EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEMBERVILLE, OHIO

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a significant milestone for a community in my district. Pemberville, Ohio celebrates its 125th anniversary this year. The town recently celebrated the 125th anniversary of its incorporation, which took place on June 8, 1876.

The fertile farmland region in Wood County, Ohio was home to pioneering settlers for three generations prior to the establishment of Pemberville—first known as the forks because it was near a fork in the river—in 1854. Well before Pemberville became a town, William Henry Harrison made his camp at the site—which was strategically situated on the Portage River—during the War of 1812. Later, many families found it desirable and by the time it was incorporated in 1876, the town grew from a crossroads for fur traders and a few adventurous farmers into a viable community. Upon incorporation, it became known as Pemberville, named for one of its founders, James Pember.

The town further prospered when railroad lines were completed in 1875 and oil was discovered in 1881. In fact, only a year after being formally incorporated, Pemberville boasted a population of 500. Those earliest citizens were united in their effort to establish Pemberville as a regional hub, and its prime location on the river, along with the development of both roads and rail, helped the growth.

Pemberville became home to many churches and businesses and provided a well-developed school system. Today it remains a vibrant community, rich in tradition, with a small-town, folksy feel. It is a community looking forward while proud of its past. It moves forward through the seasons, adjusting to fit the times, but never losing the essence of the best of small town America: neighborliness, friendliness, and a timeless quality.

Oliver Wendell Holmes said ''Where we love is home, home that our feet may leave, but not our hearts.'' Pemberville is a town that illustrates this sentiment: Though many of its sons and daughters have traveled far afield, often settling elsewhere, still that inexorable feeling of community and home brings them back time and again, whether it is in fact or in mind. I know that they, along with the citizens who assembled at this year's sesquicentennial, are proud of Pemberville and proud of its journey through the past to the present. I am pleased to join those who gather at this 125th anniversary celebration to celebrate that past even as we see a vision of Pemberville's future.

A PROCLAMATION CONGRATULATING MELANIE KIDDER

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, with great pride and satisfaction I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Melanie Kidder, should be recognized for her outstanding achievement; and,

Whereas, Melanie Kidder proudly represented her community as Belmont County's delegate to the Scripps Howard National Spelling Bee, held in Washington, D.C., and

Whereas, having advanced to the fifth round, she rose to be among the very top of her 248 competitors from across the nation, and

Whereas, she showed grace, courage and uncommon maturity as she achieved great success before a national television audience in the final round of the spelling competition; and,

Therefore, I ask you to join with me and the citizens of Ohio, in recognition of Melanie Kidder's outstanding performance.

CONCERNING THE DEATH OF KATHARINE GRAHAM

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, for the world, it may be enough to remember that Katharine Graham was a great publisher, humanitarian and path breaker for women, but no summary of her life is complete unless it includes the contributions that made her a great Washingtonian.

Notwithstanding her world class accomplishments and worldwide fame, Kay Graham always lavished love and attention on her hometown. She stood for full equality when this was a segregated southern town, and she stood for full democracy and congressional representation until the day she died. The Washington Post was only the most visible instrument of her support for the District and its people. Those who live here will especially cherish the countless ways that Kay Graham was devoted to this city as a public advocate and private citizen. In short, Katharine Graham was one of us.

TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLYWOMAN ELAINE ALQUIST

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the achievements of California State Assemblywoman Elaine Alquist, my fellow legislator from the Silicon Valley.

Throughout her career, Assemblywoman Alquist has been a defender of women, children, families and seniors. The first Greek-American woman elected to the California State Legislature, she is now the senior member of the Assembly's Santa Clara County delegation.

A former algebra and trigonometry teacher, Assemblywoman Alquist is the chair of the Higher Education Committee and co-vice chair of the Joint Committee to Develop a Master Plan for Education-Kindergarten through University. Assemblywoman Alquist is also the chair of the Select Committee on the Aging of Baby Boomers.

Assemblywoman Alquist was the 2001 recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Women's Fund, and has been named the Legislator of the Year by such organizations as the American Electronics Association (in 1999 and 2000), the Alzheimer's Association, California Council, the California Association of Psychologists, and the California Association of Homes and Services for the Aging.

