke and left without the use of her oxygen tank. That day she was treated for smoke inhalation and lung damage and given medication to combat the damage. Unfortunately, the medication had the opposite effect, destroying her liver, and necessitating a transplant in June of 2000. However, after a year, her body rejected the transplant and sadly Mrs. Hernandez died of her illness.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Hernandez is one of 446 brave firefighters who died while protecting our families and communities this past year. While we have had time since September 11, 2001 to realize the importance of public servants and the outstanding jobs they often perform, we sometimes forget that these men and women risk their lives every day to make sure we are safe. Mrs. Hernandez left behind her husband, Miami-Dade police Sergeant Paul

Hernandez, and four children. While we join to mourn their loss, we must rejoice in the positive impact that Miami-Dade firefighter Linda Hernandez had on the Miami-Dade community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MARY BONO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to clarify that had I not been unavoidably detained yesterday, October 9, 2002, I would have voted "aye" on the following rollcall votes: rollcall No. 448, rollcall No. 449, rollcall No. 450, and rollcall No. 451.

TRIBUTE TO FRED BAKI

**HON. CLIFF STEARNS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues attention to a remarkable constituent of mine. He is an immigrant from Turkey, who, forty years ago, came to the U.S., became a naturalized citizen and spent many years working in the import/export business. He retired in Florida and now resides in the 6th district. He is one of the Points of Light appointees by President Bush, Senior. His name is Fred Baki.

After retirement, Fred formed a not-for-profit organization to teach adults reading, writing and arithmetic. Since 1989, he and his thirty-three volunteers have been serving U.S. citizens in the educational field.

Several years ago, he and the volunteers developed a system by which long distance instruction could be provided over the telephone. This unusual teaching system is offered to all citizens, wherever they may reside, free of charge.

Three telephone lines are open twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year, including weekends and holidays. Now named Cottage Education Corporation, the effort is offering its services to public schools at no cost to the school system.

I think Mr. Baki's long distance teaching and tutoring system is worthy of exploration to be implemented on a larger scale. Should this program prove valuable, it could possibly be implemented throughout the country.

The system includes ten disciplines including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, science, civics, history, geography and biology. It contains a database with one thousand questions and answers. All of the subjects are presently taught in our public schools from the grade school to high school.

HONORING COMMANDER ROBERT  
R. DAVIS

**HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, our country has lost a great American. My good friend, re-

tired U.S. Navy Commander Robert R. Davis, passed away on Oct. 1, 2002, and he will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

It was very much a privilege for me to have known Commander Davis for many years. I had the privilege of being with him on several special occasions including the Georgia Pearl Harbor Survivors Association on December 7, 2001 when he kindly asked me to address the survivors on the 60th anniversary of the infamous attacks on our country.

Then on July 19, 2002, I was so proud to have Commander Davis as my special guest when Vice President DICK CHENEY came to Georgia.

The last time I saw Commander Davis was on September 7 of this year when he and his son Jim were hunting in Georgia on the opening day of dove season. On many other memorable occasions he and I were together as friends. He loved his country and strongly supported its military. I always appreciated his wise counsel on defense and other issues.

Robert Roscoe Davis was born on December 16, 1914, in Jacksonville, in Telfair County, Georgia. He joined the United States Navy at age 17, enlisting as a seaman, and made the Navy his career for 28 years. On December 7, 1941, Bob Davis was assigned to the Minesweeper U.S.S. *Ogloia* at Pearl Harbor. He was not aboard when the Japanese attack came and the ship was sunk, but later put on a diving suit and went down to try to raise it. He was later commissioned as an officer, rose to the rank of Commander, and was the commanding officer of the USS *Washoe County*, LST 1165. He had assignments all over the world and was commander of the Naval Reserve Training Center on Riverside Drive in Macon when he retired.

Upon his retirement from the United States Navy Commander Davis entered the real estate business and was active in the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 658, and the Macon Exchange Club. His friends and family used the term "Commander" to respectfully address him for the rest of his life.

On Saturday, October 5, 2002, Commander Davis was given a distinguished funeral and a graveside ceremony at Riverside Cemetery in Macon, Georgia, with military honors including a Navy Honor Guard, bugler, and bagpipe player.

Mr. Speaker, my wife Julianne and I express our sadness over the passing of Commander Robert Davis and we send our sincere condolences and best wishes to his loyal family. He was a great American and he will be missed so very much. I think it is most appropriate that I close this tribute to Commander Robert R. Davis with the first verse of the "Navy Hymn."

Eternal Father strong to save, Whose arm  
hath bound the restless wave,  
Who bid'st the mighty ocean deep Its own  
appointed limits keep;  
O hear us when we cry to thee, for those in  
peril on the sea.

HONORING THE 91ST NATIONAL  
DAY OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
CHINA ON TAIWAN

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and congratulate the Republic of China on Taiwan on the occasion of its 91st National Day on October 10, 2002.

Those of us from New York City are mindful that President Chen Shui-bian lost no time in condemning the horrific attacks of September 11, 2001 and in offering his country's unequivocal and generous support. Following the attacks, President Chen immediately acted to: (1) reinforce protection for U.S. personnel and facilities in Taiwan; (2) heighten security at airports and harbors; (3) provide government and private Taiwanese donations of approximately \$20,000,000 for relief funds to New York City; (4) initiate a plan to prevent money laundering schemes that could benefit terrorists; and (5) increase the exchange of intelligence with the U.S.

New York City and the surrounding metropolitan area are home to hundreds of thousands of Americans of Taiwanese descent. We are very proud of the Taiwanese heritage of so many of our citizens. Their many contributions have made our community a better place in which to live.

Taiwan is also an economic powerhouse with the 12th largest economy in the world and the seventh largest U.S. trading partner. U.S. exports to Taiwan make it one of the largest export markets for many states including New York.

The 23 million people of Taiwan enjoy a vibrant democracy and human rights. With more than 90 political parties, elections at all levels of government are hotly contested through free and fair means. In fact, President Chen is a former political dissident himself. Taiwan's constitution guarantees its citizens extensive political, personal and religious freedoms. Further, President Chen has committed Taiwan to many international human rights treaties.

Finally, as we know from this country's generosity to New York City, Taiwan has always been as Secretary Colin Powell noted recently "a generous contributor to the international community." Over the years, it has sent 10,000 experts to train technicians in developing countries. It also has provided direct financial assistance to Kosovo and Afghan refugees to name a few.

October 10 is a time to celebrate a great friend of our country—one that shares in our ideals and freedoms. Let us hope that the cooperation between our two nations continues to grow even stronger and that we will continue to support efforts to bring Taiwan further into the community of nations worldwide.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NOTRE  
DAME ACADEMY AND OTTAWA  
HILLS HIGH SCHOOL

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, Notre Dame Academy and Ottawa Hills High School were

recently awarded the Blue Ribbon School Award for the 2001–2002 school year. I was pleased to congratulate each school at receptions in their honor held in Washington, DC, October 3–4, 2002.

For the past 19 years, the U.S. Department of Education has honored schools that have demonstrated excellence through leadership, teaching, curriculum, student achievement, and parental involvement. Upon receiving the Blue Ribbon School of Excellence Award, Notre Dame Academy and Ottawa Hills High School have joined a select group of outstanding schools throughout America.

The human mind is our most valuable resource, and education equips young people to function in a free society, keep America competitive in the world economy, and enjoy all the resources and opportunities our country has to offer. Upon receiving this recognition, Notre Dame Academy and Ottawa Hills High School will continue to be viewed with high esteem by educators, teachers and parents in the state of Ohio and across the country. These schools truly have elevated the citizens of our great community, and join the ranks of previous local awardees, each superb local school, offering our students the finest quality education.

I commend the Notre Dame community—administrators, teachers, support personnel, parents and students and alumni—for their hard work and unwavering commitment to educational quality. Likewise, Ottawa Hills High School will continue to be viewed with high esteem by educators, teachers and parents in the state of Ohio and across the country. Onward!

HONORING DR. VERNON SMITH,  
RECIPIENT OF 2002 NOBEL PRIZE  
IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES

**HON. TOM DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Vernon Smith, the recipient of the 2002 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences.

A professor at George Mason University, in Fairfax, Virginia, Dr. Smith has laid the foundation for the field of experimental economics by pioneering the use of laboratory experiments in evaluating the performance and function of markets. He has demonstrated the importance of alternative market institutions, such as how the revenue expected by a seller depends on the choice of auction method. Smith has also spearheaded "wind-tunnel tests", where trials of alternative market designs, when deregulating electricity markets, are carried out in the lab before being implemented in practice.

As a result of Dr. Smith's compelling research, experimental techniques have been applied by economic scholars worldwide. They have given economists a deeper understanding of the actual workings of the real-world markets and institutions and have helped guide public policy in electric power, water markets and in the design and testing of a pollution permit trading system. His ability to test economic theory has shed new insight into how goods are bought and sold, how air-

lines price their tickets, how pollution could be reduced, how stock trading could be less volatile, how state and federal regulations are developed, how states structure electric power industries, and how companies manage their employees.

Dr. Smith is a faculty member at the George Mason University School of Law and the Department of Economics, and leads a team of economists at the Interdisciplinary Center for Economic Science. He came to George Mason thanks in part to a \$3 million grant from the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation. Dr. Smith is the second George Mason scholar to receive the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences; economics professor James Buchanan received the award in 1986 for his groundbreaking work on public choice theory.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, it gives me great pleasure to extend my warmest congratulations to Dr. Smith on his 2002 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences. His achievements and contribution to the field will be priceless to Virginia and the world as a whole. Virginia is proud to have such a distinguished citizen in its professional and social community. Once again, Mr. Speaker, Northern Virginia has proven to be a hotbed of cutting-edge, influential scientific process. I call upon my colleagues to join me in applauding this remarkable achievement.

HONORING WAYNE J. POSITAN,  
ESQ.

**HON. MICHAEL FERGUSON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a friend, Wayne J. Positan, Esquire for his outstanding contributions to the people of New Jersey through his expertise in law. Wayne has practiced law in New Jersey for nearly 30 years.

Wayne is an active member of the New Jersey State Bar Association and has been a member of the Essex County Bar Association throughout his career. He is also the Editor-in-Chief of the book "New Jersey Labor and Employment Law."

He is widely respected within his profession. He is listed in "Best Lawyers in America" for labor and employment law. He was inducted as a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation in 2002, was the 2001 recipient of the Professional Achievement Award of the Essex County Bar Association and was the 2002 recipient of the Professional Lawyers of the Year Award from the New Jersey Commission on Professionalism.

In addition to his extensive professional career, Wayne makes significant contributions to his community. Most notably, Governor Whitman appointed him to the Board of Trustees of Montclair State University in 1999, where he has served in a number of different capacities.

The Columbian Foundation, a non-profit organization of business and professional men of Italian descent, will recognize Wayne with a Humanitarian and Achievement Award on October 12.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to honor Wayne J. Positan today for his good works



and providing New Jersey with his talent and service.

RECOGNIZING OCTOBER 10, 2002 AS  
THE 91ST NATIONAL DAY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, On the occasion of Republic of China's 91st National Day, I wish to express my best wishes and congratulations to the leaders and people of Taiwan. While I regret that our government does not have formal relations with Taiwan, we do enjoy a flourishing relationship with Taiwan. I have met with President Chen Shui-bian, and others members of the Government of the Republic of China on Taiwan, and congratulate them on their commitment to maintaining Taiwan as a vibrant democracy and a free market economy.

Indeed, through the free market system Taiwan's economy has grown spectacularly. In terms of Taiwan's trade with us, Taiwan is our eighth largest trading partner and seventh-largest export market. Our exports to Taiwan in 2001 totaled US\$18.2 billion and Taiwan exported \$27.7 billion of goods to us. Taiwan's importance as a world economy can be witnessed in Taiwan's accession into the World Trade Organization (WTO) earlier this year, the culmination of twelve years of collaborative efforts with the government of the United States. Due to its strong free market economy Taiwan is a likely candidate for future free trade negotiations with the United States. The signing of such an agreement could promote even stronger bilateral economic relations.

It is now universally acknowledged that Taiwan is a vibrant democracy and Taiwan should be accorded a proper place in the family of nations. It has been unproductive to keep Taiwan out of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other major international organizations. Over the past decade, Taiwan has become a successful model of rapid political reform. Taiwan is today home to more than 90 political parties and virtually every political office is hotly contested through free and fair elections. And just two years ago, Mr. Chen Shui-bian, a former political dissident, was elected the tenth president of the Republic of China. Democracy is doing very well in Taiwan.

It is my pleasure to extend my congratulations to the people of Taiwan as they celebrate their National Day this October 10th. It is my hope that our relations with Taiwan will continue to be maintained in friendship, based on the mutual commitment of our peoples to free enterprise, democratic values and respect for individual liberty.

COMMENDING THE DISTINGUISHED  
SERVICE OF COLONEL WILLIAM  
H. PETTY

**HON. TERRY EVERETT**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the distinguished career of Colonel William H. Petty of the Alabama National Guard who prepares for retirement in the coming months. Colonel Petty has distinguished himself through more than twenty-nine years of service in the United States Armed Forces.

Colonel Petty is best known for his outstanding performance as the director of human resources for the Alabama National Guard. As the human resources officer, his command presence and superb situational awareness helped to ensure all units within the Alabama National Guard, both Army and Air, exceeded personnel standards.

Colonel Petty developed, implemented, and coordinated the State's first reduction-in-force of full-time personnel for both Army and Air AGR programs. Thanks to his efforts, no full-time AGR soldier lost his or her job. His superior application of technical, tactical and leadership abilities earned him the respect and admiration of all soldiers assigned to the command.

In his current assignment as director of human resources, Colonel Petty has fully demonstrated his desire and ability to lead soldiers by example and prepare them for possible mobilization and deployment.

Colonel Petty is a tough, standards oriented officer who always extracts the very best performance from soldiers assigned to his command. Colonel Petty is the epitome of the core Army values and proudly serves his nation, the State of Alabama, and the local community in an unwavering manner.

Colonel Petty's numerous achievements and outstanding dedication to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit on himself, the Alabama National Guard, and the United States armed forces.

U.S.-U.K. COOPERATION ON GULF  
WAR SYNDROME RESEARCH

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to recent developments in the Government Reform Subcommittee of National Security, Veterans, Affairs, and International Relations.

I would like to commend my colleagues, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PUTNAM and Mr. SHAYS, on their trip to London in June, where they met with Lord Alfred Morris of Manchester as well as veterans, parliamentarians and researchers from the United Kingdom. The purpose of the meeting was to examine the status of international cooperation with regard to epidemiological and clinical research into illnesses reported by the United Kingdom Veterans of the Persian Gulf War.

This meeting followed a hearing held by Chairman SHAY's subcommittee last January

that examined Allied research into Gulf War illnesses and recent progress in that field.

It is only fitting that the United States and Great Britain should pool their respective resources in unraveling the mysteries of Gulf War Syndrome and fight together in learning more about it and how to combat it.

I strongly support the efforts of our British Ally to make the results of their research available to the Congress and to the Department of Veterans, Affairs Research Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans Illnesses.

Later tonight, the House will vote on a resolution authorizing the President to use force in Iraq. American and British troops may soon face the prospects of fighting on the potentially toxic battlefields of Iraq. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we continue in our struggle to understand Gulf War Syndrome's causation and cures. We must not withhold information from our allies which might help us to reach these goals, and the level of cooperation between Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. SANDERS and our British Allies, during their meeting in June was very much in the spirit of this idea.

RECOGNIZING THE MOST REVEREND  
WILTON D. GREGORY  
AND THE RED MASS

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit the homily given by the Most Reverend Wilton D. Gregory at the Red Mass to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Bishop Gregory is a constituent of mine from Belleville, Illinois and serves as the President of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops. He delivered the Red Mass homily on October 6 at the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C.

The Red Mass is sponsored by the John Carroll Society. This group was created in 1951 to encourage educational, religious and charitable activities in the community. To achieve this, the organization is involved with many projects in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, including the Red Mass.

The Red Mass was first introduced in the United States in 1928 at Saint Andrew's Church in New York City. Since 1953, the John Carroll Society has sponsored the Red Mass annually in Washington D.C. This mass takes place on the Sunday before the first Monday in October, just before the Supreme Court begins its new term to bless those that administer justice in our society.

Bishop Gregory's homily was an eloquent message about the importance of responsibility and fairness in the administration of justice. Furthermore, while some believe there have been signs of darkness in our society in the past year, Bishop Gregory reminds us that we cannot afford to give up our hope and our faith.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Bishop Gregory and to commend him for his message of hope and his dedicated leadership.

HOMILY OF BISHOP WILTON GREGORY, RED  
MASS, SUNDAY 6 OCTOBER, 2002

It is a pleasure and an honor to be able to add to the words of greeting of Cardinal

McCarrikk, my own personal recognition to all of the dignitaries who have gathered to pray with us this Sunday morning. You are here, as are we all, to invoke God's blessings upon all those responsible for the administration of justice and upon all our public officials. In doing so, we are recognizing that the exercise of civic authority, the responsibility for the well-being of our citizens, and often of many who are not our citizens, is not merely a work of our own human resources. Rather, it is a cooperative venture with the plan and the will of God Himself.

Everyone who holds a title of civil office is not simply the beneficiary of honor or privilege, although that may accompany the office. More importantly, they carry the responsibility to exercise wisely, fairly, and in a personally disinterested fashion the call for justice and solidarity that God intends for us during our lives on this earth. Indeed, Christ Himself, in His hour of trial reminded His earthly judge that the power, which was given to be exercised over Him, had been given by Heaven itself. For that reason, it is indeed good that we gather at this year's Red Mass to offer our prayers that God give to every civic and public official the wisdom to recognize His influence in their lives and the grace to carry out well the obligations they have accepted.

The Second Vatican Council, which is one of the essential guides for our Catholic thought at this turn of the millennium, has reminded us to "read the signs of the times" (GS, 4) so that we might seek to carry out God's plan in the circumstances in which we find ourselves. As we read the signs of our times, we cannot fail to see how demanding they are, to us as individuals and to those who lead us. In fact, in our time these signs have raised questions about our leadership itself, in many aspects of society.

We are all living daily with the memory of 9/11 as well as with the future responses to that attack. Questions are rightly raised about changes in our personal lives, and about how to react as a people in a manner that is just and moral. We continue, almost on a daily basis, to read the signs about leadership in business and our County's economy. What is the meaning of the failures of leadership summed up by names like Enron and World Com? And I would be injudicious if I did not mention the doubts about leadership that have arisen in our county as a result of the sex abuse scandal that has plagued the Catholic Church in the United States in recent months, and the terrible personal suffering which it has exposed. From a certain point of view, many of the signs of this time in which we live seem to be those of darkness, like endless clouds from storms that seem unwilling to pass.

But we cannot allow matters to remain that way. It is neither our history as Americans, nor our nature as men and women of faith, to give in to pessimism or resignation, somehow burying our heads in the sand, wringing our hands, or doubting the power of God to guide us as we respond to the world in which we live. Because we are people of faith, we must also live as people of hope. We trust that God is not somehow looking away but even in our difficult moments, He is the reason we look confidently to the future.

Do not the signs of this time call for us proudly to acknowledge our roots in faith and to renew our commitment to God in a moment of trial? Moreover, in so doing, we fulfill not only our own personal quest for faith, but we are consistent with the very values upon which this beloved nation was founded. In fact, from the very beginning of our democratic experiment, it was understood that justice, morality and good governance, indeed the essence of leadership, are not the arbitrary re-creations of each gen-

eration. Rather they are based in the will of God Himself.

George Washington, in his farewell address, described his Presidency as a time of "passions, agitated in every direction, . . . liable to mislead; appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, [and] situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism". Yet following this somber description, which could easily be applied to our own day, Washington observed that in leading the nation through these obstacles, his path had been lighted by the twin torches of religious faith and moral convictions stating: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. . . . Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of . . . justice?"

Our first great President continued, "And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education, . . . reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

It is the world's experience that true greatness in leadership, be it religious or secular, is a rare commodity. The combination of spirit, intellect, courage and the gift of being able to motivate fellow travelers in this world are often diminished by sin and the human limitations that each of us knows only too well, both in ourselves and in others.

It is for that reason that we are gathered here today, and gathered in hope as we pray for our public officials and administrators of justice. We do so at this Mass in which we call upon the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of God Himself, and we ask that that Spirit be given to those entrusted with our welfare to strengthen them, purify their vision and guide them. Moreover, that Holy Spirit is ready to help us both to understand and to respond to the signs of our times.

As Isaiah tells us in the reading this morning, this Spirit of the Lord is "a spirit of wisdom and understanding". He therefore assists those who must wrestle with the most complex and conflicting legal arguments and proofs, helping them not to be misled by what is superficial, beguiling or false. Isaiah tells us that this is "a spirit of counsel and of strength", guiding the vision of legislators and administrators to look to the greater good, not responsive merely to momentary influences or transient majorities, but seeking to make us a people in solidarity, brought together by the values and the bonds of truth which God has written on the heart of each one of us. This is, as Isaiah says, "a spirit of knowledge and of fear of the Lord. And that Spirit "shall judge the poor with justice and decide aright for the land's afflicted. He shall strike the ruthless with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips he shall slay the wicked."

We must not forget that the Spirit of the Lord for whose presence we pray this morning, that same Spirit, was given to Christ, as we read in the Gospel. And that Spirit brings about a special care, attention and love for those who are in need among us. Christ told His listeners that in their hearing was fulfilled His anointing with the Spirit, so that He might "bring glad tidings to the poor . . . proclaim liberty to captives . . . recovery of sight to the blind . . . and let the oppressed go free". obviously no small agenda, but it is one that we too must embrace as part of the work of our time. And we should not be bashful in proclaiming from the housetops, that

in many places, and under many circumstances, it is precisely churches, synagogues, mosques and temples, in short it is religious faith, that has answered the cry of those who are most in need.

While there is much more still to do, we can be justly proud of the way religion has shaped our response as individuals and as a society in the United States when confronting the needs of the poor. We also know of the importance of members of different religions developing deeper respect for one another, so as to collaborate in shaping the common good. And as President of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, while apologizing once more for the cleansing needed within our own house, I would argue most powerfully that those scandals must not silence nor limit the excellent influence that religious voices have in the formation of our governmental and societal policies, whether they be war and peace, the death penalty, stem cell research or questions of poverty. The truth that underlies faith is not diminished because its messengers are human beings with all their faults and failings. The miracle of faith is that truth is proclaimed in spite of ourselves.

All too often in recent years, it has been a sign of our time that some urge that the role of religion in public life be marginalized and even suppressed. And too frequently, men and women of faith have not challenged the assertion that religion is a strictly private matter and that faith in God, and its accompanying moral and social values, have no role to play in our national life. We are even told that our children should not utter God's name when reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, as if that would do them harm or make them less fully Americans. Instead of accepting this claim, our faith in God leads us to another conclusion. As we face the signs of our times—the moral decline in society, the threats against life both from abroad and from within, and the lack of trust in our leaders—we recognize that this time, our time, is a time for religious renewal. It is a time for us to recover our sense of God, of the sacredness of human life and of doing what is right, whatever the cost and whatever the circumstance. It is a time for us to be not more reticent, but more courageous in professing our faith in God and acting upon it.

Pope John Paul II, the outstanding religious and moral leader in the world today, had this to say to visiting Bishops from the United States in 1998, "The survival of a . . . democracy depends not only on its institutions, but to an even greater extent on the spirit which inspires and permeates its procedures for legislating, administering, and judging. The future of democracy, in fact, depends on a culture capable of forming men and women who are prepared to defend certain truths and values. It is imperiled when politics and law are sundered from any connection to the moral law written on the human heart."—(Address of Pope John Paul II to the Bishops of Region X, June 27, 1998).

In gathering today and offering Mass to invoke the Holy Spirit upon those public servants who bear responsibility for the health and well being of our nation, we are inspired by St. Paul who told Timothy that he urged "supplications, prayer, intercessions and thanksgivings . . . for kings and all who are in high positions so that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and dignity" (I Tim. 2:1). In doing so, let us highlight one thing more: our gratitude.

The burden of public service, when rightly lived, is indeed a heavy burden. Not all agree to take it up. We need to pray for the Holy Spirit's guidance for our judges, administrators and governmental officials. But as well,

we must pray in gratitude for those who have given a life of service to us. That service is a sacred trust and no small contribution to our ability to live the quiet and peaceable life that St. Paul mentioned.

In gathering this morning for this sacrifice of the Mass, as we place before the altar our very selves, our many needs and our petitions, we must also thank God. We thank Him especially for His providence in the history of our country, raising up in difficult moments leaders, such as Presidents Washington and Lincoln, to help us through our trials. Moreover, we thank God for the leaders and public servants of our own time, who truly strive to protect our country's justice and peace, ensure for us the opportunity to work for the fulfillment of God's plan in our lives and in society.

#### TRANSATLANTIC SECURITY AND NATO ENHANCEMENT RESOLUTION OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDI**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 7, 2002*

Mr. TANCREDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 468 which expresses the House's support for the further enlargement of NATO at the upcoming Prague summit. I believe that such an expansion would further U.S. foreign policy interests by ensuring peace and stability in Central Europe.

As during the first round of enlargement in 1999, countries joining NATO must support and implement the democratic principles that serve as the foundation of the countries that established the alliance. It is essential to the continued viability of NATO that new members fully abide by Western values, including respect for religious and national minority rights.

Mr. Speaker, over 2,000,000 Hungarians live as minorities in Romania and Slovakia as a result of borders being drawn without the affected populations allowed to express their views through plebiscites. These minority communities had their religious, educational and community properties confiscated by the Communist regimes. Following the historic changes of the early 1990s, laws had been passed in these countries providing for the restitution of or compensation for these confiscated properties. However, the implementation has been extremely slow, especially when it comes to the return of the properties of Hungarian religious and educational institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is essential that countries seeking to join the alliance of free and democratic countries represented by NATO make significant strides to protect religious and minority rights and expeditiously restore or compensate the minority communities for the illegally confiscated properties. The stability of the region and indeed of NATO requires that the member countries take all measures necessary to ensure ethnic and religious harmony within their borders. Therefore, it is critical that the governments of Romania and Slovakia take immediate measures to ensure religious and minority rights and fully implement the laws designed to restore properties confiscated from the Hungarian and other minorities. NATO members must adhere to these minimum requirements of free democratic societies that the alliance and the United States represent.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE HOUSE DEMOCRATS' EARNED LEGALIZA- TION AND FAMILY UNIFICATION LEGISLATION

**HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, before September 11, 2001, our country's leaders from the Executive Branch to the Congress were actively engaged in exploring a fundamental re-crafting and rewriting of our immigration policies. Due to the horrific events of September 11, 2001, that agenda had to be delayed as our country struggled to find ways to ensure our security, while still respecting the civil rights and essential dignity of the immigrants within our country.

Since September 11, Congress has taken important steps to secure our borders and enhance our nation's security against the terrorist threat. The sound policy rationales that were propelling us to re-craft our immigration laws before September 11 continue to exist today and are even more urgent. To the core values of family unity, fundamental fairness and economic opportunity that we articulated in the Democratic Statement of Principles on Immigration a year ago, we now add a pressing concern—the need to bring the undocumented population out of the shadows and into the light of greater accountability so that they too can aid in effectively securing our great nation. The need for comprehensive immigration reform has not abated, and our resolve to move forward in this effort remains.

#### EARNED LEGALIZATION AND FAMILY UNIFICATION

Today, Democrats are introducing legislation that will take the first step toward comprehensive immigration reform that will recognize immigrants who have been working and contributing to this country while also increasing our security. Our earned legalization legislation will ensure that hard-working, tax-paying immigrants will be able to adjust their status and live legally if they have resided in the United States for at least five years, have a work history of at least two years and are able to pass a background check.

Our legislation will benefit both America and an immigrant population that has embraced the American Dream. It will streamline the enforcement of our immigration laws and allow us to shift important enforcement resources to tracking down those who have come to the US to do us harm. Reducing the number of undocumented immigrants in the US will enable us to better focus on individuals who pose a real terrorist threat. At the same time, our legislation rewards work by ensuring that qualifying immigrants can move on with their lives free of the fear that one day they or members of their family may be sent away from their adopted country forever.

Our legislation will also speed the reunification of families, so that our immigration system will not force families to choose between long years of separation and undocumented immigration. We value family-based immigration because it solidifies important family ties and creates stronger communities. Yet, our current immigration system puts extreme stress on families, forcing them to wait many years before they can be reunited. We believe it is not in the best interest of our communities to force such long separations.

We must recognize, however, that this is but a first step, and that much more remains to be done. There has been much debate about the need for new and expanded temporary worker programs. Even as we debate the merits of legalizing the hard-working population already in the United States, we acknowledge that a comprehensive immigration policy debate must address future flows of immigrants and their impact on the US labor force. Indeed, President Fox of Mexico continues to press the Bush Administration for movement in this area. We must consider reasonable policy options for regulating, limiting and controlling this future flow of immigrants in a way consistent with our nation's highest values.

As Presidents Bush and Fox resume bilateral migration discussions, and we encourage their efforts, we note that immigrants come from many different countries which highlights the importance of having broad and expansive discussions of the myriad issues presented by immigration trends. As the discussion continues, it is vital that the issues we set forth below are thoughtfully and effectively addressed and are key elements to any future legislative or administrative efforts.

#### ADJUSTED STATUS FOR WORKERS CURRENTLY IN THE UNITED STATES AND TOWARDS REGULARIZING THE STATUS OF FUTURE IMMIGRANTS

Consistent with our original Democratic Statement of Principles on Immigration, we recognize that to achieve the comprehensive immigration reform that we outlined, the status adjustment of undocumented immigrants currently residing in the United States who do not otherwise qualify for our earned legalization proposal must be addressed. We should find a way to place these undocumented workers and their families on the same path to legalization as those who qualify for our earned legalization proposal.

In addition, we must seek to regularize the flow of immigrants who cross our border. By seeking regularization, a legal mechanism could be provided for recent arrivals to the US to work while not undermining the wages, benefits standards and legal protections of US workers and local labor markets. Such an effort should include the following essential elements: (1) a thorough and accurate methodology for determining the need for foreign workers and the application of the most reliable labor market tests; (2) accurate wage determinations based on relevant wage information, union contracts and benefits and the development of new formulas that reflect industry standards; (3) equitable labor protections for foreign and US workers, including the right to organize—foreign temporary workers should not be used to undermine union organizing efforts; and (4) the Department of Labor must be given the necessary enforcement resources and procedures to ensure full compliance and temporary foreign workers must be provided a private right of action to ensure full compliance.

As we move forward in the development of any new efforts, we also recognize the necessity of avoiding the failures of past guest-worker programs. We must ensure that existing visa programs are reformed to function properly and as intended, and we must direct the necessary resources to training for US workers and better link such training to available jobs.

## CONCLUSION

We enter this debate recognizing that immigration reform can be a complex issue; indeed, previous immigration reforms have failed to meet the high standards that we establish for ourselves in this debate. For precisely this reason, we intend to lead a comprehensive immigration reform debate that unflinchingly addresses the difficult questions that are critical to any serious policy discussion. We look forward to the challenges ahead and to reshaping our immigration policy to strengthen America's control over its borders and to reflect the American values of hard work and family.

## U.S.-INDIA RELATIONS

**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about one of America's key foreign policy priorities in this new era—our relationship with India, a democracy with more than one billion people. U.S.-India relations continue to expand and to grow deeper in many areas, from economic and trade relations, to political and diplomatic ties; from the promotion of democracy internationally, to cooperation in such areas as environmental protection, health care, the exploration of outer space and the development of information technologies. Two areas in which our bilateral relationship has made particular progress are security cooperation and partnership in the international campaign against terrorism.

One tangible example of this newfound cooperation is taking place right now in Alaska. The second Indo-U.S. Joint Military Exercise began September 19 and will continue until October 11. The aim of the joint exercise is to learn from each other's experience and procedures towards achieving interoperability. Troops from the two countries are carrying out para-drops, scouting/airborne assault missions and progressed with various levels of joint firing exercises. The first joint airborne military exercise between the two countries was held at Agra, India in May of this year. I'm pleased to report that the distinguished Indian Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Lalit Mansingh, traveled to Alaska on October 7, to witness the exercises. The Ambassador met Brigadier General John M. Brown III, Commander of the U.S. Army Alaska at Fort Richardson, who expressed his appreciation of the professionalism, discipline and adaptability of the Indian armed forces.

Defense cooperation between our two countries has emerged as one of the most important dimensions of the overall U.S.-Indian bilateral relations. A major joint naval exercise, named "Malabar IV" was successfully completed in the Indian Ocean last week. The Executive Steering Groups of all the three defense services are scheduled to meet again later this year to develop plans for additional joint exercises, training and other areas of cooperation.

Another recent example of our joint commitment for a more stable and secure world was the U.S.-India Security and Non-Proliferation Dialogue held in New Delhi September 23-24. India continues to make substantial progress

in meeting U.S. non-proliferation goals and is also committed to vigorously enforcing stringent export controls on dual-use technologies.

Mr. Speaker, since last September 11, the struggle against the international terrorist threat has been an overriding priority in all of our international relations. As President Bush told the world with admirable clarity, "Either you're with us or you're with the terrorists." India has clearly risen to the occasion and made it clear that it stands with us and against the terrorists—without any ambiguity.

In the year since September 11, 2001, India and the U.S. have forged an ever-closer partnership in the struggle against international terrorism—a partnership that had actually began in January 2000 with the establishment of the U.S.-India Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism. The Commission has met five times since, and high-level consultations between key officials are ongoing.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by the Bush Administration's recognition of the importance of India as a growing ally of the United States. The pace of bilateral engagement since President Bush took office has been unprecedented. The National Security Strategy of the United States, transmitted by President Bush to Congress in early September as a declaration of the Administration's policy, calls India "a growing world power with which we have common strategic interests." The report further states: "The Administration sees India's potential to become one of the great democratic powers of the twenty-first century and has worked hard to transform our relationship accordingly."

Our President and Prime Minister Vajpayee of India have established a strong working relationship, which symbolizes the friendship and partnership between our countries. We welcomed Prime Minister Vajpayee's visit to the United States last month for the U.N. General Assembly meeting. During his stay in New York, the Prime Minister met with President Bush, and also attended commemoration ceremonies for 9/11—a further indication of the deep sympathy and strong sense of solidarity that the Indian government and people feel regarding the attacks on America.

At their November 2001 meeting, President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee issued a joint statement outlining the broad scope of bilateral relations. The statement affirmed their commitment to complete the process of qualitatively transforming bilateral relations in pursuit of their many common goals in Asia and beyond. In addition to the increasing exchanges and technical cooperation in the defense and security areas, the President and Prime Minister also stressed the importance of policies to enhance the economic and commercial ties between our nations, and agreed to dialogue and cooperation in the areas of energy, the environment, health, space, export controls, science and technology, including biotechnology and information technology.

A major part of the human dimension to our bilateral relationship is the Indian-American community. Numbering more than 1.7 million, the community has played a leading role in bringing together our two great democracies. The community has also worked to educate us, the elected Representatives of the United States, about the importance of U.S.-India relations to build the security and prosperity that will benefit both of our peoples and create a more stable world.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED  
MILITARY SERVICE OF REGGIE  
FARMER

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the courageous service that Rutherford County Sheriff's Deputy and Air National Guardsman Reggie Farmer has given to his Middle Tennessee community and his grateful country.

Reggie has been serving active duty in the Air National Guard for the past year in the nation's ongoing war against terrorism. In fact, he just recently returned from Afghanistan where our brave military men and women have been fighting terrorists and restoring order in the war-torn country.

In his civilian life, Reggie serves Rutherford County citizens as a sheriff's deputy and Kittrell Elementary School students as a school resource officer. Reggie resumes his duties at Kittrell Elementary School on Tuesday, October 15, the day he officially retires from the military.

Reggie began his military career in April 1978 after enlisting in the United States Air Force. After leaving active duty in the Air Force, Reggie enlisted in the Air National Guard where he has been deployed all over the world. I congratulate Reggie on a long and honorable military career and join the rest of the citizens of Rutherford County in welcoming back home a true American hero.

TRIBUTE TO ELSIE BAILEY, NEW  
NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE  
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am proud to rise today to pay tribute to Elsie Bailey, a constituent of mine from Whiting, New Jersey, who was recently elected President of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Mr. Speaker, on August 28th, in Charlotte, North Carolina, Elsie Bailey was sworn in as President at the American Legion Auxiliary's 82nd National Convention. The American Legion Auxiliary is the world's largest women's patriotic service organization, with more than 10,500 units in every state and some foreign countries.

Founded in 1919, the Auxiliary consists of women whose husbands or other male relatives are members of the American Legion. The Auxiliary has over a million members today, including more than 15,000 in New Jersey, and operates hundreds of volunteer programs. Their dedicated and generous members provide thousands of hours of service to our Nation's veterans and to the communities in which they live. Through their efforts, millions of dollars have been raised to support veterans programs, as well as to support both national and local charities.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially proud of the fact that Elsie Bailey is the first woman from

New Jersey in more than 75 years to serve as President of the Auxiliary. And the American Legion Auxiliary could not have found a more caring, compassionate and capable woman to lead them.

Elsie Bailey was born in Hillsborough, New Jersey, later lived in both Somerville and Bridgewater, and is now a resident of Whiting, in the heart of my congressional district. She worked for 23 years at the Somerset Medical Center, retiring as personnel director.

Throughout her life, Elsie has been active in her communities, having served on the Somerset County Teacher Credit Union, the Parent Teachers Association and the Employees Activities Committee. She is currently a volunteer mentor, a member of the Whiting Rescue Squad Auxiliary, and a parishioner of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Catholic Church. But perhaps her proudest accomplishments are her two children and four grandchildren.

