

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF CHARLOTTE
THOMPSON REID

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend to the attention of our colleagues the recent celebration of one of our former colleague's 90th birthday this past September 27. Charlotte Thompson Reid, one of my predecessors who served in the House from January 1963–October 1971, has been known as the "Grand Lady of Aurora, Illinois," the largest city in my congressional district. Charlotte Reid has always been an inspiration to those of us who have known her. Her sparkling personality and just plain Midwest-friendliness is renown throughout all of Chicagoland. Her conscientious service in Congress overlapped with the beginning of my teaching career in Yorkville, Illinois and her outstanding record helped inspire me to seek public office in the late 1970's. In fact, her daughter, Patricia, is currently a State Representative in the Illinois General Assembly.

While in Congress, Charlotte served on the Appropriations, Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works, and Ethics Committees. In 1971, she was appointed to be a Commissioner on the FCC where she served with distinction until retiring in 1976. She was a member of the President's Task Force on International Private Enterprise from 1983 to 1985, and has been a member of the Hoover Institution's Board of Overseers since 1984. She is a resident today of Aurora.

One last anecdote. Not only was Charlotte Reid herself elected to Congress five times with overwhelming margins, but her enthusiastic support and endorsement helped to elect two future Congressmen—another of my predecessors Tom Corcoran in 1976 and her work on my behalf helped elect me ten years later in 1986, during my first and toughest campaign for Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we are all indebted to Charlotte Reid for her energy, her gentle manner and her zest for life. On behalf of us all, I wish her a belated, but happy 90th birthday and many more to come.

RECOGNIZING DON WILSON FOR
OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE
COMMUNITY

HON. JEB HENSARLING

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize Mr. Don Wilson for his outstanding service to the community and businesses in North East Dallas. After faithfully serving as President of Dallas North East Chamber of Commerce for the last three

years, Don recently announced his retirement to serve as Vice President of the Dallas National Bank for the Breckenridge Corner Branch.

Since September 25, 2000, Don Wilson has provided energetic leadership in promoting the commercial, civic, cultural, educational, and industrial interests of the Northeast Dallas area. Don's dedication to the prosperity and health of area businesses, neighborhoods, and residents is well known and admired by his fellow Chamber members.

Under Don's leadership, membership in the Dallas North East Chamber of Commerce increased by 38 percent while membership retention rose to 62 percent, well above the national average.

As an active President, Don Wilson oversaw many new successful activities including the Power-In-An-Hour monthly networking meeting, a new high-tech interactive Web site, the Women's Network, the Focus on Health Committee and the Healthier Northeast Dallas Initiative, a program modeled after President Bush's Healthier U.S. Initiative.

Don Wilson's leadership and dedication will be greatly missed by the community and businesses he served. I thank him for his outstanding service and wish him the very best in his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINA-
TIONS OF MAYOR GEORGE
MOSCONE AND SUPERVISOR
HARVEY MILK

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of two of San Francisco's great and most beloved heroes.

A quarter century ago, on November 27, 1978, two of San Francisco's best and brightest were assassinated in a dark week for our city.

Still reeling from the Jonestown Massacre only days before—the worst mass murder-suicide in American history and the murder of Bay Area Congressman Leo Ryan—San Francisco was dealt a catastrophic blow.

Politically and personally it was a horrific tragedy. San Francisco lost two great progressive leaders, two champions of human rights.

George Moscone, our beloved Mayor, was a hero of the poor and the working class. A native San Franciscan, civil rights leader, State Assemblyman, State Senator, and Mayor, he devoted his life to serve his City of San Francisco, and his State of California. The devoted husband of Gina Moscone and father of four beautiful children, Jennifer, Rebecca, Jonathan and Christopher, he was taken from us in the prime of his life.

Harvey Milk, originally from New York, was a local merchant, the owner of a camera shop.

As a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, he was the first openly gay elected official in California, and only the second in the nation. He was a neighborhood leader and a passionate advocate for seniors and all minorities.

Both men were exuberant, expansive, compassionate, and enormously popular political leaders. They were visionaries.

George Moscone and Harvey Milk instigated a historic transformation of San Francisco political life, pioneering an open, participatory government, accessible to all, especially those who never before had been included. For the first time neighborhood and ethnic community activists, and openly gay men and lesbians were appointed to positions of power and authority. The number of women in leadership positions expanded dramatically. No longer were public policy decisions the exclusive province of the wealthy and powerful.

George and Harvey transformed the political and social culture of San Francisco for all time. They were beacons of hope to people who had felt alienated from and neglected by City Hall. They incubated a new generation of talented public servants, who have gone on to secure San Francisco's position today as a national model of enlightenment and progressive values.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the tragic events of November 27, 1978 gives San Franciscans an opportunity to reflect on the unique contributions George Moscone and Harvey Milk made to bettering the lives of us all. These extraordinary men continue to inspire us as we strive for a society that provides unlimited and equal opportunities for all our diverse citizens.

We never will forget George Moscone and Harvey Milk. We are grateful for their lives, and we honor their immeasurable contributions to our city, our state and our nation.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM ECKMAN,
CHARLES COUNTY CITIZEN OF
THE YEAR 2003

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you remarks made at the 6th Annual Charles County Economic Development Summit by William Burke on the occasion of presenting the "John Bloom Citizen of the Year Award" to Mayor William Eckman. Mayor Eckman is a true American patriot whose compassion, caring and concern for the residents of LaPlata shined forward during the difficult tornado disaster of April 2002. All of us in the Charles County community share Mr. Burke's enthusiasm in recognizing Mayor Eckman.

To follow are the remarks presented by William Burke, Board Member, Charles County Economic Development Commission, President, Southern Maryland Title on October 28, 2003.

• 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.

"I would like to start by stating that this award is not given out each year. Only when a citizen exemplifies the highest degree of devotion to the well being of our community, do we bring out this award. However, this year it is certainly necessary to acknowledge the devotion of Bill Eckman, the mayor of La Plata, with this award.

Bill Eckman first came to Maryland when AT&T transferred him here from Pennsylvania. He had been the Fire Chief in his Pennsylvania town. He joined the La Plata Volunteer Fire Department, where he served for 12 years. He has been a consistent and steady supporter, participant, teacher, writer and speaker for fire and rescue issues. He has traveled to many cities addressing fire and rescue infrastructure. He has started 9 specialized fire fighting training programs. After he retired from AT&T, he wrote a book about fire protection and water supply.

Bill and his wife Delores lead a bible study program focused on community. The program teaches others to build relationships and care for one another. Bill practices this philosophy in his activities with the Charlotte Hall Veterans Home where he regularly brings services and music with other lay preachers to the residents. This also gives him the opportunity to display another talent. Bill plays his trumpet with an informal group at the Veterans home. Bill has been married for 52 years, has three children and three grandchildren.

Bill Eckman was a La Plata Town councilman for at least 10 years and has been mayor for 20 years.

In that time, La Plata has changed. The population has grown from under 2,000 to nearly 8,000. The Town Hall has had 4 homes and is getting ready to find a new location. The town staff has grown from 15 to 50.

He has devoted much of his adult life to municipal government. He has been the president of the Maryland Municipal League and is presently a well-respected member of the League's Legislative Committee. Often, he is asked to speak before the State Legislature.

It is safe to say that during this time Bill has made friends and earned the respect of elected officials on both sides of the aisle.

Bill has always wanted La Plata to be a happy place to live; a town that enjoys the fruits of good growth without losing the benefits of a small town. He has always wanted to plan, and whenever possible, to stay ahead of infrastructure needs. He has been known to get excited about the very unsexy jobs that come with being mayor—like putting in a new 15-inch sewer pipe.

Doug Miller, La Plata town manager, remembers when Bill first had the summer long concert ideas. Doug thought there might be a citizen turnout for 3–4 concerts, but thought Bill's vision was a bit ambitious. Well, for over 10 years, the La Plata Town Hall has hosted Friday night summer concerts to a packed lawn of families.

However, all the smart growth initiatives, concert series and sewer pipes were just sand in the bucket compared to the leadership Bill would exhibit after April 28, 2002. Every Mayor and Town Manager sweats weather conditions that have the potential of causing harm to their town and heaves a sigh of relief when storms pass on by, but this time they were not so fortunate. This time Bill had to go into high gear and get the job done. He had to stand strong for residents and businesses

that faced ruin, despair and fear. He was dealing with a complete lack of services, the water tower was down, electricity was gone, telephone communication was hampered, helicopters were med-evac-ing the injured, and the press was descending. He will tell you that there were many people who made the miraculous recovery possible, but there always has to be a leader that makes everything seem possible.

Here is a quote from the newspaper. "Every morning since the tornado hit early one Sunday evening, La Plata Mayor Bill Eckman has taken a walk around town to talk with demolition crews and neighbors."

Regardless of how many people contributed there is a very interesting reason why recovery did not have to start from square one. Bill had already realized that La Plata was in transition and had previously put together a new town visioning process many months before the tornado.

The blue print for recovery was there because Bill is an optimist, a visionary and a leader.

It is for those qualities that we honor Bill Eckman as the 2003 Citizen of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me and the Charles County community in recognizing the numerous contributions Mayor Eckman has made to our County, our State and our Nation.

INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER LEGISLATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced this legislation today to stop the Federal Detention facility from being built in Dundalk, Maryland.

This past month the Office of Federal Detention Trustees (OFDT) in the Department of Justice solicited proposals for a new detention facility for the Baltimore-Washington region. One of the proposed sites was in Dundalk, Maryland. I was concerned that this office took action without consulting the community. OFDT solicited proposals without bringing the communities into the process. OFDT took action without the input of Federal, State, and local officials. This is wrong.

The Dundalk community is undergoing revitalization efforts, and even proposing such a facility might have cooled businesses and new residential interest in this community. As the former Baltimore County Executive, my administration spent over \$130 million to revitalize the area. It is very important to me that we help our older communities. It is important that we allow these communities that have generations of families living there to revitalize and attract new jobs and new businesses.

Also, the eastern part of Baltimore County was hit hard by Hurricane Isabel. It has caused extensive damage and many of the residents and businesses are still struggling to get on their feet. Hurricane Isabel damage estimates for Maryland alone are valued at six million dollars. We must continue to work to help this area.

The Maryland Congressional delegation has worked tirelessly to stop the detention center, and I remain committed to its defeat. We

worked together to insert language into the FY' 04 Omnibus appropriations to stop this facility. I want to thank Senator MIKULSKI and Democratic Whip STENY HOYER for all their efforts. We knew the actions of OFDT would do more harm to our community and we fought to stop it.

This legislation takes an additional strengthening step to ensure that this facility and no new detention center or prison is built in my district. This legislation prohibits the OFDT from building or proposing any sites and it prohibits the Attorney General from building a detention center or prison in Dundalk.

In the past few months this area has experienced major problems. They saw thousands of Marylanders lose their jobs with the restructuring at ISG. They saw severe damage from Hurricane Isabel. This prison would be one more concern for the community. It is important to allow this area to revitalize and to grow. I remain committed to fighting for Dundalk and for my fellow Marylanders.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR TAUER AND THE RETIRING AURORA CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

HON. BOB BEAUPREZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, the political landscape of Colorado's third largest city changed considerably after the City of Aurora's November 4 municipal elections. Due largely to term limits, the largest turnover of elected officials in city history has occurred. The people who left public service were committed public servants who have left indelible marks on Aurora and positioned the City and its citizens for great success and achievement in the 21st century.

Collectively, Mayor Paul Tauer and Council members Barbara Cleland, Bob LeGare, Edna Mosley, John Paroske and Dave Williams provided their constituents with 85 years of service as elected officials at the City. They have provided visionary leadership and both their knowledge of and commitment to issues of importance to the people of Aurora will be hard to replace.

Paul Tauer was the Mayor of Aurora from 1987 until 2003. He was a City Councilman for eight years before that. He has been a visionary leader whose legacy will be felt for decades to come. He has been at the forefront of development in the City, including Original and Southeast Aurora, Buckley Air Force Base, Gateway, E-470 corridor, City Center, Aurora Municipal Center and the redevelopment of Fitzsimons. He was instrumental in establishing a growth management plan that sets goals for quality and smart growth and has been a leader in water issues including drought management, the enhancement of Aurora's water supply including acquisition of new water resources, treatment and use of recycled water and more than doubling storage and distribution systems. He has also overseen the enhancement of the City's transportation systems. He has been Aurora's greatest cheerleader and defender and under his leadership, Aurora has grown from a sleepy suburb to a vibrant city.

Barb Cleland served as an Aurora City Councilwoman for 20 years. She distinguished

herself as an expert on public safety issues and was instrumental in decisions to make Aurora a leader in ensuring its citizens had necessary protections with programs including the Victim Advocate program and service on the Officer Standard and Training Board, the Aurora Gang Task Force and the National League of Cities Public Safety and Crime Prevention Steering Committee. She was active in municipal organizations and has been a respected leader in the National League of Cities, the Denver Regional Council of Governments and the Colorado Municipal League, where she remains a member of the Board of Directors.