I thank Assemblywoman Elaine Alquist for her years of friendship and offer the warmest congratulations from my family to hers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID VITTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. VITTER. Mr. Speaker, due to a flight cancellation on Tuesday, July 17, 2001, I was unable to be present for the following Roll Call Votes: # 229, the vote on S. 360, a Bill to Honor Paul Coverdell; and # 230, the vote on H. Res. 195, Commending the United States military and defense contractor personnel responsible for a successful in-flight ballistic missile defense interceptor test on July 14, 2001.

I ask that the RECORD show that if I were present, I would have voted ''yea'' on Roll Call # 229 and ''yea'' on Roll Call # 230.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERNET TAX FAIRNESS ACT OF 2001

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, along with my good friend, Mr. BOUCHER, the Internet Tax Fairness Act of 2001.

This much-needed bipartisan legislation permanently extends the current moratorium on Internet access taxes and multiple and discriminatory taxes. In addition, this legislation clarifies state and local authority to collect business activity taxes from out-of-state entities.

As many of you know, the Internet Tax Fairness Act of 1998 created a moratorium on Internet access taxes and multiple and discriminatory taxes. As a result of this moratorium, the Internet has remained relatively free from the burdens of new taxes. However, the moratorium is set to expire in October, subjecting the Internet to possible taxation from more than 7,500 taxing jurisdictions. We must continue to ensure that the Internet remains free from restrictive taxation by making the tax moratorium permanent.

In addition, many States and some local governments levy corporate income and franchise taxes on companies that either operate or conduct business activities within their jurisdictions. While providing revenue for States, these taxes also serve to pay for the privilege of doing business in a state.

Supreme Court precedent is clear that a state cannot impose a tax on an out-of-state business unless that business has a ''substantial nexus'' with the taxing state. In addition, over forty years ago, Congress passed legislation to ensure that states could not tax the income of out-of-state corporations whose in-state presence was minimal. Public Law 86–272 set uniform, national standards for when states could and could not impose such taxes. However, like the economy of the time, Public Law 86–272 was limited to tangible personal property.

With the growth of the Internet, companies are increasingly able to conduct transactions without the constraint of geopolitical boundaries. The increasing rate of interstate and international business-to-business and business-to-consumer transactions raises questions over states' ability to collect income taxes from companies conducting business within their jurisdiction.

Over the past several years, a growing number of states have sought to collect business activity taxes from businesses located in other states, even though those businesses receive no appreciable benefits from the collecting states and even though the Supreme Court has ruled that the Constitution prohibits a state (without the consent of Congress) from imposing tax on businesses that lack substantial connections to the state. This has led to unfairness and uncertainty, generated contentious, widespread litigation, and hindered business expansion, as businesses shy away from expanding their presence in other states for fear of exposure to unfair tax burdens.

In this period where the rapid growth of e-commerce will shape the economy of the 21st century, this expansion of the States' power to impose business activity taxes, left unchecked, will have a chilling effect on e-commerce, interstate commerce generally, and the entire economy as tax burdens, compliance costs, litigation, and uncertainty escalate.

Accordingly, the second recommendation of the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce majority was that Congress establish national standards for when states can impose business activity taxes.

That is why we are introducing this important legislation today. The Internet Tax Fairness Act establishes definite, specific standards to govern when businesses should be obliged to pay business activity taxes, which will ensure fairness, minimize litigation, and create the kind of legally certain and stable business climate which encourages businesses to make business investments, expand interstate commerce, grow the economy and create new jobs. At the same time, this legislation will ensure that states and localities are fairly compensated when they provide services to businesses with a substantial physical presence in the state.

I urge each of my colleagues to support this very important bipartisan legislation.

IN HONOR OF WALTON HILLS VILLAGE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

HON. STEVE C. LaTOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague Mr. LATOURETTE, in recognition of the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the Village of Walton Hills, Ohio.

In March 1951, people of the prospective village voted in a special election to determine whether the area would detach from Bedford Township and become the Village of Walton Hills. The voting took place in the Quonset hut owned by L.S. Conelly, S.E. corner Alexander and Walton Rd. The glorifying outcome was the approval of the establishment of the new village.