In 1961, Elsie Bailey joined the Stevenson-D'Alessio Auxiliary Unit 12 in Somerville, quickly becoming secretary of that unit. She has continued to serve in leadership roles at the unit, department and national levels, including serving as state President for New Jersey and as National Vice President.

Now as National President, Elsie has already begun implementing an ambitious agenda for the Auxiliary. She plans to travel across the country to every state and perhaps even to some foreign countries, in an effort to boost the Auxiliary's already impressive membership rolls. A lover of country music, Elsie has established a membership theme called "Country Hearts in Celebration," which she intends to use to recruit new members.

She has also taken on a special project called "Veteran's Pot of Gold" designed to raise funds to assist homeless veterans, an issue that has been a large part of my agenda as Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I look forward to working with Elsie in this most noble mission to help the estimated 275,000 veterans who are homeless today.

Mr. Speaker, as our Nation fights a war on terrorism to keep America free and secure, it is comforting to know that there are people like Elsie Bailey supporting our veterans and our communities. I am confident Elsie Bailey will serve as new National President of the American Legion Auxiliary with the same distinction she has demonstrated her entire life. Through her service to our veterans, our communities and our Nation, Elsie Bailey has earned our respect and I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to her today.

**IN RECOGNITION OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AND GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES ON THE 150TH BIRTHDAY OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL**

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Sisters of Charity and the employees, physicians, and volunteers of the Good Samaritan Hospital, which will celebrate its 150th birthday on November 2, 2002.

Good Samaritan Hospital was founded by the Sisters of Chanty in 1852. It was Cin-

cinnati's first private general hospital. The 21-bed hospital was located downtown and, back then, was known as St. John's Hotel for Invalids. For over 100 years, the Sisters of Chanty was intimately involved with the running of the hospital and, early on, Cincinnatians quickly came to trust and depend on the care of the Sisters. By 1856, the hospital's size tripled. Shortly thereafter, business leaders were so impressed with St. John's philanthropic leadership that two of them bought a 95-bed hospital downtown and renamed it the Hospital of the Good Samaritan in honor of the Sisters of Charity. In 1915, the hospital was so popular that it moved to larger quarters in Clifton—where it is today—and opened 400 beds. Today, Good Samaritan Hospital cares for more inpatients than any other hospital in Southwestern Ohio.

Good Samaritan Hospital is known for its high level of patient care and its nursing care. In recent years, it has been ranked among the top 50 hospitals in the United States for its cardiology/heart surgery, endocrinology, neurology/neurosurgery, and urology services, and among the top 100 for its orthopedic services and coronary artery bypass surgery.

The vision of the Sisters of Charity, the devotion and hard work of the Good Samaritan medical staff, employees, and volunteers and Catholic Health Initiatives, which the Sisters of Charity helped found in 1996, have made Good Samaritan Hospital a great success.

All of us in Greater Cincinnati recognize the Sisters of Chanty and the Good Samaritan Hospital medical staff, employees, and volunteers on its 150th birthday.

**FLOOR STATEMENT ON TAIWAN'S 91ST NATIONAL DAY**

**HON. CHRISTOPHER COX**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, today I have the great pleasure of sending my congratulations to the people of Taiwan on the 91st anniversary of Double Ten National Day.

Ninety-one years ago today, forces loyal to Sun Yat-sen led the Wuch'ang uprising and paved the way for the rise of a new political experiment in democracy for the people of China—the establishment of the Republic of China, Asia's first republic. This was a turning point not only in the history of the East but in the history of the world.

In 1911, Dr. Sun envisioned a China that was nationalist, democratic, and dedicated to the social well-being of its citizens. While his Republic's political control on the mainland of China was short-lived, its impact in the minds of the people of China is eternal.

After more than 50 years of sound economic and political development, the Republic of China on Taiwan has proven to the world that not only the citizens of Taiwan, but all of the people of China can govern themselves in a system that is—as Dr. Sun Yat-sen envisioned—Chinese, democratic, and prosperous. The significance of this experiment is especially meaningful to us now because Taiwan has attained such a full measure of economic and political freedom.

And in that fifty year history, Taiwan has proven to be one of America's most loyal

friends. It is my deepest hope that we continue to recognize Taiwan's great achievements, loyal friendship, and sustained progress by continuing to promote Taiwan's participation in the World Trade Organization and such global bodies as the World Health Organization. We must also continue to provide Taiwan the defensive arms it requires to maintain peace on the Taiwan Strait.

I am very happy to join with the citizens of Taiwan to celebrate Double Ten National Day 2002.

**ACKNOWLEDGING WORLD SIGHT DAY**

**HON. JOHN BOOZMAN**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the optometry community for over 24 years, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge World Sight Day.

Today, the National Eye Institute, the Lions Club International, Lighthouse International, and the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness will host World Sight Day this year with the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library. Here in the Nation's capitol there will be adult and children's programs educating this community about the importance of understanding and preventing blindness and what they can do to help.

While working as an optometrist in Northwest Arkansas with groups such as the Lions Club and others which provide eye care for those unable to afford it, I saw first hand how important education and availability of services are to preventing blindness. Dealing with blindness is a serious challenge to the individual, and their families. Today sheds light on what people can do within their communities to end preventable blindness and provide the facilities needed to deal with blindness. Every volunteer in these programs has the potential to change lives.

All too often, we take for granted how precious our senses are to our daily lives. I commend these organizations in declaring October 10th, 2002 as World Sight Day and in promoting the importance of vision throughout America's communities.

**IN HONOR OF TED MALIARIS**

**HON. JIM DAVIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. JIM DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Ted Maliaris, a devoted American who is following his heart and sharing his love for our nation through his passionate music. Through his "A Tribute to America Tour," Ted is lifting the spirits of Americans across the nation while teaching children the importance of American values.

Ted was born in South Florida, and thanks to the encouragement of his grandparents, who were both musicians, Ted soon discovered his true love for music. During his years working on the family farm, Ted honed his musical talents and soon decided to follow his

dream of sharing his music with others. He recently recorded his first album with the London Symphony Orchestra, where he honored the immigrant farm laborers who worked along side him during his career on the farm.

After the tragic events of September 11, Ted's mother, Ann S. Miller composed "A Tribute to America—A 21st Century Anthem" to honor the men and women in the Armed Forces. The song inspired Ted to organize the "Tribute to America Tour," which features his performance of his mother's song and performances by various children's groups around the country. Hoping to show children the patriotism and pride that lies in our country, America's Life Line Association is planning a special recording of 50,000 children singing the Anthem together.

On behalf of the people of Tampa Bay, I would like to extend my gratitude to Ted for his dedication to our country and this important cause.

#### INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS WEEK

##### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today Representative JOHN PETERSON and I are introducing a bill to establish an annual National Visiting Nurse Associations Week in honor of the army of health care heroes who, every day, comfort, care for, and assist our loved ones. Modern society takes for granted the need for nursing as an indispensable component of our public health system, but this was not always the case. The very concept of a visiting nurse can be traced to the pioneering work of Florence Nightingale. She reformed British military hospitals in the Crimean War through an expose in the British press. She professionalized nursing and made it an acceptable profession for educated women, devoted the rest of her life to building on her experiences, setting standards and writing books, until the mission of nursing had gained the respect of the world.

When Henry Wadsworth Longfellow read of the work of Florence Nightingale, he penned a poem, Santa Filomena, that spoke of the deep appreciation owed by all of us to those dedicated to service in the ultimate caring profession. He wrote:

When'er a noble deed is wrought,  
When'er is spoken a noble thought,  
Our hearts, in clad surprise,  
To higher levels rise.  
The tidal wave of deeper souls  
Into our inmost being rolls,  
And lifts us unawares  
Out of all meaner cares.

The Visiting Nurse Associations of today are founded on the principle that the sick, the disabled, and the elderly benefit most from healthcare when it is offered in their own homes. They are non-profit home health agencies that provide cost-effective and compassionate home and community-based health care to individuals, regardless of their condition or ability to pay for services. Through these exceptional organizations, 90,000 clinicians dedicate their lives to bringing

healthcare into the homes of over 4 million Americans every year. In the face of rising costs and drastic changes in our health care system, Visiting Nurse Associations have continued to deliver high quality health services for over 120 years.

It is time for Congress to recognize the vital services that visiting nurses provide their patients. Moreover, visiting nurses also are an indispensable lifeline for families. The comfort and quality care that visiting nurses provide can help family members cope with the difficulties of a loved one's illness.

I am proud to be introducing this important legislation with my colleague Representative PETERSON and urge my colleagues to join us in supporting National Visiting Nurse Associations Week.

#### DANIEL PEARL MUSIC DAY

##### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join musicians, artists and performers across America and around the world in saluting the life of Daniel Pearl and recognizing October 10, 2002—the day he would have celebrated his 39th birthday—as Daniel Pearl Music Day.

Musicians worldwide, including Itzhak Perlman; the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra; Junoon, the number one rock band from Pakistan, and numerous others have joined this tribute, which will use the universal language of music to spread a message of tolerance, humanity, friendship and global cooperation. Communities from Los Angeles, Hong Kong, Washington, Paris, and Tel Aviv to Mumbai, Goa, Bangkok and Beijing will all celebrate Daniel Pearl's message of world harmony.

Daniel, a talented violinist, fiddler and mandolin player, joined a band, orchestra or chamber group in every community in which he lived. Through music, he made friends out of strangers of all cultures.

A Princeton, New Jersey native, Daniel Pearl graduated from Stanford University with a BA in Communications. He began his career in journalism in the late 1980's and won an American Planning Association Award for a five-part series on land use. He joined the Wall Street Journal as a reporter in 1990 in Atlanta and moved to Washington, DC. He then moved to London, then to Paris and finally to Bombay where he was named South Asia bureau chief. He was an accomplished journalist with an uncanny ability to uncover wrongdoing while never losing sight of the humanity behind the news.

The extraordinary life of Daniel Pearl, a devoted son, a loving husband, a caring father and a loyal friend was tragically interrupted when he was kidnapped and brutally murdered by Islamic extremists in Pakistan while investigating a story for the Wall Street Journal.

In the spirit of Daniel Pearl's love of music and commitment to dialogue, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing October 10, 2002 as Daniel Pearl Music Day.

#### INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS WEEK

##### HON. JOHN E. PETERSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to introduce to my colleagues a resolution establishing a National Visiting Nurse Associations Week. Serving communities around the country for over 120 years, congressional recognition and gratitude for these nonprofit home health agencies is long over due. Currently, they are composed of 500 different associations and care for over 4,000,000 patients each year, many of whom are chronically ill and unable to pay medical expenses.

In a country crippled with staggering health care and medical costs, the Visiting Nurse Association continually and successfully works to achieve its mission of cost-effective and compassionate home and community-based health care to individuals, regardless of the individuals' condition or ability to pay for services. They are a leading provider of mass immunizations in the Medicare program and constitute over 50 percent of all Medicaid home health admissions. The association relies heavily upon volunteer nurses and reinvests any budget surplus into charity care, adult day care centers, wellness clinics, Meals-on-Wheels, and immunization programs.

This resolution would establish an annual National Visiting Nurse Associations Week in order to increase public awareness of the charity-based organization. They unquestionably deserve recognition for their noble services and by establishing this resolution Congress would support the continuation of their mission.

I am proud to recognize these invaluable contributions of our VNAs by cosponsoring this legislation.

#### IN HONOR OF RICHARD MUSELLA

##### HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Richard Musella on the occasion of his retirement as the Executive Director of the Westchester/LAX-Marina del Rey Chamber of Commerce.

Rich has been an active member of the greater Westchester community, for more than three decades. As Executive Director, a position he held for seven years, Rich oversaw the daily operations of the more than 650-member chamber, one of the largest in Los Angeles county. Among his many accomplishments is the implementation of the consolidation of the Westchester/LAX Chamber and the Marina del Rey Area Chamber to create the Westchester/LAX-Marina del Rey Chamber of Commerce in 1998. Rich has served on the board of the Westside Council of Chambers of Commerce and the South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce.

In addition to his Chamber work, Rich has also made other important contributions to his



community, serving on the boards of the Westchester Vitalization Corporation and the Flight Path Learning Center of Southern California, and as treasurer of the Rotary Club of Westchester. He has also served as the chair of the LAX Area Advisory Committee, president of the Marina del Rey Area Chamber of Commerce, and president of the Westchester Association.

On a personal note, Rich was instrumental in working with me and my staff to arrange important community meetings, including several forums related to homeland security in the wake of the September 11 attacks. He also helped host a highly successful small business forum which attracted more than 100 business owners from the area. Most notably, Rich was instrumental in bringing the community together for a 1997 event with then-U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen.

I want to thank Rich for his years of dedicated service to the greater Westchester community and his personal commitment to improving the quality of life in his hometown of Westchester and throughout the South Bay.

#### CONGRATULATING THE FRESNO AREA TAIWANESE ASSOCIATION

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Fresno Area Taiwanese Association on the occasion of celebrating the 91st Anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of China on Taiwan. The Fresno Area Taiwanese Association will be holding a flag raising ceremony in the Peace Garden at California State University, Fresno at 11:00 a.m. on Sunday, October 13th to commemorate this day.

In 1911, the Wuchang Uprising brought an end to dynastic rule in China and led to the re-establishment of the first republic in Asia. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was the leader of this uprising and helped to found this new nation. Today, the people of Taiwan and throughout the nation celebrate this historic event with as much fervor as they had on the day of the uprising. Since its establishment, the Republic of China has made countless contributions to the world especially in the areas of economic and social development, science, and technology. Today, Taiwan continues to be one of the cornerstone democracies in Southwest Asia and I will certainly continue to support this thriving country.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate the Fresno Area Taiwanese Association on the occasion of the 91st National Day of the Republic of China on Taiwan. The cultural richness of Fresno is a direct result of an active and involved Chinese community and this has helped to strengthen and enhance the relationships in our Valley. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the Fresno Area of Taiwanese Association many more years of continued success.

#### RECOGNITION OF STAFF SGT. DAVID LYNCH

#### HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, 19-year-old Adam Gresham was swimming in the hotel pool at the Lafayette Garden Inn, in LaGrange, Georgia. Young Adam drowned in that pool, his breathing and pulse both stopped.

Not far from the hotel is the LaGrange-Callaway Airport, where spectators were enjoying an air show as part of the Delta Airlines Flyin and Airfest. Staff Sergeant Jason Lynch, is a U.S. Air Force A-10 mechanic with the 23rd Fighter Group at Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, which was part of a demonstration team for the air show. SSgt. Lynch was staying at the hotel when he heard screams coming from the pool area. He immediately dropped what he was doing and responded. When he arrived, guests Barry Stetson and Neil Gray of Wanchese, N.C. and Roger Melville, of Stanley, N.C. were lifting the lifeless body of Adam from the pool. Calmly, Staff Sergeant Lynch asked onlookers to call 911 and began Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation on Adam, which he continued until emergency medical services arrived.

According to the Institute of Critical Medicine, the average survival rate for those receiving CPR is about three percent. That means that only 3 out of every 100 people needing CPR survive.

I am pleased to say that Adam Gresham is one of those lucky few.

Because of Staff Sergeant Lynch's quick thinking and level head, Adam Gresham, although still listed in critical condition at Western Georgia Medical Center, is alive today.

I would like to commend Staff Sergeant Lynch and the others for their heroic act and to encourage those hearing these comments to make the effort to learn this vital life-saving skill which saves thousands of lives each year.

#### TRIBUTE TO ANNETTE LEAHY

#### HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Annette Leahy for her four years of outstanding service to Marlborough Hospital and the Marlborough Community.

Mrs. Leahy has been an active member of the community going above and beyond what her job required her to do. She served as a member of the Regional Chamber of Commerce, the Tri-Country United Way, the Marlborough Rotary Club, and the Boys and Girls Club. Additionally, Mrs. Leahy has volunteered at the local food pantry.

Mrs. Leahy holds degrees from Central Connecticut State University, University of Hartford and the Hartford Graduate Center. Her professional career brought her to Rockville General Hospital, where she served as Vice President for Planning and Administration, Chief Operating Officer, and Senior Vice President of Integrated Health Services.

Since 1998, Mrs. Leahy has been President of the Marlborough Hospital where she oversaw major renovations and expansions, allowing for expanded community outreach programs. In her honor, Marlborough Hospital has named a former lobby the "Annette Leahy Conference Room" to commemorate her achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the entire U.S. House of Representatives joins me in congratulating Mrs. Annette Leahy for her stellar work at Marlborough Hospital, and wishes her best of luck as her career continues beyond Marlborough Hospital.

#### LIGHTS ON AFTERSCHOOL DAY 2002

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 10, in communities throughout the nation, Lights On Afterschool Events will be taking place. At schools, 4-H Clubs, Police Athletic clubs, YWCAs, in Mayor's offices and in state capitols-activities are planned that highlight the importance of providing safe, enriching environments for young people before and after school hours. These programs are important for working families, help improve academic outcomes for kids and help strengthen the fabric of community life. In my own state of Michigan over 200 events are planned on October 10 to educate families about available programs. America's children are our most precious resource. Their health, their safety, the quality of their education-these are responsibilities we all share. We have an obligation to ensure that every child has a genuine opportunity to succeed. The availability of Afterschool programs moves us toward that goal.

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program—by no means the only source of support for Afterschool programs—is a critical resource for all states. The No Child Left Behind Act—signed into law last January by President Bush—promises communities that need this help most, the funds necessary to sustain and develop high-quality Afterschool programs. Unfortunately, in many locations across America millions of children are left home alone, unsupervised, during the hours immediately after the school day ends. For too many of our children these hours are full of squandered opportunities for tutoring, mentoring, academic challenges, and physical, social and cultural development. Not surprisingly, this is a time of day when most juvenile crimes are committed and when more youth are vulnerable to drugs and teenage pregnancy. Lights On Afterschool is an opportunity to showcase the programs that do exist and build support for their expansion. Through the generous support of J.C. Penney, the Afterschool Alliance has nurtured the growth of the Lights on Afterschool campaign—this year events are taking place in 422 congressional districts. By next year that number will grow to 100%.

We all have a responsibility where the nation's young people are concerned—parents, educators, business leaders, community and faith-based organizations and legislators. Providing for the health and welfare of America's

children is too big and too important a job to tackle alone. Afterschool programs offer the chance to improve academic achievement. They provide children with the opportunity to benefit from the mentoring of a role model. They help young students tackle the challenges and learn the value of reading at an early age. They ensure that youth have access to safe and anti-substance abuse activities. And for America's working parents they provide the confidence that their children are well cared for once the school day ends.

Beyond funding for the 21st Century Learning Centers Program, the No Child Left Behind Act, makes available federal Title I funds that can be used to provide supplemental educational services through afterschool programs. The Child Care Development Block Grant is another important resource to assist parents in obtaining high quality afterschool childcare.

I urge my colleagues to visit afterschool programs in your district, encourage local businesses to help sustain and expand these programs and fight for increased federal investment in the 21st Century Learning Center Program, Title I, and the CCDBG. Congratulations to the Afterschool Alliance, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, and J.C. Penney, the National Sponsor, and their partners: 4-H, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Junior Achievement and the YMCA of the USA on their third successful Lights on Afterschool national awareness campaign.

#### TRIBUTE TO FRANCESC DE PAULA SOLER

#### HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I welcome, once again, Mr. Francesc de Paula Soler, the gifted and prolific guitarist who played for us last fall at the Library of Congress. He is a world-renowned instrumentalist who will grace the Library of Congress for the second time on October 29, 2002.

Last year's concert soothed and lifted the spirits of those who attended, and this one will no doubt have the same effects. We learned first-hand why de Paula Soler is known throughout the world as the "Poet of the Guitar."

Born in Spain, to a family of artists, Francesc de Paula Soler grew up with the guitar. He received a rigorous and intense training with the classical instrument. As the student of two legendary guitarists, Andrés Segovia and Narciso Yepes, de Paula Soler has become a legend in his own right.

He has played music halls and auditoriums throughout the United States and Europe, mesmerizing audiences of all ages and from all walks of life. Francesc de Paula Soler has been hard at work on his second album and CD called "El Polifemo de Oro," which is dedicated entirely to Spanish music for guitar. The musician has also been working on his next book "Guitar Technique Manual," because he takes his role as a mentor and teacher as seriously as his role as a guitarist. Amazingly, Mr. Soler has managed to work on his album and book while filling a busy tour schedule. He

also instructs students in Master Classes and Seminaries that he offers in the "Ctedra Ferran Sors" and in the "Escola Catalana de Guitarra."

I am grateful that Francese de Paula Soler has returned to Washington, DC to play for us again and urge all of my colleagues to come and enjoy an afternoon of his enchanted melodies.

#### IN REMEMBRANCE OF CARL THOMPSON

#### HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Carl Thompson, who served as an advocate for Progressive values in the Wisconsin State Legislature for 32 years.

Mr. Thompson was the youngest delegate to the 1934 founding convention of the Progressive Party, and eventually led the Wisconsin Progressive Party into the newly reformed modern Democratic Party. After the Progressives took over the Democratic Party, they chose Carl as their first candidate for governor in 1948, and again in 1950. As a proponent of public financing of campaigns and keeping money out of politics, he ran for governor with only \$10,000. His opponent spent 16 times as much, but Carl still received 45 percent of the vote.

As a State Legislator from Stoughton, he was a crusader for Progressive ideals. I admire his tireless efforts fighting for civil rights, women's rights, and for speaking for those who so often are not heard. Many of Wisconsin's laws we take for granted today, Carl brought to the attention of the State Legislature, even though they may have been unpopular at the time. His colleagues will tell you that they have considerable respect for him because he was not afraid to challenge the establishment.

Carl's leadership in the State Assembly and State Senate from 1952–1984 has left Wisconsin with a strong Progressive tradition. While his contemporaries left Wisconsin to go to Washington as Senators and Congressmen, he felt it was important to stay at home to fight for his causes in the conservative State Senate. He should be remembered for the positive impact he had as a founder of the modern Democratic Party of Wisconsin and the legacy that he has left for the people of Wisconsin.

#### TAIWAN CELEBRATES 91ST NATIONAL DAY

#### HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, as leaders and people on Taiwan celebrate their 91st National Day on October 10, 2002, I offer them my congratulations and wish them many more happy National Days in the future.

Much has been said about Taiwan's political achievements. It has a former political dissident as its tenth president, and people of Taiwan enjoy numerous political freedoms and

protection of human rights. As political reforms are continuing, Taiwan will soon complete its total democratization.

In terms of economic achievements, Taiwan is one of the world's major economies. Our trade with Taiwan totaled \$51.5 billion in 2001. We exported electrical machinery, optical instruments and parts, aircrafts, aircraft parts, organic chemicals, corn, and soybeans to Taiwan. Taiwan represents the 7th largest market for U.S. exports worldwide.

In other non-economic areas, I believe we must continue to supply Taiwan with defensive arms—to help Taiwan maintain peace in the Taiwan Strait. Also, the U.S. must take an active role in helping Taiwan join many important international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

The U.S. is also grateful for Taiwan's assistance in the fight against global terrorism. Immediately after September 11, Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian lost no time in condemning the brutal act against American civilians and offered resolute support of America's anti-terrorism campaign. Taiwan has also taken concrete actions. For instance, Taiwan has shared intelligence information with the United States, security at Taiwan airports has been heightened, legislative bills have been passed to stop money laundering which could aid terrorists, and humanitarian assistance has been provided to Afghan refugees. We appreciate Taiwan's help in combating global terrorism.

Again, congratulations to our good friends on Taiwan on their National Day.

#### RECOGNIZING THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

#### HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, this October 10th marks the 91st National Day of the Republic of China (Taiwan). On this important occasion, I wish to congratulate the leaders and the people of Taiwan.

Taiwan and the United States have a very productive relationship despite the lack of official relations. Taiwan has always been supportive of U.S. policies and actions. Last year, Taiwan was one of the first countries to come to our aid in our campaign against worldwide terrorism.

Taiwan's leaders have pledged whatever assistance we need, such as intelligence gathering, in our continuing war against terrorists. Apart from Taiwan's support of us in combating terrorism, Taiwan maintains close cooperation with us in many areas such as economics, politics, immigration, culture and education, science and technology, human rights, and environmental protection.

On the occasion of ROC's National Day, I urge all Americans to continue to lend their support to Taiwan.

America must continue to help Taiwan and the PRC resume dialogue, continue to supply Taiwan with the means to defend themselves, and ease unnecessary restrictions we have imposed upon Taiwan's representative offices in the United States and our "unofficial" official offices in Taiwan.

I am certain that relations between America and Taiwan will continue to grow. Taiwan is a

free, democratic, and open society and shares the same ideals as we do.

On a foundation of mutual confidence and mutual benefit, bilateral relations between the United States and Taiwan will continue to grow.

# INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION ON SECTION 1032

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am re-introducing a modest bill to remove incentives for corporations to bet on their own stock. In recent weeks, the Wall Street Journal has reported on the downside risk of this behavior, with several well-known and otherwise successful U.S. corporations forced to recognize hundreds of millions of dollars in losses when a stock price dramatically decreased. What was a successful game during the bull market, has turned into a risky venture in the bear market with corporations forced to buy back stock at prices greatly in excess of market value. A more pernicious aspect of this transaction is that some corporations take the 'best of both worlds.' If they bet right and the price rises, they will pay no tax on the gain; if they bet wrong and it declines, they will simply deduct the loss.

This legislation would apply Internal Revenue Code section 1032 to all derivative contracts. The impact of this change is to prohibit corporations from recognizing gain or loss in derivative transactions to the extent the derivative purchased by the corporation involves its own stock.

Section 1032 states that a corporation generally does not recognize gain or loss on the receipt of money or other property in exchange for its own stock. In addition, a corporation does not recognize gain or loss when it redeems its own stock for cash. Section 1032, as originally enacted in 1954, simply recognized that there was no true economic gain or loss in these transactions.

However, the 1984 Deficit Reduction Act extended this policy to option contracts, recognizing the potential for tax avoidance inherent in these contracts. Since that time, the financial industry has developed a number of new types of derivative products. My legislation merely updates current law to include in section 1032 current and future forms of these new types of financial instruments.

On June 16, 1999, the Tax Section of the New York State Bar Association issued a report on section 1032 which recommended the changes discussed above. In addition, building on the work of the Treasury Department's budget recommendation, the Bar Association also recommended that Congress require a corporation that retires its stock and "substantially contemporaneously" enters into a contract to sell its stock forward at a fixed price, to recognize as income a time-value element. In effect, these two transactions provide a corporation with income that is economically similar to interest income but is tax-free. This legislation includes a provision that recognizes a time-value element, i.e., the version recommended by the Bar Association. The effective date of this legislation is for transactions entered into after date of enactment.

The problem identified in 1984 and in 1999 by the Department of the Treasury is best described in the New York State Bar Association Report. The report states, "We are concerned that all the inconsistencies described above (both in the general scope of section 1032 and in its treatment of retirements combined with forward sales) present whipsaw and abuse potential; the government faces the risk that income from some transactions will not be recognized even though those transactions are economically equivalent to taxable transactions. In addition, the government faces the risk that deductions are allowed for losses from transactions that are equivalent in substance to transactions that would produce nontaxable income, or—because taxpayers may take different positions under current law—even in the same form as such transactions. To avoid these inconsistencies, we believe it is necessary to amend section 1032."

Mr. Speaker, I consider the legislation I am introducing today to be a normal house-keeping chore, something the Committee on Ways and Means has done many times in the past and hopefully will do so in the near future in order to preserve the original intent of the law. As such, I hope it will be seen both in Congress and in the industry as relatively non-controversial, and that it can be added to an appropriate tax bill early in the next Congress. Despite the disappointing record this Congress has compiled to address the fallout from Enron, WorldCom, Tyco and other recent corporate failures, I am hopeful that the next Congress will quickly respond to eliminate provisions in our tax law encouraging such risky behavior by corporations.

## TRIBUTE TO REGINA FISHER ORIOR

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Regina Fisher Oriol, who died in May of this year. She was a loving and caring wife and mother and a tireless champion in the fight to eliminate drunk-driving.

Born into a military family, Regina's primary home was Kentucky, where her Army career father was stationed at Fort Knox. Upon graduating from high school, she became a welder, a rare profession for a woman, and rose to the top of her field. Sadly, she was exposed to poor working conditions and developed "metal fume fever," which left her lungs permanently damaged. Deciding to end her career, which now included college welding instruction in western New Mexico, Regina became a full-time wife to husband, John, and a stay-at-home mom to son, Raymond, and daughter, Margaret.

In 1996, Regina's retired father, Franklin, was tragically killed by a drunk driver and, soon after, five others, from one family, were killed in the same manner in the Four Corners area of northwestern New Mexico. Determined to make a difference in the state's DWI fatality rate, Regina created the DWI "Victims' Remembrance Wall," which displayed photographs and stories of victims of drunk drivers,

and she was instrumental in the Wall becoming a traveling exhibit that raised public awareness. The display was placed on view several times in the state Capitol Rotunda in Santa Fe, drawing the attention of the governor, other state officials, and state legislators.

Regina's DWI eradication efforts continued. Because of assistance from her and many others, drive-up liquor windows were closed during my tenure as New Mexico's Attorney General. Regina also worked with state officials in implementing a state highway sign program to remind motorists not to drive while drinking. Over 130 signs now stand in various areas of New Mexico that both warn drivers of DWI and offer tribute to specific victims. The same program has been adopted in other states. Regina was subsequently named the first "Traffic Safety Ambassador of New Mexico" by the New Mexico Department of Transportation.

Regina's dedication was not limited to DWI-related events. She became a public servant volunteer with the local Child Support Division of state government, where she offered remedies to problems related to child support collection and distribution. Regina's efforts helped to increase funding for staff increases, procedure updates, and security enhancements.

Tragedy again struck Regina and her husband, John, in 1999 when both their son, Raymond, two days short of 17, and daughter Margaret, 11, were killed by an inattentive driver while passengers in a friend's car. Even though devastation and a broken heart were now constant companions, Regina continued to work faithfully on the causes in which she so passionately believed.

Regina Fisher Oriol was a generous, compassionate and remarkable individual, whose humanitarian efforts will never be forgotten. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the life of this extraordinary woman.

## IN RECOGNITION OF REVEREND C.C. CAMPBELL GILLON

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Reverend C.C. Campbell Gillon, on the occasion of his retirement from his pastoral duties at the Presbyterian Congregation in Georgetown located in Washington, D.C., where he has faithfully served his congregation for more than 23 years. His retirement comes at the end of fifty years in the ministry.

The Presbyterian Congregation in Georgetown has over two hundred years of distinguished history, beginning in 1780, under the eminent Stephen Bloomer Balch, pupil of religious leader John Witherspoon and soldier of the Revolution. The church serves as the first Presbyterian Church in what was to become modern-day Washington, D.C., and the oldest church of any denomination with an unbroken ministry. A rare charter, still in effect, was granted in 1806 to "the Presbyterian Congregation in George Town" by an act of Congress signed by President Thomas Jefferson. The Presbyterian Congregation in Georgetown, pioneered in both the religious and cultural life of the community, has served as a cornerstone of faith in our nation's capital, attracting a wide variety of worshipers from political leaders to those seeking spiritual direction.

Rev. Campbell Gillon was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, into a family immersed in the Christian spirit. Both his father and uncles preceded him as ministers of the Church of Scotland. After three years of Army service at the end of World War II, he graduated with a Master of Arts degree from the University of Glasgow before studying theology at Trinity College, Glasgow, under the tutelage of Professor William Barclay, the noted Scottish New Testament scholar. In 1952, Rev. Gillon began an exceptional career that has spanned 50 years, with his first appointment to the historic Buittle Parish in southwest Scotland. The rest of his 27-year ministry in the Church of Scotland was spent in Glasgow, where he presided over the Milton Saint Stephen's Church. Under his extraordinary leadership, Rev. Gillon's beloved church was united with the noted Renfield Church Center, and was expanded to include a public restaurant, concert hall, and other community oriented facilities. In 1978, Rev. Gillon and his wife Audrey visited the Presbyterian Congregation in Georgetown on a six-week work exchange, not knowing how their lives would forever be changed. Soon after his short stay, he returned to his 800-year old parish, the prestigious Cathcart Old Parish, only to receive a call from the Presbyterian Congregation in Georgetown with an offer to join their church family as the senior minister.

Rev. Gillon has earned a reputation of being one of the most thoughtful and provocative interpreters of Christian experience, and has shared his insight and experiences with those who seek knowledge and guidance. He has published, *Words of Trust*, a book of sermons produced in both the United States and the United Kingdom. As a testament to his leadership and wisdom, excerpts from Rev. Gillon's sermons have been featured in newspapers, magazines, and Christian publications around the world.

While Rev. Gillon's religious and spiritual obligations to his growing congregation have always been paramount, as a community leader, he has shared his faith and free time as Chaplain of the Saint Andrew's Society of Washington, D.C., a charitable and social organization of men of Scottish birth or ancestry.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when our nation and many across the world were seeking explanations and direction following the horrific attacks of September 11th, terrorism, and war, Rev. Gillon provided comfort after the storm with his prayer before the House of Representatives and a moving sermon before his congregation. He reminded us that suffering is only temporary, and God's love is forever. Deeply rooted in the traditions of Scotland and the Scottish preachers that preceded him, Rev. Gillon has dedicated himself to the principles of the Presbyterian faith, his congregation and his family.

In his own words, Rev. Gillon captured the sentiments of the entire congregation, "never does the heart wish a good relationship to end." I want to thank Campbell for his leadership, spiritual guidance and devotion to the Presbyterian Congregation in Georgetown, the Washington, D.C. community, and the many lives he and his wife Audrey have touched throughout his career. He leaves a legacy of good work and grace that will be missed.

## RECOGNIZING NATIONAL BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

**HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the month of October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. As we acknowledge the progress that has been made toward finding a cure for this deadly disease, let us also place a special emphasis on the importance of continued research, mammography coverage and treatment options.

All women are at risk for breast cancer. The causes of this disease are not fully understood and researchers are still unsure how to prevent it. This year alone, an estimated 203,000 American women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and almost 40,000 will die as a result of their illness. The good news however, is there are steps every woman can take that will make developing breast cancer less likely. These include a healthy diet, exercising regularly, limiting alcohol intake and an annual mammogram. Regular screenings remain the most effective way to identify breast cancer in its earliest and most treatable stages. For women 40 and over, having mammograms every 1 to 2 years can significantly reduce the risk of dying from breast cancer.

To prevent breast cancer, we must increase awareness of its risk factors and causes. Age and genetic factors have been shown to increase risk, and researchers are now exploring how diet and hormonal factors are linked to possible causes. This information will help women and their doctors make more informed health care choices. Although mammography use has risen, many women are still not making mammography screening part of their routine health care.

Women age 65 and older are less likely to get mammograms than younger women, even though breast cancer risk increases dramatically with age. In addition, Hispanic women have fewer mammograms than Caucasian women and African American women. While mammography rates are increasing for women with health insurance, they have remained low for women without coverage, according to the Commonwealth Fund Surveys of Women's Health. Women below poverty level are less likely to have had a mammogram within the past two years. New efforts are needed to reach older women, racial and ethnic minorities, and women of low income.

Chances of survival are greater if the disease is detected early. In fact, when breast cancer is confined to the breast, the 5-year survival rate is over 95 percent. Researchers and physicians have made tremendous progress in understanding this disease and working toward a cure, but much remains to be done. We must still focus on risk factors, prevention, early detection, diagnosing and staging, treatment, and support care. As we recognize National Breast Cancer Awareness Month let us remember all of those who have lost loved ones to this disease and let us also dedicate this month to all the victims, survivors, volunteers and professionals who combat breast cancer each day.

## RECOGNIZING RICHARD LIPPE

**HON. STEVE ISRAEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Richard Lippe, one of New York's most outstanding attorneys. Mr. Lippe has received the Distinguished Leadership Award 2002 from the Coalition on Child Abuse and Neglect. This organization honors individuals who have made lasting contributions in communities.

Mr. Lippe is the leader of the Corporate and Technology Law Group at Meltzer, Lippe, Goldstein & Schlissel, LLP. In 2001, the Long Island Business News named him one of the top 30 attorneys on Long Island. In June of 2002, Governor Pataki appointed Mr. Lippe to the New York State Science, Technology and Academic Research Advisory Council for a second term.

Along with his many professional contributions, he is also very involved in the community. Richard Lippe is a founder, general counsel and member of the Board of Directors of the Long Island Software and Technology Network. He also serves as general counsel and member of the Board of Directors of the Long Island Life Services Initiative. Mr. Lippe is a member of the Board of Trustees of Huntington Hospital, the Nassau County Museum of Fine Art, and the Stony Brook Foundation.

In addition to Mr. Lippe's professional accomplishments and community involvement, he and his wife Camila are the proud parents of three children (two grown), Wendy, David and Michael. It is with great enthusiasm that I congratulate the Lippe family on this wonderful honor.

## NATIONAL CRANBERRY MONTH

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that Secretary of Agriculture Veneman has proclaimed October of this year National Cranberry Month. The district I have the privilege of representing is one of the most productive in our country in the growing of cranberries, and of course, given that cranberries are native to the U.S., this means Southeastern Massachusetts is one of the most important cranberry growing areas in the world. Cranberry growers have been strong contributors to the economy of Massachusetts, to the protection of open space and other environmental values, and to the addition of nutritious fruit to the American diet. I appreciate Secretary Veneman's proclamation underlining the importance of the growth and processing of cranberries in so many ways and I ask that this proclamation be printed here.