Bob LeGare was an Aurora City Councilman for eight years. Devoted to the importance of small business, he worked to make Aurora a partner with businesses to provide jobs and services. He provided leadership on a variety of economic development initiatives including the Fitzsimons Redevelopment Authority, Colorado Commission on Taxation, Aurora Citizens Advisory Budget Committee, Colorado Office of Regulatory Reform Advisory Board, Aurora Chamber of Commerce, Aurora Association of Realtors and the Aurora Realtor Governmental Affairs Committee and further contributed to the community through Leadership Aurora, Aurora Museum Foundation, Aurora Open Space Board and the Aurora Boys and Girls Club.

Edna Mosley spent 12 years serving Aurora as a City Councilwoman. She championed issues of importance to veterans and military retirees and worked to promote volunteerism, diversity and the enhancement of the cultural arts in the community. She was instrumental in the formation of the Aurora Youth Commission and served with distinction on the Fitzsimons Redevelopment Authority Executive Committee, Aurora Economic Development Council, Denver International Airport Business Partnership, Lowry Economic Recovery Project, Adams County Economic Development Council, Community College of Aurora Advisory Council and Aurora Business Advisory Board.

John Paroske completed ten years of public service as a City Councilman last month. An accountant, John offered his financial expertise and worked hard to make sure Aurora taxpayers knew their resources were being used wisely. He devoted countless hours to make Aurora a better place through his work on the Economic Development Committee, E-470 Authority, Aurora Chamber of Commerce, Utility Budget Committee, Visitors Promotion Fund, Aurora Education Foundation, Spirit of Aurora, Community Housing Services and Aurora Rotary Club.

Dave Williams served 11 years during two different stints as a member of the Aurora City Council. He worked to improve the efficiency of the City by encouraging better review processes and more efficient administration. He represented the views of his constituents by promoting business and development in an effort to improve the City's quality of life. He has been a leader in the business community as illustrated by his experience on the Aurora Economic Development Council, E-470 Authority, Aurora Rotary Club and the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District.

These outstanding public servants deserve our thanks and admiration. Their work on behalf of the people of Aurora has improved quality of life in innumerable ways. They leave

big shoes for their successors to fill. We are honored to have served with them and offer our best wishes for future success.

RECOGNIZING DREW QUINTON THOMPSON FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Drew Quinton Thompson, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 60, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Drew has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the eight years Drew has been involved with Scouting, he has earned 62 merit badges and has held numerous leadership positions, serving as Senior Patrol Leader, Assistant Senior Patrol Leader, Patrol Leader, Quartermaster, Troop Guide, and Librarian. Drew is a Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say and has received the Arrow of Light Award.

For his Eagle Scout project, Drew completed a walking trail at Mark Youngdahl Conservation Center in Saint Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Drew Quinton Thompson for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING MRS. ZELMA WITT

HON. JEB HENSARLING

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of being one of fourteen students in Mrs. Zelma Witt's first kindergarten class in Omaha, Texas. Today, I honor Mrs. Zelma Witt for her love of learning and thank her for the wonderful gifts she bestowed on all of the students who were blessed to be in her classroom.

Mrs. Witt left an indelible mark on the lives of countless students during their earliest and most formative years of schooling. Mrs. Witt taught her young pupils the most fundamental building blocks of education, setting her students on a path toward higher education and brighter futures.

I feel honored to have been a part of Mrs. Witt's first kindergarten class and part of the commitment to learning that she ingrained in her young students. May God bless you, Mrs. Witt. Thank you for all the gifts you have given us.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE RE-OPENING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONSERVATORY OF FLOWERS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to be present at the grand re-opening of the San Francisco Conservatory of Flowers. The Conservatory is considered by many to be the jewel of Golden Gate Park and the City of San Francisco. It is a monument to biodiversity, renewal, and beauty.

Congratulations to all those who joined forces in the fight to restore our Conservatory: John Murray, President of San Francisco Recreation & Parks Commission; Scott Medbury, Director of the Conservatory; Rebecca Green, President of Friends of Recreation & Parks; and Elizabeth Goldstein, General Manager of Recreation & Parks. Thank you for your vision and your leadership. The people of San Francisco, future generations of San Franciscans and visitors alike, owe you a great debt of gratitude.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend Richard Goldman, one of San Francisco's most generous citizens. His support of our City and our environment is immeasurable. His tremendous contribution to the Conservatory in honor of his late wife, Rhoda, led the way. Many other extremely generous families followed; the Madeleine Haas Russell family and the Fisher, Friend and Taube families. These families have graciously supported so many of San Francisco's treasures for decades.

This grand undertaking could never have been realized without the leadership of our Mayor, Willie Brown. This is yet another project marked by excellence, effectiveness, and success. It is fitting that this extensive project was completed under his watchful eye. Mayor Brown raised the visibility of the project to a national level and used his unique abilities to develop private public partnerships.

An army of volunteers worked non-stop since the devastating windstorm of 1995 to make this day happen. The 124 year old conservatory was thought to have sustained irreparable damage. Of the \$25 million needed for this massive rehabilitation, \$15 million came from individual donations. The prospect of the Conservatory's imminent destruction was unthinkable to the people of San Francisco. They had the wisdom to know that its beauty could never be rivaled or replicated. They were stubborn and unrelenting in their demand that we preserve this architectural masterpiece. Because of their labor of love, we once again can view the exquisite beauty outside and experience the lush splendor within. Their talent, commitment and dedication to this magnificent project honors our patron saint, St. Francis, honors nature, and honors God's creation.

Today we can once more enjoy the stunning high altitude orchids, the giant cycads, and the rest of the 1,500 species of plants from over 50 countries. In addition to the tropical paradise that we all remember, there are new displays to inspire visitors to appreciate and conserve our planet's extraordinary biodiversity.

San Francisco is proud to be the home of the oldest glass and wood conservatory in the

United States. It is a place of exquisite and intoxicating beauty. It is a spiritual place. We are all very fortunate to be able to enjoy its magic again.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE LACKEY CHARGERS OF INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to offer my congratulations to the Lackey High School Chargers football team of Indian Head, Maryland, for reaching the State finals this past Thursday, December 4, 2003.

The Lackey Chargers had a fairytale season led by their head coach, Mr. Scott Chadwick, and many devoted assistant coaches. In regular season matches, they were defeated only once, and this record allowed them to begin competing in championship games in early November.

The path that would lead the Lackey Chargers to the State finals began on November 7, 2003, when the Lackey Chargers defeated Westlake High School to become the Southern Maryland Athletic Conference champions. Their momentum continued on November 15, 2003, as they beat Northern High School, and they showed their strength once again on November 22, 2003, when they narrowly overtook Westlake High School to become the Regional Champions.

On November 28, 2003, the Lackey Chargers defeated Randallstown High School in the Maryland Triple A Semifinals, propelling them to the State finals at Ravens Stadium in Baltimore, Maryland, where they faced Linganor High School. Despite a valiant effort, the Lackey Chargers fell short in the end in a heartbreaking loss. Even without carrying home the title, Principal Jarvis Petty and the students, staff and parents at Lackey High School have shown their support for a football team that has made the entire Charles County community proud of their incredible season.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing each of these outstanding athletes, #2 Cameron Neal; #3 Courteney Knight; #5 Devonte Williams; #6 Avery Lancaster; #7 Aaron Smith; #8 Michael Young; #10 Damian Shorter; #11 Jason Murray; #15 Jesse Hitch; #16 Mark Herbert; #20 Morgan Green; #23 Darren Bullock; #25 Brandon Gaylor; #32 Ricardo Young; #34 Tre Gray; #40 Bryan Gibbons; #43 Kevin Glascock; #44 Robert Matthews; #48 Kyle Mckeown; #50 Jeremy Hairston; #52 George Kerr; #55 Mike Seman; #56 Aaron Williams; #60 Kenny Washington; #65 J.B. Walton; #66 Tyler McCready; #70 Joe Hughes; #72 Nate Leigh; #77 O.J. Huddleston; #79 D'antae Adams; #80 Quinton Stith; #81 William Johnson; #86 Donte Page; and #88 Justin Lucas. They have shown true dedication to their sport and I am extremely proud of their accomplishments. It is with great pride that we congratulate and wish them luck in all their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL J. WELLBROCK

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American journalist, Michael J. Wellbrock.

Michael J. Wellbrock has been a faithful employee of WBAL Radio in Baltimore for the past 21 years and just a few days ago he turned 40 years old.

Michael J. Wellbrock has been instrumental in the long term success of WBAL Radio and served the past two decades as a producer, executive producer, and general allaround go-to guy and trouble shooter.

Michael J. Wellbrock was the technical wizard whose expertise has enabled the station to pull-off many high-quality, award-winning broadcasts, including the visit of Pope John Paul II, the All-Star game, the Orioles trip to Cuba, the Preakness Stakes, and several national political conventions.

Michael J. Wellbrock was the genius behind the re-design and re-building of studios at WBAL Radio and helping to bring the station into the 21st century.

Michael J. Wellbrock has been the guiding force in the career development of many young, aspiring broadcasters.

Michael J. Wellbrock has been the creative force behind many successful programs on WBAL Radio.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Michael J. Wellbrock for his service and for his work on behalf of America's citizens and our nation.

COMMENDING THE ADAMS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL MARINE CORPS JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER'S TRAINING CORPS

HON. BOB BEAUPREZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officer's Training Corps program at Adams City High School in Commerce City, Colorado.

On Friday, December 12, they will present the colors for a field hearing I have requested at the Colorado State Capitol. It is worth noting the history of this group.

The only Marine Corps JROTC program in the State, the Adams City High School program started in 1969 and enjoyed several years of popularity before declining in the late 70's and early 80's.

After a concerted effort to improve expectations and standards, the program has received several awards of recognition as a program of excellence. In the 2001-02 academic year, they received the prestigious Marine Corps Reserved Officer's Association Award (MCROA) as the best JROTC program in the ten-state 8th Marine Corps District. Only six programs across the Nation receive this distinction annually.

Due to the superior performance of the program, Adams City High School was also des-

ignated as a Naval Honor School for the first time in its history. This is the highest award attainable for a Marine Corps JROTC program and exemplifies leadership, integrity and excellence. Naval Honor School status is reserved for the top 20 percent of the schools nationally and affords the Senior Marine Instructor the opportunity to nominate up to three cadets to the United States Naval Academy.

Last year (2002-03) the cadets continued their superior performance, repeating as a Naval Honor School and attaining distinction as the best inspected unit in the 8th Marine Corps District with a total score of 993 points out of a possible 1000, receiving "outstanding" marks in all twelve categories of the inspection. This accomplishment garnered the program the coveted "McLemore Detachment" Award for the Marine Corps League, McLemore Detachment in Houston, Texas.

JROTC is a regularly scheduled class for students, focusing on leadership, discipline, citizenship and physical fitness. Their weekly events include drill marching, uniform inspection, physical training and academic instruction.

J.D. Bristow, the senior Marine instructor at ACHS, has done a fine job with this group of young men and women. These young leaders are extremely active in the leadership of their class. They not only have the potential to make excellent officers in our military, but also have dedicated their time to many after-school opportunities, such as community and school service projects.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent this terrific organization in Congress. I appreciate their families for the support and encouragement necessary for its success. The ACHS JROTC program and its administrators have made a sizable impact on the community. They are to be commended.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF TOM UNDERHILL

HON. JEB HENSARLING

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, today, Texans mourn the loss of a fine law enforcement officer. Just 3 weeks after being diagnosed with leukemia, at 43 years of age, Athens Assistant Police Chief Tom Underhill passed away at Baylor Hospital in Dallas from complications related to his disease.

Underhill served Athens Police Department for 21 years. He started as a patrolman in May 1982. He was promoted to sergeant in 1987 and to patrol lieutenant in 1993. Tom Underhill took over the position of assistant chief in March. Previous to his time at Athens Police Department, he worked as a deputy sheriff at Gregg County and Henderson County. His coworkers remember him as having a quiet spirit, a strong sense of professionalism and a good sense of humor. He loved golf, gun shows and helping others.

During his years of service, Tom Underhill was recognized numerous times for his achievements. He was named officer of the year several times and headed up the department's special response unit. He was a training officer, a firearms instructor and a graduate of the FBI National Academy. He was

also always willing to make speeches at schools and help at community events.

Today, we honor the memory of Assistant Chief Tom Underhill who served his community with distinction. Our most heartfelt prayers go out to his family, friends and fellow police officers, especially to his wife, Stacey and his parents, Bill and Linda Underhill.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE SURVIVORS AND RAISING AWARENESS OF CERVICAL CANCER

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month and today I have introduced a resolution to recognize the survivors of cervical cancer and to raise awareness of cervical cancer, including the importance of prevention, early diagnosis and treatment.

Each year in the United States, approximately 12,200 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 4,100 women die from the disease. Worldwide, cervical cancer affects approximately 288,000 women annually, and in some parts of the world, cervical cancer is the most common cancer in women.