Later on in May 1951, the voters went again to the polls and elected officers for the Village, who were then sworn in at Black Beauty Riding Academy Hall on Dunham Road in June 1951. The top officials were Mayor Virgil D. Allen Jr, Clerk Betty Walton, Treasurer Charles Clark, and six councilmen.

The Walton Village is proud of its many civic clubs. The Women's Club in August 1951 held their organizational meeting at Lillian Kral's Golden Glens pavilion. The Men's Club was founded in September 1951 with the acceptance of the Articles of Organization. Some men organized Little League in 1955 while others organized Walton Hills Lake recreational activities starting in 1949. The Walton Hills Citizens League was founded in October 1963 to promote citizen involvement in local government.

Please join me in recognizing a strong community, The Village of Walton Hills on this distinguished 50th anniversary.

WAMU 88.5 FM—A COMMUNITY RESOURCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of a valued and long-time resource for the residents of the District of Columbia, WAMU, one of the nation's leading public radio stations. In addition to its nationwide audience, WAMU has served nearly half a million listeners in the District of Columbia and surrounding areas for forty years, with award-winning news and public affairs programming by its celebrated talk show hosts Diane Rehm, Kojo Nnamdi of Public Interest, local hosts David Furst of Metro Connection and Lakshmi Singh of All Things Considered, and our own indispensable local D.C. political pundit Mark Plotkin.

In response to the overwhelming views of its listeners and subscribers, WAMU 88.5 FM recently altered its weekday format to include more public affairs programming. To the station's credit, WAMU nevertheless found a way to preserve the bluegrass programming for which the station is also known. Members of the House and Senate and the station's listeners nationwide, who depend on WAMU for the best public affairs programming on the air will be happy about the expanded public affairs programs. At the same time, we commend WAMU for its sensitivity in finding a way to continue a healthy dose of bluegrass music.

WAMU is an important part of community life here, and prides itself on being the ''voice of the community'' to those of us who live and work in the greater Washington area. Increased news coverage in the nation's capital, especially with a local focus during national broadcasts is especially needed and welcomed by those of us who call this area home—where we educate our children, volunteer to help, pay taxes, attend church services, take part in the arts, and do all the things that make the Washington area vibrant and vital.

This is radio at its most substantive, thoughtful and interesting best. WAMU recently added even more news programming to serve the needs of this diverse and unique Washington audience, because it has a special responsibility to inform, educate and raise the level of conversation on the issues of our day. WAMU takes its shows into the community, with Public Interest and The DC Politics Hour broadcasting live from every ward in the city to hear the opinions of city residents on issues of critical importance to them and their neighborhoods. The station also participates in hosting and sponsoring myriad non-profit arts, education, ethnic and cultural events in the city every year.

I applaud the news and information programming additions, and commend WAMU for its extensive and long standing service to our area. As WAMU celebrates 40 years of broadcasting, we look forward to its continued presence for many years to come. WAMU remains an award winning resource for the residents of the Washington area.

HONORING MARY WALKER CLARK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, when Ms. Mary Walker Clark was asked to reveal her age, she replied, ''A lady never tells that kind of information,'' then added with a smile on her face, ''I was born in 1894, you figure it out.'' It brings me great pleasure to have this opportunity to offer my congratulations and admiration to Mary Walker Clark who celebrated her 107th birthday on July 16 in the town of Montrose, Colorado—making her the oldest living individual in the entire state of Colorado.

In quaint Angels Camp, California, Mary was born in 1894. When she was only 40 days old, her family relocated to Ouray, Colorado. Today, Mary lives at the San Juan Living

Center in Montrose, Colorado. She was blessed with two sons—Jack, who is a business owner and lives in Ouray, and Lester who resides in Grand Junction, Colorado.

No day would be complete for Mary without her son Jack delivering a small soda and an order of french fries from the local McDonald's restaurant. Since she was old enough to have solid food, Mary has always loved french fries and her affection for these potatoes has sparked a keen interest in her community. She was recently been asked to perform the ribbon cutting ceremony at the grand opening for the new McDonald's in Montrose. Mary attributes her longevity to not only the french fries, but also the hard work and dedication that she has performed throughout her life.