## NATIONAL CRANBERRY MONTH, OCTOBER 2002 A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the cranberry has had a long tradition in North America, first used by Native Americans to make pemmican, a convenience food that kept for long periods of time, as an ingredient in medicine, as a natural dye of clothing, as a symbol of peace, and

later as a source of sustenance for the Pilgrims;

Whereas during the early days of this country's history, when wooden ships sailed the seven seas, American vessels carried cranberries across the globe in wooden barrels knowing that eating this fruit help prevent scurvy, long before medical science discovered cranberries are a valuable source of vitamin C;

Whereas cranberries are now one of three native fruits still commercially produced today;

Whereas cranberry growers have shown their commitment to environmental stewardship by using integrated pest management to reduce pesticide use, practicing water conservation and preserving, protecting, and creating wetlands and open space which provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife, including many threatened or endangered species;

Whereas the annual production of cranberries has increased from 300,000 pounds a century ago to over 600,000,000 pounds today as consumers worldwide discover the many uses of this healthy fruit;

Whereas multiple clinical trials and related scientific studies have conclusively documented the unique ability of the cranberry to help maintain urinary tract health, due to the variety and level of its natural components;

Whereas the cranberry has long played an important role in American food, culture, and tradition, including the celebration of our Thanksgiving;

Therefore in proclaiming October "National Cranberry Month" I urge all citizens of the United States of America to join with our cranberry farmers to recognize and celebrate the cranberry, a healthy, colorful, and truly American fruit.

#### INTRODUCTION OF STOP ENABLERS OF FRAUD ACT

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Stop Enablers of Fraud Act, which eliminates the exemption that shields accounting firms, investment banks, and other professional services firms from liability in private suits when they assist their clients commit securities fraud. This exemption was created as a result of the Supreme Court's 1994 decision in *Central Bank of Denver v. First Interstate Bank of Denver*, which precluded private parties from recovering damages from those who assist in the perpetration of fraudulent activities. Congressional action reaffirmed the authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to bring cases against aiders and abettors of securities fraud, but the SEC's limited resources and heavy workload have prevented it from pursuing every meritorious case against firms that help their clients engage in fraud.

Recent results of the Commission's pursuit of aiders and abettors have been disappointing for investors defrauded with the assistance of professional services firms that possess the specialized expertise required to construct elaborate securities schemes. According to the SEC, between August 2001 and May 2002, the Commission filed or instituted 40 initial actions for aiding and abetting violations of the federal securities laws. For the 22

matters that had been concluded as of May 2002, 4 included orders of disgorgement of ill-gotten gains. The total amount ordered disgorged by the SEC in the four actions was a mere \$321,368.87. With an estimated \$3 billion in losses suffered by state pension systems as a result of the Enron debacle alone and investors nationwide facing unlikely prospects of recovery due to the insolvency of the alleged primary violator, the bar against private parties seeking damages from the aiders and abettors of fraud should be lifted. Disgorgement of individual profits can never amount to more than a trifle compared to investors' losses on the open market. Disgorgement applies only to forfeiture of the ill-gotten profits reaped from the fraud, which typically represents only a fraction of what investors actually lost from the securities scheme. The ability to recover damages from aiders and abettors in private securities suits would compensate investors for their actual losses, not merely force defendants to surrender profits from their securities violations. As a result of *Central Bank*, defrauded investors are short-changed, forced to settle for a fraction of their actual losses, if they are able to recover any funds at all.

The Stop Enablers of Fraud Act responds to the series of corporate scandals that have illuminated the integral, albeit supporting, role that professional services firms sometimes play in the design, implementation and validation of fraudulent activities conducted by their clients. In their responses to the consolidated complaint in the pending Enron litigation, professional services firms frequently have cited the *Central Bank* precedent as they seek to have the charges against them dismissed, arguing that aiders and abettors are immune from liability for fraud alleged in private suits. For example, Merrill Lynch's motion to dismiss states, in relevant part:

[I]n recent years two developments have effected tectonic shifts in the law governing federal securities fraud actions, especially those pled not against the issuer of the securities in question but rather against the peripheral professional organizations who provided services to the issuer. Those two developments were (a) the enactment of the Private Litigation Securities Reform Act (sic) . . . and (b) the Supreme Court's decision in *Central Bank of Denver N.A. v. First Interstate Bank of Denver* . . . The Section 10(b) claims alleged against Merrill Lynch must be dismissed . . . [because] plaintiffs' principal theory of liability against Merrill Lynch . . . is precluded by the Supreme Court's holding in *Central Bank*.

While it remains to be seen whether such arguments will prove decisive in the Enron case, *Central Bank* nevertheless poses a significant risk to investors who, defrauded by a firm that subsequently became insolvent, may be deprived of recovering losses from the remaining entities that helped to enable the fraud to occur in the first place. It is clear from last week's Justice Department criminal complaint against Enron's former Chief Financial Officer Andrew Fastow that Mr. Fastow did not act alone. The Justice Department's complaint states "Enron at least once enlisted a major financial institution to assist in its financial statement manipulation." During Senate hearings held in July, the financial institution was identified as Merrill Lynch.

The Stop Enablers of Fraud Act overturns the Supreme Court's decision in *Central Bank*

and restores the ability of individuals to bring private suits against those who aid and abet a securities fraud. For decades prior to the Court's decision, firms that assisted their clients to perpetrate fraud had been held accountable for their role in fraudulent activities. Individuals who have been defrauded as a result of the machinations of Mr. Fastow and those who aided and abetting Enron's frauds should not be blocked from pursuing private suits to recover their losses. Empowering individuals to hold accountable the enablers of securities fraud will compel accountants, securities firms, and attorneys to consider the potential litigation risks before they help their clients commit fraud. The exposure of aiders and abettors to liability in private suits is in the best interest of investors and the marketplace. The Stop Enablers of Fraud Act also serves as an important deterrent effect for those who, tempted by the pursuit of profit, may reconsider becoming an accomplice to the type of securities frauds that have so damaged the financial health of Americans across the country.

CELEBRATING TAIWAN'S  
NATIONAL DAY: OCTOBER 10, 2002

**HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes and congratulations to the leaders and citizens of Taiwan as they celebrate their 91st National Day.

Despite our lack of formal relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan, we enjoy a flourishing relationship. Speaking in New York, Secretary of State Colin Powell recently called Taiwan a "success story" and noted that Taiwan has become a resilient economy, a vibrant democracy and a generous contributor to the international community.

Indeed, Taiwan's economy has grown tremendously in recent decades. Taiwan is the United States' eighth-largest trading partner and seventh-largest export market. Our exports to Taiwan in 2001 totaled \$18.2 billion. Taiwan's importance as a world economy was evidenced by its accession to the World Trade Organization earlier this year, the culmination of twelve years of collaborative efforts with the U.S.

Over the past several decades, Taiwan has also become a successful model of rapid political reform. Taiwan today is home to more than ninety political parties, and virtually every political office is hotly contested through free and fair elections. Just two years ago, Mr. Chen Shui-bian, a former political dissident, was elected the tenth president of the Republic of China.

Taiwan is making significant contributions to the international community, and I know that our bilateral relations will only grow stronger in the coming years. Mr. Speaker, I know you and all our colleagues join me in sending congratulations to the people of Taiwan on this special day.

OAKLAND CITY COUNCILMAN DICK  
SPEES

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Oakland City Councilman, Dick Spees, for a remarkable 24 year career in public service.

Dick Spees has represented Oakland's District 4 since 1979. He was elected to fill an unexpired term and was reelected in 1981, 1985, 1990, 1994 and 1998. He served as Vice Mayor of Oakland in 1983 and 1984 and again in 1994 and presently serves on four of the Oakland City Council's committees.

When Councilman Spees is not meeting with residents, participating in City Council meetings, attending community events or working diligently as founder of the Chabot Space and Science Center, you will probably find him at a meeting with one of the many boards and committees dedicated to developing Oakland. These boards and committees include: Governing Board, Oakland Base Reuse Authority; Co-Chair, BART-Airport Connector Stakeholders Committee; Executive Board, Association of Bay Area Governments; Member, Regional Airport Planning Committee; Executive Committee Chair, Chabot Observatory & Science Center; Vice Chair, Bay Area World Trade Center; Founder and Vice Chair, Oakland-Sharing the Vision, the Strategic Plan for Oakland; Member, Oakland Education Cabinet.

Dick Spees is not only an exemplary member of the Oakland City Council, but he goes far beyond the call of duty which is demonstrated through his work and dedication to many projects. For example, he spends many hours developing the District's neighborhood groups, developing and marketing the Chabot Space and Science Center, completing funding for a BART-Oakland Airport Connector, and advocating in Washington and Sacramento for various Oakland programs. He loves and cares for the people and the City of Oakland, California.

The City of Oakland has benefitted tremendously from the leadership and commitment of this remarkable public servant. I am proud to call Dick my friend and colleague. I ask Congress to join me and the constituents of California's Ninth Congressional District as we bid farewell and wish Councilman Dick Spees a long and happy retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF EDWIN "MAX"  
KURLAND

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend and very first coach, Edwin "Max" Kurland, on being awarded the Saint Patrick Academy Crystal Shamrock Award for his dedication as a coach and teacher, his loyalty to his many friends, and his devotion to the Christian Brothers ministry. Max is truly the heart of the St. Patrick Academy Community.

Edwin "Max" Kurland was born and raised the youngest of three children on the west

side of Chicago. He attended Blessed Sacrament Elementary School and the Quigley Seminary before receiving a sociology degree from Loyola University in 1954. After a tour in the United States Army, he began his career at Blessed Sacrament.

I first met Max in 1951 when I was in seventh grade at Blessed Sacrament School. That was the year I was selected by Max to play on the "Blessed Sacrament 16" Softball team. He was a great coach and teacher, not only for sports, but also for everyday living.

Affectionately nicknamed "Max", he joined the St. Patrick faculty in 1954 as an assistant to Coach Dick Triptow. When Triptow left in 1959, Max began his career as head basketball coach that would span over thirty-five years.

With 653 wins, he ranks as one of the top ten coaches in Illinois history. Max was named East Suburban Catholic Conference Coach of the Year three times while winning ten conference championships, eleven State Regional titles, and one Sectional championship. His teams also won fourteen Thanksgiving Tournaments, two Chicagoland Prep Tournaments and six Christmas Tournament titles. Max was inducted into the Illinois Basketball Hall of Fame in 1980 as well as the Chicago Catholic League Coaches Hall of Fame in 1994. To top off his prestigious career, Coach Kurland became a charter member of the Shamrock Hall of Fame in 1995.

Outside of basketball, Max has been recognized by the Christian Brothers, receiving the LaSallian Award in 1982 and the Signum Fidei Award in 1994.

Mr. Speaker, Max Kurland has been a devoted coach and teacher and he continues to serve the community through his leadership. I would ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this truly dedicated and courageous man.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ST. LOUIS  
GATEWAY CLASSIC SPORTS  
FOUNDATION

**HON. WM. LACY CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in tribute to the St. Louis Gateway Classic Sports Foundation and its president, Earl Wilson, Jr. On Sunday, September 29, 2002, the Sports Foundation hosted the grand opening of its new 15,000 square foot, \$2.7 million headquarters. The building, located at 202 Dr. Martin Luther King Drive in St. Louis, Missouri, will house office space, a computer lab, gymnasium, auditorium, state-of-the-art boxing area, banquet facilities and classrooms. In addition a "Walk of Fame," which lined the sidewalk outside the new building was unveiled. The "Walk" honors African-Americans from Missouri who have made a positive impact on the St. Louis community and the nation.

As the Representative of the 1st Congressional District in Missouri, I was proud to participate in the opening of the new facility. Since its founding in 1994, the Gateway Classic Foundation has sent a strong message to our young people that someone cares about them, that someone will invest in their skills

and talents and provide positive alternatives to negative influences. The Foundation's community outreach has increasingly emphasized the importance of building a better future for the youth in St. Louis, through programs that target their educational, health, intellectual, physical, social, and spiritual development.

Every year, the Foundation stages the Gateway Classic college football game and hosts other sporting events such as high school basketball tournaments, track and field competitions and boxing matches. In nine years, the Foundation has donated more than \$2.9 million to local charitable organizations and has awarded 35 full, 4-year scholarships to students to attend Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

The 17 "Walk of Fame" inductees are true heroes, not just to the black community, but to our nation as a whole. In sports and entertainment, the inductees were: Jackie Joyner Kersee, Elston Howard, Dick Gregory, and members of the 5th Dimension.

In government, the inductees were: Congresswoman Maxine Waters, former St. Louis Mayor Freeman Bosley, Jr., U.S. Army General Roscoe Robinson, Jr., U.S. Army Air Corps officer Wendell Pruitt, former St. Louis Alderman Wayman Smith, Jr., and former Congressman William L. Clay, Sr.

Other inductees were: Reverend James E. Cook, Dr. Julia Davis, Civil Rights activist Percy Green, Nanny Turner Mitchell, Homer G. Phillips, Margaret Bush Wilson, and Nathan B. Young.

All of these inductees are priceless assets to the St. Louis Community and the nation. I salute them for their achievements and commend the Foundation for seeking to honor these individuals.

The Foundation also recognized and presented special awards to its minority contractors for their part in the construction of the new headquarters. The minority owned component included; Interface Construction Company, contractor; Fleming Corporation, architect, and Kwame Building Group, construction manager.

In closing, I would like to extend "Birthday Greetings" to Earl Wilson, Jr., who celebrated his 70th Birthday yesterday. On behalf of his family and many friends in the 1st Congressional District, I wish him good health, continued success and many more birthday celebrations!

ACTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF  
KAZAKHSTAN

**HON. NORMAN D. DICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, Once again I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a news report concerning the ongoing undemocratic actions of the President of Kazakhstan. In the Wall Street Journal report that I would ask to insert into the RECORD today, the correspondent Steve LeVine detailed a series of bizarre actions by President Nazarbayev to silence his critics from within the government, to silence any opposition from the news media and to further consolidate his power. I believe it is important for members of this body to pay closer attention



to developments in the former Soviet Republics in central Asia, particularly as some drift quickly away from democratic rule.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 12, 2002]

CASPIAN INTRIGUE: ODD FAMILY DRAMA IN KAZAKHSTAN DIMS DEMOCRATIC HOPES —PETROLEUM-RICH LAND'S RULER SMACKS DOWN SON-IN-LAW AND SUNDRY CHALLENGERS—OIL COMPANIES FEEL HEAT, TOO

(By Steve LeVine)

ALMATY, Kazakhstan.—In three frenzied days last November, government troops raided a television station, offices and homes and took up positions at the airport. Their target: anything connected to a powerful son-in-law of Kazakhstan's long-ruling president, Nursultan Nazarbayev.

"Karavan newspaper has been closed, KTK-TV has been closed and censorship has been imposed in the country," read a message greeting viewers tuned to the TV station, which, like the newspaper, belonged to the family of the son-in-law, Rakhat Aliyev. He, meanwhile, played a cat-and-mouse game with his father-in-law, stealing in and out of Western embassies and hinting that he might like political protection abroad.

So began a bizarre drama in this oil-rich Central Asian land while the world's eyes were riveted on a war just to its south, in Afghanistan. It is a drama that does nothing to encourage those hoping for a softening of authoritarian rule in the region.

The events include the sidelining not only of Mr. Aliyev but of nearly all other potential challengers to the Kazakh president. One politician who proposed limits on presidential power has just drawn a seven-year prison term. Eight journalists or news organizations that criticized members of the Kazakhstan first family have faced harassment, one paper finding a headless dog on the doorstep.

The crackdown reflects a broad trend in a region about which the U.S. had high hopes. Since the early 1990s, former Soviet republics in Central Asia and the Caucasus have drawn intense interest from the U.S. America has been eager to tap into these countries' energy reserves—of which Kazakhstan's are by far the richest—and to see them establish open economies and democratic rule.

And in the past year, the U.S. has developed another vital interest in this region: military alliances for the war on terrorism. As U.S. forces moved into Afghanistan last fall, the U.S. established military arrangements with six former Soviet republics. Mr. Nazarbayev has wholeheartedly supported the war on terrorism and permitted the U.S. to use Kazakhstan airfields for emergency landings.

Though the Central Asian countries initially encouraged hopes for democratic rule, they have veered further and further from the democratic path. Uzbekistan, for instance, tolerates no political dissent, despite the destruction in Afghanistan last year of its exiled Islamic opposition. Turkmenistan's president, Saparmurat Niyazov, has just renamed the days of the week and the months of the year in honor of himself and matters dear to his heart.

Mr. Nazarbayev's crackdown has been especially dispiriting, because the 62-year-old Kazakh president has been considered one of the region's more tolerant leaders. Day-to-day life in Kazakhstan, with busy Internet cafes and vibrant shopping, is open and relaxed. But this doesn't include venturing into politics without the president's blessing. His reassertion of power leaves another of the world's major oil-producing nations under authoritarian rule.

A U.S. State Department spokesman, Phil Recker, said last month: "The U.S. believes that recent developments in Kazakhstan, such as the new restrictive legislation regarding political parties and the ongoing harassment of opposition figures and the independent media, pose a serious threat to the country's democratic process." Mr. Nazarbayev and others in his government declined repeated requests for comment.

Politics isn't the only arena feeling the Kazakh government's new assertiveness. The government is pressuring some Western companies operating here to renegotiate long-signed contracts. For instance, the government has fined Chevron Texaco Corp. \$73 million for storing sulfur. Chevron says its contract permits this and is fighting the fine. Washington has protested the recent business interference.

These are the latest trials for a land that has seen many, including great tragedies. In the 1930s, Stalin forced the nomadic Kazakhs, accustomed to wandering the steppes with sheep and camels, to settle down and learn to raise crops. An estimated 1.5 million people died of starvation during this period. Stalin also used Kazakhstan, a sprawling land of temperature extremes, as a kind of western Siberia. He exiled hundreds of thousands here—including the whole population of Chechnya, relocated en masse in 1944. The Soviets also did their nuclear testing in one corner of Kazakhstan.

Mr. Nazarbayev, a former steelworker who rose through Communist Party ranks, has ruled Kazakhstan since 1989 through a simple lever: the power to name and shuffle virtually every minister, governor and judge. Early on, he appointed enough young, reform-minded officials to fuel the optimism of those who hoped for a democratic future. But in the mid-1990s, he began moving relatives into powerful positions. Then three years ago, he grew more self-protective after coming under suspicion of stowing funds in Swiss bank accounts.

Mr. Nazarbayev named his eldest son-in-law, Mr. Aliyev, now 39, to senior positions first in the Tax Police and then the security agency KNB, local successor to the KGB. Another son-in-law, Timur Kulibayev, 35, was put in charge of oil-and-gas transportation and now is deputy chief of an agency that oversees most oil industry.

Both became powerful in business as well. Mr. Aliyev grew rich through sugar trading and other enterprises. Members of his family bought control of three TV stations, a bank called Nurbank, a regional carrier called Atyrau Airlines and the largest-circulation newspaper, Karavan.

The other son-in-law, Mr. Kulibayev, gained control of another bank, oil-field interests and a caviar-trading monopoly, say people familiar with the deals. In one instance, a government company Mr. Kulibayev headed did a \$150 million Eurobond financing to help build an export pipeline to an oil field called Alibekmola—a field in which, say people familiar with the matter, Mr. Kulibayev himself owns a 17.5% stake.

Mr. Kulibayev declined to be interviewed. Mr. Aliyev, in interviews before his clash with the president, said his own business dealings were appropriate. President Nazarbayev has said it is fine for his relatives to be in business and government simultaneously so long as they don't break the law.

In recent years, new laws have tightened Mr. Nazarbayev's grip on power. One passed in 1998 barred anyone convicted of a legal infraction from running for election—a potent tool, since among illegal acts here is any criticism that "insults the honor and dignity of the president."

In 1999, a Swiss judge, suspecting money laundering, froze about 11 Swiss bank accounts that he said appeared to belong to Mr. Nazarbayev or other leading Kazakhs. The U.S. Justice Department joined the probe in 2000. It empaneled a grand jury to hear allegations that \$35 million of oil-company money had been funneled to Swiss accounts appearing to belong to Kazakhstan political figures. The U.S. probe advanced a bit this week as a federal judge in New York endorsed the grand jury's right to see certain documents.

In Kazakhstan, however, it was Mr. Aliyev, the oldest son-in-law of the president, who was becoming the lightning rod. As head of the Tax Police, he raised hackles by moving about Almaty with hulking policemen trained in martial arts, staging televised raids on suspected tax-dodgers, terrorists and narcotics traders. Business rivals and political opponents saw his tactics as intimidation.

Mr. Aliyev dismissed his critics as people who thought they were above the law. "To force someone to abide by the law is difficult, and nobody likes it when discipline and order are demanded of them," he said in an interview a year ago.

But last fall, two prominent Kazakhs—a provincial governor and a tycoon—launched a campaign against Mr. Aliyev. Their allies stood up in parliament to accuse him of demanding "tribute" from businessmen. The critics also suggested Mr. Aliyev was disloyal to the president.

One critic, Galimzhan Zhakianov, the provincial governor, linked Mr. Aliyev to a Web site that had carried allegations of bribe-taking by the president. (Mr. Aliyev denied the link.)

A newspaper owned by the other critic, media and banking tycoon Mukhtar Ablyazov, stated that Mr. Aliyev was "pushing to become the top leader of the country. The President is in danger. . . . It's his time to act!"

As rumors grew that Mr. Aliyev was plotting a coup, the campaign against him found allies among top aides to his father-in-law, the president. One presidential aide demanded Mr. Aliyev's resignation. Mr. Aliyev said he would quit only at the president's personal request. And in a veiled threat to reveal corruption, he warned the aide there would be "big, big problems" if anything happened to him.

Mr. Aliyev then vanished. The next day, Nov. 16, armed troops staged their sweep through Almaty in search of him. Mr. Aliyev slipped into the U.S. and French embassies, hinting that he might exchange sensational revelations in return for protection, according to one diplomat.

The strange standoff ended on the third day, as President Nazarbayev and Mr. Aliyev made a joint television appearance. The president said his son-in-law would now serve on his personal guard, which was a big demotion from his previous role. Mr. Aliyev said he was the victim of "slandorous" talk, and was just fighting the "scum that [blocks] healthy forces in society."

But Mr. Aliyev's demotion had emboldened his critics—and they now overplayed their hand. The two main critics made plans to release documents concerning Kazakh-owned Swiss bank accounts, according to their political associates. They also announced a new political party, in league with certain reform-minded businessmen and members of the government.

The president asked them one by one what they wanted. They pressed him to loosen his grip on power, strengthen Parliament and allow the election of local leaders. Mr. Zhakianov, in particular, may have gone too far. He warned the president that he risked a

fate like that of Indonesia's Suharto, who was forced ignominiously from office.

Mr. Nazarbayev seemed taken aback, Mr. Zhakianov said in an interview last December. "He was shocked over what happened with Rakhat [Aliyev]. . . . He was in shock over what happened with us because young people working under him were talking about political reform and the need to change the system." Still, the reformers were convinced Mr. Nazarbayev would meet at least a few of their demands.

Instead, three days later, he fired all the political appointees in the group—Mr. Zhakianov, a minister and three deputy ministers. Later, he branded the critics "Bolsheviks," likening their call for greater parliamentary authority to an early Communist refrain.

Then followed a series of unexplained assaults on the Kazakh news media. The body of a headless dog was found in front of a weekly paper called the Republic, and the dog's head outside the editor's apartment. Four journalists were seriously beaten.

Shortly after a journalist named Lira Baisetova wrote a story critical of Mr. Nazarbayev, her 25-year-old daughter, Leyla, vanished, then died. The authorities said she hanged herself while in police custody. Human Rights Watch in New York and the Paris-based Journalists Without Borders raised questions about how she died, after opposition figures claimed she had been beaten. The government said it had nothing to do with her death or with any of the attacks on the news media.

In March, the government arrested one of the leading governmental critics, Mr. Ablyazov, the publishing and banking tycoon.

Now it was the turn of Mr. Zhakianov, the reform-minded provincial governor, to find himself on the run and in hiding. Police raided a hotel, searching room to room for him. He was there, but eluded the troops, and then slipped away to a scheduled meeting at the French embassy.

Police learned of the meeting and encircled the embassy. They pried off manhole covers to make sure their quarry didn't escape through the sewers. Supported by British, German and French diplomats who all had offices in the building, Mr. Zhakianov holed up for six days, until Kazakh authorities and the diplomats reached an agreement: Mr. Zhakianov would be held in his own Almaty home and the diplomats would have access to him. But a few weeks later, Kazakh officials flew Mr. Zhakianov 620 miles north to confinement in the city of Pavlodar.

On the day he was arrested, the government acknowledged the existence of one Swiss bank account—containing \$1.2 billion. It said this was government cash from oil deals and was used by Mr. Nazarbayev as a rainy-day fund to help the country weather crises.

The two leading critics went on trial. Mr. Ablyazov, the tycoon, was convicted of embezzling \$3.6 million from the state and sentenced in July to six years in prison. Mr. Zhakianov, the former provincial governor, was convicted last month of selling state enterprises at illegitimately low prices. He got seven years in prison.

And Mr. Aliyev, the ambitious son-in-law? In a time-honored form of banishment for out-of-favor officials here, he was sent off to be an ambassador, in this case to Austria. "In the end," says one local participant in the political maneuvering, "the president simply took power back into his own hands."

## HONORING THE LIFE OF ROBERT ANTHONY FAUST

### HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and profound sadness that I rise to honor the life of Robert Anthony Faust. After living a remarkably accomplished life, Mr. Faust, president of Faust Distributing Company, lost a courageous battle with pancreatic cancer on Friday, October 4, 2002. He was an active and integral part of our community, and he will be missed.

Mr. Faust first joined Faust Distributing in the late 1950s when he worked during the summers while attending La Marque High School. In 1980, he began working for the company full time as a warehouse worker. He was later promoted to a driver/salesman position and then as market manager.

He had a vast knowledge of the operations of Faust Distributing and his versatile and multifaceted experience led him to become vice president and director of sales. In 1992, he became president of the company.

Robert Faust was committed to the company and to the industry. He was an active member of the National Beer Wholesaler Association, the Greater Houston Partnership, the Forum Club of Houston and the Lions Club.

It has been said that the ultimate measure of a person's life is the extent to which they made the world a better place. If this is the measure of worth in life, Robert Faust's friends and family can attest to the success of the life he led.

Robert Anthony Faust is survived by his wife, Debbie Faust, two daughters, Marney Jones and Lori Longbotham, his mother, Beth Faust, a sister, Polly Horany, two brothers, Dr. Harry Faust and Dan Faust, and four grandchildren.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the life of Robert Faust. He touched many lives, and he will be greatly missed.

## HONORING MILDRED JEFFREY

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 15, the Michigan's Women's Foundation is honoring a phenomenal woman and I would like to take a moment to also pay tribute to her. Mildred Jeffrey is a dear friend and a wonderful example to us all. I thank her for all her hard work and her drive to make the world a better place over the years.

Millie, now 90, was born before women could even vote. Throughout her life she has fought successfully for a number of causes which workers in our community, and around the world, have benefited from.

Millie began her career with the UAW, another engine of social change. She became Walter P. Reuther's assistant and protege, eventually assuming the role of Director of the UAW's Women's Department. It was through

the UAW that Millie traveled the globe organizing exchange programs among international labor women.

It goes without saying that Millie's fight led her into the realm of politics. In 1960 she co-chaired the Michigan Campaign Committee for John F. Kennedy, she is founder and President of the National Women's Political Caucus and has been involved in numerous local and state campaigns. President Kennedy appointed Millie to the Youth Employment Commission, and President Carter appointed her to the International Year of the Woman Commission. Just two years ago, Millie was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, by President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Speaker, the things I have mentioned barely scrape the surface of Millie's extraordinary life. She is a role model for all Americans and I would ask my colleagues to take a moment to salute Mildred Jeffrey.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SOUTHLAKE CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate the Southlake Center for Mental Health located in Lake County, Indiana as it celebrates its 25 anniversary this month. The Southlake Center for Mental Health will commemorate its 25 years of dedicated service to the communities of Northwest Indiana at a gala celebration to be held at Villa Cesare in Schererville, Indiana. The celebration will serve as an opportunity for the Southlake Center for Mental Health to reaffirm its commitment to excellence in mental health services to every individual in Merrillville, Hobart, Crown Point and the surrounding, communities.

The Southlake Center for Mental Health was conceived early in 1975. In July, 1977, the Southlake Center began operations, initially offering outpatient, consultation and education services in leased facilities. By working together with community leaders and educating the public about community mental health care, the main center at 8555 Taft Street opened in Merrillville in 1979 on a 10-acre tract of land.

During the past two decades, the Southlake Center for Mental Health has continued to grow and change, reflecting the needs of the communities while remaining committed to the highest caliber of mental health care. To those in need of mental health care, there is nothing more precious. During the past 25 years, the Southlake Center for Mental Health has been a beacon of hope in Northwest Indiana, providing community based mental health and addiction treatment services to more than 40,000 individuals.

In its 25 years of existence, the Southlake Center for Mental Health has had the support of several residents and leaders in the community. One such tireless leader and advocate for mental health care is Lee Strawhun. Lee is a dreamer, a visionary and a hard working realist. His involvement in the lives of the people of Northwest Indiana is genuine, compassionate and committed. As the President and

CEO of the Southlake Center for Mental Health, Lee has steered the center through obstacles, growth and so much more. In addition to Lee's devotion, the members of the Southlake Center for Mental Health Board of Directors have played a vital role in assuring that the organization is one of the best community based behavioral healthcare organization in the state. Members of the Board of Directors include: Ronald Borto, Chairman; Mary Beth Bonaventura; Harold Foster; Drew Furness; Edmund Gunn; Charles Kleinschmidt; Donald Levinson; James McShane, 111; C. Robert Onda; Patricia Schaadt; and Larry Shaver. Additionally, this 25th anniversary celebration would not be possible without the continued dedication of the entire staff at the center, specifically, Dr. Cheryl Morgavan, Dr. Les Schiller and Valerie Madvek, who are also celebrating 25 years with the Southlake Center.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the administrators, health care professionals, and other individuals who, over the years, have contributed to the Southlake Center for Mental Health's success in achieving its standard of excellence. Their hard work has improved the quality of life for everyone in Indiana's First Congressional District.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on Monday, October 7, 2002 and was unable to cast my vote on H.R. 5531, the Sudan Peace Act. Had I been here, I would have voted aye, in support of final passage of this bill. I believe this bill provides a solid framework for addressing the conflict in Sudan and the negotiations between warring parties.

In whatever manner we are able with our own modest efforts in this institution, we must steer the policies of the United States of America with a bright and moral compass, a compass that affirms human dignity and affirms human freedom; principles that are in the very heart of the American people.

#### TRIBUTE TO CORPORAL TOBY BETHEL

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with earnest respect that I recognize Police Corporal Toby Bethel of Florence, Colorado for his outstanding courage and resolve during a period of unimaginable hardship. On September 28, 2001, Corporal Bethel was wounded in the line of duty and over the past year has overcome incredible challenges and obstacles on his road to recovery. In recognition of his courageous actions on September 28 and his astounding determination throughout his recovery process, I would like to pay tribute to Corporal Bethel before this body of Congress.

On September 28, 2001, Corporal Bethel was searching for two armed fugitives who

had recently shot and killed a Fremont County Sheriff's Deputy. In pursuit of the fugitives, Bethel was shot four times in his police car, lost control of his vehicle and suffered a serious automobile accident. As a result of the wounds inflicted by the encounter, Toby suffered extensive injuries that have proven to be very demanding. Corporal Bethel's recovery has been slowed by his frequent hospitalizations over the past year, postponing his ability to regain his normal weight and vitality.

Even in the face of such disheartening circumstances, Corporal Bethel remains optimistic and is committed to a full recovery from his injuries. He has been constantly working out to regain the weight, strength, and energy that was lost during his recovery and surgeries. He submits himself to a rigorous physical therapy program four days a week and lifts weights between sessions. Corporal Bethel is fully determined not to let his present situation deter his resolve; this test proves his strength and composure in a trying period and serves as a testimony to his character. Throughout this trying ordeal, his wife Misty has been a devoted and caring partner, inspiring Toby to give his all to his recovery efforts.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I recognize Corporal Toby Bethel before this body of Congress and this nation for his courage and character in the face of adversity. His brave conduct on the night of September 28, 2001, and his unwavering spirit throughout his recovery process, is truly a story of heroic proportions. The overwhelming burdens Corporal Bethel has had to bear over the past year, his undying hope and ceaseless optimism serve as an inspiration to us all. I believe we could all take a page from his book on determination. On behalf of the citizens of Colorado and citizens across the nation, I commend Corporal Toby Bethel for the sacrifice he has made to his country in the pursuit of justice and the security for his fellow citizens and wish him the best in his ongoing recovery.

#### TRIBUTE TO CHARLES ROONEY MILLER

#### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fellow South Carolinian and college classmate, Charles Rooney Miller, a good friend, a master teacher, and a survivor of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Mr. Miller was born on August 11, 1939 in Clover, South Carolina in York County. He was the first of two children born to Andrew Charles Miller and Emily Lee (Allison) Miller. After his parents separated, he lived with his grandmother, aunts, uncles and other relatives—he was truly a community-raised child in a Christian environment. From a young age, he attended Clover Chapel Methodist Church Sunday Bible School and later joined Flat Rock Baptist Church where he was baptized. At the age of 11, he became the Sunday School Teacher for his age group.

Mr. Miller was an excellent student throughout grammar school and high school. He graduated from Roosevelt High School in May of 1956 as Valedictorian of his class. From there he went to South Carolina State College (now

University), where I had the pleasure of meeting him and beginning a life-long friendship. We were both active in the civil rights activities on campus and participated in a number of marches and other activities. Rooney graduated from SC State in 1962 and moved to Stamford, Connecticut where he was later joined by his wife and children.

In Connecticut, Mr. Miller worked two jobs to support his family; at Chemtross, a film developing business, and at Stamford Chemicals, a dry cleaning production business, where his work is associated with the invention of a number of products that are still used in today's dry cleaning industry. Mr. Miller later became a teacher and worked for a short time in South Carolina, Stamford, and in the Norwalk, Connecticut Public School Systems.

In 1968, Mr. Miller began a career with the New York City Department of Social Services and worked there until 1994 when he retired as a Supervisor with the Bureau of Social Services For Children. His retirement was not long and he returned to work in 1997 as a consultant with PSI International in Fairfax, Virginia and was assigned as a Conversion Specialist for his old office, the New York City Department of Social Services. He worked there until September 11, 2001.

On the morning of September 11th, Mr. Miller arrived at work early and spoke to several colleagues on his floor. He thought about how much he enjoyed his post-retirement work as a consultant and his ability to set his own schedule. In the midst of his musings, he heard a loud noise but first thought the sound came from normal truck traffic outside. But this window-rattling occurrence was different. He was astonished when he went to the window and saw the World Trade Center tower on fire and a trail of fluid pouring down the side of the building with fire leaping behind it. He heard other loud explosions and co-workers on his floor began to scream, cry and pray. The radios began broadcasting reports of the fire but no one was sure what was happening. As Mr. Miller and his co-workers continued to watch the building burn he saw people jumping from the windows, some holding hands. They watched as the second plane crashed into the other tower. They knew then they were in the midst of a planned attack, and pandemonium broke out. Finally, they received instructions to leave their building and head down to the South Street Seaport where they thought it would be safer by the water. They were given surgical masks to cover their noses and mouths and instructed to put a moist towel under the mask to help prevent inhalation of smoke, chemicals and other foreign particles. They left the darkened building with smoke and objects flying through the air.

As people were screaming and running out of the building, Miller was knocked to the ground and run over by several people before he could get back to his feet. He thought he would be okay once he caught his breath. He was eventually assisted by a worker from a nearby polling place and taken to a triage location. The medics realized that Miller was suffering from a heart attack and he was then rushed by ambulance to New York Hospital's downtown emergency room. He was hospitalized for five days and unable to contact his family. After subsequent angioplasty surgery and treatments for the back injury he received, he is now mending well.

He's still active in his church, Cathedral Baptist, where he serves as Chairman of the

Deacon's Board, Chairman of the Men's Department, Vice President of the Board of Directors, a teacher in the Bible Institute and the Adult Sunday School Class. He is also a member of South Carolina State University Alumni Chapter of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring Charles Rooney Miller, a man whose contributions to his community, his friends, and his family will leave lasting impressions on the numerous lives he has touched. As the Homecoming celebrations begin at our alma mater, South Carolina State University, I wish him continued success and Godspeed.

TRIBUTE TO HUNGARIAN WRITER  
IMRE KERTÉSZ, RECIPIENT OF  
THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LIT-  
ERATURE

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize and commend Mr. Imre Kertész, on being the first Hungarian to win a Nobel Prize for Literature. Although he is the first Hungarian to receive the Prize for Literature, Mr. Kertész joins twelve other distinguished Hungarians who have been awarded the Nobel Prize in other fields.

Mr. Kertész is a celebrated author whose stories have brought to life the atrocities of the Holocaust, and have shared with the world the difficult choices people were forced to make when their lives were torn apart by Nazi occupation.

Imre Kertész was born in Budapest, Hungary in 1929. At the age of 14 the Nazis invaded his country, and he, along with hundreds of thousands of other Hungarian Jews were deported to suffer the unspeakable horrors of Auschwitz and other camps. After a short time Mr. Kertész was transported to Buchenwald, another camp, from which he was liberated in 1945.

Upon his return to Hungary he worked for a Budapest newspaper, but was dismissed in 1951, when it was taken over by the Communist Party. After two years of military service he supported himself as an independent writer and translator of German authors including Nietzsche, Hofmannsthal, Schnitzler, Freud, Roth, Wittgenstein and Canetti, all of whom have had significance for his own writing.

Mr. Kertész's first novel, "Fateless," was completed in 1965, but was not published for another ten years. It was this novel that the Swedish Academy singled out in awarding Mr. Kertész the 2002 Nobel Prize for Literature. This extraordinary novel is the semi-autobiographical tale utilizing Kertész's alter ego György Köves, a 15 year-old Jewish boy who has been arrested and sent to a concentration camp. Once there he becomes intimately aware of the horrors of the death camp, but he learns to survive.