Clinical studies have confirmed that the human papillomavirus (HPV) is the cause of nearly all cervical cancer. In addition, HPV is associated with more than 1 million precancerous lesions of varying severity. With 20 million Americans believed to be infected, HPV is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases in the United States. An estimated 5.5 million people become infected with HPV every year. Not everyone infected with HPV will develop cancer but those with persistent, high risk strains of HPV are at increased risk as are their partners.

However, the majority of women are unaware of these facts. In a recent survey, 70 percent of women were unable to name the cause of cervical cancer, and 76 percent had never heard of HPV.

Many also confuse treatment with prevention. While treatment can prevent the progression of cervical disease or death from cervical cancer, treatment is not prevention of the presence of disease. Furthermore, treatment can often be invasive, unpleasant, and costly and not preclude the necessity for additional treatments.

Cervical cancer is treated using surgery, radiation and chemotherapy; sometimes two or more methods are used. The most common types of surgery include cryosurgery, laser surgery, cone biopsy, simple hysterectomy, radical hysterectomy and pelvic lymph node dissection, and pelvic exenteration. Radiation therapy may involve external radiation or internal radiation (radioactive materials implanted in the tumor).

Treatment for cervical dysplasia—a premalignant or precancerous change in the cells of the cervix that may progress to cancer—include surgery, cone biopsy, cryosurgery, laser surgery, and electrosurgery.

The direct medical cost of treating a patient with cervical cancer is \$9,200 to \$13,360, while surgery to remove a precancerous lesion is \$1,100 to \$4,360. The financial burden of HPV in the United States has been estimated to range from \$1.6 billion to \$6 billion annually, making HPV one of the most costly sexually transmitted diseases after HIV/AIDS.

To alleviate the burden of these costs to women who are faced with the threat of cervical cancer, Congress approved Public Law 106-354 in 2000 allowing states to provide medical assistance through Medicaid to eligible women who were screened for and found to have breast or cervical cancer, including precancerous conditions, through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program.

The best protection against cervical cancer and cervical disease, however, remains prevention of HPV infection. Public Law 106-554, also approved by Congress in 2000, directs the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Food and Drug Administration to take action to educate the public about HPV. The law specifically requires CDC to issue a report on HPV not later than December 21, 2003, "including a detailed summary of the significant findings and problems and best strategies to prevent future infections, based on the available science."

With Cervical Cancer Awareness Month just weeks away, the statutory release date mandated for the CDC HPV prevention report is well timed to allow all members of Congress, federal agencies, health care professionals and the public to educate themselves and others about HPV. During this month, we should also recognize the survivors of HPV and cervical cancer who have shown tremendous courage and determination in the face of adversity.

TEXAS FIRM WINS TOP AWARD

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, an architecture firm in my hometown of San Antonio recently received well-deserved national recognition. Lake/Flato Architects Inc. won the 2004 American Institute of Architects Architecture Firm Award, the highest honor given in its category.

The annual award goes to a firm that consistently has produced distinguished architecture for at least 10 years. Founded in 1984 by David Lake and Ted Flato, the firm today employs forty-four talented people, including six partners.

At its best, architecture warms the heart, uplifts the spirit, and engages the mind. It inspires us, even if we don't know all the reasons why.

That Lake/Flato would be singled out by the AIA is no surprise. The firm already has picked up more than 90 regional and national architecture awards, including honorable mention awards from the AIA in 1992, 1997 and 1999. And it has inspired thousands of individuals throughout the United States with its eye-catching designs.

This is only the second time that a Texas architecture firm has garnered the top prize from the AIA.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JEB BRADLEY

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, due to my participation in a congressional delegation trip to Iraq, I missed several votes. I would like the record to reflect that had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner:

On rollcall 576, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended, H.R. 1720, the Veterans Health Care Facilities Capital Improvement Act, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 577, on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the Senate amendments to H.R. 1516, the National Cemetery Expansion Act, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 578, on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. 3365, the Fallen Patriots Tax Relief Act, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 579, on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 414, to encourage the People's Republic of China to fulfill its commitments under international trade agreements, support the United States manufacturing sector, and establish monetary and financial market reforms, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 581, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 582, on expressing deep gratitude for the valor and commitment of the members of the United States Armed Forces who were deployed in Operation Restore Hope to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Somalia in 1993, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 583, on making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2004, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 586, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 587, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 592, agreeing to the conference report on the Flight 100—FAA Reauthorization Act, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 593, on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 409—Repudiating the Anti-Semetic Remarks Expressed by Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, I would have voted "aye". On rollcall 595, agreeing to the conference report on the Department of Interior and related agencies Appropriations Act, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 596, on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Con. Res. 302, A Sense of Congress welcoming President Chen Shui-bian of Taiwan to the United States on October 31, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 597, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 598, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 601, agreeing to the conference report on the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense and the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall 580, I would have voted "no".

On rollcall 584, I would have voted "no".

On rollcall 585, I would have voted "no".

On rollcall 588, I would have voted "no".

On rollcall 589, I would have voted "no".

On rollcall 590, I would have voted "no".

On rollcall 591, I would have voted "no".

On rollcall 594, I would have voted "no".

On rollcall 599, I would have voted "no".

On rollcall 600, I would have voted "no".

COMMEMORATING HUMAN RIGHTS
DAY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate International Human Rights Day which is to be observed on the 10th of December. Human Rights Day celebrates the day of December 10, 1948 when the United Nations General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the standard for equal and inalienable rights for all mankind. This historic document has been the foundation for freedom, justice, and equality around the world.

Sadly, 55 years since its inception, human rights abuses are still endemic. I would like to draw attention to the widespread problem of human trafficking. The trafficking of persons is a modern-day form of slavery, involving victims who are typically forced, defrauded or coerced into sexual or labor exploitation.

It is the fastest growing criminal enterprise, occurring around the world and in individual countries. Annually, nearly one million people, mostly women and children, are trafficked worldwide, including 50,000 persons into the United States.

The fact of the matter is that the violent subjugation and exploitation of women and girls is on-going and not enough is being done by governments to adequately address it. Take for example Skopje, Macedonia. In a marketplace, women are forced to walk around a stage naked while brothel owners point their fingers to make a selection. Women are sold like cattle and they are treated like slaves.

In Krong Koh Kong, Cambodia, 14 year old girls stand outside of a row of shacks where they charge the equivalent of \$2 or \$3 dollars for sex, half of which goes to their pimps. These girls, many of whom have AIDS, are discarded when they become too sick to continue working.

Around the world, women and girls are sold as slaves and are forced to engage in unprotected sex because clients offer more money for such acts. These women have no control over their lives, their health, or their futures. Trafficking victims in the sex industry are exposed to HIV/AIDS, at much higher rates than the general population with no access to medical care. The fear of infection of AIDS among customers has driven traffickers to recruit younger girls, erroneously perceived to be too young to have been infected.

The State Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report classifies countries that allow human trafficking into three tiers. Some have observed that the United States has been soft on certain Asian countries thought to be lax on trafficking, such as Indonesia, the Philippines, India, and Thailand. But because these countries are allies in the war on terror, they may have been given a pass.

Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of Human Rights Day, I call upon governments around the world and the government of the United States to renew their commitment to combating this form of modern-day slavery. Eliminating this transnational criminal activity is one of the greatest challenges of our time. We must dedicate our efforts to the prevention of human trafficking, protection of victims, and

prosecution of traffickers. To deny a person their right to freedom is the greatest affront to the ideals established 55 years ago set forth by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We can and must do better.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the full text of which appears in the following pages. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore the General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent,

trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a

family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 17

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 25

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack

of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 26

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 27

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 29

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

IN RECOGNITION OF WOODS-VALENTINE MORTUARY'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Woods-Valentine Mortuary in Pasadena, California. Woods-Valentine Mortuary, one of the oldest African-American, family-owned and operated businesses in the twenty-ninth Congressional District, is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary on December 14, 2003.

The James Woods Funeral Parlor, located at 87 S. Vernon Avenue in Pasadena, was

founded in 1928 by James and Annie Mae Woods. In 1950, after the death of Mr. Woods, his nephew Fred W. Valentine continued to run the business for Mrs. Woods. In 1954, Fred and his wife, Arzella, purchased the business and it became the Woods-Valentine Mortuary. The Valentines relocated the business to its current location at 1455 N. Fair Oaks Avenue in 1963 and built a new structure, which received a Pasadena Beautiful Foundation award for architectural design and color coordination.

Woods-Valentine Mortuary has a well-deserved reputation as a professional, compassionate and dignified business. The mortuary staff members serve the community not only by offering counseling and funeral services, but also by their immense community and civic involvement.

Fred and Arzella Valentine have served on the boards of many professional and civic organizations, such as the Los Angeles County Funeral Directors Association, the National Funeral Directors Association, the California Board of Funeral Directors, the Pasadena Altadena Links, and the Soroptimist Club. The Valentines are also members of many civic organizations including the San Gabriel Valley Black Business Association, the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, the Pasadena Urban League, and are lifetime members and past board members of the Pasadena NAACP. In addition, the Valentines have sponsored Northwest Pasadena Little League teams for forty years, volunteered for many years in Pasadena's public schools and libraries, and contribute annually to many scholarship funds. They are also active in their church, Friendship Baptist Church.

Woods-Valentine Mortuary is truly a family-owned business. Fred and Arzella's daughters, Janyce Valentine and Gail Valentine Taylor, are part owners. Arzella's sister, Vannie Brown, Fred's brothers, Clifton Valentine (who died in 1999) and James Adkins, along with Laven Lanier, James Barker, Ernest Gomez, Lenston Marrow, James Ross, Leo Vaughn, Julius Henderson and Juan Wooden, are other members of the "Woods-Valentine Mortuary family" who have greatly contributed to the success of the business.

I ask all Members to join me today in honoring Woods-Valentine Mortuary for its seventy-five years of dedicated service to the community.

H.R. 6

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to compliment the Chairman of the Conference Committee, Mr. TAUZIN of Louisiana, and my colleagues on the Committee from both the House and the Senate for an excellent job under extremely difficult circumstances. I am very pleased that we have been able to resolve their differences and reach an agreement on this extremely important legislation. Our national energy security requires that we move rapidly to utilize all of our existing fossil energy resources in ways that are both more efficient and more protective of our public health and environment.

Two sections of the conference bill clearly are aimed at these objectives. Section 932(d) establishes a new program of research, development, demonstration and commercial application for integrated clean power and energy research. Section 935 establishes a similar program for research on innovative coal-burning technologies and advanced combustion systems.

I have been told that a new oxygen fuel technology shows great promise with respect to these critical research goals. This new technology, as I understand it, uses oxygen instead of air to produce combustion of coal and other fossil fuels in electric utility and industrial boilers. This prevents entry of nitrogen from the air in the normal combustion process, which provides both fuel efficiency and emission reduction benefits. The reliance on oxygen, combined with more efficient use of fossil fuels, also takes a step in the direction of renewable energy sources. I understand that the new oxygen-fuel technology has already been employed successfully in large industrial furnaces and has proved effective in small scale boiler testing conducted under a CRADA agreement with the Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory. If these results can be confirmed in boilers on a commercial production scale, the new technology offers substantial benefits for U.S. domestic and international energy and environmental policy.

Regarding the research provisions of the conference legislation, these provisions are intended to fund additional research for emerging, innovative fossil fuel technologies, such as the new oxygen-fuel technology. These provisions, with respect to technologies such as the oxygen fuel technology, will fund projects involving both new and existing (retrofitted) boilers on a commercial scale, where appropriate.

It is important to continue research in clean coal technologies. The continued use of coal, in an environmentally friendly way, will lead to a balanced energy policy for our Nation.

HONORING THE 106TH AIR RESCUE WING

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the courageous efforts of the New York Air National Guard's 106th Air Rescue Wing during the recent CH-47 Chinook helicopter rescue operation in Iraq. These American heroes saved the lives of two soldiers whose helicopter was downed in a terrorist attack that took the lives of 16 of their brave comrades.

Located at Gabreski Airport in Westhampton, Long Island, the 106th Air Rescue Wing's mission is to provide air rescue support. In December of 1994, they established the record for the longest over-water helicopter rescue mission, while saving a Ukrainian sailor in the North Atlantic. Their efforts in an attempted rescue in 1991 were memorialized in Sebastian Junger's book "The Perfect Storm," which was later made into a major motion picture.

I would like to offer my sincerest thanks and appreciation to Colonel Mike Canders and his

entire Unit for their dedicated service to our country.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1, MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG, IMPROVEMENT, AND MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the conference agreement of H.R. 1, the Medicare and Prescription Drug bill.

This conference agreement provides limited benefit to vulnerable low income senior citizens and people with disabilities. In fact, the plan prohibits Medicaid from filling in the gaps in the new Medicare drug benefit, as Medicaid does now for other benefits. Given the ongoing state budget crises, up to 6.4 million low-income seniors and people with disabilities could receive less help with their prescription drug costs than they do now.