When Mary was in junior high school, she quit her formal schooling to assist her mother in cooking, cleaning and washing for the local miners in order to feed the six children in their family. Since that time, it seems that she has never stopped providing for others. Mary often cooked for community dinners, aided her brother at his market, carried on her husband's moonshine business after he passed away, and operated a legitimate liquor store following Prohibition. In addition, she did numerous tasks at two hotels and also offered a helping hand at her son's bakery. Not surprisingly, at the age of 97, she was still carrying her own coal to her furnace—two buckets at a time. Mary often wonders ''why such a fuss'' is being made over her.

Mr. Speaker, Mary Clark is a phenomenal individual who has dedicated her life to the service of others through her hard work. French fries and a strong work ethic have contributed greatly to her longevity and it is with great pleasure that I honor her today. Happy Birthday Mary!

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL THERAPEUTIC RECREATION WEEK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of ''National Therapeutic Week'' in South Carolina as proclaimed by Governor Jim Hodges.

The purpose of this event, which was held July 8–15, 2001, was to increase public awareness of therapeutic recreation programs and services, and expand recreational and leisure opportunities for individuals with disabilities. Physical therapists from all over the state met and worked together to eliminate barriers to leisure activities for many with disabilities and educate people in leisure skills and attitudes. These therapists constantly stressed the importance and advantage of having a clear understanding of how involvement in leisure and recreational activities improves physical and psychosocial health, and how recreation can provide individuals with a sense of self-confidence and satisfaction.

The theme for ''National Therapeutic Recreation Week'' was ''Therapeutic Recreation . . . Examine the Possibilities.'' The theme suited the occasion perfectly, as the aim was to explore a variety of methods used by therapeutic recreation professionals to enhance the quality of life and well being of persons with disabilities.

This year's ''National Therapeutic Recreation Week'' will hopefully generate more interest and encourage all South Carolinians to recognize the positive benefits of leisure and recreation.

Mr. Speaker, last week thousands of South Carolinians devoted their time and energy to improve their quality of life, and also the lives of others. Please join me in recognizing the gallant efforts of these individuals, and the wonderful accomplishments they made during ''National Therapeutic Recreation Week.''

IN RECOGNITION OF JACOBUS PHARMACEUTICAL'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO BARBARA MOORE

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a constituent of mine, Mrs. Barbara Moore of West Sacramento, California, to recognize Jacobus Pharmaceutical Company, a small family-owned company based in Princeton, New Jersey. A few years ago, Laura Jacobus, Director of Quality Assurance for Jacobus Pharmaceutical Company, reached out her hand to Barbara, who suffers from a rare condition called Lambert Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome.

Dr. David Richman, Barbara's doctor at the University of California at Davis Medical Center, placed Barbara in a treatment program for her condition, thus leading her to Jacobus Pharmaceutical. Prior to the assistance from Jacobus Pharmaceutical, Barbara couldn't even move short distances without help. As a result of her treatments, Barbara has been able to watch her son grow up, and remain an integral part of his life.

In a time where money is viewed as the main motivating factor, I am deeply touched by the selfless actions of Jacobus Pharmaceutical. It is my wish to honor Jacobus Pharmaceutical and Laura for their benevolence and unsurpassed humanity within the pharmaceutical industry.

A SALUTE TO PAT AND BILL BENNETT

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special husband-and-wife team from my home state of New Mexico. Pat and Bill Bennett of Placitas have spent the past decade strengthening and enhancing the Placitas Volunteer Fire Brigade. To recognize their dedicated service and commitment, this past Sunday the Brigade was renamed in their honor.

Volunteer firefighters provide one of the most valuable services imaginable to this country and its people—that of saving lives and safeguarding our precious lands. Firefighters preserve the integrity of the safety in the communities they serve. Every year, volunteer firefighters are injured, and even die, in the service of their esteemed duty. Volunteer firefighting is one of the hardest jobs imaginable, and it is frequently rewarded only by the knowledge that the service it provides is vital to its community.

In this unique case, Bill and Pat both made enormous contributions to the Placitas Volunteer Fire Brigade. Bill, who began as a volunteer firefighter and was later named Chief of the department, helped establish the standards the department uses to fight structural and wildland fires. Although he retired from the department last year, Bill is still active the in planning and training of new firefighters.