"Fateless," was the first part of the trilogy that included the outstanding novels "Fiasco," published in 1988, and "Kaddish for a Child Not Born," published in 1990. Both books continue to use György Köves as the voice for Imre Kertész. In addition, Mr. Kertész's pub-

lished works include "Galley Diary," "Chronicle of a Metamorphosis," "The Holocaust as Culture," "Moments of Silence While the Execution Squad Reloads," and "The Exiled Language," as well as a collection of lectures and essays.

Mr. Speaker, despite having been a published author for more than 30 years, Imre Kertész was not widely recognized internationally until the early 1990's, and his is not even a household name in Hungary today. Mr. Kertész believes that this lack of recognition is a result of a lack of awareness about the Holocaust in Hungary. As he told reporters after the announcement on October 10, 2002, "People [in Hungary] have not faced up to the Holocaust. I hope that in light of this recognition, they will face up to it more than they have until now."

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Imre Kertész for receiving the Nobel Prize in Literature. His writing shares the fragile experience of the individual against the barbaric arbitrariness of history with stirring stories that have drawn in and captivated readers around the world.

SUDAN PEACE ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. LEE TERRY**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 7, 2002*

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5531, the Sudan Peace Act.

Sudan is a nation ravaged by 19 years of vicious civil war. Over 2 million Sudanese have been killed, and thousands more are starving from war-induced famine. According to the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, the Khartoum government of Sudan continues to murder, rape, and torture citizens who refuse to convert to the state-sponsored version of Islam. Villages have been burned and looted, women and children enslaved, hospitals and relief camps bombed, and civilians arrested or killed for refusing to betray their personal religious convictions. Most recently, the Khartoum government walked away from promising peace negotiations and banned international relief flights for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

I have personally listened to the heart-rending stories of Sudanese refugees who escaped the brutality by settling in the United States. Many of them were tortured, and saw their loved ones beaten, executed, or sold into slavery. The United States Congress must not stand idly by while these human rights abuses continue; we must take action to help end the bloodshed.

H.R. 5531 would begin an important policy shift in how our government deals with the horrors in Sudan. It sets a six-month deadline for the Khartoum government to take effective and measurable steps towards peace and an end to the violence. If this deadline is not met, our President would broaden sanctions against the Khartoum government, and take measures such as petitioning the United Nations Security Council for an embargo on oil and arms in Sudan. The President will also have the authority to redirect humanitarian aid to ensure it reaches the people it is intended to help, irregardless of the Khartoum government's conscienceless dictate.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5531 to help bring peace, hope and relief to the war-torn Sudanese people.

TRIBUTE TO BOB PAGANO

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I take this opportunity to recognize the life of Mr. Bob Pagano of Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. Pagano recently passed away this September from complications during surgery and, as his family mourns their loss, I would like to pay tribute to his life and the exceptional way in which he lived.

Mr. Pagano grew up in Pueblo, Colorado and graduated from South High School in 1975. He is perhaps best known for his ability as a cook and, as a consequence, he owned several restaurants throughout Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Following a rich family tradition, the Pagano family began cooking sausage grinders about 53 years ago, with Bob assisting the family by peeling vegetables. Over the years, Mr. Pagano began to develop what would become a lifelong passion for cooking and qualified himself as a master of many types of popular cuisines. As an adult, he began to use his culinary expertise and his natural talent for business to expand the family's Pass Key restaurant to five locations in Pueblo, Pueblo West, and Colorado Springs.

Mr. Pagano was famous throughout Southern Colorado for his cooking ability, but even more so for his friendly and outgoing personality. Bob was always kind and generous to his staff and co-workers felt as if they were a part of the Pagano family. Customers who frequented the restaurants would often mention the warm and cordial service they received along with their meals as one of the distinctive qualities separating Mr. Pagano's restaurants from all the others.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I recognize Bob Pagano before this body of Congress and this nation for the countless contributions he has made toward the betterment of Pueblo and the surrounding communities. I extend my sincere condolences to his wife Karen, his parents Mary Jo and John, and his children Justin, Andrew, Brian and Candice. Mr. Pagano was a truly kind and generous individual and his presence will be deeply missed throughout the entire community, although, the spirit with which he lived life will continue in his family and friends and all the lives he touched.

ANTHONY BIANCO HONORED AS  
2002 PERSON OF THE YEAR

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the long record of service to the community of Anthony A. Bianco, who will be honored as "2002 Person of the Year" at

the October 13, 2002, banquet of the Luzerne County Italian American Association. He has served as Sergeant-at-Arms for the last three years and on the board of directors of the Association.

Anthony is the son of the late August and Lucille Serignese Bianco. He is a graduate of the Pittston High School Class of 1954.

Over the years, he has participated in numerous civic and religious organizations. He is a lifelong member of the Holy Name Society of Mount Carmel Church, Pittston, where he is a volunteer assistant at all functions. He is also a member and volunteer of the American Red Cross, where he has participated for more than 21 years in community blood drives, which resulted in the Red Cross presenting him with the "21 Year Pin" recently.

He has also represented the Italian American Association at the Pittston Tomato Festival Parade and serves as a volunteer for the groundskeeping work at the Columbus statue in Pittston throughout the year. He has represented the 7th Ward, 3rd District in the City of Pittston as the Democratic Committeeman for more than 25 years and also serves as Judge of Elections for that ward.

Anthony has worked for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and for the past 32 years, he has been employed at the Luzerne County Veterans Affairs Bureau, where he has been responsible for delivering veterans' stone markers and flags to all cemeteries in Luzerne and adjacent counties of his jurisdiction.

He is a lifelong resident of Pittston. His family includes a brother, the late Philip Bianco, and a sister, Grace Bianco Nolan. He has three nieces and a nephew, along with several great-nieces and great-nephews.

Mr. Speaker, for all these reasons, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the well-deserved honor being accorded to Anthony Bianco, and I wish him all the best.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARY ANN SOLBERG

##### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friend Mary Ann Solberg of Troy, Michigan for her outstanding commitment to public service. On October 23, 2002, Leadership Troy will name her this year's Distinguished Citizen.

Mary Ann Solberg has become the leader in community anti-drug coalitions, not only in Michigan, but throughout the country. She served as Executive Director of the Troy Community Coalition for twelve years and also created and served as Executive Director of the Coalition of Healthy Communities—a consortium of community anti-drug coalitions in Michigan. Earlier this year, she was sworn in as Deputy Director for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

During Mary Ann's tenure as Executive Director, the Troy Coalition grew from a group of concerned community members meeting around a kitchen table into one of the most respected anti-drug coalitions in the country—earning the "Best Coalition" designation from the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America in 1997.

Troy has become a model to other communities hoping to duplicate their success. Mary Ann traveled extensively as a lecturer and consultant helping communities from prevention coalitions and providing technical assistance to community's partnerships and coalitions. She also served as an advisor to the Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America. President Clinton named her to serve on the Advisory Commission on Drug Free Communities, where she was elected by her peers as President of that Commission.

Mary Ann Solberg is an example of what makes the Troy community so strong. She has a tireless commitment to changing attitudes about drug and alcohol use and fighting abuse, especially by our youth. She has a passion for grassroots activism and a warmth of character that draws people to her and her causes. I am privileged to call her a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mary Ann Solberg as she deservedly receives this year's Distinguished Citizen Award from Leadership Troy for all she has done for prevention and to strengthen the fabric of our community.

#### ON INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION CONCERNING NATIONAL RUNAWAY PREVENTION MONTH

##### HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution that recognizes the goals and ideals of National Runaway Prevention Month, which is sponsored by two organizations that work with runaway youth: the National Network for Youth and the National Runaway Switchboard.

These two organizations have chosen the month of November to bring attention to the important issue of runaway youth. The prevalence of young people who leave their home is confounding, with one out of every seven youth in the United States running away at least once before the age of 18. Studies suggest that between 1.3 million and 2.8 million young people live on the streets of the United States each year.

Preventing young people from running away is a national priority, as today's young people are tomorrow's teachers, doctors, workers and leaders. The hardships that runaway youth face on the streets would be too much for an adult to face. The impact on the young person, as well as society, is staggering.

National Runaway Prevention Month will bring national attention to this important issue and remind parents of the importance of effectively communicating with their kids. All of the conditions that lead young people to leave their homes are preventable when families are strong and when young people can find the support they need.

I am hopeful that the recognition of this issue will prevent other young people from running away by stressing the importance of families and communities.

#### TRIBUTE TO ADRIAN AKER BRADFIELD

##### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I recognize the life of Adrian Aker Bradfield of Dolores, Colorado. Mr. Bradfield passed away this July and, as his family mourns their loss, I would like to pay tribute to his life and the irreplaceable contributions he has made to his family, his friends, and the entire community of Dolores, Colorado.

Mr. Bradfield was born April 29, 1917, and grew up in a ranching family, acquiring a deep love for the land and the cowboy lifestyle at an early age. He worked for many years on the Bradfield Ranch in Cahone, Colorado until the ranch was sold in 1969. In 1938, he began working in partnership with his father Harold, where they spent many enjoyable days working side by side with one another. Perhaps one of Mr. Bradfield's fondest memories was the annual brandings up on Glade Lake when family and friends would all come together for the big event.

Mr. Bradfield always made people his number one priority and liked to spend his free time in the company of family and friends who loved listening to his countless stories. Although Mr. Bradfield was very busy with his ranching operation and growing family, he always found time to be actively involved in his community. Mr. Bradfield served a number of years on the Dolores County School District Board and as a Dolores County Commissioner. He was also a member of the Southwest Colorado Cattlemen's Association and Farmers Union of America. Mr. Bradfield loved working on the many issues that confronted his community and served the people of Dolores with distinction and honor.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep respect that I recognize Mr. Adrian Aker Bradfield before this body of Congress and this nation for all he has done for Dolores and the entire State of Colorado. My sincere condolences go out to his wife Nellie, his sister Janice, and his children Charles, Wilson, Kenneth and Nancy. Mr. Bradfield was one of Colorado's true American cowboys, his strength, character, and way of life have helped shape our state's culture and heritage throughout his life and has made a lasting impression upon our nation's history.

#### TRIBUTE TO GILBERT "GIGI" ZIMMERMAN

##### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend and former schoolmate, Gilbert "Gigi" Zimmerman. Despite significant challenges, this extraordinary man is an award-winning community activist, scholar, educator and an advocate for the disadvantaged.

I met Gigi when we were students at South Carolina State College (University) in Orangeburg. We were both active in the civil rights

activities, often getting arrested together during sit-ins. He also found time to preserve the collective memory of those turbulent but heady days as the editor of our yearbook during his junior and senior years.

He was one of the scholars among our group, earning a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration. But he was not content to stop there. In 1970, Gigi received a prestigious Ford Foundation Fellowship in Leadership Development, and studied at the University of California at Santa Cruz under the mentorship of noted Sociologist, Dr. Herman Blake. That experience led him to earn a Master's Degree in Education Guidance and Counseling from South Carolina State. He then went on to round out his education with a Master's in Human Resources Management at Pepperdine University in California.

Gigi is a former high school teacher, who now serves as an Adjunct Professor of Business Management at Limestone College. He is truly committed to helping shape the minds of future generations. He also serves as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Education. But his role as scholar and educator, are just a small part of this larger than life character.

Gilbert Zimmerman is best known for his compassion for others and his dedication to improving the quality of life for the disadvantaged. He has worked primarily in the areas of community organization and development for very low-income citizens. Most of this community work experiences were gained from working with Mexican-Americans in depressed communities in California, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Today he serves as the Director of Operations and Planning for the Beaufort-Jasper Economic Opportunity Commission.

Gigi's contributions have been recognized locally and nationally. In 1982, Ronald Reagan appointed him to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. He was reappointed by Governor Dick Riley in 1991, and served as Chairman from 1992–1996. He is a member and past President of the South Carolina Association of Human Service Agencies. As a young adult, Gigi was recognized as one of the "Outstanding Young Men of America." He is a past recipient of the "South Carolina Volunteer of the Year" award by the Joint Action in Community Service. His community service activities include membership on the S.C. Low-Income Housing Coalition, the Port Royal Community Residence for the Developmentally Disabled Board, the Partners for Healthy Community Steering Committee, the Prudential Youth Leadership Institute Advisory Board, and the Executive Committee of the Burton-Dale-Beaufort NAACP Branch.

All of this from a man whose stature among his peers is unequalled—physically and emotionally. "Gigi" stands less than four feet tall, but I am proud to say I look up to him for the enormous courage he continuously demonstrates, and the tremendous accomplishments he has achieved.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me honoring Gilbert "Gigi" Zimmerman for the inspiring example he sets for all of us. I wish him continued success and Godspeed.

## CHILD ABDUCTION PREVENTION ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. LEE TERRY**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 7, 2002*

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5422, the Child Abduction Prevention Act.

Parents across the nation have been alarmed by recent high-profile child abductions, such as 14-year-old Elizabeth Smart, who was taken from her own bedroom at gunpoint in front of her younger sister, and 5-year-old Samantha Runnion, who was abducted while playing with her friend in her own front yard, then found molested and murdered the next day. Congress has a responsibility to take tough and effective steps to combat the increasing boldness of sexual predators, kidnappers, and murderers who prey on children.

According to law enforcement officials, the best chance of saving a child's life lies within the first few hours after an abduction. H.R. 5422 would expand the AMBER emergency alert broadcast system to give children the best chance for rescue during these critical hours. This system has already helped rescue 27 children across the nation from criminals intent on harming them. My home state of Nebraska recently implemented this system to aid police in quickly recovering missing children; establishing a special coordinator at the Department of Justice and providing \$25 million will encourage the remaining 18 states to do likewise.

Other vital provisions in H.R. 5422 include mandating lifetime sentences for second-time child molesters, allowing judges to order lifetime supervision of child sex offenders, increasing electronic surveillance authority for child exploitation cases, and criminalizing international "sex tours" involving children. The House of Representatives has already approved these important measures by overwhelming majorities; I hope the Senate will follow suit to protect the lives and innocence of children, and urge my colleagues to join me today in supporting H.R. 5422.

## TRIBUTE TO PREBEN MUNCH-NIELSEN

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to my dear friend, Preben Munch-Nielsen, who passed away a few days ago in Denmark.

Preben Munch-Nielsen was born in 1926 to a Protestant family in a small Danish fishing village, Snekkersten. He was only 14 when German troops occupied Denmark in 1940. Munch-Nielsen soon became a courier in the Danish Resistance movement, and began helping Danish Jews flee persecution and certain death at the hands of the Nazi's.

He continually risked his life by hiding Jewish refugees in churches and houses near the shore of the North Sea. At night, he would lead them to fishing boats, which took them

across the sea to safety in neutral Sweden. Twelve at a time, the Jews would sail in 21-foot boats to freedom. The four-mile boat ride to Sweden could take hours, as Munch-Nielsen and other Resistance members evaded German ships at sea.

Munch-Nielsen personally helped to transport 1,400 refugees, and of the country's 7,200 Jews, the Resistance movement saved all but 60 people. The Resistance also saved 700 people of non-Jewish decent, who could not bear to part with Jewish relatives. Munch-Nielsen himself had to take refuge in Sweden when the Germans replaced the Danish government in 1943. He returned home in May 1945.

Munch-Nielsen did not speak publicly about the rescues until 1985, when a friend asked him to share his story with a group of Jewish travelers in Denmark. He did not understand why people would make such a fuss over simple acts of decency, yet he knew his deeds should no longer be kept in secrecy. At age 59, his speaking career began, educating masses of people in Denmark, Israel and the United States about the hardships of perseverance and the atrocities of war.

He emphasized that Danish Jews were considered as neighbors, friends, and schoolmates, and not as a separate group or as criminals. "This is our history. We have no scapegoats. No pogroms. No Holocaust. It's so simple; we didn't recognize Jews as Jews, but as Danes," Preben Munch-Nielsen said. "They were victims of an insane movement created by lunatics."

Preben Munch-Nielsen was also a successful Danish businessman who was honored for his wartime heroic actions by President Bill Clinton in 1997.

## TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND EARL "RED" LEMASTER

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I recognize the life and passing of Mr. Raymond Earl "Red" LeMaster of Pueblo, Colorado for the many contributions he has made for the City of Pueblo. Mr. LeMaster has recently passed away and, as his family mourns their loss, I would like to pay tribute to his life and memory before this body of Congress.

Mr. LeMaster was born on July 2, 1910 in Springfield, Illinois. He was an exceptional athlete throughout his life and played both football and baseball for Centennial High School. After graduating in 1931, Red attended Colorado College, where he was an All-American football player. Upon graduating from college, he pitched for several semi-pro baseball teams in the old Cotton States League. In 1973, Mr. LeMaster was inducted into the Greater Pueblo Sports Hall of Fame.

After his baseball career, Red returned to Pueblo and managed the local Steel City YMCA while working in sales for Walter Brewery and playing for its baseball team. It was at the YMCA that Mr. LeMaster first got the idea to open Pueblo's original Janitor Supply Company. Today, LeMasters Janitor Supply Company provides service to customers throughout



Southern Colorado and is one of Pueblo's largest and most successful businesses.

In his spare time, Red spent innumerable hours as a Pueblo sports booster, helping to raise money for numerous youth sports programs. He was also responsible for co-founding the Old Timers Baseball Association. Through Mr. LeMaster's generosity of time and money, countless numbers of Pueblo boys and girls have been given the opportunity to play organized sports.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep respect that I recognize the life and passing of Mr. Raymond Earl "Red" LeMaster before this body of Congress and this nation. I extend my sincere condolences to his son Clarence, his daughter-in-law Kay, and his four grandchildren. The contributions Red LeMaster made to the community of Pueblo through his good works, generosity, and friendly demeanor have touched the lives of countless individuals throughout the region and have contributed greatly to the betterment of the Pueblo, Colorado community.

JIM PAISLEY HONORED AS 2002  
OUTSTANDING ITALIAN-AMERICAN OF THE YEAR

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the long record of service to his fellow citizens of James Paisley, former mayor of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, who will be honored as "Outstanding, Italian-American of the Year" at the October 13, 2002, banquet of the Sons of Italy Lodge 1043, members of the Columbus Club and UNICO.

Jim was born July 1, 1928, to John and Frances LaRocco Paisley. He is a lifelong resident of Hazleton, was educated in the public school systems and graduated with the class of 1946. Following his graduation, he worked as an apprentice mechanic for the Hazleton Ford dealership.

He entered the Army in November 1950 as a private with the 43rd Infantry Division and was discharged with the rank of sergeant first class on November 1, 1952. The 43rd Infantry served in Germany, with its primary function to patrol the border with the Communist nations in Europe during the Cold War.

After returning to the United States, he met and married the former Irene Bonomo in 1953. They are the parents of a daughter, Francine, owner and operator of Francine's Beauty Shop, Hazleton; a son, the Very Rev. James J. Paisley, pastor of St. Maria Goretti Church, Laffin; and a daughter, Carmela, a clinical instructor at the School of Radiology, Greater Hazleton Health Alliance, Church Street Campus.

In 1954, Jim was appointed patrolman with the Hazleton Police Department. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1964, and then promoted to captain of detectives in 1969. He retained the position as captain until retirement in 1974. After retirement from the Police Department, he worked as a drapery installer for Bonomo Decorators from 1974 to 1978.

In 1978, he was elected mayor of Hazleton and served two four-year terms. He was ap-

pointed to the position of field investigator with the Pennsylvania Treasury Department, where he was responsible for the investigation of fraud cases in 12 counties through August 1989.

After passing the required state civil service examination in 1989, he was employed by the Hazleton Housing Authority as a project manager, and was promoted to administrative officer and grant coordinator in 1995 after successfully managing the Vine West Family Community. He was also named contacting officer for the authority. After 11 years of outstanding, exemplary and faithful execution of his duties, he was appointed in 1999 as executive director of the authority, in which capacity he continues to serve.

Jim is a member of the Most Precious Blood Roman Catholic Church, where he serves as an extraordinary minister of the Eucharist and as a lector. He has also served two terms as president of the Hazleton UNICO club.

Mr. Speaker, for all these reasons, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the well-deserved honor being accorded to James Paisley, and I wish him all the best.

### RECOGNITION OF THE DISABILITIES AWARENESS FAIR HELD IN WARREN, MICHIGAN

### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the City of Warren's Commission on Disabilities as they host the Disabilities Awareness Fair, held in conjunction with National Disabilities Awareness Month this October.

This community-wide event will bring together a variety of service and support agencies in one location to provide information on services and programs available to the citizens of Warren.

The Commission on Disabilities for the City of Warren was established by the Mayor and City Council in February 2002. The Commission's purpose is to advise the city on compliance with federal and state regulations, and legal developments affecting persons with disabilities. The Commission will also review and recommend to the Mayor and the City Council development practices that will improve access to city services and facilities to persons with disabilities.

The impact of the work of the Commission has already been felt in Warren as they have addressed many accessibility concerns including curb cuts in sidewalks, handicapped parking and accessibility at the new Community Center.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the Warren Disabilities Commission. There work is promoting better communication and greater understanding of persons with disabilities among, the community and city employees, officers, boards and commissions. Their efforts will improve the quality of life for those with disabilities and, in the process, strengthen the fabric of our community.

### ON INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION CONCERNING A U.S. POSTAGE STAMP COMMEMORATING THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

### HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution that expresses the sense of Congress that the United States Postmaster General should issue a postage stamp commemorating the victims of the Holocaust.

Many of the victims who survived the Holocaust have built their lives and raised their families in the United States. They have contributed significantly to American culture and society. They are examples of strength and steadfastness, and serve as an example for other Americans.

U.S. postage stamps have honored other well-respected and influential people, and I believe that the survivors of the Holocaust deserve recognition. I believe it is time that we honor them in this very unique way.

The stamp will also recognize those who perished in the Holocaust. I am hopeful that this stamp will encourage all Americans to remember this unspeakable action unparalleled in world history. I agree with the philosopher George Santayana, who wrote, "Those who do not remember the past are doomed to repeat it." The stamp will serve as another reminder to people why there is a need for tolerance, sensitivity, pluralism and democracy.

It is time we commemorate all of the millions of victims, those who survived and those who died. I encourage all my colleagues to co-sponsor this important resolution.

### TRIBUTE TO THE POMONA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL'S FOURTH GRADE CLASS

### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great enthusiasm that I recognize the children of Heidi Nadiak's fourth grade class at Pomona Elementary School in Grand Junction, Colorado for the outstanding contributions they are making toward the advancement of environmental science. The Pomona fourth grade was one of ten classes around the country to be selected as part of a nationwide study that is using razorback suckerfish to monitor the health of the Colorado River.

The fish are raised by the Colorado Division of Wildlife and are part of a public outreach program providing Ms. Nadiak's fourth grade class with the opportunity to use scientific methods to conduct real life experiments. The fish will be living in an aquarium in the fourth grade classroom, and the students will make daily observations by measuring pH levels and monitoring the water temperature.

The Pomona students are studying the fish as part of a larger project to assess the current health of the Colorado River. The razorbacks once thrived in the Colorado River but became nearly extinct. By studying the fish and assisting in the effort to reintroduce them

into their natural habitat, the Pomona fourth graders are providing a huge service to the advancement of environmental science. For several years, I have worked in Congress in the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program, which seeks to ensure the recovery of the razorback, the pike minnow, and several other species of fish. It is a pleasure to see how this effort is being complimented by the efforts of Ms. Nadiak's fourth grade class.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to recognize Pomona Elementary's fourth grade class before this body of Congress and this nation for the contributions they are making toward the preservation of our natural habitat. Coloradans are fully aware that our lands and waters are some of our state's most precious resources, and I am grateful that our tradition of scientifically supported environmental awareness is being passed down to such an intelligent and capable group of kids at Pomona Elementary.

TRIBUTE TO CANDACE HUNTER-WIEST, INLAND EMPIRE COUNCIL OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN

**HON. KEN CALVERT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to her country and community is exceptional. The Inland Empire has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated business and community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give time and talent to make their communities a better place to live and work. Mrs. Candace Hunter-Wiest is one of these individuals and her exemplary leadership is being recognized at a dinner on Thursday, November 7, 2002 as she is honored as the 2002 Inland Empire Boy Scouts of America Distinguished Citizen.

Candace's career path is as unique as it is exceptional. She was married at age 18 and was a proud mother of three by age 22. As the sole provider for her family, she began working in the restaurant business and later took a clerical support position with an independent insurance agency. She was quickly promoted to bookkeeper, then to office manager and soon became a licensed agent. Her career in banking began when she associated with an agency owned by a bank holding company that had been perpetually unprofitable. Under her excellent management, Candace turned a profit in ten months. She moved to Riverside in 1988 and her career with the Inland Empire National Bank (IENB) began. Under her superb leadership, IENB has become one of the best banks in the country and has been named a Super Premier Performing Bank.

Candace has been involved in numerous community organizations and she currently serves on the board of directors for the United Way of the Inland Valleys, the Community Foundation, the Mission Inn Foundation, and the Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce—to name a few. She is also on the University of California, Riverside's Chancellor's Executive Roundtable and the A.

Gary Anderson Graduate School of Management Executive Forum.

In 1998 Candace was recognized as one of "Twelve Women Who Make A Difference in the Inland Empire" by the Inland Empire Magazine and the Business Press name Wiest "A Woman of Distinction." She has also been listed in the International Who's Who of Professionals in the Year 2000 edition of Who's Who and has been named an Athena recipient as a YWCA Woman of Achievement in 1995.

Candace's tireless work as a community leader has contributed immeasurably to the betterment of the Inland Empire. Her involvement in community organizations, especially the Inland Empire Council of Boy Scouts of America, make me proud to call her a fellow community member, American and friend. I am grateful for her efforts and service and salute her as she is deservedly honored as the 2002 Inland Empire Boy Scouts of America Distinguished Citizen. I look forward to continuing to work with her for the good of our community in the future.

TRIBUTE TO VIETNAM VETERANS

**HON. KAREN L. THURMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, in these troubled times when we in Washington are debating war, it brings us back to another time when the nation was debating its responsibility to preserve freedom throughout the world. It's hard to believe it has been more than a quarter century since the Vietnam War. Time has not healed all of the wounds. But time has allowed us to come together on one unmistakable conclusion—the soldiers who answered America's call in the Vietnam War are heroes by any measure.

I have had a lot of respect for the military all my life. My father served in the Air Force, and I grew up benefitting from the examples of men and women willing to make any sacrifice for this country and the ideals for which it stands. That experience may be the reason I cannot help but be devoted to our veterans and our men and women who serve now, particularly those from Florida and those who have moved to Florida.

Florida has a growing population of Veterans including Vietnam Veterans and I have been concerned that the rapid influx of these vets has strained the resources allocated in our state to keeping the many promises that we have made to them. Due to that concern, I sponsored a measure that resulted in a funding allocation change for veterans' health care that has brought an additional \$385 million to Florida and southern Georgia since 1997 and enabled the opening of additional community-based outpatient VA medical clinics in the 5th District and the state.

These Veterans' benefits, however, are nothing more than the least our nation can and must do to thank those people who answered the nations' call to defend our freedom. The respect I and all of my colleagues—Democrats, Republicans, and Independents—feel for those who have served this nation is particularly strong for those who served in Vietnam. The Vietnam conflict was America's longest war and the burden it placed on those

who answered the call to duty was immeasurable. Those who were there showed incredible physical courage. But they also showed incredible courage just to be part of America's armed forces at a time when people too often held our bravest men and women responsible for Washington's decisions which—whether right or wrong—they were sworn to execute to the best of their ability.

These men and women dealt with challenges that most of us cannot possibly contemplate. They could not sleep through a night because that's when the Viet Cong attacked. They could not get supplies because ambushes blew up convoys. There were no front lines to fortify. The enemy frequently was unseen. A booby trap could kill a soldier's buddies without him having any capacity to shoot back. The frustration, fear, physical and psychological wounds that these men and women endured must never be forgotten by the people and the nation that benefitted from their sacrifices. As Americans who are here today, we must acknowledge that we enjoy our lives and our freedom in part because 58,000 of our fellow countrymen laid down their lives for us.

Mr. Speaker, on October 18 through October 20, a 240-foot replica of the national Vietnam Veterans Memorial will be exhibited at North/Meadowlawn Funeral Home and Cemetery in my Congressional District in New Port Richey, Florida. The replica is part of a traveling memorial called the Vietnam Wall Experience that is allowing millions who cannot come to Washington to experience some of the serene power of the memorial and reflect on the sacrifices that thousands of Americans made for us. Like the Washington memorial, the Vietnam Wall Experience is an interactive and living memorial. It contains the names of the 58,175 Americans who never came home from Vietnam. However, the wall becomes the best memorial to them when it reflects the image of a living person who is remembering, mourning, and thanking these American heroes.

I want to thank all of the people involved in bringing this tribute to our community, especially Joseph A. Magaddino, MacDill Air Force Base, the Florida National Guard, the Florida Department of Veterans Affairs, Vietnam Veterans Inc., U.S. Postal Service Military Veterans, Pasco County Veterans Services, Suncoast Vietnam Veterans, Marine Corps League #567, Navy Seabees Island X-17, and all of the churches, schools, and scout groups that have contributed so much.

Of course, the greatest thanks goes to those who served our nation in Vietnam. We members of Congress have a special obligation to remember the service of Vietnam veterans and provide decent health care, prescription drug benefits, educational assistance, and survivor benefits for their families. We must make every effort to fight for them just as they fought for us.

U.S.-INDIA RELATIONS

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as we move toward the conclusion of the 107th Congress,

I think it is fair to say that we will look back on this period as a time when South Asia became a major focus of U.S. foreign policy. Obviously, Afghanistan has occupied much of our attention, as our forces have routed the Taliban and Al Qaeda forces, which had turned that country into a base for international terrorism.

But a South Asian relationship that has perhaps received fewer headlines, but which I believe will prove to have a long-lasting and deep value for both countries, is our growing relationship with India.

After September 11, when so much changed for America and the world, India immediately stepped forward in full support and solidarity with the United States in the war on terrorism. But this level of cooperation and partnership between the U.S. and India in the struggle against terrorism was nothing new. The two countries had actually been cooperating on counter-terrorism efforts since the establishment of the U.S.-India Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism in January 2000. Further, this cooperative system for addressing the problem of terrorism was part of a much larger realignment in relations between the world's two largest democracies.

When President Clinton traveled to India in March 2000—the first visit by an American President to India in more than 20 years—bilateral relations had already been showing signs of slow but steady improvement. President Clinton's trip to India, and the visit a few months later in September 2000 by Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee—marking the first time that two Indo-U.S. summits had taken place in the same year—resulted in the development of a new framework for bilateral relations that was spelled out in "A Vision for the 21st Century." This Vision Statement called for a greater institutional dialogue, including a U.S.-India Financial and Economic Forum, a U.S.-India Commercial Dialogue, a U.S.-India Working Group on Trade, and joint groups dealing with such wide-ranging issues as energy and environment, science and technology exchange, and cooperation on the promotion of democracy internationally. I am pleased to report that these cooperative bodies have been active and have produced substantive results.

Since assuming office in early 2001, the Bush Administration has continued the progress begun by its predecessor. After 9/11, there was an upsurge in U.S.-India relations, given the urgent need to address the source of terrorism in Afghanistan. While India and the United States are united as democracies that have been the victims of horrendous terrorist violence, much of it coming from the same extremist sources based in Afghanistan and Pakistan, our relationship is by no means limited to our alliance in the war on terrorism. At their November 2001 meeting, President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee issued a joint statement affirming their commitment to continue transforming our relationship, including increased exchanges and technical cooperation in the defense and security areas. They also called for policies to enhance the economic and commercial ties between our nations and agreed to dialogue and cooperation in the areas of energy, the environment, health, space, export controls, science, biotechnology and information technology. The cordial relationship between President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee, like the warm

ties that President Clinton continues to enjoy with the Prime Minister, serves as a visible symbol of the friendship and partnership between our countries on so many levels. In his visit to the United States this September for the UN General Assembly meeting, Prime Minister Vajpayee attended commemoration ceremonies for 9/11, demonstrating again that the Indian and American peoples stand together as supporters of democracy committed to standing steadfastly against the scourge of international terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, India's commitment to democracy is not just some abstract principle. For 50 years, India's political system has been based on free and fair elections. We have just witnessed the latest example of this commitment in India's state of Jammu and Kashmir. Despite the ongoing threat of terrorism, much of it emanating from neighboring Pakistan, four rounds of elections have just been completed in Jammu and Kashmir for the state assembly. Despite efforts by the terrorists to intimidate voters and candidates, the elections have been successfully concluded. Voter turnout has been estimated at a respectable 44 percent, and the early indications are that the current ruling party will lose its majority in the assembly. The fact that the state government will peacefully change hands as the result of an elections is but further evidence that India's democracy is not only alive and well, but thriving.

Mr. Speaker the progress in U.S.-India relations that has been made over the last several years has allowed us to broaden and deepen a relationship with a sister democracy in a part of the world where the United States has significant interests. It is a relationship that can only continue to bring both countries great benefits.

#### THE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION SERVICES EXPANSION ACT OF 2002

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to enhance the membership, services and investment options available for credit unions under the Federal Credit Union Act. The bill also seeks to enhance Federal oversight and member protections in connection with certain credit union charter conversions.

I am offering the "Federal Credit Union Services Expansion Act of 2002" as a discussion document to highlight those areas of federal policy that I believe merit consideration by Congress. It is my hope that the proposals in this legislation will provide a template for new legislation in the next Congress.

Congress enacted landmark legislation in 1998 with the adoption of the Credit Union Membership Access Act. The credit union industry was confronted with a series of adverse Federal court rulings, culminating in a Supreme Court ruling early in 1998, that threatened to stall all future credit union growth and deny credit union services to millions of American families. We were able to forge consensus legislation, overcome the strong opposition of the banking industry, win near unanimous votes in both Houses and put a bill on

the President's desk within a matter of months. This was a significant accomplishment, as well as a testament to the strong and growing support credit unions enjoy among American consumers.

I consider passage of the credit union legislation one of the important achievements of my years in Congress. This is in part because I consider credit unions as playing so important a role in the lives of so many American families and in so many of the communities that I represent. I believe even more strongly today that credit unions serve a unique and special role in our economy and society. The distinctive quality of credit unions is clearly a philosophy and attitude that reflects not only their structure as member organizations, but a mission that stresses service to members as their primary motivation.

As the author of many of the provisions of the 1998 legislation, I did not consider it a final answer to the issues raised by the bank litigation nor to the broader question of credit union growth. On the contrary, it was a critical first step in what I anticipated would be a gradual process of expanding credit union services to greater numbers of consumers. A number of compromises had to be made to achieve agreement on the legislation, some of which now appear unnecessary and should be revisited. And new advances in technology that continue to change the way we receive financial services also need to be accommodated in the law.

But other developments also require a review of the role credit unions play in our financial marketplace. We have witnessed the gradual withdrawal of traditional financial institutions from many of our nation's inner cities and rural communities. Entire communities have been devastated by a lack of financial investment, and large segments of our population have been left to the mercy of check cashiers, payday lenders, pawn shops and other fringe lenders to obtain basic financial services. Many traditional institutions are charging punitive fees and many others are engaging in predatory lending and other abusive practices. Even our college students have been bombarded with irresponsible offers of high-cost credit and buried by unpayable credit card debt.

Clearly, credit unions have not been part of this problem. But I am convinced they can be an important part of the solution. The key question for Congress is how to fashion our laws so that credit unions can remain faithful to their mission and their values and still become a solution to the financial needs of greater numbers of consumers? We want credit unions to become a financial services option for more Americans, but we do not want to render the core concept of credit union membership—a common bond—less meaningful.

I have struggled for several years to find an appropriate response to these questions. This effort has been complicated by a growing trend among larger credit unions to consider conversion to State credit union charters in response to State enticements of new powers, expanded membership options and reduced regulation. Equally serious has been the growing debate over conversion to private deposit insurance to avoid stronger safety and soundness regulation in federal law. While I remain a supporter of dual chartering for all financial institutions, I believe credit unions present

unique issues and problems. As democratic, member-owned entities, credit unions need to involve members in any debate over changes in charters and insurance, and members need to be fully informed of the purpose and potential risks in such conversions.

The "Federal Credit Union Services Expansion Act" provides a blueprint of the initial steps needed to address these questions. First, the bill amends several sections of the 1998 Act to remove impediments to voluntary mergers among credit unions and conversions to community charters. In the later case, the bill would require the National Credit Union Administration to establish standards under which a credit union, such as a company-based credit union with members in a distant production facility, would be able to retain those members as part of a conversion to a community charter.

The bill would create new opportunities for expanding credit union membership and services to students to counter the growing abuse of college and high school students by credit card companies and other providers of high cost banking services. It would exempt student groups from the statutory 3,000-member limitation on new group additions to permit expansion of existing credit union services to college campuses, high schools and entire school districts, with the requirement that the credit union must also provide needed financial education and counseling services.

The bill would enable credit unions to respond to the growing need for basic services among individuals who lack traditional banking relationships and are being targeted by high cost check cashing and bill payment services. It would permit a credit union to provide needed check cashing and wire transfer services to non-members. This can provide an important marketing tool to potential members who may have distrusted traditional banking relationships in the past and are unaware of the services credit unions offer.

The bill also responds to the growing interest among credit unions in expanding small business lending services to members. Growing numbers of credit unions with active business lending programs are being restrained by the loan volume cap, equal to 12.25 percent of credit union net worth, that the Senate imposed as part of the 1998 legislation. My bill would permit additional business lending up to approximately 17 percent of credit union net worth. In addition, it would remove a long-time impediment in Small Business Administration regulations that has prevented credit union participation in the SBA's guaranteed small business loan program. SBA and other guaranteed loans are currently exempted from the statutory business loan limitation. In combination, these changes would provide ample room for most credit unions to substantially expand business lending services to their members.