The proposed plan bows to drug industry pressure and prevents Medicare from negotiating better prices. It also adopts a policy that will prevent access to lower-cost drugs available in other countries, allowing drug companies profits to skyrocket at the expense of patients. Millions of Medicare beneficiaries will be forced to pay more for Medicare if they don't give up their doctor and join an HMO. Although the bill's proponents claim it will be limited, as many as 7 million seniors could be forced to participate.

Finally, the conference agreement proposes the creation of Health Security Accounts, which are tax shelters for the wealthy. This creates an unprecedented tax loophole that would undermine existing employer coverage and add to the ever-growing number of uninsured. These funds should be used to prevent employers from dropping coverage or to improve the drug benefit.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

CONGRATULATING THE LANCASTER FIREBIRD'S PEE WEE AA HOCKEY TEAM ON WINNING THE EASTERN REGIONAL SILVER STICK CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to offer my most sincere congratulations to the Lancaster Firebird's Pee Wee AA hockey team in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Over the Thanksgiving weekend, the Firebirds won the Eastern Regional Silver Stick Championship tournament in Columbia, Maryland. More than 63,000 young hockey players play in these regional tournaments all across North America—from Huntsville, Alabama to Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Champions of these regional tournaments, represent their region at the North American

Finals Tournament in Port Huron, Michigan in January. The Lancaster Pee Wee AA hockey team will now represent the entire East Coast Region. If the Pee Wee AA's win there, they will be crowned North American champions.

The Silver Stick tournament was formed to promote citizenship and international goodwill through hockey. In that sense, it continues the time-honored tradition of using sport to build understanding and friendship across national lines.

I am honored to congratulate the Lancaster Firebird's Pee Wee AA coaches Dave Bauer, Larry Collins and Jim Popp. And the Team Manager, Andy Lee.

But most of all, I'd like to offer my congratulations to the players themselves: #3 Bob Lee, #4 Jacob Friedman, #5 Kyle Boyd, #7 John McCracken, #10 Travis Gold, #11 Jeffrey Branson, #12 Nico Delgiorno, #13 Danny Keich, #16 Kyle Troup, #22 Logan Gleason, #24 Ben Bauer, #25 Josh Lewis, #29 Talon Lewis, #31 Ryan Popp, #44 Alec Collins, and #97 Christian Grim.

They have made us all very proud. I know that they will represent us well in Michigan. I look forward to continued success from their team and, hopefully, welcoming them home as North American Silver Stick champions.

H.R. 3659, RESERVISTS BURIAL EQUITY ACT OF 2003

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 8659, the Reservists Burial Equity Act of 2003. I am pleased to have join me as sponsors of the bill Mr. LANE EVANS, the Ranking Democrat of the Veterans' Affairs Committee; Mr. HENRY BROWN and Mr. MICHAEL MICHAUD, the Chairman and Ranking Member, respectively, of the Subcommittee on Benefits; as well as Mr. JEFF MILLER; Ms. JULIA CARSON; Ms. BERKLEY; Mr. SHERROD BROWN; and Mr. JOHN SHIMKUS. This legislation would update the eligibility rules for burial of reservists at Arlington National Cemetery. Similar legislation passed the House in the 107th Congress.

Current Army rules provide in-ground burial at Arlington National Cemetery to veterans who died on active duty, received one of the military services' highest awards for gallantry, were held as a prisoner of war, or retired from active duty military service. In addition, veterans who do not meet the current eligibility criteria but who served in a high Federal office are also eligible, as are the immediate family members of all veterans buried there.

It is wholly inequitable that a reservist who serves our Nation for a minimum of 20 years is ineligible for in-ground burial at Arlington National Cemetery because he or she had the misfortune to die prior to age 60. The most glaring example of this policy was brought to light following the death of Captain Charles Burlingame III, the pilot of the American Airlines jet that crashed into the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. Although he had retired from the Naval Reserves, he was only 51 years old at the time of his death. As such, he was not automatically eligible for burial at Arlington. Subsequently, the Secretary of the

Army granted a waiver and Capt. Burlingame was interred at Arlington in December 2001.

Similarly, I see no reason why a reservist's eligibility for burial at Arlington should be based on whether that person was or was not in training status when he or she died in the line of duty. In today's military, there is often no practical difference.

This bill would revise existing law by eliminating the requirement that retired reservists be in receipt of their retirement pay to be eligible for in-ground burial at Arlington. Reservists must be 60 years old to receive retirement pay; reservist retirees who fall into this category are often referred to as being in the "grey zone." The bill would also make eligible for in-ground burial reservists who die in the line of duty during active or inactive training.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years, reservists have been increasingly called upon to participate on active duty for extended periods to support the national defense. As the recent actions in Afghanistan and Iraq clearly demonstrate, reservists play a major role in the modern total force concept—we are unable to go to war without mobilizing reservists right from the start. Let's pass this bill and truly honor those men and women who put their civilian lives on hold to serve in our Armed Forces on behalf of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR DENNIS ADOMATIS

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

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major Dennis P. Adomatis upon his retirement from the United States Army after more than 21 years of outstanding service to our country. After his effective retirement at the end of 2003, Major Adomatis will reside in my Congressional district.

Major Dennis P. Adomatis has distinguished himself throughout his military service in challenging and diverse assignments. Throughout his remarkable career, he has received many medals and awards for his ability to lead by example, encourage excellence from his peers and subordinates, effectively manage the Army's resources, and consistently produce outstanding results. I commend Major Adomatis for his ability to energize a diverse staff toward a common purpose, setting high standards and inspiring his staff to achieve them.

Major Adomatis has been assigned to several key military positions throughout his career, which culminated as the Assistant Product Manager for Fielding and Integration for Air and Missile Defense Command and Control Systems Product Office in Madison, AL., a position he has held since 2001. It is in this role that Major Adomatis will leave an enduring mark on the future of our Army.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of North Alabama, I congratulate Major Adomatis for his 21 years of service to our country.

A TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY PRUSSIN

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, Dynamic social activist, tireless volunteer, caring mother, innovative supporter, teacher—Shirley Prussin has filled many shoes during her time in the Monterey Peninsula. Today, however, I rise to recognize Shirley in another role, as a close and dear friend. Sadly, after a rich three decades on the Central Coast of California, Shirley has decided to move to Florida. I cannot overstate her importance in my life. Her departure marks a tremendous loss for our community.

Shirley's life and accomplishments on the Central Coast have helped hundreds, if not thousands of people in the area. Shirley has had a leadership role in countless organizations that affect the citizenry of the Monterey Peninsula profoundly: the ACLU, the Democratic Woman's Club, the Reproductive Rights Coalition, the YWCA, Planned Parenthood—it's impossible to name all the groups that she has lent her leadership and support.

As an advocate for human rights and political activism, Shirley's commitment to grassroots politics is truly an inspiration. Shirley's political resume dates back to 1947; while in Southern California, she worked for Tome Rees' race for State Assembly. Since then, here dedication to social justice and a better world has led her to work on, and in many cases lead, numberless community-based organizations.

Shirley's kindness, compassion and empathy for her fellow community members remains unparalleled. It's difficult to express how deeply her loss will affect me, but I would like to wish her well with the rest of her life's journeys. Somewhere in Florida, there's an extremely lucky community that is about to receive an amazing person, and I am sad to see her go.

RECOGNIZING ILLINOIS SUPER- INTENDENT OF THE YEAR DR. JAMES ROSBORG, SUPER- INTENDENT OF BELLEVILLE, IL- LINOIS SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. James Rosborg, Superintendent of Belleville Public School District No. 118 and his being named the State of Illinois School Superintendent of the Year.

In his tenth year as superintendent, James Rosborg has achieved success by consistently building a climate of collaboration with teachers, students, the school board, parents, and community leaders to benefit all students in his district. These efforts have resulted in some of the highest school district test scores in the State of Illinois. In addition, Belleville District No. 118 schools have received Golden Spike Awards, State and National Blue Ribbon Schools Awards, the national AFT-Saturn/UAW Collaboration Award, and most recently,

the Northern Illinois University's Spotlight Awards for their academic achievement.

Dr. Rosborg is no stranger to awards and commendations. He is a past recipient of the Illinois Master Teacher Award, the Illinois State Board of Education "Those Who Excel" Award, the Illinois State Board of Education "Break the Mold" Award, and the Boy Scouts of America's Russell C. Hill Award for outstanding contribution to character education. This year he was selected as the 2004 Illinois School Superintendent of the Year and will join representatives of all 50 States and U.S. overseas schools in the National Superintendent of the Year award competition in February 2004.

The key to Jim's success is his capacity to help every student achieve, regardless of ability. He takes the opportunity to meet with children, read to them, and listen to what they have to say. Jim operates under the principle that each of his actions as superintendent should be based on "what's best for the kids." He also draws on his vast experience in education serving as a teacher, coach, guidance counselor, principal, and assistant superintendent before assuming the position as superintendent. The Illinois Association of School Administrators has recognized his strong leadership skills by selecting him as Illinois' Superintendent of the Year.

His service extends beyond District No. 118 boundaries. Dr. Rosborg has served as an adjunct college professor to both St. Louis University and Lindenwood University. He is the Illinois Association of School Administrators' representative on the State Test Task Force concerning the No Child Left Behind Act and serves on the Illinois Association of School Administrators Board of Directors. Further, Dr. Rosborg leads an educational team in District No. 118 that has been recognized by the Illinois State Board of Education, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and the Belleville News-Democrat for high state test scores and quality instructional programs. In addition, he collaborated on a textbook, "What Every Superintendent and Principal Needs to Know", which was co-authored with Dr. Max McGee and Mr. Jim Burgett.

Under his guidance and direction, the district has completed five new buildings and provided computers in every classroom and computer labs in every school. In addition, all 12 facilities in the district are air-conditioned, when just 5 years ago, only two of the facilities had air-conditioning.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Rosborg has the uncanny ability to communicate effectively and always encourages others to take ownership of the educational process. He is a great advocate for children, families and what is right. He leads by example and puts his own family and faith in everything he does. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the service and the achievements of Dr. Jim Rosborg and wish him and his family the best in the future.

HONORING ROY PARKE, JR.

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Roy Parke, Jr., a friend, constituent,

and pioneer in our country's strawberry industry.

Roy Parke virtually founded our country's strawberry industry. He moved to my district in the 1950s and, with his father, founded Parkesdale Farms, which today is a multi-million-dollar operation which produces most of our country's winter strawberries.

Roy was a farming pioneer. He oversaw the first successful shipment of berries to Europe in 1963. He was the first farmer to spray strawberries with water during the winter to protect them from freezing temperatures. He is considered one of our country's leading authorities on cutting-edge production techniques.

I am pleased to say that Roy has dedicated his life to more than personal success. He has for years actively supported and promoted local volunteer and civic organizations, as well as helping area schools and students. He also helped make the Florida Strawberry Festival the country's premiere event for strawberry lovers. He helped make it such a success that presidents, movie stars, entertainers, and everyone in between have stopped to visit Roy and eat shortcake with him.

Roy recently turned over the day-to-day operation of his company to his children and his wife of 60 years, Helen. Although he attributes all of his success to her, I know that his hard work, dedication, and perseverance also have helped him succeed in what anyone who knows farming will tell you is a very difficult way of life.

Mr. Speaker, Roy Parke is an outstanding husband, father, farmer, and American. I am proud to call him, and his wonderful wife, friends and constituents. They are, without question, national treasures who should serve as examples to us all.

IN HONOR OF SERVICE

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the hard work of some of our nation's oldest service organizations to improve global health. As described in a December 7, 2003 Washington Post article titled "Service Clubs Living Up to Mission," Rotary International, Lions Club International and Kiwanis International have each committed themselves to bettering the quality of life for people around the world.

I represent the city of Chicago where Rotary International, our oldest service organization, was founded and Evanston where it is currently headquartered. The organization, in the early 1980s, made a commitment to eradicate polio and immunize children against infectious diseases. Rotarians have exceeded all expectations. Through the years, Rotary International has given \$500 million to the polio-eradication effort and has sent thousands of volunteers abroad to work on the campaign. Partly based on the strength and success of Rotary International's campaign, the World Health Organization announced its intent to eradicate polio worldwide. I commend the commitment that Rotary International and its members continue to make to improving world health.

Lions Club International, which was also founded in Chicago, has spent the last decade working to reduce blindness worldwide. Over the last decade, this organization has spent \$148 million on sight-preservation projects in 79 countries; it has funded more than 550 grants in 78 countries targeting the main causes of blindness.

Rotary International and Lions Club International paved the way for Kiwanis International's decision in 1991 to coordinate an organization-wide campaign to reduce the amount of iodine deficiency, which causes developmental delays, worldwide. The organization has pledged to raise \$75 million dollars towards the effort, and has already delivered \$57 million.