The 1998 Act included an important provision originally authored by our colleague from Texas, Mr. Frost, that permitted an exception from the geographic limitations in the Act on new member group recruitment for potential members and groups who reside within areas determined to be financially underserved by the Treasury Department under criteria established for the Community Development Financial Institutions program. Unfortunately, an error in the statute limited this exception only to multiple group credit unions, excluding eligibility by single group, community and commu-

nity development credit unions. The bill would correct this oversight and expand this important exception to greater numbers of credit unions. It would also expand the statute's definition of underserved areas to include areas with a significant need for affordable credit and banking services as evidenced by a documented concentration of payday lenders, money transfer and other high-cost fringe lenders. The change would permit credit unions to compete directly with fringe lenders who attempt to take advantage of vulnerable consumers.

The bill includes a number of important provisions to address potential problems in credit union conversions. It would raise substantially the minimum level of member participation in votes to convert a credit union to a mutual thrift institution or to transfer a credit union's deposits from federal share insurance. These are significant changes with serious consequences for members that require that members be fully informed and encouraged to participate in any conversion process. The bill also includes changes to provide earlier notice to NCUA regarding a credit union's intent to convert to a mutual thrift or to private insurance. And it proposes new conflict of interest protections to assure that a credit union officers and directors not attempt to persuade members to approve a conversion in which they receive any form of financial benefit.

Finally, the bill attempts to preserve the integrity and attractiveness of the federal credit union charter in response to State efforts to encourage conversions with escalating promises of new powers and reduced regulation. It would prohibit a state chartered insured credit union from including any person or organization within its membership that is not a permissible member for a federal credit union, or to engage in any activity, or exercise any asset power, that is not authorized for a federal credit union. It would authorize NCUA to provide exceptions on a case-by-case basis, provided that the exempted activity meets federal standards for safe and sound operation and is fully consistent with the mission and purpose of Federal credit unions.

Mr. Speaker, I offer this legislation in the hope that my House and Senate colleagues would consider it as a starting point for a broader credit union bill next session. Just as the legislation I introduced in 1997 became the framework for the 1998 Credit Union Membership Access Act, I would hope that introducing this bill will encourage action on new credit union legislation next year.

#### TRIBUTE TO SARAH AND HANNAH WALSH

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great enthusiasm that I recognize Sarah and Hannah Walsh of Grand Junction, Colorado for their outstanding performance this year with the Grand Junction High School Softball Team. Sarah and Hannah are the great-great-nieces of the legendary White Sox pitcher "Big Ed" Walsh. Today, the legacy of "Big Ed" Walsh's abilities have been passed to a new generation within the Walsh family, and I

would like to pay tribute to Sarah and Hannah for their accomplishments as part of a rich and historic tradition.

"Big Ed" Walsh was born in Plains, Pennsylvania in 1881 and began his professional baseball career in 1904. He is considered one of the game's greatest pitchers and was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York in 1946. In fact, Mr. Walsh still holds the Major League record for the most games won by a pitcher in a single season—40 games in 1908. He also had two seasons where he pitched more than 400 innings, and won two World Series games. His career record was 195–126 and he is credited with having the lowest all-time career major league ERA (1.82).

Today, Sarah and Hannah are experiencing the same success on the baseball diamond as their uncle did almost one century ago. Currently, they are both starting players for the Grand Junction Tigers High School Softball Team. Sarah is a senior this year and plays first base, while her sister Hannah, a freshman, is currently playing right field and is the leadoff hitter for the Tigers. Together, they have helped the Tigers to a 9–1 season in the Southwestern League as well as a co-Southwestern League Championship.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great satisfaction that I recognize Sarah and Hannah Walsh before this body of Congress and this nation for their outstanding participation in the enduring legacy of our nation's pastime. I commend them for their outstanding performance and wish the Tigers the best of luck as they set their sights on the state championship.

IN MEMORIAM—DOUGLASS LORY WARREN—FEBRUARY 18, 1950–JULY 21, 2002

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life of my classmate and friend, Douglass Lory Warren, whose passions in life earned him the moniker "Renaissance Man" among his many admirers. He died Sunday, July 21, 2002, at Beth Israel Deaconess Hospital, of non-Hodgkins lymphoma, at the age of 52.

This Saturday, October 12, 2002, his friends and family will gather for a memorial service at the Memorial Chapel on the campus of Doug's beloved Harvard University. His classmates, business associates, neighbors, and many others whose lives he touched will share remembrances, anecdotes, and even photos for inclusion in a "Book of Doug" that will serve as a lasting reminder of this extraordinary individual.

Doug was born in Memphis, TN. He graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, NH, and received his BS and MBA from Harvard University. He was a member of The Hasty Pudding Theatricals and the Harvard Krokodiloes, and was president of The Harvard Independent. A resident of Hopkinton, he was a founder of the Hopkinton Education Foundation. At the time of his death, he was a partner with Tatum CFO Partners, LLP.

According to his brother Gregory, Douglass viewed the world with his heart rather than his

head. Both the humble and the mighty deserved and received his equal care and consideration. As one friend put it, "Douglass was the man I knew I could call on in the middle of the night when I had to make an important decision—one that might even hurt me. I knew I could count on him to help me do the right thing. We might discuss it then, or he would say, 'Let me think about it and I'll call you back.' And he always called me back."

To his wife Nancy, his daughters Julia and Madeleine, his brother Gregory, and all who loved him, the prayers of this Congress are with you and your families.

#### HONORING MS. JANE PRICE TOBIN

#### HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to let this session of the 107th Congress end without commemorating the passing of a dearly loved member of my constituency, Mrs. Jane Tobin of Monument Beach. Mrs. Tobin died, on June 16, 2002. She was a resident of Monument Beach since 1973, when she and her husband, Lt. Col. Edward Tobin moved there after his retirement. She is survived by her son, Peter and his wife Sharon, of Redmond, Washington, her grandchildren, Jason, Jodi, and Adam Bannerman, the children of her late daughter, Kathy Bannerman and her husband Moss, one brother, James Price, and countless nieces, nephews and friends.

Known as Jen to her siblings, Jane was born on January 8, 1914 in Brooklyn, New York, the daughter of Jenny and Edward Price. She was the second oldest in a close knit family that included her three brothers, Edward, John and James, and one sister, Joan. Jane attended Our Lady of Guadalupe grammar school and graduated from Madison High School in Brooklyn in 1932. She married Edward Tobin, also of Brooklyn on October 5, 1940. Ed worked for Con Edison until the war broke out and he joined the Army Air Corps in hopes of becoming a pilot. An injury prevented this and in the early years of the war he served as a pilot instructor before being transferred to the Quartermaster Corps. During these years, Jane foreswore the comforts of her parents home to travel with her husband. She often reminisced about their early experiences, joking that off-base housing was so sparse they she and Ed once shared a "cot-tage" in Arkansas that had been a chicken coop.

The young couple started a family in 1945 with the birth of their son Peter. Almost two years later they were blessed with a daughter, Kathy. Ed decided to make the military his career, and when he went to the Philippines in 1947, Jane followed later on a troop ship with their two small children, Peter, then age 3 and Kathy, then thirteen months old. This "adventure" as Jane characterized it, began a series of journeys that would take her to military bases overseas and throughout the US, including the Philippines, Cape Cod, Alaska and Newfoundland.

When Jane and Ed returned to the United States from the Philippines in 1948, they were quartered in the Nahant, Massachusetts, Miff-

lin Estate, which was the family home of John Cabot Lodge. This posting brought Jane's parents and siblings geographically closer to her and occasioned many happy family get togethers. It also began Ed and Jane's relationship with the great state of Massachusetts. In 1950 they were transferred to Camp Edwards on Cape Cod, where they bought their first home.

Jane's innate curiosity and graciousness made her a perfect partner in her husband's career which, after Camp Edwards, took them to Chicago, Alaska, Texas, and Washington, DC, where Lt. Colonel Tobin retired. Ed then became a civilian employee, running base exchanges in Newfoundland, Amarillo Texas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Throughout this period Jane made sure to go home at least once a year to see her parents in Brooklyn and to help care for them and other elderly relatives.

In 1973 Ed retired completely and the couple headed East, where their fond memories of the Cape brought them back to Monument Beach. There, Ed could enjoy his fishing and golf and the two of them were often seen on late summer afternoons taking a quick dip at "Mo Beach." They also bought a camper so that they could continue traveling and visit family members and the many friends they had made over the years. They were able to share the joys of retirement until Ed's death in August 1982.

Deeply saddened by the loss of her lifetime partner, Jane's deep faith and courage helped her through this difficult period. Her desire to stay active and contribute found expression in her membership in the Ladies Guild at St. John the Evangelist in Pocasset, and her part-time volunteer job at the St. Peter's Thrift Shop in Buzzards Bay. Jane also continued to spend time with her family, traveling to Louisiana and Texas to be with her daughter Kathy and Moss and their young family, and to Australia where her son Peter and his wife were living (and where at age 80, she went scuba diving). Shaken by the sudden death of her daughter Kathy in 1993, Jane's remarkable faith and courage helped her through that most unexpected and dreadful of parental experiences. Although deeply saddened, Jane carried on with grace, never giving in to anger, bitterness or complaint. She continued her travels and volunteer work, and graciously opened her home and heart to family and friends every summer.

Her thoughtfulness, genuine interest in people, and her warmth, openness, and grace drew people of all ages and backgrounds to Jane. Jane's reserve led her often to wonder why so many people wanted to spend time with her. When told that one of her doctors had referred to her in a medical report as "a truly delightful patient," she was both skeptical and surprised. But such assessments came as no surprise to Jane's extended family and friends. Her innate modesty kept her from seeing what everyone around her saw—a woman who had led an extraordinarily interesting life, who was always interested in others, who did not judge people but accepted them as they were, and whose serenity and grace were an inspiration to everyone.

At age 89, Jane's faith in God, which had characterized her life and inspired so many around her, took her to the home she had so faithfully sought. She was, in her words, "ready to go," and her passing was as gra-

cious as was her life. 1, along with many in my constituency and elsewhere are saddened by the loss of such a remarkable woman. Her presence enriched all who knew her, and I extend my heartfelt condolences all of Jane Tobin's family and friends.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOE CHRISTIAN, JR.

#### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joe Christian, Jr., a classmate, good friend, great teacher and successful businessman who worked for twenty years as a leading Sales Representative with the Procter and Gamble sales organization. He is a highly skilled motivator and communicator with special strengths in public speaking, training and marketing.

Mr. Christian is a native of Fairfield, Alabama near Birmingham and received his high school diploma from Fairfield Industrial High School in 1952. He served in the United States Air Force from 1953 until 1957 and received an Honorable Discharge from the Reserves in 1961. After his active military service, Mr. Christian received an Associate Business Degree from Lewis College of Business in Detroit, Michigan in 1959 and subsequently matriculated at South Carolina State College (University) where I had the pleasure of meeting him. We became fast friends and remain so today.

After graduating from South Carolina State University in 1961 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration, Mr. Christian began his professional career in 1962 as an Assistant Purchasing Agent at Tuskegee University in Alabama. After a year, he returned to South Carolina State University to serve as a Junior Accountant and Chief of Inventories and he stayed in that position until 1965. For the next four years, he worked at Savannah State College in Georgia where he served as the Director of Auxiliary Services and managed the College's physical plant (including dormitory equipment and renovation). He returned to Orangeburg in 1969 and served for a year as Business Manager of Claflin College where he managed a budget of \$1 million and a physical plant of \$3 million. He also supervised office managers in the College bookstore, dining hall and accounting offices.

Mr. Christian decided to go back to school and earned a Master of Business Administration Degree from Clark-Atlanta University's School of Business in 1972. Armed with his MBA, Mr. Christian began a new phase of his career in the corporate sector that lasted twenty years. As a Sales Representative for Grocery Retail Operations at Procter and Gamble, Mr. Christian was responsible for expanding the paper, bar soap, food and beverage divisions and for expanding markets for new products.

He retired from Procter and Gamble in 1991 and in 1992 returned to his teaching roots. For eight years, he served as an Adjunct Professor at Fayetteville State University's School of Business and Economics in North Carolina, and taught courses on American Capitalism, Retailing, Sales Management, and Principles

of Marketing. Mr. Christian presently serves as a substitute teacher for the Wake County Public Schools in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mr. Christian is a member, deacon and Sunday school teacher at the Trinity Baptist Church. He has received numerous awards, including the Ford Foundation Fellowship Award, and the Distinguished Service Award from the Durham Sertoma Club. He is also a recipient of the Silver Citation from Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me today in honoring Joe Christian, Jr., a man who has touched innumerable lives in his community in countless ways. As we celebrate Homecoming at our alma mater, South Carolina State University, I wish him continued success and Godspeed!

#### MEDICAL DEVICE USER FEE AND MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK E. SOUDER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 7, 2002*

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the House passed H.R. 3580, the Medical Device User Fee and Modernization 2002.

Kosciusko County in Northern Indiana is one of the nation's largest centers of the medical device industry. I have visited many of the medical device manufacturers in my home state, and continue to be amazed with the marvels that these companies produce every day. Injuries and illnesses that only a decade ago would have been debilitating are now curable, thanks in no small part to the ingenuity and innovation of companies that produce medical devices.

H.R. 3580 is a win for both medical device producers and for consumers. It streamlines the process by which medical devices will be approved by the Food and Drug Administration by establishing a new user fee program similar to the one that exists for pharmaceuticals and biologics. By doing so, it helps medical device producers get their products to the marketplace more quickly, making them available to those who need them. The legislation also establishes a new Office of Combination Products at the FDA so that producers of combination drugs and medical devices do not have to be approved by two separate agencies.

Even more impressive is that medical device consumers are not being forced to pay for the creation of a new, faster approval system for medical devices. Under this legislation, the companies themselves will fund the expedited process.

It is important to note that this expedited procedure will not sacrifice thoroughness for speed. This legislation carefully spells out strict standards to ensure the absolute highest level of safety.

On behalf of medical device manufacturers in Warsaw, Indiana as well as those across the nation who benefit from their products, I am pleased to support this bill, and urge its passage.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MELVIN MURRAY FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY OF FOSTORIA

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding gentleman, and good friend, from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. Melvin Murray, of Fostoria, Ohio, is being honored for his dedicated service and loyalty to the citizens of Fostoria.

Mr. Speaker, Melvin's efforts are being recognized by the Kaubisch Memorial Public Library, of which he has served on the Board of Directors for over fifty years. Serving the community was not only Melvin's duty but also his honor. These chances to give back to the community have brought him a lifetime of both personal and professional achievement. Melvin truly is a valued asset to the City of Fostoria.

Melvin has served Fostoria well throughout his years, both professionally and philanthropically. He began as a radio station manager in Fostoria immediately following his graduation from The Ohio State University, and has since utilized his talents and skills to become the station's president, and largest shareholder of the same radio corporation which would soon own several radio stations throughout greater Northwest Ohio.

Melvin, now enjoying his retirement years, has dedicated his charitable services to the Fostoria Glass Heritage Gallery & Museum, serving as its curator. He has also spent his time authoring several books on the subject of antique glassware, and is regarded as the foremost authority in the country on identification of Fostoria, Ohio glassware.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to Melvin Murray. Our communities are served well by having such honorable and giving citizens, like Melvin, who care about the well being and stability of their communities. We wish him the very best on this special occasion.

HONORING DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR KATHERINE CROWLEY OF UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Deputy Assistant Director Katherine Crowley of the United States Secret Service. After serving in a liaison capacity between Congress and the Secret Service for the last seven years, Katherine, who is known as K.C. to her friends, will be leaving Washington, D.C. to become the Special Agent in Charge of the Secret Service's Little Rock Field Office.

It has been a privilege to work with K.C. these last several years. She is well known throughout the congressional community, including by her colleagues in the U.S. Capitol Police, and is widely respected and valued for

her professionalism, integrity, work ethic and of course, her kind heart. She has not only ably represented the Secret Service these last seven years, but has become a friend of the United States Congress.

Next year, K.C. will be celebrating her 20th year as a member of our Nation's most elite law enforcement agency. K.C. graduated from Westfield State College in her home state of Massachusetts in 1978 with a Bachelor of Science degree in criminal justice. She took a position as an officer with the Arkansas State Police, and worked in the Little Rock area for nearly four years. She then applied for a special agent position with the Secret Service through their Little Rock office, and became an agent in 1983. She worked as a field agent in Little Rock for three years before transferring to the Vice Presidential Protection Division for another three years. K.C. returned to her home state in 1989 for a four-year stint in the Boston Field Office. In 1993, K.C. was assigned to the prestigious Presidential Protection Division, with responsibility for protecting President Clinton and the First Lady.

K.C. continued her rise in the Secret Service in 1996, when she was promoted to the position of Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge of the Capitol Hill and Interagency Liaison Division. It was during this time when many of us in Congress were first introduced to this exceptional individual. K.C. was again promoted to Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Office of Congressional Affairs in 1999, and later became the Special Agent in Charge of the same division. In 2001, K.C. was named Deputy Assistant Director of the Office of Government and Public Affairs, one of the highest ranking women in the entire Secret Service.

This year, in addition to being named as the Special Agent in Charge of the Little Rock Field Office, K.C. was also selected as a candidate for the Senior Executive Service.

During her tenure as a liaison representative to Congress, K.C. helped steer legislation that will have a lasting impact on the future mission and role of the Secret Service. This included legislation to provide the Secret Service with jurisdiction to investigate cyber crimes, to coordinate security at National Special Security Events, to provide a nationwide expansion of the Secret Service electronic crime task force initiative, and to launch their world-renowned National Threat Assessment Center.

On behalf of the House of Representatives, I want to express our gratitude and appreciation to K.C. Crowley for her many years of public service as a member of the Secret Service. She will be dearly missed, but we all join in wishing her well in her new role as the head of the Little Rock Field Office.

CHARLES E. COBB, JR. AWARD

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I had the distinct pleasure of participating and helping to select this year's recipients of the annual Charles E. Cobb, Jr. Award for Initiative and Success in Trade Development. The award recognizes both an Ambassador and non-Ambassador



who are the most innovative and successful in developing trade and promoting exports for the United States. The recipients of the award each receive a certificate signed by the Secretary of State and \$5,000. Along with Alan Larson, Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs, I would like to bring your attention to the exemplary work of these career Department of State employees:

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS: BUSINESS IS THEIR  
"BUSINESS"

Shortly after arriving in Cotonou, U.S. Ambassador Pamela Bridgewater, began exploring with the President of Benin ways in which an American company could resolve the challenges faced by a major U.S. telecommunication investment in this small West African country. In Poland, Ambassador Chris Hill used strong personal relationships with senior Polish government decisionmakers, including the Prime Minister, to assist a U.S. company win a multi-million dollar contract to privatize a Polish defense industry. Ian Campbell, an economic officer in Jordan is helping in the formation of a business-government steering committee that will implement the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement. And Laura Byergo has turned the American Mongolia Business Group in Ulaan Baatar into an effective vehicle for improving the business climate there and increasing American exports.

What these diplomats—and hundreds like them—have in common is their understanding that advancing opportunities overseas for American business is central to maintaining our nation's economic prosperity and national security. Exports accounted for more than one quarter of our economic growth during the past decade; they currently support an estimated 12 million highpaying jobs.

American diplomats have made business their "business." Support for U.S. business is now a central feature of the work of our 150-plus posts worldwide. Business executives, who only a decade ago shied away from contacting American missions about their business problems, know that if help is needed—with a contract, a tender, access to local government officials—U.S. diplomatic missions abroad are prepared to assist. Ambassadors today often spend 30 to 60 percent of their time on commercial issues; their doors and those of their staff are open to companies that provide jobs for American workers and they are working hard to assist them in promoting the export of our country's goods and services.

To add momentum to this sea-change in the work of American diplomats, Charles Cobb Jr., former Ambassador to Iceland, established an annual award in 1991 to recognize two individuals at posts abroad—an Ambassador and a non-Ambassador—for their success in developing trade and promoting exports. Along with several other government officials and U.S. business executives, we were privileged to participate in reviewing an impressive list of nominees and deciding on the recipients of this year's award.

Ambassador Bridgewater in Benin and Ms. Byergo in Mongolia were this year's recipients in recognition of their energy, imagination, initiative and leadership on the business front. Ambassador Bridgewater was cited for championing American investments in Benin and for working tirelessly to promote the benefits of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), a U.S. law passed in 2000 that promotes trade and development in sub-Saharan Africa. On that score, she identified sectors of Benin's economy best positioned to benefit from AGOA provisions. With AGOA, we have an opportunity to go

beyond traditional development assistance and give all of the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, no matter how small or how poor, an opportunity to avail themselves of trade incentives if they pursue economic reform and move toward democracy and good governance.

Ms. Byergo improved the business environment for American products in Mongolia by persuading the government of Mongolia to act upon the recommendations for change made by U.S. business executives. Her "Open Government Initiative" brought U.S. business and Mongolian government officials together to address specific problems such as taxation policy.

Others nominated for the award this year were praised for working with business to cut through bureaucratic red tape, improve the regulatory environment, reduce high tariffs, encourage privatization, and combat corruption. These efforts to push the envelope on economic policy often translated into greater transparency and business opportunities.

Past winners of the Cobb Award continue to distinguish themselves in government service and with the business community, including Richard Boucher, the Secretary of State's spokesman; Beth Jones, Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs; and John Wolf, Assistant Secretary for Non-proliferation.

The commercial advocacy of American diplomats ensures that what we have won for American business and American workers at the negotiating table—in bilateral and free trade agreements, regional trade compacts and the World Trade Organization—is translated into commercial opportunities and ultimately business contracts.

In U.S. missions large and small, wherever American business sees opportunity and needs assistance in winning a fair market share, our diplomats are there to help. Their work is key not just to our own future, but to the welfare of others in the world community as well.

CONGRATULATING THE LA  
SPARKS

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my hometown WNBA team, the Los Angeles Sparks. Today we passed H. Res. 532 which honors the Los Angeles Sparks players and staff for winning the WNBA championship and completing a remarkable season.

On August 30th, they won the WNBA title for the second year in a row. The Sparks were competing against New York Liberty for this year's title. It was a competitive series and the decisive game went down to the last couple of seconds. With the game tied at 66, rookie Nikki Teasley got the ball and scored the winning basket—a three pointer, putting the team up for good and clinching the championship. Both teams played superbly. It was exciting, a great show of gamesmanship and the fans were treated to an exceptional game. Lisa Leslie was named the series Most Valuable Player. This is an honor she received last year, as well. She finished the game with seventeen points.

With this championship, the LA Sparks join the Houston Comets as the only multiple title-

holders in the league's six-year history. In addition, by winning every playoff game they played, they tied the Comets record of sweeping all six playoff games. The team's winning streak is nine if you count the last three games of the regular season.

It was not an easy season, but the women worked hard, played hard and were rewarded for their efforts. That is something from which we can all learn. So as I close, I would like to congratulate the Sparks and thank them for being leaders. I hope they continue to set good examples for our city.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL  
JUSTICE ACT OF 2002

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague, Congressman MARK UDALL, in introducing the Environmental Justice Act of 2002.

This bill will codify a 1994 environmental justice Executive Order by President Bill Clinton.

Executive Order 12898, the "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations," attempts to address environmental injustice within existing federal laws and regulations by prohibiting discriminatory practices in programs that receive federal funds.

This issue has been one of my priorities as a public servant because I have seen the damage—first hand—that environmental injustice can bring to poor and minority communities.

I grew up in the shadow of one of the largest landfills in the country.

As the landfill grew, so did other regional pollution.

Gravel pits that are miles wide and hundreds of feet deep were dug to build roads and buildings in California.

Heavy industry moved in—especially during World War II when my area manufactured jet fuel.

And the rivers that were once free-flowing water bodies were reduced to sewer channels.

Areas where my family would picnic or enjoy nature when I was little are now part of the dirtiest watershed in the country.

In the Los Angeles area, it is estimated that over 71 percent of African Americans and 50 percent of Latinos reside in areas with the most polluted air, while only 34 percent of whites live in highly polluted areas.

Even our open space tends to be divided among financial or other demographic lines.

In Los Angeles neighborhoods where 1990 household income averaged less than \$20,000 a year, there was less than a half-acre of parkland for every 1,000 residents.

The ratio was more than 40 times higher—21.2 acres for every 1,000 people—in neighborhoods where household incomes were \$40,000 or higher.

Park access was similarly lopsided when broken down by race.

Majority white neighborhoods had 95.7 acres of parkland for every 1,000 children, compared with 5 acres in Latino areas, 2.9 acres in African-American neighborhoods and 6.3 acres in Asian-American areas.

In the past we might have accepted our fate but today we chose to fight back.

Hardly a day passes without the media informing us about a neighborhood that is fighting a landfill, incinerator, chemical plant or some other polluting industry.

This was not always the case.

Just three decades ago, the concept of environmental justice had not registered on the radar screens of most environmental, civil rights or social justice groups.

Today, we enjoy a greater ability to connect with the public by media but our laws still offer few protections to disadvantaged communities.

I am committed to changing this and look forward to working with Congressman UDALL and others to make sure that environmental protection starts with environmental equality.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill and yield back the balance of my time.

#### APPLICATION OF BERRY AMENDMENT TO MULTI-YEAR AIRCRAFT LEASE PILOT PROGRAM

### HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my appreciation for the provision in the Defense Appropriations Conference Report that helps to reaffirm the certainty of the specialty metals clause of the Berry Amendment. The provision in the conference report directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide Congress with estimates of the amount, value, and overall percentage of foreign and domestic-sourced specialty metals to be used in the fleet of leased aircraft under the Multi-Year Aircraft Lease Pilot Program. The Secretary must compare this data to the specialty metal content of military aircraft the Air Force has procured over the last five years. This measure will provide valuable data to Congress to ensure that the objective of the Berry Amendment and particularly the specialty metals clause of this long-standing procurement rule stands firm. Without proper enforcement of the Berry Amendment, the U.S. titanium industry could shrink and lead the Department of Defense to become dependent on foreign supplies from Russia for this strategic material that is of critical importance to the military aircraft industry.

#### TRIBUTE TO TOM MULLEN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY SUPERVISOR

### HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to the community and to the overall well-being and prosperity of the County of Riverside, California, is exceptional. The County of Riverside has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give time and talent to making their communities a better place to live and work. Tom Mullen is one of these individuals. After two terms as Riverside County Super-

pervisor, Tom is retiring this year. I know all of the citizens in our great County will miss Tom and wish him well as he moves to new endeavors.

Tom Mullen is a native of Hastings, Nebraska and has served his country honorably in the United States Air Force. Tom also served his community as a law enforcement officer and as an aid to State Senator Bob Pressley. Mullen was first elected to the Fifth District Supervisor seat for Riverside, California in 1994. As a county supervisor, he has been responsible for a population greater than 12 states and a multi-billion dollar budget that would rank among Forbes Magazine's Fortune 500 companies. Mullen has also been the leader for an ambitious planning initiative, the Riverside County Integrated Project, a three-pronged plan to simultaneously address transportation, habitat conservation and housing demands brought on by rapid population growth in Riverside County. The plan has been praised as a national model for other states and communities to emulate.

Under Tom Mullen's excellent leadership Riverside County has achieved impressive results. The economy has grown significantly and during his tenure more than 350,000 jobs have been generated. Mullen's aggressive hiring of new Sheriff Deputies and prosecutors has produced a 50-percent decrease in crime since 1994.

In recognition of Tom's exemplary work as a Riverside County Supervisor, Tom has been awarded the Riverside Community College Alumnus of the Year 2000; Management Leader of the Year 1998 by the A. Gary Anderson School of Management at the University of California, Riverside; and the Good Government Award from the Riverside County Chapter of the Building Industry Association.

Tom is a devoted husband to wife, Kathy, and proud father and grandfather.

Tom's tireless work as the Riverside County Supervisor has contributed unmeasurably to the well-being and betterment of Riverside County. His outstanding involvement in the community makes me proud to call him a fellow community member, American and friend.

#### RECOGNIZING TAIWAN'S 91ST NATIONAL DAY

### HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, as a longtime supporter and proud member of the Taiwan Caucus, I would like to recognize and congratulate Taiwan today on its 91st National Day. Taiwan has made many significant accomplishments during its brief history. Taiwan has been a true friend to the U.S., and one of our major trading partners.

Taiwan is one of the largest export markets for many states, including New York. With a population of 23 million, the island of Taiwan is the world's 12th largest economy and seventh largest market for U.S. exports worldwide. Trade between Taiwan and the U.S. presently tops \$51 billion. Most importantly, these economic ties have strengthened our bilateral relationship.

Taiwan is a thriving democracy, supportive of political freedoms and human rights. Its

constitution guarantees citizens freedom of assembly, expression and association, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press. Taiwan conducts free and fair elections, and is home to more than 90 political parties.

I applaud Taiwan's commitment to upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, and the Declaration and Action Program of the 1993 Vienna Conference on Human Rights. I thank Taiwan for providing humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees, and for its generous contributions to the International Community.

The U.S. is firmly committed to the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act, and supports the details of the 2000 Taiwan Security Enhancement Act. We must continue to support Taiwan's defense by offering a robust arms sales package, and recognize Taiwan's need for operational training to effectively use U.S. weapons in case of need.

I fully support Taiwan's efforts to join the World Health Organization. Last year, the House and Senate unanimously passed a bill authorizing the State Department to develop a plan to assist Taiwan in achieving observer status at the annual WHO Assembly. The President signed this important bill into law in May 2001.

Last year, President Chen Shui-ban made a transit stop in the U.S. The dignified treatment Taiwan's democratic leader received was encouraging. I support lifting restrictions on high-level visits by officials from Taiwan to help promote a balanced understanding of issues on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Taiwan's President Chen Shui-ban was one of the first world leaders to condemn the events of September 11th and to support U.S. efforts to combat terrorism. I am pleased to express my appreciation for Taiwan's gestures of goodwill on this day of celebration.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. CHUCK GRAHAM

### HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you my tremendous pride in a member of the United States Forest Service who has served his fellow citizens and his nation for almost 40 years, Mr. Chuck Graham. Chuck has not only served in the finest tradition of the Forest Service, he has also made the Forest Service a great neighbor to the communities in which he has served. Chuck's career has been guided by a deep commitment to public service. In every community, from Prospect and Powers to John Day and Lakeview, he has been a friend to all who have known him.

Most recently, serving as Forest Supervisor of the Fremont and Winema National Forests in Oregon, Chuck has always seemed to find a way to bring Forest Service interests and community interests together. Whether he was working out a land exchange to preserve the local ski area or preserving a long-standing sustained yield unit, Chuck has always been guided by common sense and innovation to solve problems and capitalize on opportunities.

Community leaders and those who use our public lands admire Chuck for his sensible approach to the stewardship of our natural resources. Chuck's strong belief in responsible multiple-use has made the forests he's cared for a valuable asset for all of us. In his innovative management of the forests, he never lost sight of the fact that the chief function of a forest is to sustain clean and abundant water. Chuck has demonstrated that when you manage a forest for its water, you bring out the best that God intended in a forest.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, we can all take pride in the way Chuck oversaw the merging of the local Bureau of Land Management and United States Forest Service into one, cohesive, efficient, and responsive unit. At the headquarters in Lakeview, the BLM and Forest Service not only share a building, they share a philosophy and a mission. Because they work so well together, Chuck and his BLM counterpart, Steve Ellis, have created the model for effectively combining assets of our land management agencies to deliver great service at a significant savings to the taxpayer.

Those who have worked with Chuck admire his management style. Chuck sees every employee not just for what they are but also for what they can become. He is dedicated to helping his people reach their full potential in an organization that has meant a great deal to him during a long and productive career. He has steered his organization with a steady and gentle hand, always mindful of his responsibility to the health of the forest and the vitality of the surrounding communities.

Chuck is known by the managers of Region 6 as the "go-to guy." When there is a big project, a vexing problem, or an exceptionally bright opportunity, the word in the Regional Office is to "run it by Chuck". Chuck has had a distinguished career of getting things done for us, his neighbors, and for the environment we all share.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me today in saluting a man who has served us well. Chuck Graham represents the best in the Forest Service and serves as an example for all to follow. Chuck's career truly represents the "service" in Forest Service.

#### RECOGNIZING STUDENTS IN FREE ENTERPRISE AND DR. ALVIN ROHRS' 20 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

#### HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I stand before this body to honor an institution and its leader who have championed our free enterprise system for two decades. Students in Free Enterprise is a nonprofit education corporation whose mission is to work in partnership with businesses and institutions of higher education to provide university students the opportunity to understand and achieve success in a business world open to individual enterprise. Students are guided through the development of leadership, teamwork and communication skills by learning, practicing and teaching the principles of free enterprise.

For the last 20 years, Dr. Alvin Rohrs has served as President and CEO of Students in

Free Enterprise (SIFE). His tireless work has seen an international expansion of SRFE from 18 to 31 countries. Its classes, which teach of the principles of market economics, entrepreneurship, business ethics and personal financial success, are in 1,200 schools of higher learning worldwide. SIFE proponents and students hold annual international competitions that emphasize the strengths and positive societal contributions of the free enterprise System.

The free enterprise system reaches its zenith when it is coupled with individual liberties. Its principles resonate with many people who believe in the idea that hard work, free markets, and democracy lead to prosperity and social responsibility. More than 170 of America's business executives from some of the world's largest companies are members of the SIFE board.

Alvin Rohrs' commitment to free enterprise has been unwavering. Prior to his work with SIFE, Rohrs served as the Director of the Gene Taylor National Free Enterprise Center at his alma mater, Southwest Baptist University. He came to SIFE in 1983, a year after receiving his Juris Doctorate from the University of Missouri Columbia School of Law, where he graduated with full honors in the top ten percent of his class.

Dr. Rohrs has received the National Charity Award twice, honoring his leadership in SIFE. He has also received the National Entrepreneur of the Year Award for "Supporter of Entrepreneurship." Active in community service and church work, Rohrs is a member of the Missouri Bar Association and serves as a member and Deacon at First Baptist Church in Bolivar, Missouri. He resides in Bolivar with his wife, Bolivar Municipal Court Judge Elizabeth Rohrs and their two children.

We wish him and Students in Free Enterprise continued success in spreading the gospel of free enterprise and entrepreneurship, on which our American way of life is founded.

#### SPECIAL JOINT SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

#### HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 6 of this year, a special Joint Session of the United States Congress gathered in New York City to remember the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. This special session reminded us of the lives that were lost and the heroes that were found all across this country on that terrible day. I am honored to have taken part in this unique session.

We convened at Federal Hall, where the first Congress met over two centuries ago, and a few blocks from where the World Trade Center towers once stood proud and tall.

Mr. Speaker, we met to remember the thousands of lives that ended so abruptly that day. We prayed for the families of those that were lost. We prayed for the families who had to say goodbye before they were ready. The wound that America suffered on that day will always be remembered.

We also expressed our most sincere thanks to the firefighters, police officers emergency personnel, and all others who risked and gave

their lives on that day. These brave men and women, along with their peers across the country, risk their lives every day to protect those around them. Expressing our thanks to them is a long overdue action.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we recommit ourselves to eradicating terrorism from the world and to making sure that those responsible for this horrible attack on America are brought to justice. American soldiers are now stationed across the globe, helping to create a world where those who live in freedom can also live free of the fear of terrorism. America and the world owe these soldiers a debt of gratitude.

I am proud to have joined Congress on September 6, to remember the lives that were lost and to show those who would harm America that we will not forget, but we will overcome.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF RUNAWAY YOUTH PREVENTION MONTH

#### HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague from New York, Mr. ISRAEL, in introducing a resolution recognizing the goals and ideals of Runaway Youth Prevention Month, which is being sponsored by the National Network for Youth and the National Runaway Switchboard.

Recently, a number of highly publicized child abductions focused the attention of Americans on the plight of exploited and abducted children, and the pain and agony suffered by the families left behind.

Recognizing the serious threat that faces our children every day as they travel to and from school and play with friends in parks and neighborhoods, President Bush last week convened a conference on missing, exploited and runaway children.

Again, the main focus was on abducted and exploited children. And rightly so. One child abduction is one too many.

But let's put the problem of child abductions into perspective. Five times as many children run away as are abducted in this country, and one runaway child is also one too many.

There are approximately 1.3 million young Americans on the street every day as a result of running away and/or homelessness. One in seven children between the ages of 10-18 will run away. Some will return within a few days, while others will remain on the streets and never return. And each year, assault, illness or suicide will take the lives of 5,000 runaway youth. That's 5000 too many.

There are many reasons why children run away from home. Some are expelled from their homes by their families, or separated from their parents because of death or divorce. As much as violence is involved in the abduction of a child, so too does physical, sexual, and emotional abuse at home often cause a child to run away.

Having run away, these youth are now homeless, too poor to secure their own basic needs, and are often ineligible or unable to access medical or mental health resources.

Many runaway youth also have difficulty obtaining an education because they are homeless. Being a runaway or being without a

home should not mean being without an education. Yet that is what homelessness means for far too many of our poor and runaway children and youth today.

Congress recognized the importance of educating homeless and runaway youth when it enacted in 1987 the McKinney Education program. But despite the progress made over the past decade, we know that homeless children continue to miss out on what often is the only source of stability and promise in their lives—school attendance.

That's why I introduced H.R. 623, the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act of 2001, which was included in the No Child Left Behind Act that became law at the beginning of this year.

By incorporating the innovative provisions contained in my legislation, H.R. 1 strengthened the McKinney program, ensuring that a homeless or runaway child is immediately enrolled in school. That means no red tape, no waiting for paperwork, and no bureaucratic delays. A school liaison helps runaway or homeless youth make certain decisions about their education, and upon enrollment, ensures they have access to the special assistance and services available to runaway and homeless youth.

This is one small way that more is being done to help children who are runaways or homeless. There are many others—individuals and organizations—who are doing whatever they can to assist America's runaway youth by providing food, shelter, clothing, and counseling. Others are working with families to prevent a child from running away in the first place. And still others are intervening and advocating on behalf of children and giving them options other than running away.

One such organization is the National Runaway Switchboard, which provides crisis intervention and referrals to reconnect runaway youth with their families, and to link young people to local resources that provide positive alternatives to running. I am compelled to call attention to this important resource because it originated in Chicago.

Founded by a group of Chicago agencies, the National Runaway Switchboard was established in 1971 to provide comprehensive crisis intervention services for young people in Chicago. It was conceived as a centralized organization with free, 24-hour services, expertise in all youth-related issues, and as an information clearinghouse. In 1974, it became a national resource, and now is the federally designated national communication system for runaway and homeless youth. The Switchboard is still available 24 hours a day, and fields more than 100,000 calls each year from the nation's runaway and homeless youth.

The National Runaway Switchboard and the National Network for Youth have designated November as National Runaway Prevention Month. The purpose of this month is to call attention to the problem, its causes and impacts, and all those organizations and services that exist to help both runaways and their families.

It is fitting for Congress to support the goals and ideals of National Runaway Prevention Month, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO MR. LES SCHWAB

**HON. GREG WALDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding business leader and gentleman from Oregon's Second Congressional District, Mr. Les Schwab. I am pleased to announce that this year marks the 50th anniversary of the company he founded, Les Schwab Tires.

In 1952, Les bought a small tire store in the city of Prineville, deep in the heart of Central Oregon, for \$3,500. From that simple investment, Les Schwab Tires has grown to become the nation's leading independent tire business with over 330 stores throughout the West. Today, there is hardly a town in Oregon that does not fall under the shadow of a Les Schwab Tires sign.

His innovative business programs inspire a fierce loyalty that few other companies can match. The tenets for achievement are the same for all of his 7,000 employees: start at the bottom, work hard, and never rest on your laurels. The many profit sharing programs he pioneered ensure all employees have a stake in the success or failure of a store. To this end, the company returns over forty-nine percent of each store's profits to its employees. As Les explained in his inspirational book, "Pride In Performance", this return investment is "unselfish for good reasons." It is his sincere wish to instill within his current and future employees a desire to succeed in business to last for many generations to come.

The same honesty and fairness that Les shows his employees is bestowed upon his customers as well. Customers know that Les is a man of his word. Westerners, especially Oregonians, appreciate his commitment to customer service and satisfaction, and have rewarded his efforts with 50 years of loyal business. Now, at 85 years of age, Les continues to lead by example. He comes to work daily at his headquarters in Prineville, right where it all started. Ultimately, it is Les' own straightforward leadership and no nonsense Oregon values that have made Les Schwab Tires an American success story.

Les is also known for his civic leadership. He gives back generously to the communities that made his company thrive. Les Schwab Tires sponsors numerous charitable events to support local food banks, youth shelters, and several different scholarship foundations. The state All-Star high school football game, the Les Schwab Bowl, benefits athletic programs for disadvantaged youth in the greater Portland area and provides free equipment and sportsmanship education for underprivileged youth in all Oregon high schools. Les is also the chief supporter of the Les Schwab Invitational, a four-day basketball tournament that showcases the top Oregon high school basketball teams and matches them against other outstanding teams from around the country. This event, now in its seventh year, expects to raise \$30,000 to help curb the dramatic cuts in the state's athletic programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating this extraordinary man and great American, Mr. Les Schwab. I wish continued happiness for him and Dorothy, his

wife of 66 years. Personally, I would like to thank him for all the opportunities he has provided to the people of Prineville, the Second District, and all of Oregon.

RECOGNIZING THE CONVOY OF HOPE IN SPRINGFIELD, MO

**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Convoy of Hope being organized in Springfield, MO on October 26, National Make-A-Difference Day. Volunteers make a difference in the quality of a nation and how we treat the less fortunate. A great number of community services rely on volunteers. Volunteers come from all walks of life and often have the skills and experiences of a lifetime of work that make them invaluable resources and problem solvers.

On October 26, the Convoy of Hope will bring 1,000 volunteers together to honor 5,000 guests—the working poor and the needy. These guests will receive a hot lunch, medical and dental screenings at a health carnival, a KiddsZone carnival, free haircuts, services from state and local agencies, and job search activities.

This is an effort by dozens of local churches to reach out to the poor and needy and raise awareness of local needs in our communities. The goal is to improve the quality of life for the less fortunate and to share a message of spiritual faith and hope.

These churches in Springfield, Missouri share the same goal as the U.S. Congress. In the last five decades, Congress has created and expanded and re-created dozens of programs to help the less fortunate. In contrast, the churches and faith-based organizations of our nation have an even longer history and a greater number of success stories to tell about these compassionate endeavors. These organizations also seem to accomplish their goals more efficiently and with less cost than many programs created by the Congress.

The Convoy of Hope will touch the lives of thousands of volunteers and guests on October 26, 2002 and unite them in a meaningful expression meant to change lives not only for that day but for days to come. I wish them great success in this undertaking.

IN MEMORY OF "SNOOKY" SALEH

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a great friend and great American, Jameel Joseph "Snooky" Saleh, of Tyler, Texas, who leaves behind a powerful legacy of hard work, generosity, and dedication to his family, community and country. He was a friend to so many—and a special friend of mine.

Snooky passed away in August at the age of 78. The son of Lebanese immigrants, he attended Tyler Junior College and spent two years at Texas A&M before being called to

service in World War II. After the war he began a business venture with his brother, George—George Wholesale Company. He married his wife of 51 years, Angel Kotsiones of Dallas, in 1951, and they had three children.

In 1964 Snooky purchased his brother's interest in the company. His son Danny joined the business in 1977 and later became a partner. In 1998 the father and son team sold the business to free themselves to pursue charitable works. Snooky was very generous to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and the diocese of Tyler. He supported the United Way, American Heart Association, Muscular Dystrophy Association, Catholic Charities, B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, and Alexis de Tocqueville Society. He also supported the East Texas Food Bank, Habitat for Humanity, East Texas Crisis Center, Hospice of East Texas, Literacy Council of East Texas and many other agencies.

Snooky won many awards, including the Southwest Candy Merchandiser of the Year in 1984, the National Association of Tobacco Distributors' award in 1991, Southwest Tobacco Man of the Year Award in 1992, America Wholesale Marketers Annual Citizenship award in 1994, National Catholic Charities award in 1995, and the Career Achievement Award of the Southern Association of Wholesale Distributors in 1998. He was also a recipient of a Texas House of Representatives resolution noting the contributions to all the lives he has touched, and he was named an honorary Admiral of the Texas Navy.

He is survived by his wife, Angel; son and daughter-in-law Gerald and Barbara Saleh; daughter and son-in-law Beverly Saleh Mamey and husband Nelson; son and daughter-in-law Danny and Denise Saleh; sisters Evelyn Saleh and Rose Marie Saleh Pilcher; six grandchildren and other family members.

Mr. Speaker, Snooky will be missed by all those who knew him and loved him and by all those he helped and who sought his advice—and his influence will be felt in Tyler for years to come. As we adjourn today, let us do so in tribute to this great American—Jameel Joseph "Snooky" Saleh.

#### AMBER ALERT: A POWERFUL TOOL TO PROTECT KIDS

#### HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of my colleagues to the successes of the AMBER Alert program. As my colleagues know, this is a program that utilizes media alerts to help locate missing children within hours after they are abducted.

When a child is abducted, every minute is crucial. Statistics show that, when abducted, a child's greatest enemy is time. In those critical first hours, the AMBER Alert works to aid in a child's safe return by enlisting the entire community in their recovery.

The AMBER Plan idea was created in 1996 in response to the tragic murder of 9-year-old Amber Hagerman, a little girl who was kid-

napped and killed while riding her bicycle near her home in Arlington, Texas. That tragedy shocked and outraged the entire community. Residents contacted radio stations in the area and suggested they broadcast special "alerts" over the airwaves to help in the future.

Since that time, the AMBER Alert idea has spread across the country. Since the original AMBER Plan was established, 66 modified versions have been adopted at local, regional, and statewide levels; 24 states have a statewide plan. In my home State of New Jersey, Governor James E. McGreevey, together with the Office of the Attorney General and the State Police have been working to implement an AMBER Alert system.

In my own district, we know something about the plague of child abduction. Megan's Law, the law that requires authorities to notify residents when a sexual predator resides in their neighborhood was named after Megan Kanka, a central New Jersey child who was the victim of a ruthless child killer. My predecessor in Congress, Representative Dick Zimmer, worked with Megan Kanka's parents to pass Megan's Law.

I am proud to have recently joined with my colleagues here in Congress, Representative MARTIN FROST and Representative JENNIFER DUNN and other legislators to introduce legislation calling for an expansion of the AMBER Alert concept nationally. Protecting our children against violence is nothing less than a national priority, and we are committed to passing this bill immediately to begin the creation of a nationwide network of AMBER Alert programs.

Unfortunately, passage of an AMBER Alert package into law this year is very much in doubt. Earlier this week, Congress passed legislation that included provisions to promote a national AMBER Alert program. While that would seem to be good news, I'm afraid that passage of this bill may actually delay, not speed up, the implementation of AMBER nationally.

The components that were unnecessarily added to the AMBER Alert Bill had previously been passed as stand-alone bills and I have previously voted in favor of them. On March 14, I voted to pass the "Two Strikes and You're Out Child Protection Act." On May 21 I voted to pass the "Child Sex Crimes Wiretapping Act." On June 25, I voted to pass the "Lifetime Consequences for Sex Offenders Act." And on June 26, I voted to pass the "Sex Tourism Prohibition Act."

A week ago, at the White House Conference on Missing and Exploited and Run-away Children, President Bush called on us in the House to pass the AMBER Alert legislation passed by the Senate. I completely agree with the President. Bipartisan legislation to create a national AMBER Alert System quickly passed the Senate and it should have passed the House and been put into law by now.

Unfortunately, instead of enacting this bipartisan plan to protect kids, House Congressional leaders added all of these other provisions to the AMBER bill, an action that may make it impossible to pass this legislation prior to adjournment because some members of the Senate do not support them. In fact, several of the provisions have been pending in the Senate for over four years without action. The likely result is that we will have no national

AMBER Alert system for at least another year. That is unfortunate and unnecessary. I suspect that the leadership of the House presented the legislation more for the sake of appearance than to actually bring about a national AMBER Alert system.

We in Congress have a chance to do something positive to keep our children safe. I call on all of my colleagues to come together and redouble our efforts to pass AMBER Alert legislation before Congress adjourns next week. We owe it to parents and kids in central New Jersey and the nation.

#### RECOGNIZING DAVID FLEMING FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF SOLANO COUNTY

#### HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

#### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

#### HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to recognize the Mayor of the City of Vacaville, David A. Fleming, who is leaving office after 24 years of service to his community.

Mr. Fleming was elected to the City Council in 1978 and has served as Mayor since 1990. During his tenure, Mr. Fleming has promoted the city's Growth Management Ordinance, the City of Vacaville Planned Growth Ordinance and the Vacaville/Dixon Greenbelt. He also led fundraising efforts for public art projects celebrating the community's historical milestones.

Mr. Fleming has also served as the President of the League of California Cities, President of the League of California Cities North Bay Division Executive Committee, Chairman of the Solano County Mayors Conference and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Solano County Transportation Agency, the Solano County Water Agency, and the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District.

Mayor Fleming has also been active in civic organizations, including the Air Force Association, the Retired Officers Association, the Napa-Solano United Way Executive Board, the North Bay YMCA Executive Board, the Vacaville Chamber of Commerce, the Vacaville Elks Club, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Vietnam Veterans Association, among others. He was also a Charter Member of the Board of Directors of the Travis Air Force Base Museum and currently serves as President of the Travis Air Force Base Jimmy Doolittle Air and Space Museum Education Foundation.

Mr. Fleming has been married for 47 years to his wife, Buff, and they have three sons. Mr. Fleming retired from the Air Force with the rank of Lt. Colonel. He is a Vietnam War combat veteran and earned three Distinguished Flying Crosses for his service to his country.

Mr. Speaker, because of Mayor David Fleming's many contributions to the city, his community and his country, it is proper for us to honor him today.

## U.S.S. "SAN DIEGO" MEMORIAL

**HON. SUSAN DAVIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute a great warship that was named for a great maritime city: my hometown of San Diego.

The U.S.S. *San Diego* served our nation with honor and distinction during World War II. The *San Diego* was a light cruiser whose principal purpose was to provide antiaircraft protection to the fast carrier task groups that formed the backbone of the fleet during the war in the Pacific. Commissioned in January 1942, the *San Diego* joined the Pacific Fleet just prior to the Battle of Midway and saw her first action in the Guadalcanal campaign in the summer of 1942. The *San Diego* participated altogether in 42 months of nearly continuous operations, was involved in 34 engagements with enemy forces, earned 18 Battle Stars for her World War II campaigns, and was selected by Admiral Halsey to be the first major U.S. warship to enter Tokyo Bay upon the surrender of Japan.

Though the *San Diego* has been decommissioned and scrapped for many years, she has not been forgotten. The U.S.S. *San Diego* Memorial Association is a nonprofit organization formed with the goal of erecting a permanent memorial in San Diego, its namesake city, to honor the valiant and remarkable services of the cruiser U.S.S. *San Diego* and the men who served aboard her during the tumultuous and historical years of 1941–1945. Association membership includes surviving Navy veterans who served on the *San Diego* during the war. The Port of San Diego has donated a prime waterfront site for the U.S.S. *San Diego* Memorial, and the Memorial Association is raising private funds to construct a beautiful monument.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the U.S.S. *San Diego* Memorial Association and the Port of San Diego for their tremendous efforts to pay tribute to this great ship and her crew. Once again, the people of San Diego are demonstrating their strong support for the United States Navy and its many contributions to our nation's defense.

## CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BONHAM

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to recognize the 150th anniversary of the First Baptist Church of Bonham, Texas, in the hometown of the late great Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. On November 10th, the First Baptist Church will celebrate one hundred and fifty years of worship and service in Bonham and the surrounding community—an expanse of time that reflects the dedication and vitality of the church's pastors, leaders and members over several generations.

First Baptist Church, Bonham, organized in early November 1852, sixteen years after the

founding of Bonham and seven years after the annexation of Texas into the United States. Rev. J.R. Briscoe, a pioneer Baptist preacher, began the church with six charter members. They first met in the Masonic Hall but were soon able to move into their own building, which was also used as a schoolhouse. On January 24, 1855, for the sum of \$50, they purchased the building, and each succeeding building has stood on this same plot of land on the corner of Eighth and Center Streets.

In 1855 a new frame building was constructed. This was used for joint Sunday School services of the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches. It was also used for special meetings, weddings, and funerals for a wide area around Bonham. By 1915, the church building was no longer adequate for further growth, and despite the scarcity of supplies and the high prices of the World War I years, the congregation was able to construct a new two-story building, including a basement, in 1919 and dedicate it in 1921, free of debt. The services were led by Rev. George W. Truett, pastor of First Baptist Church, Dallas.

Due to structural problems during the following years, a new building was constructed in 1958 and still stands today. Some of the furnishings that had been in the earlier buildings are part of the new structure—including several magnificent stained glass windows and a scene over the baptistry taken from a photograph of the Jordan River.

First Baptist Church, Bonham, was very much in the news in November 1961 as the place where the funeral service for Speaker Rayburn, beloved citizen of Bonham, was held. Countless numbers of dignitaries were in attendance, including President John F. Kennedy, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, former presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower. A plaque inscribed with their names adorns the pew where they sat.

First Baptist Church, Bonham, is rich in history. It is a shining example of the positive influence that churches make in the lives of our citizens and the fabric of our communities—and a powerful testament to the importance of faith and religious expression in the United States of America. We are, indeed, "one Nation under God." In preparation for its Sesquicentennial Celebration on November 10, a history of the church has been compiled that will honor all those who so diligently worked and sacrificed in their service to their church and their community. This celebration also will inspire current and future generations to carry on the wonderful legacy that was begun one hundred and fifty years ago.

Mr. Speaker, First Baptist Church, Bonham, was built upon the solid rock of Christian faith and service—and upon that rock it will continue to grow. I congratulate the members of First Baptist Church, Bonham, on this important milestone in the history of their church—and I wish them "God speed" as they continue to meet the needs of those in Bonham, the surrounding community, and mission fields around the world.

## SUPPORT CONCURRENT RECEIPT

**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of concurrent receipt.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of legislation that would permit military retirees to concurrently draw their retired pay and disability benefits without an offset to either.

I firmly believe that retired members of the Armed Forces who are eligible for disability compensation should receive both their retirement and disability entitlement.

In fact, military retirees are the only group of federal retirees who must waive retirement pay in order to receive VA disability compensation. That's unfair and it should be corrected.

When asked about concurrent receipt, one combat veteran said it best. He said, "When I was flying combat missions in Korea, I knew there was a possibility of being shot down, captured, and tortured by the enemy. And I was unlucky enough to have that happen. But I never dreamed that Uncle Sam would penalize me by making me pay for my own disability compensation out of the retired pay I was supposed to have earned for my 24 years of military service."

Lt. Col. Norman E. Duquette, the person who said that, is one of nearly 500,000 disabled military retirees penalized by this unfair provisions that stops them from keeping veterans' disability compensation and full military retired pay—even though the two have entirely different purposes.

On February 1, 2002, I joined several of my congressional colleagues in sending a letter to President Bush requesting that he include in his FY 2003 budget request the funds necessary to eliminate the current offset between military retired pay and VA disability compensation. Unfortunately, when President Bush delivered his FY 2003 budget request to Congress on February 4, 2002, funds for implementing concurrent receipt for disabled military retirees were not included in it.

In recent days, President Bush has actually threatened to veto the Defense Authorization bill because he opposes fixing the concurrent receipt problem. That's why this motion is necessary and so important.

New Jersey veterans have heard enough excuses. We owe them this for their service to our Nation, especially now, as our Nation is calling upon the members of the armed forces to defend democracy and freedom.

## RECOGNIZING WILLIAM CARROLL FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF SOLANO COUNTY

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. DOUG OSE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to recognize the Chair of the Solano



County Board of Supervisors, William Carroll, who is retiring this year following a long and distinguished career in local government.

Mr. Carroll served on the Vacaville City Council for 21 years, 18 of them as Mayor, prior to his election to the Board of Supervisors in 1991. While on the Board, he served as Chair for three terms and also served as President of the League of California Cities.

He was instrumental in creating the Rural North Vacaville Water District, which enabled a large segment of the community in the unincorporated area of his supervisorial district to receive water services. Air quality was also one of his primary policy issues. He served on the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District from January 1991 to May 2002 and on the Bay Area Air Quality Management District from January 3, 1995 to May 28, 2002.

Mr. Carroll has been a tireless supporter of Travis Air Force Base and of the United States military presence in Solano County. He recognizes the vital role agriculture plays in Solano County and has been a strong advocate for agricultural interests while in public office. Supervisor Carroll also devoted much of his spare time to assisting the homeless throughout Solano County.

Mr. Speaker, because of William Carroll's many contributions to local government in Solano County and for his commitment to his community, it is proper for us to honor him today.

#### 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNICO WATERBURY

#### HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Unico Waterbury on its 80th anniversary this Sunday, October 20, 2002. The Waterbury chapter of Unico National has truly lived up to its motto of "Service Above Self." Through their charitable efforts the members of Unico have made Waterbury a better community in which to live. For those not familiar with the organization, it was founded in 1922 by a group of fifteen men of Italian heritage, united in their commitment to civic service.

The founding Waterbury Unico chapter became the progenitor of more than 150 chapters of Unico in communities nation-wide.

Let me take a moment to recount a few of its many accomplishments. In its early years Unico organized regular social activities for Italian students pursuing higher education. At these dance receptions, awards and scholarships were awarded to young achievers in the community. Soon this model of civic participation spread to other cities, enabling a national convention to be held in New York in 1930.

During World War II, Unico Waterbury achieved the distinction of selling more war bonds in one day than any other local club during a month's competition (\$75,000). In 1977, the club began aiding the Salvation Army to raise funds for its annual Christmas programs. This proud tradition continues to this day.

Today, Unico Waterbury is well served under the leadership of its first Services Committee woman President, Dr. Joane D'Angelo.

Membership stands at 95 strong and Armed Services growing. Its fundraising prowess was recently demonstrated by raising \$3,985 for Unico National's "Campaign Unity" to aid those affected by the September 11 attacks. The chapter continues to excel in public service by providing sizeable scholarships to students in the Waterbury community.

Mr. Speaker, I conclude by expressing my personal appreciation for the spirit of civic service so notably demonstrated by Unico Waterbury. On behalf of the citizens of the United States, I thank the members of Unico Waterbury for their tradition of service and look forward to their many civic accomplishments to come in the years ahead.

#### THE GROWING U.S.-INDIA RELATIONS: STRONG AND BROAD-BASED BILATERAL RELATIONS

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, relations between the United States and India continue to grow and prosper in the economic, political, diplomatic, democracy promotion, scientific, and security cooperation areas. During the past year, high-level agreements and substantive exchanges have brought the world's two largest democracies ever closer together; particularly with regard to security cooperation and a partnership in international counter-terrorism efforts.

The September 11 terrorist attacks on America have brought our two countries even closer together—as democracies which have been the victims of terrorism and which stand resolved to combat this scourge on a global basis. Following our President's clear statement that the nations of the world must stand "with us or with the terrorists," India answered the call. India immediately and unhesitatingly expressed full solidarity with our Nation and the American people. The welcome presence of Prime Minister Vajpayee last month at our one-year commemoration ceremony in New York City was but one highly symbolic indication of this sense of solidarity.

"The National Security Strategy of the United States," transmitted by President Bush to Congress last month as a declaration of the Administration's policy, calls India "A growing world power with which we have common strategic interest. The Administration sees India's potential to become one of the great democratic powers of the twenty-first century and accordingly has worked hard to transform our relationship."

Further quoting from the Administration's report:

The United States has undertaken a transformation in its bilateral relationship with India based on a conviction that U.S. interests require a strong relationship with India. We are the two largest democracies, committed to political freedom protected by representative government. India is moving toward greater economic freedom as well. We have a common interest in the free flow of commerce, including through the vital searoutes of the Indian Ocean. Finally, we share an interest in fighting terrorism and in creating a strategically stable Asia.

The pace of our bilateral engagement since President Bush assumed the Presidency has

been unprecedented. At their November 2001 meeting, President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee issued a joint statement outlining the broad scope of our bilateral relations. The Prime Minister and the President affirmed their commitment to complete the process of qualitatively transforming bilateral relations in pursuit of their many common goals in Asia and beyond.

The two leaders agreed that the lifting of economic, military and technology restrictions on India provides a further impetus to our bilateral relations. They welcomed the resumption of the bilateral Defense Policy Group as a step toward increasing exchanges and technical cooperation in the defense and security areas. The two leaders also agreed to pursue policies to enhance the mutually beneficial—and growing—economic and commercial ties between our nations. They also agreed to expand the Bilateral Economic Dialogue and to broaden dialogue and cooperation in the areas of energy, the environment, health, space, export controls, science and technology, including biotechnology and information technology. Indeed, the United States is India's largest trading partner and premier export destination. In particular, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two sides should discuss ways to stimulate bilateral high technology commerce, and agreed that our two countries should begin a dialogue to evaluate the processes for the transfer of dual-use and military items, with a view towards greater transparency and efficiency.

Moreover, India and the United States have a mutual interest in space exploration, and both countries have active space programs. The two leaders began an ongoing process to initiate discussions on Civil Space cooperation. In addition, private sector contacts, as well as meetings at the academic, cultural, NGO and other levels, continue to expand.

#### PARTNERS IN BUILDING DEMOCRACY

The U.S. and India, the world's two largest democracies, are partners in the ongoing effort to build a more democratic world. In this regard, India is leading by example, having stuck to the democratic path in the more than 50 years since it gained independence. During September and October, despite the ongoing threat of terrorism originating from outside India's borders, India is holding elections for the state assembly in Jammu and Kashmir. On September 18, after the first of four rounds of voting in the elections, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said:

We do welcome the Indian Government's commitment to holding an election that's free and fair and perceived as such internationally and within India. We have diplomats, and others do as well, up in the area observing the elections. Their findings, combined with the coverage by India's media and the international press will form the basis for an assessment of the election overall, after it's over. And I'm sure it'll be widely reported. And against these kind of sporadic violence and the threats that were issued, we actually applaud the courage of the voters who have chosen to participate in the first round of voting.

#### U.S.-INDIA COOPERATION ON SECURITY, DEFENSE AND COUNTER TERRORISM ISSUES

In particular, the U.S. and India have moved relations to a new level in terms of security and defense matters, and cooperation on counter terrorism, reflecting the recognition on

both sides of the need to build stability and security in Asia and beyond.

The U.S.-India Security and Non-Proliferation Dialogue held in New Delhi on September 23–24 was but the latest example of this cooperation, as India continues to make substantial progress in meeting non-proliferation goals. India is also committed to vigorously enforcing stringent export controls on its locally developed know-how and technologies, an issue that the two sides will continue to pursue.

The U.S. and India have held joint military exercises, and others are planned. Following a December 2001, meeting of the U.S.-India Defense Planning Group and the Executive Steering Groups of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the U.S. and India agreed that each of its Navies would jointly patrol the Strait of Malacca to ensure the uninterrupted flow of vital oil supplies. The U.S. and India will hold their first joint air exercise over Indian airspace in almost four decades in October. In Washington, the chief of the U.S. Pacific Air Force Command, General William Begert, described the joint exercise as “a breakthrough.” It has also been announced that Indian Army and Air Force personnel will participate with U.S. forces in exercises in Alaska later this year.

India and the United States have forged an ever-closer partnership in the struggle against international terrorism—a partnership that had actually begun before last September 11. The U.S.-India Joint Working Group on Counter terrorism was established in January 2000. The fifth meeting of the Joint Working Group was held in July in Washington. The past year has been a watershed for the two democracies in confronting the challenge of terrorism. During this period, India and the United States have accomplished much in their counter-terrorism cooperation, including:

Broadening their exchange of information and assessments on the international and regional terrorist situation.

Strengthening intelligence and investigative cooperation.

Signing a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

Launching a bilateral Cyber Security Forum, with a wide-ranging program of action to address cyber terrorism and information security.

Introducing military-to-military cooperation on counter terrorism to supplement the initiatives of the India-U.S. Defense Policy Group in this area.

Working together closely on multilateral initiatives on terrorism, including the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1373.

Initiating dialogue and cooperation in homeland/internal security, terrorist financing, forensic science transportation security and border management.

Taking concrete steps to detect and counter the activities of individual terrorists and organizations of concern to both of our countries.

Accordingly, I urge the Administration and my colleagues to continue to strengthen the U.S.-India ties and to turn the blueprint outlined at the joint meeting between President Bush and Indian Prime Minister last year, into a sturdy and enduring structure that will benefit the people of both of our great nations.

IN RECOGNITION OF A TRUE  
TEXAS WWI HERO—LIEUTENANT  
MITCHELL H. BROWN

### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a true patriot from my hometown, Rockwall, Texas—the late Mitchell H. Brown. My district, the Fourth Congressional District of Texas, is home to the second largest population of veterans in the State of Texas. Today I would like to single out a great veteran and WWI hero, Mitchell Brown, who was a distinguished Second Lieutenant in the 50th Aero Squadron, Air Service, American Expeditionary Force.

Mitchell left Rockwall in January of 1918 and was dispatched overseas to France, where he attended French artillery school and an aviators instruction center. He studied aerial photography and learned to be proficient in the use of light weaponry. Finally, he attended the Aeronautical section of the Ind Corps school located at Châtillon-Sur-Seine.

After finishing his training, Mitchell was assigned to the 50th Aero Squadron. Mitchell used his field training as he penetrated enemy lines, reporting batteries in action, trucks on the roads, trains, massed troops, fires, and other favorable targets that the artillery might fire upon. He survived many near-death encounters with the enemy. During an aerial reconnaissance mission for the 78th Division near Beffu-et-le-Morthomme, he attacked an enemy balloon, forcing it to the ground, but this drew an attack by three enemy planes in return. The incendiary bullets from the enemy's machine guns set the signal rockets in Mitchell's cockpit afire. Disregarding the flames, he continued to fire his machine gun, destroying one enemy plane and forcing the others to disengage. He quickly put out the flames and then successfully completed the mission and secured information of “great military value”. This was one of his more well known acts of heroism during the war.

Mitchell has always been passionate about his country. He once wrote his wife Lilybel, saying, “It's all very true that war isn't what it's cracked up to be. Lots of times you have a longing for quiet pastures when the odds loom up against you. Personally, I had rather die a dozen times than to have folks say I didn't do my duty.” That statement characterizes so many veterans who put their lives at risk in defense of our country and the principles of freedom upon which America was founded. These veterans, like Mitchell, are true American heroes, and we owe them a debt of gratitude that can never be adequately repaid.

Mitchell was married before he went overseas and, after the war, returned to Rockwall County to farm and raise three boys with Lilybel. His sons were also in the service of their country, with one son, Lt. Tom Brown, paying the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield. I went through high school with Tom. He, like his father and brothers, loved life and loved this country. He gave it all so that his family—and all of us—could live in safety and peace. God Rest His Soul.

For many years Mr. Mitchell Brown lived, as he said, a “rather quiet life with little to enlarge upon” as a farmer. Such a humble statement

belies the great man he was. He was dedicated to his country, his family, and his community—and he was a good friend of mine. I admired him greatly—and I have never forgotten the greatness I saw in this great WWI aviator who flew the airplanes that were forerunners to today's fast fleet of jets. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in memory of Mitchell H. Brown and all our veterans whose sacrifices enable us to be free today.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY CELEBRATES THE LIFE AND CAREER OF FORMER SPEAKER JACK COLLINS

### HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the commitment of former assemblyman and speaker Jack Collins to his constituents in the third district and to his extended responsibility to all New Jerseyans.

I am proud to speak across partisan lines in praise of Jack Collins because, so often, he reached across party lines to fight for things important to all New Jerseyans. He is the embodiment of the citizen legislator: a working teacher and farmer who also represents the people of his district and his state.

As a career educator, he rose above partisan politics to defend our teachers whether it was fighting for pension enhancements and health benefit improvements or blocking ill considered voucher proposals or tenure threats.

Jack Collins also defended open space retention, farmland preservation, and aid to the developmentally disabled. These are all examples of the greatness of the heart of the man, and his dedication to issues concerning New Jersey.

His career as speaker was marked not just by the legislation he championed, but the house he ran. As the longest serving speaker of the Assembly in New Jersey, Jack Collins was respected by politicians of all persuasions, for his directness, for his honesty and for his convictions.

I am proud to rise today to wish Jack Collins well in his retirement. While he is no longer serving in the Assembly, I am sure that New Jersey has not seen the last of Jack Collins. He has built his life around service to others, whether in the classroom or on the floor of the Assembly, and I am sure that this instinct to serve will keep him active in the political life of New Jersey.

THE “COMMERCIAL SPECTRUM  
ENHANCEMENT ACT”

### HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet, I am pleased to join the distinguished Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. TAUZIN, in introducing

the "Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act".

Earlier this year, we significantly changed spectrum auction policy by freeing the FCC's hands with respect to when auctions should be conducted. Now, with this bill, we are making another significant down payment on our Committee's spectrum reform efforts, by eliminating grave inefficiencies in spectrum management which have thwarted spectrum relocation efforts to date.

The commercial wireless industry must have additional spectrum to provide innovative new services and other critical benefits to the American public and to foster economic growth. However, spectrum ideal for next generation wireless services currently is encumbered by the federal government.

We all recognize the need to relocate federal government incumbents to comparable spectrum in order to make way for the commercial wireless industry, but the road to relocating federal government incumbents to comparable spectrum (or alternative facilities) is unpaved and filled with potholes. The "Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act" would pave that road, establishing procedures to ensure a timely, certain, and privately—yet fully—funded relocation of federal incumbents to comparable spectrum (or alternative facilities). Hence, this bill represents a "win-win" for both the government and the commercial wireless industry, not to mention our nation's wireless users.

Under the bill's provisions, when executive branch agencies are required to relocate spectrum operations to a different spectrum band (or to switch to non-spectrum dependent facilities to transmit telecommunications), the agencies will have access to a trust fund from which their relocation costs will be paid. Relocation will be required when spectrum currently occupied by governmental entities is reallocated for commercial use.

If an agency is required to relocate its spectrum operations, the agency must be able to achieve comparable telecommunications capability in the new band (or with the non-spectrum dependent facilities).

Six months before the FCC conducts an auction of spectrum that has been reallocated for commercial use, NTIA (working in conjunction with the affected agency and OME) submits to the FCC a preliminary cost estimate and timeline for relocation.

For an auction of reallocated spectrum to be valid, the net proceeds of the auction must be at least 110 percent of the preliminary costs estimated by NTIA.

The auction proceeds, rather than being placed in the General Fund at Treasury, are deposited in a Spectrum Relocation Fund, from which relocation costs will be paid.

The relocation fund is administered by OMB in consultation with NTIA. OMB determines whether an agency's costs are legitimate and whether the agency's timeline for relocation is appropriate.

The Energy and Commerce Committee, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees must be notified 30 days before money is transferred from the relocation fund to an agency. Also, the NTIA will be required to file periodic reports to apprise Congress of the progress being made to relocate in a timely and cost-effective manner.

I look forward to working with Mr. TAUZIN, other Members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, other interested committees, and the Bush Administration to advance this legislation in a bipartisan fashion.

#### NURSE LOAN FORGIVENESS ACT OF 2002

**HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Nurse Loan Forgiveness Act of 2002.

Across the United States, and specifically in my District in Colorado, health care facilities are experiencing a loss of full-time registered nurses. As aging nurses retire, there are not enough persons willing to enter the field to replace them. The American Association of Colleges of Nursing estimates that within the next 10 years, the average age of registered nurses is forecasted to be 45.4 years old, with more than 40 percent of the registered nurse work force expected to be older than 50. Currently, there are more than 126,000 hospital nursing positions that need to be filled. I am deeply concerned about this issue and the care of our elderly, especially in a time when the nation's baby boomers are aging and require increasing health care services.

The Nurse Loan Forgiveness Act establishes a student loan program for nurses and in doing so, it encourages young people to enter and continue in the nursing profession. Since enrollment in entry-level nursing schools continues to decline, this legislation provides an incentive to study, work, and more importantly, stay in the nursing profession. Not only will this enhance patient care, but also it will create a new generation of nurses.

For nurses that stay in a medical facility or approved health care setting for at least three years, their loans can be forgiven up to \$5,000. Additionally, those that work as nurses for five years, are eligible for loan forgiveness up to \$12,000. This is a temporary, five-year program, established during this time of crisis a time when our aging family members, friends and loved ones may not have the care they deserve or require.

I urge my colleagues to support the Nurse Loan Forgiveness Act and aid our nation's health care professionals.

#### TRIBUTE TO DANIEL A. BENAC OF MONTMORENCY COUNTY, MICHIGAN

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a man who is a longtime activist in labor, politics, and community service in northern Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Daniel A. Benac of Montmorency County, Michigan.

Dan Benac was born in Alpena, Michigan on June 8, 1922, as one of twelve children of George and Rose Benac. Nearly sixty years

ago he married Geraldine on February 9, 1943 and the couple raised three children: Charlotte, Carolyn, and David. Dan and Geraldine have eight grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren.

Dan Benac served in the U.S. Army's 103rd Infantry Division from 1942 until receiving an honorable medical discharge as a private in 1943. After serving his country, he then began his career as a skilled tradesman at Besser Manufacturing in Alpena.

Dan then worked at a small manufacturing plant in Walled Lake, Michigan before taking a position with Pontiac Motors in 1948. He tried his hand as an entrepreneur in 1955, when he started and operated two gas stations. During the time he ran these businesses he began an apprenticeship as an electrician and earned the status of a journeyman electrician in 1962.

In 1969, Dan Benac took his skills to Warren, Michigan, where he worked at General Motors Chevrolet plant. He began his union career in 1948 when he joined the United Auto Workers. While at the Chevrolet plant, Dan accepted the position as a UAW committeeman.

In 1974 Dan Benac took a medical retirement from GM, but as with so many union brothers and sisters, Dan continued his work with the union. In addition to his membership in the UAW, he also joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1956.

In 1983 Dan was named chairman of the UAW Retirees for the Alpena International Council. Dan organizes presentations on a monthly basis for his fellow retirees that range from elected officials to speeches about prescription drugs and Medicare.

Dan was later named chairman of the UAW Region 1-D retirees, serving members from sixty two counties. He continues to serve as chairman of the UAW Region 1-D retirees to this day. He is also a board member of the UAW statewide coordinating committee for the Democratic Party.

In addition to his union activities Dan Benac was instrumental in forming the Montmorency County Democratic Party. He served for many years as chairman of the Montmorency County Democratic Party before resigning from that post recently. While Dan is no longer chairman, he remains active in the Montmorency County Democratic Party.

Dan Benac is a board member of the National Council for Senior Citizens. He is also a member of other organizations including the Shrine Club, Disabled American Veterans, American Legion, and Masons. He is also chairman of the Michigan Veterans Trust Fund for Montmorency County.

Mr. Speaker, Dan Benac's activities are amazing for a person of any age but as an eighty year old, his many activities are exceptionally admirable. Dan and Geraldine Benac have been great assets to their family, their fellow workers, and their community and good friends of mine.

Mr. Speaker, on October 19, 2002 the Montmorency County Democratic Party will hold a tribute dinner for Dan Benac at the Atlanta, Michigan Senior Center. I ask you and my House colleagues to join me in saluting Dan Benac, a great man who has spent his life in service to others.

TRIBUTE TO THE CHALDEAN  
FEDERATION OF AMERICA

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 21st Anniversary Celebration and 10th Annual Awards Banquet of the Chaldean Federation of America. On Friday, October 18, 2002 the Chaldean Federation will mark more than two decades of service to the Chaldean community in Metro-Detroit and one decade of recognizing outstanding citizens in their midst.