Rotary International, Lions Club International and The Kiwanis have demonstrated that we have the ability to make real change in the lives of people around the world. While I look forward to supporting the efforts of these amazing service organizations, I hope that Congress and the Administration will also increase efforts to meet those goals. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commit the article from the Washington Post into the RECORD, and ask my fellow colleagues to take a moment to read it.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 7, 2003]

SERVICE CLUBS LIVING UP TO MISSION
ROTARY, LIONS AND KIWANIS AT FRONT OF
GLOBAL WAR AGAINST DISEASE
(By David Brown)

Lunch is over, and the Rotary Club of Washington, D.C., is taking coffee when Susan O'Neal starts her slide presentation about the trip she and 65 other Rotarians took to India, where they helped hand out oral polio vaccine to ragtag children in a New Delhi slum.

She explains that the vaccine, taken in two drops of fluid, grows in the intestine and is excreted by the body for a few weeks while immunity builds up. She then clicks on a slide of an open sewer.

"You can see how it's rather easy for people to get fecal microbes on their hands," O'Neal says. "In fact, even though only 93 percent of children on average get vaccinated in a campaign, the other 7 percent get immunized through the feces in the environment."

A groan briefly mixes with the tinkling of glassware as the Rotarians settle in for the latest dispatch from their organization's 15-year campaign to eradicate polio, the leading cause of childhood paralysis.

This scene at the Hotel Washington recently is not one that George F. Babbitt, the title character of Sinclair Lewis's 1922 novel, would easily recognize. A small-minded resident of a fictional American city, Babbitt belonged to a Rotary-like organization called the Boosters Club. Lewis lampooned it as little more than institutionalized selfishness, and his unflattering picture still lingers in the American psyche.

That may be the reason so few people know that the heirs of Babbitt's Boosters—not only in Rotary but also in two other large clubs like it—are now major players in the global fight against disease. They are engaged in arduous and thankless campaigns against ailments that have largely disappeared from the places where their members live.

Since 1988, Rotary International has contributed \$500 million and sent thousands of volunteers to work on the polio campaign. The club is second only to the U.S. government in the amount of money it has poured into the effort to eradicate a human disease for only the second time in history.

In 1994, Kiwanis International adopted as its cause the elimination of iodine deficiency, the biggest cause of preventable mental retardation in the world. Since then, the club has provided more than \$50 million to help ensure that all salt used in food contains iodine.

Lions Clubs International, once famous for collecting and recycling used eyeglasses, spent \$148 million over the past decade on sight-preservation projects in 79 countries. It plays an important role in a river-blindness campaign in Africa, has trained 14,000 ophthalmic workers in India and helped pay for 2.1 million cataract operations in 104 rural counties in China, where last year it became the only Western "service club" allowed to establish chapters.

The contributions of these clubs, however, go well beyond money. Over the past decade they have essentially created a new species of nongovernmental organization.

Unlike many medical charities in the developing world, these are not small cadres of overworked, self-sacrificing idealists. Instead, they are vast, permanent networks of well connected people willing to put in small amounts of time—often in the form of lobbying and consciousness-raising—against a few targeted diseases.

"Their contribution goes way beyond pretty important. I believe that eradication of polio would not have been feasible without the participation of Rotary International," said R. Bruce Aylward, a Canadian physician who is the World Health Organization's coordinator for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

"Kiwanis is signed up indefinitely, not for donating money but for raising their voice if they see any backsliding," said Frits van der Haar, a Dutch nutritionist who heads the Network for Sustained Elimination of Iodine Deficiency. "Outsiders like Kiwanis are the watchdogs. They see that the work is done well and continues to get done."

In the river-blindness campaign, Merck & Co. provides the drug ivermectin and Lions Clubs International pays to train African villagers to dispense it. The "barefoot doctor" strategy that has evolved from the program may become a model for other medical programs in places with few health professionals, said Moses Katabarwa, a Ugandan epidemiologist and anthropologist.

"The Lions, they have triggered off a process in which there is no reverse," said Katabarwa, who recently moved to the United States to work on river blindness with the Carter Center in Atlanta.

The three clubs came to their work independently, tracing similar paths from their origins as social organizations for mid-western businessmen.

Rotary, the oldest, was founded in Chicago in 1905. Kiwanis (whose name is a shortened form of an Indian phrase meaning "we trade") began in Detroit in 1915. The first Lions Club formed in Chicago two years later.

All made charitable works in their communities part of their mission. The Lions chose blindness prevention as a theme in 1925 when 45-year-old Helen Keller challenged them to become "knights of the blind in this crusade against darkness." All eventually opened clubs on other continents.

In the early 1980s, several Rotary leaders proposed beginning an organization-wide project separate from local efforts. "This was contrary to the beginnings of Rotary and was also contrary to the feelings of a lot of senior Rotarians," recalled William T. Sergeant, who at age 84 heads Rotary's polio activities. But the idea took hold.

At the suggestion of Albert Sabin, inventor of the oral polio vaccine, Rotary chose as its goal universal immunization of children

against polio and several other infectious diseases. In 1986, it decided to support the effort through 2005, the club's centennial year. It did not envisage eradicating polio.

A two-year campaign brought in more than twice as much money as expected—\$247 million, not \$120 million. Partly on the strength of that support, the World Health Organization in 1988 announced its intent to rid the world of polio. A WHO-led effort had previously eradicated smallpox in a campaign lasting from 1966 to 1980.

"A lot of people have very ambitious ideas, but almost nobody has the funding to kickstart a global initiative," Aylward said. "Rotary was the Gates Foundation of 1988."

But eradication has proved more difficult than anyone anticipated. The target date was originally 2000; it is now 2005. The extra time required more money. Earlier this year, Rotary completed a second fundraising campaign, which raised \$111 million—again more than the target, which was \$80 million. The club's contributions, including interest, now total more than \$500 million.

Lions Clubs International, the world's largest service club, decided to reorient much of its sight-saving efforts after it held a symposium with experts in blindness prevention in Singapore in 1989.

"We were astounded to hear that blindness was increasing, particularly in the developing world," said Brian Stevenson, a provincial judge in Alberta who had just finished a term as Lions president. "They told us there were 40 million blind people in the world, and 32 million of the cases were or had been treatable. So it gave us a lot of focus."

Lions set a goal of \$130 million but raised \$147 million for its SightFirst program. The organization has funded more than 550 grants in 78 countries targeting the main causes of blindness.

Kiwanis's entry into the global health arena was due in part to the example of the two other clubs.

In 1991, William Foege, former head of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, asked the Kiwanis president, a physician named Wil Blechman, what the club was doing for the world's children. Foege cited Rotary's polio work and Lions' just-created SightFirst. While Kiwanis had urged local clubs to have a charitable activity aimed at children younger than 5, there was no organization-wide project.

"I will bring this to the attention of our board, because I don't know at the moment," Blechman recalled answering sheepishly.

The board discussed the idea and ultimately surveyed its membership, which favored a global project 2 to 1. UNICEF suggested a focus on iodine deficiency.

Iodine is an essential part of thyroid hormone, which in turn is essential to brain development. In places where diets contain insufficient iodine, generally because the soil contains little and there is no seafood, the intelligence of the entire population is shifted downward. In 1990, only 20 percent of the world's households consumed salt treated with enough iodine to prevent deficiency.

UNICEF estimated the problem could be eliminated worldwide in five years for \$50 million to \$75 million. Kiwanis took the challenge because it was important, concrete and "something we thought we could handle," Blechman said.

The organization pledged to raise \$75 million and has already contributed \$57 million. The money pays for iodization equipment for salt manufacturers and campaigns on the importance of iodized salt.

Occasionally, members of service clubs do the work themselves. Thousands of Rotarians, both local and foreign volunteers, have participated in national immunization days when vaccine is given to millions of children over a few days.

Dave Groner, a 60-year-old funeral director in Dowagiac, Mich., has led four groups of Rotarians to India and one to Nigeria. Next month, he will take 14 people, 10 of them nurses, to Niger. They will all pay their own way—about \$3,000 each. "We've never been asked to not work or to get lost," he said.

Occasionally, club members play a role nobody else can. Angola has a single Rotary Club, 32 people who meet in the capital, Luanda. They are led by Sylvia Nagy, who with her husband owns a foundry. In 1997, a 25-year civil war, which ended last year with the death of rebel leader Jonas Savimbi, was underway. There had not been a vaccination campaign in the rebel-held half of the country in years.

Nagy, along with representatives of WHO and UNICEF, negotiated a truce so immunization days could be held in June that year. Rotary rented planes, boats and four-wheel-drive vehicles to deliver vaccine, and disbursed \$4 million to far-flung vaccinators. About 2.5 million children were vaccinated.

On Sept. 2, Angola marked its second year without a single case of polio.

HONORING CALDWELL, IDAHO

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the city of Caldwell, Idaho for their outstanding record of city management. The city was recently honored to be on the short list for a national city management award, for cities with populations under 50,000. As part of their recognition, CNN wanted to include them in a program highlighting such cities around the United States. Caldwell has made many strides recently towards revitalizing their downtown, with projects such as the Indian Creek reconfiguration project. The cost of being included in CNN's program, however, was \$24,000—a fee used to bring the television crew to the city. Under Mayor Garret Nancolas, the city declined CNN's offer because of the high cost to be included. The city felt the funds could be used more appropriately to directly benefit their citizens. This example truly reiterates the city's dedication to its citizens and its exceptional management. The city of Caldwell, Idaho should be an example to cities nationwide and I am honored to represent such an exceptional city. The State of Idaho is also honored to include this city as one of its own.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT RYAN C. YOUNG

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a hero from my congressional district. Last week I was informed that Sgt. Ryan C. Young of my hometown of Corona, California passed away due to complications from injuries sustained while fighting in Fallujah, Iraq on November 8, 2003. Today I would ask that the House of Representatives honor and remember this incredible young man who died in service to his country.

Ryan was born on June 29, 1982, in Orange, California. After graduating from Norco High School in 2000, he enlisted in the Army. He was assigned to A Company, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, based in Fort Riley, Kansas as an infantryman and was deployed to Iraq in September.

On November 8, 2003, while riding in an armored vehicle with other U.S. troops, his vehicle was hit by an explosive device. Ryan was sent to Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland but later passed away from complications from his injuries on December 2, 2003. He was 21 years old and leaves behind a wife, mother and father.

As we look at the incredibly rich military history of our country we realize that this history is comprised of men, just like Ryan, who bravely fought for the ideals of freedom and democracy. Each story is unique and humbling for those of us who, far from the dangers they have faced, live our lives in relative comfort and ease. My thoughts, prayers and deepest gratitude for their sacrifice go out to his wife and family. There are no words that can relieve their pain. Ryan was awarded the Purple Heart and will be laid to rest at the Riverside National Cemetery where he will be close to home and those who love him.

His wife and family have all given a part of themselves in the loss of their loved one and I hope they know that their son and the sacrifice he has made will not be forgotten.

HONORING LARRY R. COOPER FOR HIS 35 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Larry R. Cooper, Assistant Regional Inspector General for the United States Department of Agriculture Great Plains Region. Mr. Cooper has exemplified the finest qualities of leadership and service and is being honored for his 35-year commitment to the USDA and the people of the Great Plains region.

Mr. Cooper began his career with the USDA Office of the Inspector General in 1969 as an auditor for the Kansas City office. He was quickly promoted and became Supervisory Auditor in 1976 and Assistant Regional Inspector General for the Great Plains Region in 1987, a position he has dedicated himself to for the past 16 years. In this position, Mr. Cooper planned, directed, and supervised the performance of all auditing activities.

During his career with the USDA, Mr. Cooper was recognized for using advanced audit techniques, pioneering efforts in controls over automated systems, and innovatively using statistical sampling. Mr. Cooper was honored for his performance by both the agency and the President's Council on Efficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending the career of Larry R. Cooper, who exemplifies the qualities of dedication and service to the United States Department of Agriculture Great Plains Region and the people of the United States of America.

HONORING THE PANETTA
INSTITUTE**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Leon and Sylvia Panetta, both dedicated members of the Central Coast and Washington, DC communities. Specifically, I would like to address their efforts regarding the founding of the Panetta Institute, a non-partisan center for the study of public policy. Located at the California State University, Monterey Bay, the institute serves the entire CSU system, as well as providing insight and policy information for legislators around the country.

Soon after its founding in 1998, the Panetta Institute quickly became an integral contributor to the political community in a variety of media. One of the main focuses of the program is to equip today's young people with the practical skills of governance, all the while inspiring a life-long dedication to public service. In these efforts to develop ambitious and successful leaders, the Panettas have, in turn, provided legislators in California and DC with over 120 well-trained and informed interns. It suffices to say that, through their thoughtful and effective program, the Panettas have designed a quality system that greatly benefits both the student and legislative office. After working with students from the Panetta Institute in my office, it is clear that they are well oriented with the governmental process.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I would like to commend Leon and Sylvia Panetta for their commitment to supporting sustainable progress in the 21st century by researching public policy and nourishing tomorrow's leaders. Their many contributions to all of us in office are invaluable. I am honored to represent the Panettas in Congress, as well as to hold the office that Leon himself held with dignity prior to my tenure.

CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE OF
CHRISTINA JENKINS**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a pioneer in the field of cosmetology. Christina M. Jenkins, a resident of Cleveland Heights, Ohio who invented the process known as hair weaving, passed away recently at the age of 82.

A native of Louisiana, Christina Jenkins graduated with a bachelor's degree in science from Leland College near Baton Rouge, Louisiana in 1943. She began researching ways to secure wigs and hairpieces while working for a Chicago wig manufacturer in 1949. She moved to Malvern, Ohio near Canton and continued developing what she called the Hairweev process, which was designed for making hairdos longer and fuller by weaving extensions onto existing hair.

She received a patent in 1951 for her hair weaving method that continues to be used by

hairstylists around the world. Jenkins taught her technique to cosmetologists at Christina's HairWeev Penthouse Salon in Shaker Heights until 1993. She also conducted training sessions in Europe.

Once a process only used by entertainers and people with extreme hair loss, hair weaving has become a common practice allowing people to appear as though they were born with thick, luxurious heads of hair. Its popularity has made the hair weaving business a billion dollar industry.

Christina was married to popular jazz pianist Herman "Duke" Jenkins. To this union was born one daughter, Sheila Jenkins-Cochran.

On behalf of the people of the 11th Congressional District, I wish to commend Christina Jenkins. Her revolutionary contributions to the field of cosmetology have helped to boost the self-esteem of men and women across the world.

IN HONOR OF MIKE CHAPPELL

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, as we wrap up this year's congressional work, I want to take this opportunity to salute and honor Mike Chappell, a native of McComb, Mississippi. He has been a trusted advisor, wise counselor, and valued assistant to me both during my work in service of Mississippi's Third District, and in my campaigns for that office.

Over the past seven years I saw Mike hone his natural political instincts and quick grasp of policy into a strong ability to shape and influence the debate and outcome of our work. He knows the "Four Ps" of congressional work: process, politics, policy, and personalities.

After my first election, he helped me open my congressional office and has served diligently each year since. But a few months ago he moved on to the private sector to work in the firm Fierce & Isakowitz, described by Fortune Magazine this year as "the most skilled practitioners of persuasion in Washington."

Mike has been a friend on whose advice I could always trust and whose instincts for policy and politics are the best in the business. He knows how the Hill game is played, he knows the players, and he has memorized the playbook. Fierce & Isakowitz has hired a great asset and while I certainly miss him, I am excited for his new opportunity.

Mike Chappell is an example of the type of political leadership Mississippi has to offer our country. His work has been a tribute to his parents, his community, his alma mater—the Golden Eagles of the University of Southern Mississippi—and his state. I also appreciate the sacrifice of his wife Angie as Mike put in long, hard hours in my office over the past several years.

I know while working in the private sector he will continue to advance and represent the values we share, those values he learned from his parents in McComb, those values he continues to exhibit in his advancement of positive policy here in our nation's capital.

Mike Chappell left a formative mark on the shape and operation of my office. We will miss his humor, wit, and passion for his work. But I thank him for his service to this office and to Mississippi.

IN MEMORY OF E.W. JOHNSON, JR.

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of E.W. Johnson, Jr., who passed away at the age of 72 on November 21, 2003. E.W. was born in Lafayette County where he spent his entire life. I am saddened to learn of his death and wish to recognize his life and achievements.

Born in Stamps in 1931, E.W. worked at Arkansas Power and Light Company. E.W. was no stranger to public service; those who knew him well say he was very active in all aspects of the Stamps Community. E.W. was chairman of Deacons at First Baptist Church, a member of the Lafayette County Quorum Court, and involved with the Stamps Rotary. E.W. was also a veteran of the United States Air Force. At the time of his passing, he was serving as Mayor of Stamps, a position he held for eight years.

I know E.W.'s death was especially difficult for his wife, Virginia Johnson, his sister, Martha Sue Robinson, and his great nieces and nephews, Diane Pennington, Lori Pennington, Josh Pennington, Laura Hill, Conner Hill, and Taylor Hill. I have kept them in my thoughts and in my prayers. While E.W. Johnson, Jr. may no longer be with us, his spirit and his legacy live on in the examples he set and the many lives he touched.

RECOGNIZING AARON SPENCER
WILLIAMS FOR ACHIEVING THE
RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Aaron Spencer Williams, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 260, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Aaron has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the nine years Aaron has been involved with Scouting, he has earned 31 merit badges and has held numerous leadership positions, serving as Assistant Senior Patrol Leader, Assistant Patrol Leader, Patrol Leader, and Librarian. Aaron also attended H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation for five years and is a Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say.

For his Eagle Scout project, Aaron constructed a mobile school supply store for Eastgate Middle School in North Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Aaron Spencer Williams for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING CHIEF WARRANT
OFFICER CHRISTOPHER NASON

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a fallen soldier, U.S. Army Chief Warrant Officer Christopher Nason, a dedicated patriot who gave 19 years of his life to military service. Mr. Nason was killed in a motor vehicle accident while serving in Iraq on November 23, 2003. Mr. Nason is survived by his sister Gina Nason.

A young man seeking focus in life, Christopher Nason enlisted in the Air Force in 1985 at the age of 20. Nason attended the Defense Language Institute (DLI) in Monterey, CA in June of 1995 through May of 1996, where he excelled in his studies of Arabic. He became a warrant officer in 1999 and was assigned to the 306th MI (Military Intelligence) Battalion out of Fort Huachuca, AZ before he was deployed to Iraq. Those who knew him best reflect on his transition into a strong and irreplaceable member of the armed forces and mourn the loss of their friend, brother and leader.

As an expert in the Arabic language, Chief Warrant Officer Nason's services were extremely valuable to the Army, both in combat and in the classroom. After graduating from the DLI in 1996, he taught intelligence officers Arabic at both the DLI and Fort Gordon, GA. As a respected member of the DLI faculty, he successfully fulfilled the mission of the institute by helping to develop proficient linguists who would then be utilized for a variety of missions that would support national security interests. The DLI, located in my congressional district, is the world's largest foreign language school. It is the Department of Defense's only foreign language school that not only educates soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen in mission-specific foreign languages, but also on the history, culture and current events in the region in which their language is spoken. The courses are intensive and demanding as well as incredibly adaptive, in order to reflect U.S. military priorities around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a grateful nation, I would like to offer condolences to Officer Nason's family and friends, as well as to those service members who will no longer benefit from his exceptional leadership. This nation was privileged to have a person of his caliber serving in our armed forces.

CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE OF
JAMES CULLEN WILLIAMS

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a pioneer in the legal profession. J.C. Williams of Cleveland Heights, Ohio passed away recently at the age of 82. His efforts to provide legal services for low-income people through President Lyndon Johnson's War On Poverty have set the standards for these practices to this day.

A native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he served in the Army during World War II. He

went on to graduate from Wilberforce University and received his law degree from Western Reserve University in 1949. He worked as an assistant police prosecutor in Cleveland before joining the poverty program.

A lawyer with the Legal Aid Society for 22 years, J.C. Williams served as director of offices throughout the 11th Congressional District of Ohio, in the Hough, Glenville and Central communities of Cleveland. After joining the society in 1966, he developed a collective bargaining program for landlords and tenants in Hough in which they could settle disputes by turning them over to third-party arbitrators. He served as a lawyer for needy clients until his retirement from the society in 1988. He maintained a private practice until his death.

J.C. was a member of Saint James A.M.E. Church. He was also an active member of the Ohio and Norman S. Minor bar associations, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Inc., and the Ambassador Social Club.

It is because of his commitment to the community and desire to help those less fortunate that I wish to acknowledge the contributions of J.C. Williams on behalf of the Congress of the United States and the citizens of the 11th Congressional District. J.C. Williams was an outstanding man who will always be remembered for his outstanding good deeds to his community and beyond.

CONGRATULATING SYLVESTER
CROOM AND MSU

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sylvester Croom, who was named head football coach of the MSU Bulldogs on December 1, and to salute Mississippi State University for its wise choice in athletic leadership.

Mississippi State University chose Coach Croom based on his skill, his talent, his experience and his resume. While race was not a factor in the decision, I am mindful that Coach Croom becomes the first black head football coach in the NCAA Southeastern Conference. I am proud that it is a Mississippi institution that has broken that color barrier.

Coach Croom was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Growing up in Mississippi's eastern neighbor, he played as starting center at the University of Alabama under legendary Coach Paul "Bear" Bryant. After securing a bachelor's in history, Croom played professionally with the New Orleans Saints. He returned to the Crimson Tide as a graduate assistant (obtaining a master's of educational administration) and as a linebackers coach.

He has served on the coaching staff of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, the Indianapolis Colts, the San Diego Chargers (making it to the Super Bowl) and the Detroit Lions. Mississippi's gain is Wisconsin's loss. MSU gains Croom as head coach as he concludes a strong season as running backs coach for the Green Bay Packers where he has been on staff with Coach Mike Sherman since 2001.

MSU is the flagship university in Mississippi's Third Congressional district. Located in Starkville, Scott Field is home to Bulldogs and cowbells. We are proud to welcome Syl-

vester Croom as MSU's 31st Head Football Coach. He will replace the most winning coach in Mississippi State's history, Jackie Sherrill, who retires this year with a distinguished and honorable legacy.

I salute MSU President Charles Lee and Athletic Director Larry Templeton for their wisdom in this decision and once again congratulate Sylvester Croom and the Bulldogs.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt in my mind that Coach Croom will make us proud in Mississippi. We are already thrilled and excited about the prospect of our future together.

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE LARRY
KINNAIRD

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Judge Larry Kinnaird, who died on November 24, 2003 at the age of 63. Judge Kinnaird, born in Ashley County, was a close personal friend, and I am deeply saddened by his tragic death. I wish to recognize his life and achievements.

Judge Kinnaird spent his entire life in Ashley County. Graduating from Hamburg High School in 1958, Judge Kinnaird worked for Georgia Pacific Corporation for 26 years. In the 1960s, he served as Justice of the Peace for six years. In his free time, Judge Kinnaird enjoyed both hunting and fishing.

Most recently, Judge Kinnaird was elected to the post of Ashley County Judge, and served as County Judge for nearly five years. During this time, he was a member of the Arkansas Judges Association and served on the Southeast Arkansas Judges Association Executive Committee. Judge Kinnaird was also actively involved in the SEARK Economic Development District.

My heart goes out to his wife of 44 years, Emmie Crenshaw Kinnaird, their daughters, Donna Shields and Tammy Streeter, and three grandchildren, Drew Shields, and Shelby and Sky Streeter.

RECOGNIZING KYLE EVAN
VULGAMOTT FOR ACHIEVING
THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Kyle Evan Vulgamott, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 60, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Kyle has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the eight years Kyle has been involved with scouting, he has earned 64 merit badges and has held numerous leadership positions, serving as Assistant Senior Patrol Leader, Den Chief, Troop Historian, Bugler, Quartermaster, Patrol Leader, Musician, Librarian, and Assistant Patrol Leader. Kyle has also participated in High

Adventure, is a Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say and has received the God and Me, God and Family, and God and Church awards.

For his Eagle Scout project, Kyle constructed three benches on a trail at the Conservation Center. These benches will be used by the many visitors to the Center.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Kyle Evan Vulgamott for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

TRIBUTE TO MR. RONALD RUBY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Ronald H. Ruby, whose lifelong commitment to educating others influenced lives of people from the Central Coast of California to Norway. His mother, Ruth Bittman, his wife Dorothy Ruby, two daughters, two sons, and two grandchildren survive Mr. Ruby, who passed away on November 5, 2003.

Mr. Ruby was born in San Francisco, California on December 1, 1932. He attended UC Berkeley, and after receiving a bachelor's degree in physics he served in the U.S. Navy. Following his tenure in the Navy, Mr. Ruby returned to Berkeley to obtain his PhD. He was subsequently recruited to join the faculty of UC Santa Cruz as a physicist and remained there from 1965 to 1991, while also conducting research at UCSC and University of Oslo in Norway. I have been told that Mr. Ruby was an amazing educator; his innovative teaching techniques enthralled both students and colleagues.

Not only was Mr. Ruby an astonishing educator but he was also a loving husband, father, and sports enthusiast. Mr. Ruby met his wife Dorothy Bell as he began graduate school at UC Berkeley. The two began a family and raised four children in Santa Cruz. Mr. Ruby enjoyed bike riding, competitive rowing, and Nordic skiing. He also found time to coach the UCSC rugby team.

Mr. Ruby had an admirable career at UC Santa Cruz and dedicated himself to teaching and research. I join the Santa Cruz community in honoring the life of Mr. Ronald Ruby, whose dedication and contributions were truly commendable.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL F. SIMON BUILDERS FAMILY BUSINESS

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a thriving small business in Waunakee, Wisconsin. This year, the Michael F. Simon Builders family business celebrates 110 years of service to the community.