Over these many years, I have been privileged to witness the establishment and blossoming of this exceptional organization. The Federation serves the growing Chaldean community of Metro-Detroit, which now numbers over 160,000. Their service to the community has been extensive, from employment and social services, to language and translation support, to computer training and immigration services.

For new immigrants, the Federation has served to bridge the cultural gap between their native land and that of their adopted home. For first, second, and third generation Americans of Chaldean descent, the Federation has been a place of education and celebration, keeping alive the traditions of the Chaldean homeland.

In addition to serving the Chaldean community, the Federation has been an invaluable resource to our community as a whole. By providing cross-cultural education and sensitivity training to schools and other groups they have helped to promote tolerance and understanding in an increasingly complex world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to salute the Chaldean Federation of America, its key activists and countless volunteers, many of whom I have known personally for years. We have been enriched by the Chaldean culture and are deeply appreciative of the role that the Chaldean Federation of America continues to play in our community.

HONORING AN OUTSTANDING EMPLOYER—DOUGLASS DISTRIBUTING

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bill and Joan Davis, owners of Douglass Distributing an "Outstanding Employer of Older Workers for 2002". Douglass Distributing has established a long-term commitment to the region of North Texas and Southern Oklahoma, proven by their community partnerships and contributions to local service organizations. For this reason, they have been selected as one of Prime Time's Outstanding Employers of Older Workers award winners.

Since 1981, the Douglass family has shown a strong belief in the value of older workers and has supported that belief by maintaining an age-balanced group of employees. They have been a family owned and operated petroleum products distributor in Sherman,

Texas who view older workers as "productive, reliable, and versatile with a strong work ethic." Their winning combination of younger workers and their older counterparts create a work environment where age and experience can assist in training, advice, and counseling.

Owners Bill and Joan Douglass have created an outstanding company that is a role model for a nation and state whose workforce is rapidly aging and whose businesses are facing a shortage of skilled, reliable workers. Douglass Distributing has led the way by putting their faith and trust in older workers who bring valuable experience, skills and work habits to the job. The company has no mandatory retirement age and provides flexibility in scheduling of employees' hours. They also believe that expertise and a positive attitude are the most important qualities in an employee, regardless of his or her age.

Douglass Distributing has shown a new path and winning blueprint for success. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us acknowledge the contributions and the achievements of Douglass Distributing and Bill and Joan Douglass, as they have shown the business world a new model of distribution worthy of replication and appreciation.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING MEMBERS  
OF THE TRANSPORTATION AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, last evening in the main hearing room of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, we held a reception honoring eight Members who are retiring from the House at the end of this Congress. In the spirit of bipartisanship that so truly characterizes our committee, Chairman DON YOUNG and I joined voices in tribute to these eight men—three Republicans and five Democrats—who are moving on to new challenges: BRIAN KERNS of Indiana, JOHN THUNE of South Dakota, STEVE HORN of California, JOHN BALDACCIO of Maine, FRANK MASCARA of Pennsylvania, JIM BARCIA of Michigan, BOB CLEMENT of Tennessee, and BOB BORSKI of Pennsylvania.

Before I go any further, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to recognize the leadership of Chairman YOUNG and call attention to some of the accomplishments of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee during the 107th Congress: The Railroad Retirement Act, the Kennedy Center Act, and the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, represent what our Committee does best—moving bipartisan bills to the President's desk. I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the 108th Congress on TEA 21 reauthorization, AIR 21 reauthorization, RIDE 21, and water and other critical infrastructure investment legislation, regardless of whether Republicans or Democrats are in the majority.

Mr. Speaker, on the Republic side, the Committee is losing three of our colleagues, Cong. BRIAN KERNS, Cong. JOHN THUNE, and Cong. STEVE HORN. Cong. KERNS (Indiana) joined the Committee last year with a fresh perspective on our Committee's issues that

will be missed. Cong. KERNS and I share a common background: we both served as Administrative Assistant to the Member we replaced. Of course, Cong. KERNS was also a TV reporter, so our work histories diverge there.

Cong. THUNE represents the state of South Dakota and he has been a consistent advocate for rural America and the Great Plains. I have had the opportunity to share an occasional workout with Cong. THUNE in the Members' Gym. Let me tell you, when Cong. THUNE approaches the weight machines, the machine start to shudder.

Cong. STEVE HORN has not only effectively advocated the interests of the Long Beach and Los Angeles ports, but he has also spent the last decade in Congress working to improve the accountability and management of the Federal government and its agencies. His thoughtful, academic approach to these issues will be greatly missed by our Committee and this institution, as will his historical perspective on the legislative process, reading back to his service on the staff of California's highly respected Senator Tom Kuchel.

On the Democratic side, we are losing five colleagues, each of whom has contributed enormously to the work of our Committee.

Cong. JOHN BALDACCIO—Cong. BALDACCIO was elected in 1994—a real accomplishment for a Democrat in a year when the Republicans were sweeping to control of the House and Senate—and joined our Committee in 1998. He has served as an active Member of our highway and aviation subcommittees. Cong. BALDACCIO has been an aggressive advocate on behalf of Maine. Whether it's ensuring that the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act includes funding for the Essential Air Service program or clarifying that the Committee's airline antitrust immunity bill does not adversely affect small communities, Cong. BALDACCIO has actively worked to help Maine keep its air service.

Cong. FRANK MASCARA—Cong. MASCARA is another one of the rare Democrats elected in 1994 and joined our committee at the beginning of his tenure. Prior to being elected to the House of Representatives, Cong. MASCARA served as Chairman of the Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission. As this Committee developed TEA 21, we called upon FRANK MASCARA's planning expertise and seasonal understanding of highway issues to help ensure that our Federal highway, transit, and highway safety policy would achieve the intended objectives.

Cong. JIM BARCIA—Cong. BARCIA joined our committee in 1993. As a Member from Northern Michigan, whose district runs along the shores of Lake Huron, JIM has played an active role in water resources issues throughout his service. He spent the last several years aggressively working on a program to improve our Nation's wastewater infrastructure and authorize grants to states and cities for combined sewer overflow and sanitary sewer overflow projects. In the 106th Congress, his efforts paid off and we included his bill (H.R. 828) in the omnibus Labor-HHS appropriations act at the end of the Congress. The Wet Weather Quality Act authorizes \$1.5 billion to control overflows from combined and sanitary sewers and \$45 million in EPA assistance for an urban wet weather watershed pilot program.

Cong. BOB CLEMENT—Cong. CLEMENT, elected in 1988 and currently Ranking Member of the Railroads Subcommittee, has worked on a bipartisan basis with his counterpart, Subcommittee Chairman JACK QUINN, to rebuild our Nation's railroad infrastructure. They have worked together to move the Shortline Railroad Infrastructure bill, the Amtrak Reauthorization bill, and RIDE 21. Although movement on those bills has stalled, BOB CLEMENT hasn't given up and continues to work to improve our Nation's rail infrastructure. In addition, Cong. CLEMENT and Chairman QUINN have had numerous meetings with the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Transportation regarding the Administration's failure to approve any rail loans or loan guarantees under the Railroad Rehabilitation and Infrastructure Financing (RRIF) program.

Cong. CLEMENT has also aggressively worked on behalf of the Tennessee Valley Authority and commuter rail. His bill (TRAIN 21) would help resolve a growing problem in Nashville and throughout the Nation—the ability of commuter railroads to get access to freight railroad rights-of-way.

He leaves us to seek a seat in the Other Body, and I pass onto him the advice I received many years ago when I myself heard the Sirens' call to that body: There are more bleached bones scattered along the path between the House and Senate Office Buildings than there are on the Old Chisholm Trail.

Cong. BOB BORSKI—BOB BORSKI has spent two decades serving this Committee. From 1995 to 2001, Cong. BORSKI served as Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment. BOB BORSKI was raised in the great bipartisan tradition of this Committee and he brought that willingness to work together to the Clean Water, Brownfields, and Superfund issues of the Subcommittee—the issues that are often the most difficult for our Committee to bridge the partisan divide. He spent countless hours working with then-Subcommittee Chairman BOEHLERT, then-Chairman SHUSTER, EPA Administrator Browner, and me to bridge the divide on the Superfund bill. In the end, this Committee passed a Superfund bill (H.R. 1300) that reauthorized the program; provided for the redevelopment of brownfields; provided exemptions and limitations on Superfund liability for small businesses, innocent landowners, and recyclers; and called for funding the program with a reauthorization of the Superfund Trust Fund taxes. Our committee approved the bill on a vote of 69 to 2—a tribute to Cong. BORSKI's perseverance, patience, and willingness to find common ground.

In this Congress, Cong. BORSKI has served as Ranking Member of the Highways and Transit Subcommittee. He and Subcommittee Chairman PETRI have held more than a dozen hearings on TEA 21 reauthorization and Cong. BORSKI has aggressively worked to ensure that we have a balanced transportation system. Earlier this week, Cong. BORSKI attended the American Public Transportation Association's annual conference where he received its distinguished person of the year award. How often does an association, with a major reauthorization bill just around the corner, honor a retiring Member of Congress? It is a tribute to Cong. BORSKI that APTA rightly recognized the role that he has played in ensuring that our communities have transportation choices,

like transit rail systems, pedestrian walkways, Amtrak, and bike paths.

I will miss him, not only for his policy expertise but also for his friendship. I have always considered BOB a close friend and a kindred spirit. I know his heart and home are in Philadelphia but I hope he will often come back to see us here.

And that sentiment is true for each of our departing colleagues. On behalf of all Democrats on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I thank them for their distinguished public service and wish them well in their new careers.

#### RECENT RAIDS ON SINN FEIN OFFICES IN STORMONT

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join in spirit with several of my constituents and hundreds of other Irish Americans in the New York Metropolitan area, as they stage a protest outside the New York City consulate of Great Britain. I wish I could be there in person to join in their fight.

Mr. Speaker, last Friday the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the PSNI, formerly the RUC, raided the government offices of Sinn Fein in the Northern Ireland Assembly at Stormont. This unprofessional and haphazard raid appears to be politically motivated—with those involved hoping to unravel the power-sharing government established under the Good Friday Agreements.

The raid of these offices and several homes of Sinn Fein party workers once again show that the PSNI/RUC remains nothing more than a political tool of unionists hoping to undermine a just and lasting peace in Northern Ireland. These raids were obviously done to publicly embarrass Sinn Fein, with the hope that this will be the final straw that will force the demise of the Good Friday Accords.

Soon after these raids, both Ian Paisley of the DUP and David Trimble of the UUP called for Sinn Fein to be excluded from the power sharing government. Also, Mr. Paisley, withdrew his party's support from the government. These actions show the unionists true feelings—they hope that by excluding Sinn Fein the Accords will collapse and force the Crown to retake complete control of the North.

It is quite obvious to me that the only way a lasting peace can occur in Northern Ireland is by protecting the power sharing institutions and fully implementing the Patten Commission's recommendations. The actions of the PSNI last Friday shows that the police as a whole are still quite loyal to the crown and quite often use their influence and authority for political purposes. Northern Ireland is in dire need of a police service that is more representative of the community and is responsive to the needs of all the citizen of Northern Ireland.

These raids are just another example of how the PSNI has not moved away from the tactics of the RUC in the '60s, '70s and '80s. The PSNI is anti-Catholic, anti-Sinn Fein and anti-Good Friday Agreement. PSNI must be forced to stop its sectarian efforts and truly protect all parties.

I hope that Mr. Trimble, Prime Minister Blair and all the other parties involved continue their commitment to peace in Northern Ireland by standing by the original Good Friday Accords and most importantly fully implementing the Patten Commission's recommendations. Patten and the Accords are our only true hope that peace can survive in Northern Ireland.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ACT OF 2002

#### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Environmental Justice Act of 2002. I am proud that my colleague Congresswoman HILDA SOLIS is joining me as an original cosponsor of this bill.

Representative SOLIS and I long have been concerned about the fact that past federal actions have had disproportionately adverse effects on the health, environment and quality of life of Americans in minority and lower-income communities. Too often these communities—because of their low income or lack of political visibility—are exposed to greater risks from toxins and dangerous substances. It's a regrettable commentary on our society that too often it has been possible and convenient to locate waste dumps, industrial facilities, and chemical storage warehouses in these communities with less care than would be taken in other locations.

Too often these communities are thought of as expendable—without full appreciation that human beings, who deserve to be treated with respect and dignity are living, working, and raising families there. Instead, by providing clean, healthy and quality environments within and around these communities, we provide hope for the future and enhance the opportunities that these citizens have to improve their condition.

Our bill would help do just that. The bill essentially codifies an Executive Order that was issued by President Clinton in 1994. That order required all federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice considerations in their missions, develop strategies to address disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income people from their activities, and coordinate the development of data and research on these topics.

Although federal agencies have been working to implement this order and have developed strategies, there is clearly much more to do. We simply cannot solve these issues overnight or even over a couple of years. We need to "institutionalize" the consideration of these issues in a more long-term fashion—which this bill would do.

In addition, as this issue was addressed through an administrative order, that federal policy could be swept away with a stroke of a pen by new administrations. Thus, we need to make these considerations more permanent—which is also what this bill would do.

It would do this by requiring all federal agencies to: make addressing environmental justice concerns part of their missions; develop environmental justice strategies; evaluate the effects of proposed actions on the health and environment of minority, low-income, and Native American communities;

avoid creating disproportionate adverse impacts on the health or environment of minority, low-income, or Native American communities; and collect data and carry out research on the effects of facilities on health and environment of minority, low-income, and Native American communities.

It would also establish two committees: an Interagency Environmental Justice Working Group to develop strategies, provide guidance, coordinate research, convene public meetings, and conduct inquiries regarding environmental justice issues. Makes permanent the group set up by the Executive Order; and a Federal Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, appointed by the President, including members of community-based groups, business, academic, state agencies and environmental organizations. It will provide input and advice to the Interagency Working Group.

In a nutshell what this bill would do is require federal agencies that control the siting and disposing of hazardous materials, store toxins or release pollutants at federal facilities, or issue permits for these kinds of activities to make sure they give fair treatment to low-income and minority populations—including Native Americans. What this bill does is say to federal agencies, "In the past these communities have endured a disproportionate impact to their health and environment. Now we must find ways to make sure that won't be the case in the future."

Both Representative SOLIS and I recognize that it likely will not be possible for the Congress to complete action on this measure in this Session. But we are today taking the first step toward its enactment, and will persist in our efforts to accomplish that goal.

For the information of our colleagues, I am attaching a brief outline of the provisions of the bill.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ACT OF 2002  
REPRESENTATIVES MARK UDALL AND HILDA SOLIS

**Summary:** This bill would essentially codify a Clinton Administration Executive Order which directed a number of federal agencies and offices to consider the environmental impact of decisions on minority and low-income populations.

**Background:** On February 11, 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations." The President also issued a corresponding Memorandum to all federal departments and agencies further explaining the order and how the agencies should implement it to address environmental justice issues. The Order and Memorandum called for the creation of an interagency working group to provide guidance on identifying disproportionate impacts on the health and environment of minority and low-income populations, develop strategies to address this disproportionate impacts, and provide a report on that strategy. Since the order was promulgated, the affected agencies have developed reports and strategies.

**Need for the Bill:** Although federal agencies and offices have been complying with the Executive Order, disproportionate impacts related to human health and the environment still exist for many minority and low-income communities. These impacts must be addressed over the long term. In addition, due to the lack of resources and political clout of many of these impacted communities, vigilance is required to make sure that disproportionate impacts are reduced

and do not continue. As the effort to date has been primarily administrative based on the presidential order and memorandum, these strategies need to be incorporated into the routine functioning of federal agencies and offices through federal law.

*What the bill does*

Requires federal agencies and offices to: include addressing environmental justice concerns into their respective missions; conduct programs so as not to create disproportionate impact on minority and low-income populations; include an examination of the effects of such action on the health and environment of minority and low-income populations for actions that require environmental analyses under the National Environmental Policy Act; create an environmental justice strategy to address disproportionate impacts of its policies and actions, and conduct and collect research on the disproportionate impacts from federal facilities.

Creates an Interagency Environmental Justice Working Group to develop strategies, provide guidance, coordinate research, convene public meetings, and conduct inquiries regarding environmental justice issues.

Creates a Federal Environmental Justice Advisory Committee composed of members of community-based groups, business, academic, state agencies and environmental organizations which will provide input and advice to the Interagency Working Group.

HONORING A TRUE PUBLIC SERV-  
ANT: SENATOR THOMAS KUCHEL

**HON. STEPHEN HORN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, fifty years ago this December, California Governor Earl Warren appointed Thomas Henry Kuchel of Anaheim to the United States Senate seat vacated by Vice President-elect Richard Nixon.

A proudly progressive Republican from Orange County, Senator Kuchel represented the Golden State in the Senate with great distinction from 1953 to 1969 and played key roles in ratification of the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty, passage of the Interstate Highway Act, the Landrum-Griffin Act, Medicare, and the 1965 Voting Rights Act. With Senator Hubert Humphrey, he was co-floor leader for the 1964 Civil Rights Act, arguably the most important piece of domestic legislation in the latter half of the twentieth century. As ranking member of the Senate Interior committee, Senator Kuchel sponsored numerous laws that created and expanded reservoirs, wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, and national parks. He was a fine lawyer, particularly on water law.

Senator Kuchel's Republican colleagues elected him Assistant Minority Leader five times—a record that remains unsurpassed today—and he was literally Minority Leader Everett Dirksen's "right-hand man" during the decade that he served as Whip. Senator Kuchel was also a formidable politician—he was the last U.S. Senate nominee to win all 58 California counties, a feat that he accomplished in 1962 as fellow Republican Richard Nixon decisively lost his gubernatorial bid.

From 1960 to 1966, I served as legislative assistant to Senator Kuchel. I had the sad duty of announcing his death to the House on November 29, 1994.

As a memorial to this distinguished public servant, Congress designated the "Thomas H.

Kuchel Visitor Center" at Redwood National Park as part of the Interior Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1999. I requested this action at the suggestion of Jason Bezis, a young Californian who has done extensive research on Senator Kuchel's career and accomplishments. Certainly, naming the visitor center is a fitting tribute and I want to provide my colleagues with some of the history behind this action.

In February of 1966, Senator Kuchel introduced S. 2962, a bill to authorize a Redwood National Park in California. He helped to shape this legislation in meetings with Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., and other concerned parties in 1965. He re-introduced the bill in 1967, after aiding in negotiations with timber companies on an agreement that halted "spite cutting" of trees within the proposed park's boundaries. In October of 1967, Senators Tom Kuchel, Henry Jackson, and Alan Bible jointly introduced S. 2515, the bill that established Redwood National Park when President Lyndon Johnson signed it on October 2, 1968 (Public Law 90-545).

Senator Kuchel tirelessly advocated establishments of Redwood National Park through both words and actions. On July 29, 1966, he addressed the U.S. Senate: "I have introduced S. 2962 to establish a Redwood National Park because God's magnificent, awe-inspiring northern California virgin redwood giants ought to be preserved for humanity, rather than be chopped down from mountainsides to be made into 2 by 4's."

When logging companies accelerated their harvest of trees that were to be within the park, he informed their executives that they had a "moral obligation" to refrain from cutting in areas that Congress was attempting to preserve. In his "A Plea for Responsibility" Senate address on August 10, 1966, Senator Kuchel said, "Some of these redwoods have taken 2,000 years to grow into their present grandeur. Those who would sever them from the earth are not answerable to Congress or the courts. They are, however, answerable to the people of this country, and to posterity. These giant trees belong to the ages."

Senator Kuchel repeated his "moral obligation" argument during debate on the Senate floor on October 31, 1967: "The redwoods are a national treasure which must be preserved. We, who are living when the last great primeval redwood forests are diminishing, have an obligation to preserve an area of national park stature where all Americans for now and the future, can experience the wonder of walking among these living remnants of past centuries."

When passage of the Redwood National Park bill was imminent in fall 1968, many credited Senator Kuchel. The San Francisco Examiner dubbed it "Kuchel's Park." The Sacramento Bee lauded Senator Kuchel's advocacy for the park as "an exemplar of political statesmanship."

Senator Kuchel's final legislative accomplishment was the Redwood National Park Act, signed by President Johnson just two weeks before the Senator delivered his Farewell Address. Rarely has a "lame-duck" senator achieved so much.

I believe that Senator Thomas H. Kuchel was among the most eminent legislators that my state of California has ever sent to our national Capital. To his wife Betty and daughter



Karen, let me say, "Thank you for sharing this great man with us."

I asked that the following be placed in the RECORD: a eulogy by San Diego Union-Tribune columnist Lionel Van Deerlin, a distinguished member of this body from 1963 to 1981, and editorials from the Sacramento Bee and San Francisco Examiner about Senator Kuchel's role in establishment of Redwood National Park.

[From the Office of U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, Senate Office Building, Oct. 2, 1968]

STATEMENT BY U.S. SENATOR THOMAS H. KUCHEL (R., CALIF.), ON THE SIGNING INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON OF A BILL TO CREATE A REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

(Senator Kuchel Was Co-Sponsor of the Senate Bill and Is Senior Republican on the Senate Interior Committee)

This is a most satisfying note on which to close my Senate career. This new law is a capstone of my 16 years in Washington. It involved California local and State government, and the far-flung conservation groups, all with their divergent views, and helping to bring them all together. It meant close cooperation with the California delegation in the House of Representatives, and long, productive and happy hours with Chairman Henry Jackson and other valued friends on the Senate Interior Committee. The result, the Redwood National Park, represents one of conservation's most dramatic victories—a long unyielding and finally successful struggle against civilization's rampant destruction of natural beauty. This is a nostalgic day. It is a proud day, for the Congress, for California, and for the people.

[From the San Diego Union-Tribune, Nov. 29, 1994]

KUCHEL, A COURAGEOUS PUBLIC SERVANT  
(By Lionel Van Deerlin)

It's a statistical fact that more than 10 million of California's present population arrived since Tom Kuchel served in the U.S. Senate. But this man, for whom there will be a memorial service in Beverly Hills tomorrow, may have done more than any other, living or dead, to make our state habitable, our lives gentler.

Kuchel (pronounced "Kee-chul"), who died last week at age 84, was one the last week at age 84, was one the last of what sometimes seems a vanishing breed: a truly moderate Republican. His Senate service stretched from 1953 to 1968, an era remembered for truly middle-road leadership and ideology in a state party that also gave us Earl Warren, Goodwin Knight, Robert Finch—and their progenitor, the great Hiram Johnson.

Tom Kuchel's was perhaps the strangest, and certainly the saddest story of all. Born and reared in ultra-conservative Orange County, he became a state legislator at 26 and U.S. senator at 43, replacing Richard Nixon. But he was cut down 15 years later while still in the prime of a productive and highly useful career.

Kuchel didn't meet defeat like most public figures, beaten by the other side. He was a victim of skullduggery within his own ranks—made to walk the plank by Republican king-makers whom Kuchel had refused to accompany to the radical right.

Their real parting came in 1964. That's when an all-white and mostly male California delegation to the Republican National Convention helped nominate Barry Goldwater on a historically extremist platform for president. Kuchel stayed out of the campaign, refusing to endorse Goldwater. Two years later, when Ronald Reagan first ran for governor, Kuchel conditioned his en-

dorsement on a demand that Reagan renounce support for the semi-secret John Birch Society. Reagan refused, and so did Kuchel.

Then still in his mid-50s, Kuchel seemed at his political zenith. As assistant Republican leader of the Senate, he helped enact Medicare, voting-rights legislation enfranchising millions of Southern blacks and federal aid to education. He supported the first Atomic Test Ban Treaty.

These landmark accomplishments held scant appeal for party faithfuls—the Henry Salvatoris, the Walter Kottts, the Herbert Kalmbachs or others bent on shedding the GOP's moderate image in California. But Kuchel was guilty of a greater sin: He couldn't accept the almost pathological fear of communism that seized so many in the post-McCarthy era.

Along with other members of Congress, Kuchel was targeted by intensive mail from members in the John Birch Society. After striving to respond calmly to the society's scare talk—which included a complaint that the government was doing nothing to deter "thousands of Chinese Communists who are preparing to invade California from Mexico"—the senator eventually responded in a widely publicized Senate speech.

In it, he blasted "the fright peddlers" and a mind-set that could prompt well-to-do, presumably educated Americans to disseminate or even to countenance such nonsense. Kuchel had checked the facts carefully with military authorities and the FBI.

"We have no evidence of Communists gathering in Mexico, Chinese or otherwise," he said. "I rise today to speak of another danger we confront . . . the danger of hate and venom, of slander and abuse, generated by fear and heaped indiscriminately upon many great Americans by a relative handful of zealots."

Referring to a frequent use of the word treason in his incoming mail, the Senator let loose.

"Treason!" he shouted. "I still cannot believe my eyes when I stare at the ugliest word in the American lexicon tossed about in a letter as casually as the 'Dear Senator' or 'Dear Congressman' salutation and the 'Respectfully yours' with which one letter to me closed."

For the self-styled conservative involved in scare-mongering, Kuchel had this message: "The big lie, the smear and witch hunts are not the hallmarks of conservatism, but are the trademarks of communism and fascism."

That did it. The senator's home-state enemies began circling the wagons for the 1968 election, when he would be seeking a fourth term. A right-wing state superintendent of schools, the late Max Rafferty, was persuaded to enter the Republican primary, heavily bankrolled.

Kuchel through the years had built enough cross-party support to be sure of holding the seat in the general election. But the stealth campaign within his own party worked. He lost Republican renomination by 69,000 of the 2.2 million votes cast.

Rafferty, as it developed, played only the role of spoiler. His nomination enabled Democrat Alan Cranston to win the Senate seat in November of that year, when Nixon was being elected president. It seems inconceivable that Cranston could have beaten Kuchel.

The GOP couldn't forgive him. Through a quarter-century in retirement, Tom Kuchel continued to be treated as a political pariah—never honored as an elder statesman, never invited to party conventions. After his 1968 defeat, Kuchel joined the law firm headed by Eugene Wyman, a former Democratic National Committee member from Cali-

fornia. Insofar as is known, he was never consulted on legislative matters.

Yet if we hear little today of John Birchers and their glint-eyed imitators, Kuchel is the person chiefly to be credited. He surely merits the praise on Brutus by an enemy, Marc Antony:

"This was a man."

[From the Sacramento Bee, Sept. 12, 1968]

KUCHEL, PUBLIC WIN

A tremendous double-barreled victory is registered in the Redwood National Park bill which is expected to win easy congressional approval before the end of the month.

The first victor is the public interest. The Senate-House conference measure provides almost every feature sought by conservationists. The 58,000-acre park system in Northern California is ample to preserve this natural heritage for all the generations to come.

The second victory is the personal one of United States Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel who led the three-year fight for the park. In this as in so many other battles the California Republican was an exemplar of political statesmanship.

In the redwoods campaign Kuchel fought not only for the recreation and natural beauty heritage of this generation but for those voiceless citizens who comprise all the generations to come.

In the course of it he tangled with representatives of the lumber industry and other groups with lobbying muscle.

The people, the general public for whom Kuchel fought, could not bring to bear the same well-organized pressures. Only in time will many of them come to appreciate the momentousness of the issue. For had these priceless, irreplaceable monarchs of the California forests been lost, their like would not be seen again by man.

Now they will continue to stand as a monument to Kuchel's concern for tomorrow.

[From the San Francisco Examiner, Sept. 12, 1968]

KUCHEL'S PARK

The long battle for establishment of a Redwoods National Park is over, or nearly so. A Senate-House conference committee has agreed on details; acceptance by both houses seems certain.

Much of the credit goes to California's Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel whose tireless concentration on the project defied all discouragement. Though other dedicated conservationists in the Congress share the laurels, this park can fairly be described as a splendid climax to Kuchel's outstanding senatorial career.

The park constitutes an elaborate compromise between the claims of ardent conservationists and equally ardent timber operators. A compromise can be defined as a settlement that falls short of the ideal, but in this case the shortcomings from both points of view must, in fair appraisal, be considered minimal.

Sen. Kuchel said, "The bill preserves the finest remaining specimens of the coast redwoods and protects the timber-based economy by spreading the impact of land acquisition among four companies and two counties. It makes some additional federal redwood timberland available to the companies as compensation."

An unexpected bonus is the inclusion in the park of a 33-mile strip of wild headlands and beaches.

The park will contain 58,000 acres composed of new purchases and existing state park lands. Management—perhaps a form of partnership—remains to be worked out. We

hope state and federal authorities can approach this in the same spirit of amity and concord that marked their relations when the federal government established Yosemite National Park and the state continued in ownership of the valley floor for 20 years.

O.C. POLITICIAN AND EX-SENATOR KUCHEL, 84,  
DIES

(By Kenneth Reich)

Thomas H. Kuchel, U.S. senator from California for 16 years and the last major officeholder from the progressive Republican line in state politics that stretched back to Earl Warren and Hiram Johnson, has died at age 84.

The Orange County politician died Monday night at his home in Beverly Hills of lung cancer, Dick Arnold, Kuchel's law partner and friend, said Tuesday.

A friend and protege of Warren, Kuchel was appointed by Gov. Warren as state controller and as U.S. senator before he was elected to those posts in his own right.

Kuchel first was elected to public office at 26, winning an Assembly seat from Orange County. By 52, he was the Republican whip in the Senate—the second most powerful Senate leadership post in his party. But for the four years he held that office, he refused to endorse four leading Republican candidates for public office in those years: Richard M. Nixon for governor of California in 1962, Barry Goldwater for President and George Murphy for the U.S. Senate in 1964, and Ronald Reagan for governor in 1966.

In 1968, Kuchel lost his bid for a third full term, beaten in the Republican primary by right-wing educator Max Rafferty, who was then defeated by Democrat Alan Cranston in the general election.

Rafferty's defeat of Kuchel was the Republican right-wing's revenge for Kuchel's recalcitrance toward conservative candidates, and it spelled the end of the proudly outspoken progressive era in California's Republican Party. Later, when the essentially moderate Pete Wilson was elected to the U.S. Senate as a Republican, he was careful to support Reagan and other candidates of the Republican right.

Kuchel never apologized for being out of step with the rightward drift of the GOP, which was particularly marked in California.

In an interview long after his retirement, he extolled the virtues of progressivism, the essence of which he said had been defined in the 19th Century by British statesman Benjamin Disraeli, who remarked that the main purpose of government was to "distribute the amenities of life on an ever-increasing scale to an ever-increasing number."

"Progressive Republicans brought to politics the philosophy of governing for the many," Kuchel said. "What comes particularly to my mind is Medicare. If it weren't for Medicare today, there would be tens of thousands of Americans living in the poorhouse, with no care. It was a baker's dozen progressive Republicans in the Senate who agreed we would vote for Medicare. . . . I was their spokesman, and we provided the necessary margin for passage."

Kuchel also expressed particular pride in the progressives' support of civil rights bills for the enfranchisement of blacks and desegregation of public facilities during the 1960s.

By contrast, he said with characteristic disdain, the main feature of "right-wing Republicans," as he understood them, "was militant anti-communism. . . . They seemed convinced we were about to be invaded by the communists."

Kuchel was born Aug. 15, 1910, in Anaheim, where his father, Henry Kuchel, was a newspaper publisher who had crusaded against the Ku Klux Klan. His father became blind

the year the senator-to-be was born, and as a boy Kuchel used to read the Congressional Record to him.

When Kuchel spoke at a graduation ceremony at UC Irvine in 1969, he talked about his ties to Orange County.

"This county has been my family's home since before the Civil War," he said. "My immigrant forebearers came here seeking freedom. And the kind of guidelines they sought to give their descendants would surely not be dissimilar from those on which the University of California was founded."

Graduation from USC in 1932 and from USC Law School in 1935, Kuchel's debut in politics came in 1936 when he was elected to the State Assembly to replace Edward L. Craig of Brea. In that year of the Roosevelt landslide, he was the only Republican candidate to be elected to partisan office in Orange County, a fact he credited largely to the good name of his father, who was publisher of the Anaheim Gazette for 48 years.

Kuchel defeated his Democratic opponent, James H. Heffran, a sports writer for the Anaheim Bulletin, by a mere 1,159 votes.

Kuchel's next move up the political ladder came in 1940 when he won a State Senate seat vacated by Democrat Harry Westover.

When he was 30, Kuchel was elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, the youngest man ever to hold that position.

When World War II erupted, Kuchel joined the Naval Reserve and was called to active duty.

In 1944, when his Senate term ended, Kuchel was still in the Navy. However his friends nominated him for a second term in the Senate. Although his mother had to do his campaigning, he was easily reelected and became senator in absentia. He was known as Orange County's Phantom Senator until 1945, when he was able to return to office.

It was during his legislative years that he first met Warren, who became state attorney general in 1939 and governor in 1943.

"I saw him quite often," Kuchel later recalled. "I was single and living in the Sutter Club during the legislative sessions, and he'd stay there too when he was in Sacramento. We developed a good friendship."

It was to be the decisive relationship in Kuchel's career. When state Controller Harry B. Riley died in 1946, it was Gov. Warren who called Kuchel, then a state senator fresh from World War II Navy service, and told him, "It's a fine job, and I think you have the qualifications." Six years later, when then-Sen. Nixon was elected vice president, it was Warren who insisted, despite some reluctance from Kuchel, on appointing him to the U.S. Senate.

Warren was shortly to go to Washington himself, as chief justice of the United States, where he became a leading judicial liberal and eventually came under bitter attack from the far right. It was appropriate that his protege, Kuchel, was to emerge as the Senate's most outspoken Republican foe of the far right.

In fiscal matters, the senator was a conservative. He strongly supported American involvement in Vietnam for a long time. Even after the devastating Tet offensive by the North Vietnamese in 1968, he remarked, "I don't want this senator, or any U.S. senator, to indicate by his words that there is dissension among us" on Vietnam policy.

But he worked hard for such moderate causes as the 1964 Civil Rights Act and favored the atomic test ban treaty and other steps toward detente with the Soviet Union.

Kuchel always traced his trouble with the political right to his response to a surge of mail that he got from members of the then-obscure John Birch Society shortly after John F. Kennedy became President.

"I got thousands of letters telling me that Chinese communists were in Mexico preparing to invade California," he recalled. After checking with military authorities, Kuchel penned a short form letter in response. "We have no evidence of communists gathering in Mexico, Chinese or otherwise," it said.

Shortly thereafter, Kuchel learned that he was being labeled a "Comsymp," a term he had not heard of until then.

"I got a little teed off, and prepared a carefully researched speech critical of the John Birch Society and that kind of mentality," Kuchel remembered. "I kicked them around, and they never forgave me."

About the same time, Kuchel's refusal to endorse his fellow Republicans began to nettle not only the party's right wing, but also many of the more orthodox conservatives who made up the majority of the GOP rank and file.

When Nixon announced his plans to run for governor of California, the same year that Kuchel was standing for reelection to the Senate, the former vice president said he would run an independent campaign and endorse no one else on the Republican ticket.

Kuchel, feeling turnabout was fair play, decided to avoid endorsing Nixon. But when Nixon ran into trouble against Democratic incumbent Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, the senator was pressured to give him a hand.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower wrote Kuchel a pointed letter, asking what kind of Republican he was for not giving such support. Eisenhower backed off when Kuchel responded forcefully that in California it was traditional to run one's own campaign and not get involved with others and that Nixon had been first to restate the tradition.

"Dear Tom," Eisenhower responded. "Thanks for straightening me out."

Kuchel was reelected that year, 1962, by more than 700,000 votes. Nixon lost to Brown by 300,000.

Two years later, when Goldwater ran against President Lyndon B. Johnson, Kuchel refused to endorse him, explaining later, "I would have been a hypocrite if I had campaigned for Goldwater, so I kept my mouth shut and campaigned for other Republicans across the country. I consider myself the Republican. I considered what Barry Goldwater was saying was hardly Republican doctrine."

On his refusal to support George Murphy, who ran successfully as the Republican candidate for the other Senate seat from California that same year, Kuchel said, "I never coveted public office enough to become a wholesale hypocrite."

Two years later, when Reagan ran for governor, Kuchel withheld his endorsement. He said he had given a Reagan emissary, Leonard Firestone, an assurance that he would endorse the future President but only on condition that Reagan repudiate the John Birch Society. When Reagan would not do so, Kuchel made no endorsement, even though he said he had been told at one point that if he did, Reagan would guarantee that he would have no primary opposition in 1968.

That certain elements of the far right would stop at nothing to get Kuchel was indicated during his last term of office, when his Los Angeles assistant received an affidavit claiming that the senator, who was married and had a daughter, was homosexual.

Kuchel was shaken. "My God," he said years later, "I almost dropped. I flew out to California within two days, and I asked for a meeting with the district attorney and the Los Angeles chief of police. They said they would undertake an investigation."

Quietly, with little press notice, a Los Angeles police officer who had assisted in preparing the affidavit was fired. He and a New

Jersey publisher pleaded no contest to charges of libel filed by the authorities. They claimed that it had been a case of mistaken identity.

But Kuchel later said, "It damaged me. Even though the perpetrators took a plea, it hurt me."

Some political insiders felt that the senator lost much of his zest for political life after that episode. But there appeared to be other reasons as well for his inability to put on a dynamic defense of his seat when he was challenged by Rafferty in the 1968 GOP primary.

As Kuchel admitted, "My Achilles' heel was money raising. I hated to indulge in it, and my campaign expenditures usually were the lowest amount of anyone."

With Rafferty charging hard, declaring up and down the state that Kuchel was not a true Republican, the senator seemed on the defensive, and often inarticulately so. A dispatch by then-Times political writer Richard Bergholz said of the incumbent:

"He talked in generalities, haltingly, with little force or emphasis. . . . (He) later conceded that he was something less than brilliant. . . . 'I was tired,' he explained. . . . It was midafternoon on the campaign day which had only one appearance earlier in the day."