Small businesses are vital to the American economy. Founder, Michael Simon began constructing farm buildings in Dane County in 1893, and through the years Michael F. Simon

Builders has remained in the family and continued to grow. The business has evolved with the times and now constructs residential and commercial buildings using state-of-art Computer Aided Design and Drafting (CADD).

Now in the hands of Peter and Philip, the founder's grandsons, Michael F. Simon Builders continues to maintain the family tradition and strives to create structures in Madison and the surrounding communities that have style beauty, quality and value. For nearly fifty years, the Simon family has shown a firm commitment to improving our community through their extensive volunteerism with the Wisconsin Builders Association and the National Association of Home Builders.

The Simon's ability to create and maintain a successful family business for 110 years is commendable and deserves recognition. I am proud to call Michael F. Simon Builders Wisconsin's own. I wish them continued success for another 110 years and beyond.

HONORING JERRY KRAUSE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO BULLS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable Chicagoan, Jerry Krause, Executive Vice President of Basketball Operations for my hometown team, the Chicago Bulls. I would like to congratulate Jerry Krause on eighteen successful seasons as General Manager and as the architect of the Bulls' six World Championship Titles. Since 1985, Jerry Krause has played a major role in building domineering teams for Chicago and has twice been named NBA Executive of the Year by his peers in the 1987-88 and 1995-96 seasons.

Jerry Krause brought with him a vision of how to build a championship team and he proceeded to create one of the most dominant champions of all time. No basketball fan in America can begin to imagine the Chicago Bulls without his imprint. When Jerry Krause arrived on the scene, Michael Jordan was the only present piece of what would become the foundation of the Bulls' dynasty. Two years later, he began surrounding Jordan with the key players who would help turn the Bulls into champions. Jerry Krause drafted such renowned players as Scottie Pippen, Charles Oakley, Horace Grant, B.J. Armstrong, Will Perdue, Toni Kukoc, Elton Brand, Steve Kerr, Marcus Fizer, Jamal Crawford, Jerry Sloan, Clifford Ray, Brad Davis, Trenton Hassell, Jay Williams; signed key players Ron Harper, John Paxson, Scott Williams, Ron Mercer, Eddie Robinson, Corie Blount, Donyell Marshall; traded for Bill Cartwright, Dennis Rodman and a host of others who wore the Bulls uniform during those championship seasons.

Jerry Krause has a skillful eye for spotting basketball talent and an insightful mentality of how to build a winning team. He helped to build the dominant NBA team of the 1990s. With Jerry Krause as GM, the Bulls won six titles behind the play of Michael Jordan. One of Jerry Krause's most brilliant moves was bringing the man who could possibly be the greatest coach in NBA history into the league. Dur-

ing the summer of 1987, he hired Phil Jackson as an assistant coach and later on as head coach. Jackson has since tied Red Auerbach with nine NBA titles, the most in NBA history. He then hired replacement Tim Floyd, and current head coach Bill Cartwright. Jerry Krause also influenced drafting Hall of Fame players, Earl Monroe and Wes Unseld, and four NBA Rookies of the year with Monroe, Unseld, Alvin Adams and Brand. Jerry Krause effectively laid the foundation for the Chicago Bulls' decade of dominance.

Jerry Krause became the Bulls' GM in 1985 after working for Bulls owner Jerry Reinsdorf as a scout with baseball's Chicago White Sox. He made a reputation in the NBA as a super-scout for the Baltimore Bullets in the late 1960s. With over 34 years of experience in professional sports, Jerry Krause has served as a scout for Baltimore, Chicago, Phoenix and the Los Angeles Lakers. For 16-years before the Bulls, his career soared as scout and special assignment scout with the Cleveland Indians, Oakland A's, Seattle Mariners, and Chicago White Sox.

After 19 years and six championships, Jerry Krause is stepping away as the General Manager of the team that he loves. All of the moves paid off as Chicago won six titles from 1991-98, setting an NBA record with 72 victories in the 1995-96 season. The Bulls honored Jerry Krause during a halftime ceremony on Oct. 31, 2003, raising a banner to the United Center rafters in homage to their former general manager.

The NBA, team, and fans alike will greatly miss Jerry Krause upon his resignation. It is my pleasure to recognize Jerry Krause for his love for the game and passion for winning. I extend my heartiest wishes and warmest regards in all his future endeavors. Mr. Speaker, as Jerry Krause leaves behind a long and rich history with the Chicago Bulls, I would ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this great man.

TRIBUTE TO JEROME "BUDDY" COOPER

HON. ARTUR DAVIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. DAVIS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Jerome "Buddy" Cooper, a man who articulated, pioneered, and embodied a progressive vision for the working people of Alabama. On Tuesday, October 14, Buddy passed away after 90 years of a remarkable life. Those countless Alabamians who live better lives due to his efforts will mourn him dearly.

An Eagle Scout and graduate of Harvard University, Buddy has continually served his family, his nation, and his community. In 1937, Buddy became the first law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black of Alabama. He remained at the right hand of this legendary Justice for three years until he decided to answer another call. Joining the U.S. Navy in 1940, Buddy served his country for 44 months and during some of the bloodiest naval battles of the Second World War.

Following his courageous war service, Buddy returned to Birmingham to begin a long legal career fighting the good fight for the unfortunate, the poor, the disposed, all those

whom the Scriptures name "the least of these" and was a constant thorn in the side of those who wished to take advantage of them. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy recognized Buddy's work for social justice and racial reconciliation by inviting him to a meeting of 240 attorneys that later became the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law—the group credited with providing official legal support to those civil rights activists and organizations challenging segregation and racial discrimination across the country. In 1996, Buddy was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award for his decades-long participation with this select group.

Buddy demonstrated the same tenacity and loyalty towards his family that he exhibited in every other aspect of his life. Married to his wife Lois for over 50 years, Buddy exemplified an honest and loving husband, caring for his wife throughout the years of her illness. Their children, Ellen and Carol, were blessed to have a father who wanted nothing more than to love them and watch them grow up in an Alabama that was better than the one in which he grew up.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, today to honor Jerome "Buddy" Cooper for his tremendous accomplishments. But, Mr. Speaker, I do so with the bittersweet knowledge that Alabama will be lesser tomorrow for his passing.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN STRAUSS'S LIFE AND MILITARY SERVICE

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of meeting with John Strauss, one of North Dakota's distinguished World War II veterans at the North Dakota Veterans Home. John's unit, the 164th Infantry Battalion, saw more than 600 days of fierce combat in the South Pacific. For his heroism, John was awarded a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart.

I would like to include in the RECORD an article from the Ransom County Gazette in North Dakota about John's life and military service.

[From the Ransom County Gazette]

NDVH RESIDENT, JOHN STRAUSS TELLS OF
HIS WORLD WAR II EXPERIENCES

(By Janet Hansen)

John Strauss, a resident of the North Dakota Veterans Home (NDVH), Lisbon, was a member of the U.S. Army's 164th Infantry Battalion which spent three years in the South Pacific during World War II. Strauss, who recently celebrated his 90th birthday, can still recall clearly the details of that time in America's history.

Strauss was born on September 5, 1913. He was next to the youngest in a family of six boys and two girls. He and his younger sister, Mary Bartholomay of Sheldon, are the last two surviving siblings. He was raised on a farm near Harvey, North Dakota and attended the Whitby School, a one-room country school located just a half mile from the Strauss farmstead. He received his high school education at Harvey High School, from which he graduated in 1932.

Following his graduation from high school, Strauss worked at various farm and construction jobs. He spent some time working in the Sheldon area on the Muscha and

Stansbury farms. He milked cows as well as caring for a herd of Angus beef cattle. His other jobs included working for a plumbing and heating business, doing construction and cement work, and spending ten months as a maintenance man at the hospital in Harvey.

In January of 1941 Strauss joined the National Guard. "I was 27 years old when I joined the guard," commented Strauss. "Most of the guys signing up were only 18. We organized our own company. Up to that time, Harvey did not have a Guard unit of its own, although there were several units in surrounding towns. Since there was a need for an anti-tank company, that is what our unit became."

Shortly after Harvey's National Guard unit was organized, its members were shipped to Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, where they underwent training for ten months. Then came the attack on Pearl Harbor, which pushed the United States into World War II and the National Guard into active duty.

"It wasn't long after the attack on Pearl Harbor that we were loaded on a troop train for San Francisco. We expected to get sent overseas immediately, but we were instead sent up north to guard installations such as roads and bridges which were thought to be vulnerable to attack by the Japanese."

In March of 1942 Strauss and his fellow guardsmen were loaded onto an old luxury liner, the President Coolidge, for their long trip to Melbourne, Australia. "The ship was nice," recalls Strauss. "It still had a swimming pool and a continental lounge with a grand piano. I enjoyed sitting around listening to various soldiers playing boogie-woogie music on that piano. But the ship was very crowded! There were many other soldiers besides our battalion on board. I believe there were about 5,000 of us in all. The ship had two-room apartments with a bath between. Each had been made to house a husband and wife. The single compartments designed for one person were each crammed with about a dozen soldiers in bunk beds."

Strauss does not complain about the accommodations. He says he was happy with two decent meals a day. He spent much of his time on the deck of the large ship. "I loved it on the water," he said. "I didn't get seasick. I liked to stand on deck and watch the waves roll by."

After a long ocean voyage, the ship finally reached Melbourne. "We had to unload all our gear and equipment from that ship onto three small Dutch ships which were waiting for us in the harbor," said Strauss. "They were old wooden vessels with crews from the Indonesian island of Java. The crew members were dirty and used to eating tired old mutton for meat. It didn't look or smell fit to eat, and tasted as bad as it looked, but I managed to eat enough to get by."

The old Dutch ships took the soldiers to New Caledonia, a French held island in the South Pacific east of Australia. It was believed that that island might be one of the next Japanese targets. The troops immediately set about fortifying the beach by digging in gun emplacements. The soldiers lived in tents. It was hot and humid during the day but cooled off at night. The Japanese attack which had been expected did not come. Strauss recalls hearing that some troops encountered problems with the Communist French but it didn't affect those with whom he was encamped on the shoreline."

From New Caledonia, Strauss and his fellow soldiers were sent to Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. "We only found out a day in advance that we were to be sent there," Strauss said. "We arrived there just after daylight. We had to unload our own ships with small boats that ferried the cargo from the large ship to shore. We had only a day in

which to complete the job because the ships wanted to leave the harbor while it was still daylight. There was too much danger from Japanese air strikes to chance staying there at night."

Strauss said that the first night at Guadalcanal was the most frightening time which he experienced during his entire tour of duty. "We sat on the beach," he said. "There was a lot of confusion with people milling around. There were air raids going on and we were pretty scared because of the lack of protection. In the evening they lined us up in formation and told us to march. I did not know where we were going. I just followed the guy in front of me. Suddenly all hell broke loose! There were Japanese ships in the bay and they were attacking Guadalcanal. The attack from air and sea lasted until morning. The area was all lit up by the explosions. We got initiated fast! We felt completely helpless." "The main target of the attack was the airbase at Henderson Field. The Japanese had originally built the airstrips and the United States had taken control of the base. The Japanese wanted it back. Around 10,000 Japanese troops landed on the island. They were on the opposite end of the island from where we had landed. The Japanese would come in swarms at night but we were safer on our side of the island than we would have been if we had landed on the other side."

Strauss explained that his battalion's first objective was to entrench their 37 millimeter guns along the beach. "We were sent in to help the Marines at Guadalcanal," he said. "We served under General Vandegrift, Commander of the 1st Marine Division."

As a result of their service under the Marines at Guadalcanal, Strauss and his fellow members of the 164th Infantry were each awarded the Presidential Unit Citation, which is given by the commander of the regiment. "To my knowledge we were the only army outfit in the world to get a citation from the Marines," said Strauss.

Strauss states that his main job was to guard the beach area. He manned a 37 millimeter gun entrenched in the sand. "I was glad to stay there instead of going farther onto the island," he said. "We stayed there for six months. There were a few small battles, but we were mostly mopping up."

"The Marines left in January and we followed in March," said Strauss. He explains that by the time they left Guadalcanal most of the men in his outfit had dysentery and/or malaria.

"Most of us were sent to the Fiji Islands for some R & R (rest and relaxation) time," related Strauss. Some members of his division enjoyed their vacation, but Strauss spent five months in the hospital because of a tropical ulcer on his leg. The ulcer started as a sand fly bite and became infected by his boot rubbing on it. After two and a half months with no results in the treatment of the ulcer, a doctor tried grafting some skin over the ulcerated area. After that it finally began to heal and he was released from the hospital.

"I was out of the hospital for one day," said Strauss, "and I came down with malaria." I spent another two and a half months in the hospital recuperating." By the time Strauss got out of the hospital his company's R & R time was over and it was time to train once again.

"We were in Fiji for a total of nine months," said Strauss. "From there we were shipped to Bougainville Island, where we stayed for the next year. Again, we were sent there to do some mopping up. We saw action, but it was usually small attacks. However I actually saw more action there than I had previously."