When the votes were in, on a primary day most remembered for the assassination that night in Los Angeles of Democratic presidential contender Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, Rafferty had defeated Kuchel by 69,000 votes of 2.2 million cast.

The senator went to New York to attend Kennedy's funeral. There, he ran into an aging Warren, who only a year later was to retire as chief justice. He told Kuchel, "I just feel so badly about your defeat, I can't talk about it."

As he left the Senate, Kuchel expressed pride in his record, even though it appeared to have contributed to his loss.

"Some of the votes I have cast I know have been very costly to me politically," he told the Senate on Oct. 14, 1968, in his formal farewell. "I think, however, if there is one measure of satisfaction in the life of a legislator, it comes at the time he tallies the votes which he believed in his own mind were right, just and appropriate, even if he knew that the balance of public opinion was against him, and, sometimes, violently against him. . . ."

"I think it is not only permissible but, indeed, vital that the Senate of the United States lead public opinion instead of following it. That is the difficult path but the only one to tread if our republic is to remain."

Shortly afterward, Kuchel joined the law firm headed by Eugene Wyman, a former Democratic National Committee member from California. After several years of representing the firm in Washington, he returned home to California and practiced law with the firm in Los Angeles until his retirement as a partner in 1981, although he continued to be active.

## TWO SIKH MEN DETAINED AFTER FLIGHT—RACIAL PROFILING MUST BE STOPPED

**HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 11, 2002

Mrs. MCKINNEY Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed to read that two Sikh men were detained after a flight simply for using the bath-

room. This is ethnic profiling of the worst kind and it must be stopped.

Apparently, what happened was that the two men, Gurdeep Wander and Harinder Pal Singh, were flying to Las Vegas for a convention and they missed their connection. They were a bit late the next morning so they ran onto the plane. Apparently, this made the flight crew suspicious.

Then Mr. Singh, Mr. Wander, and another man, who was Hispanic, used the same bathroom on the plane. When Mr. Singh, the last of the three, went to use it, the flight attendant tried to convince him that it was locked and unavailable. She claimed that she had read that people could make bombs in the bathrooms by bringing the parts on separately. I wonder if three white people using the bathroom in quick succession would have made her think the same thing.

After the plane made an emergency landing, the two Sikh men and an Egyptian man were detained on the plane while police dogs surrounded it and sniffed for weapons. Then the Sikh men were arrested for interfering with a flight crew.

Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Transportation must take appropriate action against this airline and its discriminatory employees. This kind of racial profiling cannot be allowed. I call on the Secretary of Transportation to take appropriate steps to end this racist practice and to make sure that the victims of this incident are fully compensated. We must make it clear that we will not tolerate racial profiling.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan has written a letter to Secretary Mineta asking him to take appropriate action in response to this incident. I would like to place that letter into the RECORD now.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN,  
Washington, DC, October 8, 2002.

Hon. NORMAN MINETA  
Secretary of Transportation,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY MINETA: I am writing to you to protest an incident of racial profiling against Sikhs that occurred on a Northwest Airlines flight on September 11. Gurdeep Wander and Harinder Pal Singh, two men of Sikh descent, were headed to a convention in Las Vegas on a Northwest Airlines flight after missing a previous connecting flight in Minneapolis.

Mr. Wander and Mr. Singh chose to fly on September 10 to avoid flying on the anniversary of the September 11 attacks. However, they missed their connecting flight so they had to stay overnight in Minneapolis. They were then placed on a flight on the morning of the September 11. Mr. Wander and Mr. Singh were late for their flight. They rushed on board the plane, which the flight attendant apparently regarded as suspicious. All that the two Sikh men carried was the shaving kits that they had been given by the airline. Their luggage had already been forwarded to Las Vegas. Would the flight attendants regard white men rushing onto the flight as suspicious? I don't think so.

The flight attendants' suspicion was apparently further aroused when right after Mr. Singh and Mr. Wander, a Hispanic man named Carlos Nieves rushed onto the plane.

Shortly before departure, Mr. Wander got out of his seat and got the shaving kit the airline had given him. He took it with him to the bathroom. When Mr. Wander had been in the bathroom a few minutes, a flight attendant asked him to sit down. He asked for a minute to finish up what he was doing. When Mr. Wander came out, Mr. Nieves went to

use the bathroom. Mr. Singh was next to use it. The flight attendant tried to prevent Mr. Singh from using the restroom, claiming that it was locked. She later claimed that she had read that explosive devices could be assembled on the flight if separate individuals carried the components.

After the plane made an emergency landing in Fort Smith, Arkansas, Mr. Singh, Mr. Wander, and a Muslim from Egypt named Alaaeldin Abdelsalam were detained. The plane was surrounded by bomb-sniffing dogs and all the luggage was taken out of the plane.

Secretary Mineta, this is clearly racial profiling and it must not be allowed. I urge you to take appropriate corrective action to correct the abuse of Mr. Singh, Mr. Wander, Mr. Abdelsalam, and Mr. Nieves. I also respectfully request that you issue an urgent directive banning racial profiling on any U.S. flight. Since these airlines are regulated by your department and your department controls airport security, you must act to ensure that every passenger is treated equally and fairly. Please take appropriate action to correct this situation today. Thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,  
President.

## JOE SKEEN FEDERAL BUILDING

SPEECH OF

**HON. WES WATKINS**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5427, the Joe Skeen Federal Building Designation Act, which names the federal building in Roswell, New Mexico after JOE SKEEN.

After over two decades serving in this House, JOE SKEEN is retiring and heading back to his ranch in New Mexico. JOE SKEEN has had a truly impressive career here in the U.S. House. He came to Congress as a write-in candidate, one of the few Members that have been elected in this manner. In 2001, JOE SKEEN became the longest serving New Mexico House Member.

I have had the honor of serving with JOE SKEEN through most of his career, and I have had the pleasure of working with him on the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee. He has been stalwart in protecting private property rights for our citizens, and understands the needs for striking a balance between conservation efforts and for supporting local economies. JOE SKEEN is a friend to both farmers and ranchers, and has been a champion to the lamb and wool industry.

In his 22 years in the House, JOE SKEEN has been one of the most ardent supporters of states' rights. He has kept the mind set that those closest to the people make the best decisions on how to use federal dollars. He has worked diligently to improve business development in southern New Mexico by incorporating private industry, various federal agencies and New Mexico's institutions of higher learning into partnerships. Such examples of this can be seen in the establishment of the International Law Enforcement Academy in Roswell, and the landmine detection and disarming program and the New Mexico Institute of Technology.

One can say that JOE SKEEN never backed away from something that was important to him and his home. We saw this when he was instrumental in overturning the newly acquired line-item veto of President Clinton, which threatened 38 defense projects. He showed us his strength again in his work to repeal the 55 mile-per-hour federal speed limit, and the development and implementation of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, New Mexico—the first repository for defense waste in the nation.

He's been the "Top Shepard" for his flock and I am sure that the "Top Shepard on High" will keep a watchful eye over him as he heads back to his home in New Mexico. Good luck JOE and God bless you. You will be missed.

HONORING DR. JOHN FENN FOR  
HIS BREAKTHROUGH WORK IN  
MASS SPECTROMETRY THAT  
LED TO HIS RECEIVING THE  
NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY

### HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 11, 2002*

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. John Fenn, an analytical chemistry professor at Virginia Commonwealth University, for his breakthrough work in mass spectrometry that led to his receiving the Nobel Prize.

Dr. Fenn is being recognized for developing a new way to quickly identify and analyze proteins through mass spectrometry, which allows scientists to analyze a substance through its mass. Dr. Fenn's work has aided researchers in their need to learn more about the interactions of the hundreds of thousands of different proteins that show up in the human body. His development has revolutionized the hunt for new medicines and can help in the early diagnosis of cancer.

While Dr. Fenn, who is 85, stopped riding his bicycle to work a few years ago, he still has plenty of energy. He runs his own laboratory at VCU, maintains a full work schedule, and mentors two graduate students. He is known for arriving at work early and generating countless ideas. It is reported that his students have a hard time keeping up with him.

Dr. Fenn's vision and commitment to his work are invaluable, and we are all grateful for the hope that he has generated. I am honored that such a remarkable citizen resides in the seventh district of Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Dr. John Fenn.

TAYLOR MOTION TO INSTRUCT  
CONFEREES ON H.R. 4546—BOB  
STUMP NATIONAL DEFENSE AU-  
THORIZATION ACT FOR FY 2003

### HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 11, 2002*

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the freedom we enjoy here in America is anything but free. Our Nation's disabled military retirees have

paid the ultimate price for that freedom. Yet today we show our gratitude to these heroes by denying them the benefits they have earned through their service. I'm speaking of the dollar-for-dollar offset of military retired pay and VA disability compensation that is currently being imposed.

A law passed in 1891 requires a disabled career military veteran to waive the amount of his retired pay equal to the amount of VA disability benefits he is rightfully owed. Mr. Speaker, this is a poor way to show our gratitude to America's disabled veterans. During my time in Congress, I have remained a strong advocate for correcting this law and bringing an end to the prohibition that exists with concurrent receipt.

I think it is particularly appropriate that on this day—the day when this body rightfully granted the President the authority to call on our Armed Forces in dealing with Saddam Hussein's wicked regime—we have a unique opportunity to keep our promise to the service men and women who have served so bravely in defense of freedom and this Nation throughout the years.

We in Congress do have a unique opportunity and more importantly, a responsibility, to do the right thing for America's disabled retired veterans through the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act of FY 2003 (H.R. 4546). By addressing the inequity that exists through this legislation, we can take a major step towards ending this injustice and sending a strong message of support for these true American heroes.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVER-  
SARY OF THE SIDEWINDER MIS-  
SILE PROGRAM

### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 11, 2002*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 50th anniversary of the development of the Sidewinder Missile—the world's most accurate, reliable and successful dogfighter missile in use today.

Fifty years ago, the research and development phase for a new fighter missile began at the Naval Ordnance Test Station (now the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division) at China Lake, California. A team of technicians, scientists, and fleet-experienced operators worked endless hours to produce a new type of weapon—one that sought out the heat exhaust from an enemy aircraft's engine.

China Lake's vast test ranges in the Mojave Desert afforded researchers the ability to test new theories almost immediately. They eventually developed the design we have today: a heatseeking, short-range, air-to-air missile carried by fighter aircraft. The missile was named after a desert rattlesnake, the Sidewinder, which detects its prey by sensing an animal's heat emissions.

Early versions of the Sidewinder proved its lethal accuracy and effectiveness in Southeast Asia. During Operation Black Magic in the Formosa Straits, Chinese Nationalist Air Force F-86s shot down eleven of the Chinese communist air force's MiG fighters. In Vietnam, the U.S. Navy and Air Force successfully used the Sidewinder in countless missions. My col-

league and a highly-decorated naval aviator, Representative Randy "Duke" Cunningham, used the Sidewinder missile to become Vietnam's first fighter ace.

The Sidewinder's early successes proved the weapon's capabilities, affording many opportunities to increase the effectiveness of the Sidewinder. Newer generations of the missile were developed and have seen action in many theatres, including over the Gulf of Sidra to shoot down a Libyan fighter aircraft during a dogfight in the early 1990s and during the Persian Gulf War, where twelve Iraqi aircraft were shot down using the Sidewinder. The current version of the Sidewinder, the AIM-9M, arms a wide range of American fighters, including the U.S. Navy's F-14 and F/A-18, the U.S. Air Force's F-15 and F-16, and the AH-1 W helicopter.

The Sidewinder's newest version, the AIM-9X, is currently in development phase. To date, over 110,000 missiles have been produced for 28 nations and it is, by far, the most widely used air-to-air missile in the West.

In celebrating its golden anniversary this November, the Sidewinder program is testament to American ingenuity and innovation. I am confident that the Sidewinder program will continue to be a leader in the field of missile technology for the warfighter of today and tomorrow.

HEALTH CARE SAFETY NET  
IMPROVEMENT ACT

### HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 11, 2002*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3450, The Health Care Safety Net Improvement Act which amends the Public Health Service Act to increase authorization for health centers. Reauthorization of this bill will help to improve, strengthen and expand delivery of health care services for community health centers (CHC). I am particularly in favor of this bill because CHC's have been pivotal towards improving access to health care for my uninsured and disadvantaged constituents of New Mexico. Without these centers, too many New Mexican's would go without essential preventative health care and primary care services.

Recent studies have demonstrated that the disparity in access to health care has contributed to poorer health and shortened life span of the uninsured. Often, the reason for not seeking medical attention is because the cost of treatment is too expensive. Therefore, these patients forgo the preventative and often life saving treatment because they cannot afford it. Instead, only in extreme life or limb cases do they seek treatment. Sadly, only after the disease has advanced and progressed into precarious stages leaving little opportunity for a healthy recovery. Time and again they seek treatment in a hospital setting hoping to temporary ameliorate their condition so they can continue to live their normal lives. Not once thinking about how they will control their condition upon discharge because they know that they are uninsured and cannot afford ongoing treatment of their condition. So they settle for a temporary bandaid to alleviate the pain.

There are too many Americans with inadequate access to health care. Whether they

are uninsured or come from disadvantaged backgrounds, these individuals should have the right to access to quality health care. That is why I support community health centers. These safety-net health care centers provide health care for predominately uninsured individuals, Medicaid beneficiaries and other vulnerable patients regardless of their ability to pay. Without CHC's many of my constituents that suffer from chronic disease like diabetes or cardiovascular disease would not have access to health care. They would not have the eye and foot exams to prevent blindness or amputation or the medications to help them control their blood glucose levels, blood pressure or cholesterol levels. Pregnant women would not have access to prenatal care and children would not have the vaccinations they require.

Until we can find a solution to universal health care, we must continue to support other systems of care that treat vulnerable populations. Safety-net health centers provide the essential preventative and clinical healthcare treatment services aimed at controlling and preventing the onset of chronic diseases, cancers and other anomalies that continue to plague New Mexican's in growing numbers.

TRIBUTE TO THE JENKINTOWN  
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 11, 2002*

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Jenkintown United Methodist Church which is celebrating its 100th anniversary on November 1, 2002. One hundred thirty five years ago, the Jenkintown United Methodist Church was established to provide the people of Jenkintown with a local Methodist place of worship. The congregation is now celebrating its 100th anniversary in its current location.

Led by Rev. Jay R. Newlin, the church continues to be a vital and thriving community of faith. The Jenkintown United Methodist Church places a strong emphasis on outreach. It operates foreign missions in Africa and Indonesia, national missions in Appalachia, New Mexico, and works with several inner city Philadelphia churches.

Within the local Jenkintown community, the church is home to several ministries and missions. "Loaves and Fishes," a food cupboard established by the church in 1985 assists more than 40 families per week. The church is also host to weekly meetings to help those who struggle with addiction as well as their friends and family. A Community Teen Center was organized in 2000 as a drug-free and alcohol-free safe haven for local teenagers. The church also works with a retirement home on the Adopt-a-Grandparent program providing the opportunity for children and youth to participate in the local ministry.

I congratulate the Jenkintown United Methodist Church on its 100 years of service to the local, national and world community.

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF  
MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ  
RESOLUTION OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2001*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the past thirteen months have presented challenges on several international and domestic fronts. The current economic conditions facing our Nation are impacting the very day-to-day activities of all Americans. In addition, America has enlisted in a war to prevent future terrorist attacks on our homeland. The events of 9-11-02, have opened our eyes to the kind of terror from abroad that many have endured from within.

Let me be clear—we must use our able resources to stop Al Qaeda from further terrorizing freedom-loving people.

After listening intently to the case for action that the Bush Administration has presented and talking with many of my constituents, I believe that there is insufficient information to warrant sending our young men and women into harm's way. I oppose the current Congressional resolution for the following reasons:

- (1) Lack of international support and cooperation;
- (2) Over-extension of military resources;
- (3) War against Al Qaeda is continuing;
- (4) No exit strategy has been defined; and
- (5) Cost is yet undetermined.

The Bush Administration has failed to provide sufficient evidence linking Saddam to Al Qaeda; therefore, a preemptive unilateral strike is not warranted at this time. The Administration has failed to define its goal with regard to the use of force in Iraq. Until that definition is outlined and the aforementioned points are addressed, a preemptive strike against a sovereign state is premature.

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF  
MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ  
RESOLUTION OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, now that the House and Senate have both authorized the President to use military force against Iraq, it is more important than ever to listen to voices of wisdom about the costs of waging war and the challenges of keeping the peace. With that in mind, I commend to my colleagues the admonitions of a dozen older constituents—retired bankers, diplomats, journalists and college presidents—published recently in the Cape Cod Times:

TWELVE OLD MEN (ON CAPE COD) SAY "NO" TO  
A UNILATERAL STRIKE

"Older men," Herbert Hoover told the 1944 Republican National Convention, "declare war. But it is youth that must fight and die."

Our nation was, when Mr. Hoover made that statement, defending itself against fascists and militarists who had unleashed the dogs of war on us and our allies.

Most of us served in that war, and we have vivid memories of it. Many of our friends—youth at the time—fought and died in defense of their country. But we and our allies prevailed, and freedom survived.

Then, with the Marshall Plan, our nation waged peace, helping rebuild and democratize the countries we had defeated. In time, those countries became staunch allies.

Today we are on edge of a different sort of war. Our President, under pressure from our allies and a few members of his own party, has with apparent reluctance asked the U.N. to pressure Saddam Hussein to live up to a number of Security Council resolutions. But Mr. Bush's vice-president, his national security adviser, his secretary of defense, and others, have made it clear that even though Iraq has agreed to let arms inspectors do their work, the White House objective still is a so-called "pre-emptive strike" intended to bring about the Iraqi regime change we failed to accomplish when we went to the defense of Kuwait, when the first President Bush was in the White House.

Now—before more young men and women are ordered into battle by those older men who see war as a solution to the world's problems—is a time for the other older men, such as ourselves, to raise our hands and say to those who lead our nation: "No!"

"No" to the pre-emptive war Mr. Bush and Mr. Cheney are, for whatever reasons, seeking to justify.

"No" to those in Washington who would rain death and destruction on the Iraqi people in order to rid them of their leader.

"No" to the notion that the immediate rewards such a war might accomplish will outweigh the furies it surely would incite, and the long-term chasm it would create between the West and the Muslim world.

"No" to plunging into a new war and taking on the responsibility of occupying a conquered Iraq, while we still have not rolled up the Al Qaeda terrorist network, while Afghanistan shows signs of slipping into a bloody anarchy, and while there still is no real progress toward calming the violence in Israel/Palestine.

We believe that as a member of the family of nations, the United States of America must, rather than rushing headlong into war, help establish an international consensus on dealing with whatever threat Iraq poses.

We agree with our President that the U.N. resolutions against Iraq need to be respected and enforced. But such resolutions must be enforced by the U.N., or by U.N. approval of action by its member nations.

We have seen too many wars. One Vietnam experience was enough. We believe that now, as always, war should be our nation's last option, not our first. And we believe that waging war on violence must begin at home, by raising our voices against a unilateral "pre-emptive strike."

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3295,  
HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2001*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, today we consider legislation that was intended to fix the problems in our election system. As the Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I have been particularly concerned about how such election reform would protect the voting rights of Hispanic American citizens. And I thank

Congressman CHARLIE GONZALEZ, who chairs the Hispanic Caucus' Civil Rights Task Force, for his leadership and assistance on this issue. His dedication to advancing the interests of current and future Latino voters deserves great praise.

Today, I join my colleague in urging this House to vote against the conference report of the Help America Vote Act. Last year, I voted against this bill because despite some of the progress it made, it failed to provide key safeguards that would ensure every voter would be able to cast a ballot and have that ballot counted.

Now, almost one year later, we have a bill that has emerged from conference which includes some major improvements but also unfortunately includes some major new obstacles to Latino voters. Some of these obstacles came from the bill passed by the other body, and others were added in conference for the first time and at the last minute.

Together, these obstacles create a bill that on balance will hurt Latino voters more than it will help. It is a sad irony that this is the end result of a process that began as an effort to address the voting difficulties of the 2000 general elections, where many minority voters were denied their right to vote because of faulty voter lists, intimidation, a lack of voter education, or other obstacles. Rather than take bold, unequivocal strides towards expanding civil rights protections and welcoming our nation's fastest growing bloc of minority voters, this bill is full of half-steps and backward steps that will dampen the voice of the Hispanic American electorate.

The major obstacle to Latino voters in this bill is the inclusion of a new voter identification requirement. This will be the first time in contemporary election law history that an identification requirement is federally mandated. The bill requires a voter to show valid photo identification, a copy of a current utility bill, a bank statement, government check or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter.

While it sounds reasonable to require identification at the polls in order to combat fraud—an effort I certainly support when done with genuine intent to make the voting process fair—the requirements in this conference report would particularly disenfranchise low income people, especially women and the elderly, who, for example, live in multi-person households and are less likely to drive, and therefore do not possess a driver's license, do not receive a utility bill in their name and may not have any of the other forms of identification listed in the bill.

In the past, such provisions have been overturned in federal court for violating the Voting Rights Act. Furthermore, the U.S. Department of Justice has prohibited such identification requirements because of the disparate impact they have on minority voters.

In addition to the identification requirement, which was in the other body's bill, new impediments to Latinos were added into the bill at the eleventh hour during conference. The most egregious of which is the creation of the "citizenship check-off box" mandate.

The conference agreement now imposes on states a new mandate that they cannot register voters who inadvertently miss checking off the citizenship box on their voter registration forms. This mandate does not apply to those who fail to mark the age check-off box.

This inconsistency makes no sense, as both citizenship and age are equal requirements to being eligible to vote. There is no acceptable reason why one criteria should be treated differently than the other.

Under this provision, it is entirely plausible that a citizen who is otherwise eligible to vote, who mistakenly misses the check-off box on citizenship, will either not be notified of the error or not be notified with sufficient time to rectify the mistake before the state cut-off date for registration.

Therefore, this change in the law could result in a state or local registrar targeting the voter registration forms of those with surnames that some people consider "foreign," to find any that left the citizenship box blank and then invalidate them, without ever telling the applicant. When the voter shows up to vote, he or she will not be on the voter rolls and then if offered a provisional ballot, that ballot will never be counted, because only the provisional ballots of successfully registered voters are counted.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, this conference report adds barriers to voter registration efforts through adding needless administrative red tape. Under the conference report, someone who registers to vote, who has been issued a current and valid driver's license, must include the license number on the registration form. Therefore, if citizens happen not to have their license with them when they register to vote, their voter registration form will not be processed. This constitutes a weakening of existing voter rights law, and creates barriers to the effectiveness of voter registration drives, as citizens would have to register at a later time if they happen not to have their driver's license with them on their first attempt to register.

For those who have not been issued a driver's license, the bill requires the last four digits of their social security number, which is then cross-checked against the Social Security Administration database—a database riddled with errors, especially in recording the names of Hispanic women.

And for those people with weak memories, who could easily forget their Social Security number, incorrectly record that number, they will have their voter registration form invalidated.

Besides these obstacles, the bill does include some improvements to our election system: more access to provisional ballots; the ability to verify a ballot before casting it; the required posting of voting information; and the creation of statewide voter list databases. However, a great deal of the bill's new benefits will be unavailable to many Latinos and others because of the new barriers the bill erects.

On balance, this bill does not deserve our support. It is not better than no bill at all. I urge all my colleagues to vote against this conference report and revisit election reform in the next Congress, where we can hopefully do the job right.

## CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3295, HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3295, the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

Chairman BOEHLERT and Chairman EHLERS of the Science Committee have already spoken about the need for voluntary, technology-neutral standards that address the accuracy, integrity and security of voting products and systems. They have explained and clarified the intent of the standards and research and development provisions in H.R. 3295. I fully agree with and support their statements.

In 1975, long before any other federal agency had looked at our voting equipment, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) reported on the technical deficiencies of voting systems in use. If we had heeded the recommendations of the 1975 report and NIST's subsequent 1988 report, we wouldn't be debating this bill today. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) will be an objective and technically qualified voice in the development of performance-based technical standards and guidelines. In addition, NIST will provide needed technical guidance on the research and development projects needed to improve our voting systems.

I would like to thank Chairman BOEHLERT and Chairman EHLERS for working with me in the initial development of the provisions related to technical standards and a research and development program. I especially want to thank my good friend STENY HOYER, the Ranking Member on the House Administration Committee, and Chairman NEY for their strong advocacy in retaining these provision in the final conference report. I also want to congratulate them on successfully concluding a long and difficult conference.

In closing, I would like to remind everyone that the basic cornerstone of trust that Americans place in our government is their belief and faith in the accuracy, integrity, and reliability of our voting systems. H.R. 3295 will strengthen the public's confidence in our voting systems.

I would urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 3295.

SPEECH OF

**HON. PETER HOEKSTRA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we are here today to consider H.R. 5601, the "Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002" which reauthorizes and improves the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), the Adoption Opportunities program, and the Abandoned Infants Act.

While I recognize and am disappointed that we were not able to come to agreement on all issues of the original bill, H.R. 3839, the bill



before us shows our effort and commitment to ensure that programs aimed at the prevention of child abuse and neglect continue. I would like to thank my colleagues on both sides for their hard work and efforts in developing this mutual compromise in the bill before us for consideration today.

I especially want to thank the full committee chairman, Mr. BOEHNER, for his support of this bill, and Mr. GREENWOOD for his diligence in ensuring that infants born addicted to alcohol or drugs receive necessary services.

I want to also thank the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. ROEMER, and the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. MILLER, for their cooperation in working towards this alternative bill before us today.

This bill provides for the continued provision of important federal resources for identifying and addressing the issues of child abuse and neglect, and for supporting effective methods of prevention and treatment.

It also continues local projects with demonstrated value in eliminating barriers to permanent adoption and addressing the circumstances that often lead to child abandonment.

Mr. Speaker, this bill emphasizes the prevention of child abuse and neglect before it occurs. It promotes partnerships between child protective services and private and community-based organizations, including education, and health systems to ensure that services and linkages are more effectively provided.

The bill retains language that appropriately addresses a growing concern over parents being falsely accused of child abuse and neglect and the aggressiveness of social workers in their child abuse investigations. It retains language to increase public education opportunities to strengthen the public's understanding of the child protection system and appropriate reporting of suspected incidents of child maltreatment.

The agreement continues to foster cooperation between parents and child protective service workers by requiring caseworkers to inform parents of the allegations made against them, and improves the training opportunities and requirements for child protective services personnel regarding the extent and limits of their legal authority and the legal rights of parents and legal guardians.

It also ensures the safety of foster and adoptive children by requiring states to conduct criminal background checks for prospective foster and adoptive parents and other adult relatives and non-relatives residing in the household.

Lastly, this bill expands adoption opportunities to provide for services for infants and young children who are disabled or born with life-threatening conditions, and requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study on the annual number of infants and young children abandoned each year.

I again want to thank my colleagues for their work on this bill and urge them to join me in support of this effort to improve the prevention and treatment of child abuse by supporting H.R. 5601, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002.

## KEEPING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SAFE ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the adoption of H.R. 5601, The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act. I am pleased that after the House passed a similar version of this bill in the Spring with overwhelming support, we have the opportunity to make this critical legislation a reality.

The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act, in combination with other federal child welfare statutes, assists in our national efforts to protect children from abuse and neglect. The Act requires that the Federal-State child welfare system supports and improves the infrastructure of child protective services, develops statewide networks of community-based family support and child abuse prevention programs, and supports demonstration projects to determine how best to improve the well being of abused or neglected children.

The bill continues to provide important Federal resources for identifying child abuse, neglect, and family violence, and for supporting effective methods of prevention and treatment. It also continues local projects with demonstrated value in eliminating barriers to permanent adoption and addressing the circumstances that often lead to child abandonment.

I believe this bill strikes a successful balance between providing appropriate treatment services, such as a plan of safe care for infants affected by illegal substance abuse, and accountability, such as the report that the Secretary of Health and Human Services must submit describing the extent to which States are implementing the policies outlined in the bill.

I want to thank Congressmen PETE HOEKSTRA and TIM ROEMER in this effort, Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Select Education, as well as Chairman BOEHNER and ranking member MILLER of the full Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5601, and I reserve the balance of my time.

## NATIONAL FOREST ORGANIZATIONAL CAMP FEE IMPROVEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. JIM KOLBE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5316 is the culmination of a year and a half of work by parents and volunteers who wanted to save the camps that serve under-privileged children and disabled adults.

The Forest Service is in the midst of pricing off forest lands, the very camps that serve these children and adults. Government should not be making a profit on disadvantaged children. We should charge these camps a mod-

est fee that pays for the paperwork and maybe a little extra if the camps use a lot of land. But not \$71,000 per year, which could happen in at least one instance if this bill is not enacted.

If we, the Congress, cannot change a law that requires the Forest Service to charge exorbitant use fees on youth camps and camps for disabled adults, fees that almost certainly will lead to the camps closing down their operations, then what laws should we pass?

This bill before us today reforms and improves the fee structure used by the Forest Service for non-profit recreational camps—camps operated by organizations such as the Girl Scouts and church groups. Blame should not be attached to "Scrooge-like" Forest Service officials. Let's face it; the re-calculation of fees is required by a law enacted by Congress. But the result is the same. Fees will dramatically increase for camps across the nation. In one case in Tucson, Arizona, the fee would go from \$4,500 to \$71,000 per year.

The Tucson Citizen put it well in a recent editorial:

With so many arms of government raising fees on just about every service known to taxpayers, one might start to wonder how their general tax dollars are being spent . . .

Ever vigilant for new revenue-raising opportunities, the Forest Service then proposed raising the rents on national forest land that is used by nonprofit organizations for summer camps. Targeted cash cows include the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, religious and men's groups. The Forest Service pulled that one off by borrowing a trick from local governments loathe to commit political suicide by raising tax rates. They accomplish the same thing, however, by reappraising the value of land, making it subject to higher taxes under the old rates once it's deemed more valuable.

We must establish a new, common-sense fee system that is rational and will allow camps to remain on forest lands while providing a fair return to the American taxpayer. Surely, there can be no better use of Federal land than by under-privileged children and disabled adults.

The National Forest Organizational Camp Fee Improvement Act will establish a new fee system based on acreage used by the camps, providing incentives to make the most efficient use of the Federal lands. To prevent large spikes in fees, the camp's fee would be 5%—a reasonable rate of return to the U.S. Government—of the value of the land based on rural land values, not developable land values.

Therein lies the key. We are not going to turn these camp sites inside our beautiful national forests into suburban housing tracts. So, why should the fee be based on a value of the land which will never be realized, rather than the only alternative use to a camp site, which is agricultural uses?

The land value we propose to use is a statistic calculated by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). NASS is not part of the Forest Service, thus ensuring it is independent and appraises the value fairly. The NASS valuation is based on previous sales of farmlands. This is a departure from the current methodology, where valuation is determined by future probable sale prices of land for development. Further, the land value is a 5-year rolling average of agriculture lands by County, thereby taking into account geographical differences and the need to even out large fluctuations in fees over time.

This legislation also provides two discounts to the base fee to maximize the number of under-privileged children and disabled adults who attend camp. There is a 100% reduction proportionate to the number of participants who are physically disabled or children at risk, and there is a discount of 60% to recognize the benefits to the community of organizational camps serving certain character-building youth programs.

But even worthy organizations operating camp sites should pay the administrative cost of a permit. So, there is a minimum fee required that represents, on a regional forest basis, the average cost to the Forest Service to administer the permit. This fee is expected to be approximately \$300 to \$500 per year.

Our Federal lands are an important resource for our Nation. It's only right that we should give priority to children to learn, play, and enjoy these areas. We want them to grow up appreciating outdoors and environmental values, and to have a childhood filled with positive wilderness experiences.

This bill benefits camps of all types in every corner of America.

There are 320 camps in 25 States and Puerto Rico affected by this bill—from Arizona and California in the west, to Minnesota in the north, Florida and Tennessee in the south, and New Hampshire in New England.

This bill is supported by the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, various church groups, and the Forest Service. Even the Forest Service agrees that the current law is not fair. The administration supports this bill. In a letter dated October 9, 2002, USDA Under Secretary Mark Rey wrote:

The Administration supports H.R. 5316 and your efforts to revise the existing Forest Service organizational camp permit fee structure. . .

The Forest Service became concerned last year when it learned that some camp permit fees in Arizona would increase substantially as a result of the new appraisals and fee calculations required under the current system. Such increases would create significant financial burdens for many permit holders and could cause a number of sponsoring organizations to terminate and close their camps. These fee increases and possible camp closures are unacceptable to the Forest Service, just as they are to you. . .

Enactment of H.R. 5316 would provide sponsoring organizations and the Forest Service the mechanism to set and adjust the fee in a manner that would continue these important, long-term relationships that provide immeasurable benefits to America's youth.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not express my thanks and appreciation to the many folks in Tucson, Arizona, who have advised me and my staff on this fee structure change.

Dillard Broderick from the Church of Latter Day Saints has been an especially strong, stable force in the effort to Save the Camps.

Gail Gurney from the Sahuaro Girl Scout Council has worked tirelessly to do whatever was necessary to help.

Lou Salute from the Boy Scouts, David English from Southern Pines Baptist Camp, Bob Lofgren from Amphitheater Men's Club, and Lori Block from St. Mark's Presbyterian Church round out the phenomenal people who volunteer part of their lives to help children and want nothing more than to give back to the community.

I am proud that the House of Representatives is doing its part to help these kids, their parents, and the volunteers.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

## BENIGN BRAIN TUMOR CANCER REGISTRIES AMENDMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 10, 2002*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am so proud to have witnessed real, grass root's effort and hard work come to fruition in the passage of S. 2558, The Benign Brain Tumor Cancer Registries Amendment Act, by unanimous consent of the House this evening.

In January of 2001, I introduced H.R. 239, The Benign Brain Tumor Cancer Registries Amendment Act. A little over a year later, Senator JACK REED introduced the Senate companion, S. 2558.

The origin of this bill goes back to my constituent, Lloyd Morgan, a brain tumor survivor. Lloyd is from Berkeley, and I first met him at a town hall meeting.

That day, Mr. Morgan brought to my attention the fact the National Program of Cancer Registries does not collect data on benign brain tumors and the critical problems that this public health oversight creates.

I agreed to introduce legislation to correct the problem and soon after introduced The Benign Brain Tumor Cancer Registries Amendment Act.

The bill is very simple. With the passage of S. 2558, "benign" brain tumors will for the first time be included in the data collection of cancer registries. Medical system organizations use cancer data in funding decisions, investigations, research, and care facilities. Because data is not being collected on benign brain tumors, these tumors do not receive critical research funding. Of course, lack of research directly impacts both survivors and patients.

Additional research is vital because of the threat to life that both benign and cancerous

brain tumors present. Brain tumors are the second leading cause of cancer death for children and the third leading cause of cancer death in young adults ages 15–34. The greatest increase in brain tumors has been among people 75 years of age or older.

Only 37 percent of males and 52 percent of females survive five years following the diagnosis of a primary benign or malignant brain tumor. Each year, approximately 100,000 people in the United States are diagnosed with a primary or metastatic brain tumors. Nationwide, the incidence of brain tumors has increased by 25 percent since 1975 and the reasons for this increase are unknown.

For many types of tumors, the distinction between benign and malignant is significant. For tumors of the brain, this distinction is not as clear. A tumor, whether malignant or benign, is a collection of cells that grow as rapidly as malignant tumors, however based on location and size, even benign brain tumors can be life threatening.

Benign brain tumors account for almost 40 percent of all brain tumors. Not including these tumors in the cancer registry underestimates the incidence of brain tumors in the general population. All brain tumors, both cancerous and benign, are potentially life threatening.

What would the passage of the Benign Brain Tumor Cancer Registries Act mean for my constituent Lloyd Morgan? In his words it means: "that the doctors pronounced that would surely end my life within days or hours of discovery (they were afraid to move me by gurney to surgery because my brain was about to split in two) will now be counted. It also means that Jan McCormack who has watched her sister Carla deteriorate and is now on a death watch in hospice care from a "benign" brain tumor will be assured that her sister's tumors and ultimate death will also be counted. It means that Jeff Licht's situation where his "benign" brain tumor has come back 4 times after it was "completely" removed the first time will provide data on re-occurrence. And it means that for countless others who suffer devastating brain deficits and shortened lives because of "benign" brain tumors will now have their tumors and their untimely deaths count. And by counting and having information on these "benign" brain tumors we may finally find the information that has been missing to point the way toward causation and therefore prevention of these devastating illnesses."

I sincerely appreciate Mr. Morgan for bringing this significant public health oversight to my attention, and for his tireless efforts in support of the legislation we initiated and ultimately passed here on the floor of the House tonight.

The passage of this bill truly represents democracy in action.

CONGRATULATING THE COUNCIL  
OF KHALISTAN ON 15 YEARS OF  
WORKING FOR FREEDOM

**HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 11, 2002*

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the things I have been proud of in my time in Congress is the opportunity I have had to help inform people about human rights and the struggle for freedom in the world. In that light, I would like to take this opportunity to note the

fifteenth anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Sikh Nation of Khalistan which occurred on October 7, 1987, and the formation of the Council of Khalistan at that time.

The Council of Khalistan leads the Sikhs in their struggle to free themselves from repression, corruption, and tyranny imposed on them by India. It has always conducted that struggle in a peaceful, democratic, nonviolent way and has explicitly rejected militancy. I am proud to have been able to help the Council inform people about the Sikhs' struggle for freedom.

The President of the Council of Khalistan, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, has been tireless in

fighting for freedom in the subcontinent. I am proud to know him. I wish everyone in Washington were so tireless, and I wish him success in his endeavors.

I would like to congratulate Dr. Aulakh and the Council of Khalistan on this occasion and I would like to wish them a successful convention this coming weekend in Philadelphia. Last year's convention was in my home town, Atlanta.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Council of Khalistan on this important milestone.