Strauss explained that he served as sergeant of a flame thrower platoon. "I had 26

men under me," he said. "Of those 26, 13 lost their lives during our stay on Bougainville Island. Our job was to dig machine gun nests out of the big banyon tree roots where the Japanese had placed them. It was my job to lay down in a root trench and receive the flame throwers from one of my men. I would then drop the flame thrower down a hole which looked like a gopher hole to try to destroy the machine guns." Strauss would then have to scramble out of the hole as quickly as possible. We continued that dangerous mission for seven days but were unable to burn the machine gun nests out."

He explains that the flame throwing itself was not the hard part of the mission. The difficult part was getting back to their line without being hit by enemy fire.

He goes on to explain that on one of his flame throwing missions he received a head wound which was believed to have been from shrapnel but which he describes as "just a nick or scratch." For that wound he received a Purple Heart which he proudly displays with his other medals. He also received a Bronze Star for meritorious service while under the call of duty.

From Bougainville the 164th Infantry was shipped to the Philippines. Shortly after arriving there, Strauss came down with a strange skin disease. He received orders to go to the medics and, as a result, ended up in the hospital again. After a couple weeks he was shipped back to the United States, since his skin condition seemed to be getting worse instead of better. He was hospitalized at Harmon General Hospital in Longview, Texas for a few months and then was sent home for a month. An army doctor in Texas diagnosed his skin condition, which had been previously thought to be 'jungle rot,' as dermatitis. Once the correct diagnosis was made and proper treatment provided, his skin cleared up. He told his doctor that he was afraid of getting it back when he went back to the Philippines, since it seemed to be the dirty conditions in which the soldiers were forced to live that caused it. The doctor replied that he did not have to be afraid of that happening because he was sending him home instead.

In June of 1945 Strauss was sent to Fort Snelling where papers were filled out for his discharge. He was then sent back to his home town of Harvey.

After his discharge Strauss went back to work at the plumbing and heating business where he had been formerly employed. He was sent to a private machine shop in Wahpeton for six months of training, on a lathe. He later spent some time working on a ranch in the Bowman area. He then answered an ad for a maintenance worker at the Harvey hospital and was hired. He eventually became head of maintenance there and worked there for six years.

He left that position in 1969 and went to work for the Bureau of Reclamation with a crew that was working on the McClusky Dam. He worked at the commissary at the Fortuna Air Force Base at Crosby for a while and then worked in Housing and Maintenance at the same base for a couple years.

Strauss retired in 1975, at 62 years of age, and moved into an apartment in Harvey. He continued to do odd jobs in the Harvey area.

When his health began to fail in 1998 Strauss moved to the North Dakota Veterans Home. "I always had it in mind that I wanted to live here some day," said Strauss. "I had visited the home a few times and thought it was a nice place. I have never been sorry for a minute that I came here."

Strauss celebrated his 90th birthday with cake and ice cream treats at the NDVH in September. His nephew, David Strauss, Valley City, planned a big party for him.

Strauss's sister Mary and several nephews and nieces were on hand to help him celebrate.

Outside of some arthritis and a few heart problems Strauss said he is doing fine. He explained that he got the flu last spring and was sick for several months. However, once he recuperated from that bout he has been back to his old self. "They are so good to me here," he said. "Anything you need, you get. The staff people are always smiling. I couldn't have found a better home anywhere."

RECOGNIZING JIM AYERS

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an incredible citizen of the 7th district of Tennessee.

Jim Ayers is the founder of the Ayers Foundation; since the fall of 2000, the Ayers Foundation has given as much as \$4,000 a year in scholarships to every high school graduate from Decatur County who agrees to go to college or technical school. Yes, I said every high school graduate.

Jim is a success in the health care, banking, real estate businesses to name a few—however, he has never forgotten his native Decatur County. Every community would be fortunate to have a Jim Ayers.

It took Mr. Ayers about eight years to put together an endowment and a staff of counselors to work with the students of Riverside High School and Scotts Hill High School. The benefits that the students of these schools have received is evidence that Jim Ayers is doing a great thing for our young people.

Only 25 percent of Riverside graduates pursued some form of postsecondary education before the scholarships were available. But the participation rate immediately shot up to 75 percent when the Ayers Foundation began. And now 90 percent of students at this school are able to further their education beyond high school.

He not only provides financial assistance to the aspiring high school seniors, he has a direct talk with the students—telling them "if anyone is going to take care of them, it's got to be themselves."

It is with great appreciation that I honor Mr. Jim Ayers for his service to community and for his commitment to education.

REMEMBERING FEDERAL JUDGE JOHN HANNAH

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to mourn the sudden passing of Federal Judge John H. Hannah, Jr., chief judge for the U.S. Eastern District of Texas, who died this past Thursday while attending a judicial conference in Florida. John was 64.

Judge Hannah was an esteemed and respected jurist and public servant who served the State of Texas and his fellow citizens with

distinction as an attorney, legislator, State official and finally U.S. Federal judge. His untimely death is being mourned by numerous friends and supporters and his passing leaves a tremendous void in the U.S. Eastern District of Texas.

President Bill Clinton appointed John to the Federal bench in 1994, and he had been chief judge for the Eastern District since 2001. Governor Ann Richards named him the Texas Secretary of State in January 1991 on the day she was inaugurated, and one of his projects was working on passage of a new ethics law for State officials.

John was elected to the Texas Legislature in 1966, representing Angelina, Trinity, San Jacinto and Polk counties for three terms. He attended South Texas College of Law while serving as a State lawmaker. He then served as district attorney for Angelina County from 1973 to 1975 and served as legal counsel for the public interest group, Common Cause. In 1977 President Jimmy Carter appointed him U.S. attorney for the Eastern District, a position he held until 1981.

John also served in the U.S. Navy for 4 years. He grew up in Diboll, graduated from Sam Houston State University and was honored as a Distinguished Alumnus in 1993.

Judge Hannah's integrity and commitment to ethics are evident in his distinguished record of public service and in his many significant accomplishments on behalf of Texans. He was an accomplished jurist and statesman whose word was his bond and whose commitment to rendering fair decisions was well-known and highly respected. He leaves a powerful legacy for those in public service and in the practice of law to emulate.

John's wife, U.S. Magistrate Judith Guthrie of Tyler, is a respected jurist in her own right and was with him at the time of his death. Our hearts go out to her and to his father, John Hannah Sr.; son, John Hannah III; brother, James Hannah; and granddaughter, Rebecca. Their loss, though certainly more personal, is shared by all those who knew and admired Judge Hannah.

Mr. Speaker, as the House adjourns for business this year, let us do so by recognizing the remarkable contributions of this dedicated public servant, outstanding Texan and great American to whom we pay tribute and pay our last respects today—Judge John Hannah, Jr. May God bless his family in their time of sorrow.

RECOGNIZING DR. JAMES E. OWEN, AN EDUCATOR HIS ENTIRE LIFE

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. James E. Owen whose professional education career has spanned 40 years.

Dr. Owen received his education at Jacksonville State Teachers College, the University of Alabama and Auburn University and began teaching in the Talladega (Alabama) City School System in 1949. His career was briefly interrupted while Dr. Owen was on active duty with the United States Army during the Korean Conflict. It was during his service at Camp

Chaffee, Arkansas, that Dr. Owen married Estelle Bain, who herself had a 39-year career in public education.

After his active Army, Army Reserve and Alabama National Guard Service, Dr. Owen returned to Talladega, Alabama, and served as Principal of Dixon Junior High School and then of Benjamin Russell High School in Alexander City, Alabama. He also served as Assistant Principal of Southwest DeKalb High School in DeKalb County, Georgia; and then as a Staff Member of the Auburn University School of Education. In 1965, Dr. Owen was named Assistant Superintendent of the Anniston (Alabama) City School System and Superintendent of the Phenix City, Alabama, School System in 1968 to 1969. In 1976, Dr. Owen was named Assistant State Superintendent of Education by the Alabama State Board of Education and later as Alabama's first Deputy State Superintendent of Education. In 1980, the Alabama State Board of Education named Dr. Owen as President of Chattahoochee Valley State Community College in Phenix City, Alabama, a position he maintained for 12 years until his retirement in 1992.

During his career, Dr. Owen maintained membership in local, state and national professional education organizations such as the National Education Association, the Alabama Education Association, the Alabama Association of Secondary School Principals, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, and the Alabama Council of Community and Junior College Presidents of which he was President in 1985. After his retirement, he remained in Phenix City, being active in the Russell County and Alabama Retired Teachers Associations as well as other community affairs. Dr. Owen and his wife now live in Birmingham, Alabama.

I salute Dr. Owen and his wife for their commitment to the education of the students of Alabama.

HONORING THE BIRTH OF YONINA ALEXANDRA STEIN

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Shimon and Leah Stein on the birth of their daughter, Yonina Ariela Stein. In addition to her Hebrew name, Yonna also has an American name, Reagan Alexandra. The family will call her Yoni. Born, October 2, 2003, at George Washington University Hospital, Yoni is Shimmy and Leah's first child. Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in wishing

the Stein family great happiness and joy in the coming years.

IN MEMORY OF JACK KERRIGAN

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to announce the passing of John "Jack" Kerrigan, long time narcotic officer and one of the founding members of the Northern California HIDTA. Jack died December 1, 2003 in San Francisco, following a brief battle with cancer. His leadership has inspired many law enforcement officers and lawmakers to continue the fight against illegal drugs. He will be deeply missed by the law enforcement community and it is an honor to remember him today.

Jack joined the San Francisco Police Department in 1949. During his distinguished thirty-two year career, he served in many capacities but the majority of his career was spent in the narcotic bureau. In 1955, the San Francisco Police Department formed the first municipal police narcotics unit in the nation and Jack was selected as one of its investigators. Jack remained in that assignment as a Patrolman, Assistant Inspector, Sergeant, and Inspector until 1969, when he was promoted to Lieutenant of Police. Jack returned as the Unit Commander from 1970 to 1976 where he led the department's drug enforcement efforts including the investigation of many large drug trafficking organizations.

Because of his long tenure in narcotic enforcement, Jack was recognized as one of the nation's leading experts on drug abuse and narcotic enforcement. He was a founding member of the California Narcotic Officer's Association (CNOA) and served as that organization's second President in 1966. With Jack's leadership, CNOA grew from two hundred members to more than seven thousand statewide. It is now recognized as the premier law enforcement training association in the country. Jack continued to serve on CNOA's Executive Board until the time of his death and rarely missed a board meeting. Jack was present at CNOA's recent conference in Sacramento, where he received a standing ovation from the conference's two thousand attendees when the President's award was renamed, "The Jack Kerrigan Award", in honor of Jack's commitment to CNOA and the law enforcement profession. Jack had been presented the President's Award in 1999 by then CNOA President Christy McCampbell.

In 1994, Jack was a founding member of the National Narcotic Officers' Associations'

Coalition (NNOAC), which represents forty state narcotic officers' associations and more than sixty thousand police officers from around the country. Because of his expertise in drug enforcement, Jack was frequently called upon to represent CNOA and the NNOAC in Washington, D.C. with members of Congress, the Administration, and Federal law enforcement agencies. During the September 11, 2001, emergency, Jack traveled to Washington where he met with senior administration officials and members of Congress to discuss the nexus between drug trafficking and terrorism. During that trip Jack was exposed to anthrax in the Hart Senate Office Building.

During Jack's law enforcement career, he was selected for many special assignments and projects. In 1966, he was the first San Francisco Police Officer to attend the FBI's National Academy in Washington, D.C. He was also selected by the U.S. Department of Justice, in the fall of 1974, to travel to England to work with London's famed Scotland Yard for three months.

Following his retirement in 1981, Jack went to work for the California Department of Justice as a Regional Coordinator for the Western States Information Network (WSIN), a multi-state information sharing and assistance unit serving law enforcement throughout the West. Jack worked for WSIN until his death, giving him the distinction of serving in law enforcement for more than 54 years. In that job, Jack worked with narcotic officers and senior law enforcement officials throughout his region, which stretched from San Luis Obispo to the Oregon border.

Jack was also an educator with both California and Idaho teaching credentials. He served on the faculty of San Francisco City College in the Department of Criminology from 1966 to 1981. He was also a guest lecturer at the University of Idaho, University of California Medical School, Santa Clara University, and the University of San Francisco. Jack was the author of several articles published in the FBI's Law Enforcement Journal, the CNOA magazine, and other professional publications.

Jack was married to his high school sweetheart, the former Elaine Taylor, for 49 years. Together they had five children, John F. Kerrigan III M.D. and his wife Jackie, Lawrence Kerrigan, Patricia Von Koss and her husband Eben, Paul Kerrigan, and James Kerrigan, a Special Agent Supervisor with the California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement and his wife Catherine. Jack and Elaine also shared the love of their eleven grandchildren.

Jack will be remembered as a loving husband, dedicated family man, courageous police and naval officer, proud San Franciscan, pioneer in narcotic enforcement, and a patriot who loved his country.