Pat, a registered nurse and an emergency-medical technician, is currently the brigade's medical Captain, and was a major contributor to the development of the department's medical procedures and standards. It is also important to note that in 1999, the New Mexico Injury Prevention and EMS Bureau named Pat the state's Emergency Medical Technician-Basic of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, it is often said that nothing is bigger than the heart of a volunteer. I think that is especially true for Pat and Bill and all the volunteer firefighters in New Mexico and across the country. For all their courage, their strength, their selflessness, and their dedication, I salute each and every one of them.

CHARLES TEED COMMEMORATION

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to remember the wonderful life of Mr. Charles Teed. At the age of 87, Mr. Teed passed away on Friday, June 29 in Grand Junction, Colorado.

A talented writer and reporter, Charles spent much of his life working for The Daily Sentinel, the local newspaper in Grand Junction. He served as a reporter and a photographer from 1964 to 1974. In addition, he acted as the editor of the weekly church page and wrote the ''Slope Action'' consumer-complaint column.

Perhaps Charles's most notable work began in 1983 when he started writing the ''Philately'' column. This column allowed him to highlight the stamps which he collected from all corners of the world. The column ran every Sunday for ten years. Teed's travels to Iceland, England, France and Canada were never complete unless he obtained stamps from these locations to augment his collection. ''Philately'' was a weekly column on his personal collection that was initiated with the purchase of a stamp from Mozambique. His collection included stamps of mainly cars, railroads and famous writers.

Charles is survived by his wife Lois, their three children, 13 grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren and two great-great grandchildren. The Teed's moved to Colorado during Charles' college years in New York state, where he was born and raised, and where Lois and Charles met. Their 65th wedding anniversary would have been on July 14.

I would like to extend my deepest sympathy and prayers to his family as we mourn his loss. It is through his past works and columns

that we will all forever recognize his contributions to The Daily Sentinel, the Grand Junction area, and stamp collectors everywhere.

HONORING THE 50TH CHARTER NIGHT ANNIVERSARY OF THE CASEYVILLE, ILLINOIS LION'S CLUB

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 50th Charter Night anniversary of the Caseyville, Illinois Lions Club.

Lions Club International is the world's largest service club association. The Lions Clubs organization has 1.4 million members in more than 44,500 clubs in 185 countries and geographical areas. The Lions are men and women who volunteer their time to humanitarian causes. The International Association of Lions Clubs began as a dream of Chicago businessman, Melvin Jones. He believed that local business clubs should expand their horizons from purely professional concerns to the betterment of their communities and the world at large. Jones' own group, the Business Circle of Chicago, agreed. After contacting similar groups around the country, an organizational meeting was held on June 7, 1917 at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago. The new group took the name of one of the groups invited, the ''Association of Lions Clubs'', and a national convention was held in October of that year in Dallas, Texas. A constitution, bylaws, objects and a code of ethics were approved.

Just three years after its formation, the organization became international, when the first club in Canada was established in 1920. Major international expansion continued as clubs were established, particularly throughout Europe, Asia and Africa during the 50's and 60's. Perhaps the single event having the greatest impact on the Lions Club occurred in 1925 when Helen Keller addressed the Lions at their international convention in Cedar Point, Ohio. It was there that she challenged the Lions Club to become ''knights of the blind in the crusade against darkness''. They responded, and now the Lions Club organization is best known for their sight-related programs, including SightFirst, the world's largest blindness prevention program.

Second only to the Lion's commitment in aiding the blind and the visually impaired, is a strong dedication to serving young people. The Lions Youth Outreach Program challenges young people to learn, to achieve and to serve. By focusing on volunteerism, young people are steered away from harmful behaviors and become involved in youth activities. The Leo Clubs program, International Youth Exchange, International Youth Camps and the Lions International Peace Poster Contest are all youth activities sponsored by Lions Club International that promote international cooperation, peace and understanding. The Lions Club International conducts its official business in 11 languages, including English, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish.

The emblem of the Lions Club consists of a gold letter ''L'' on a circular purple field. Bordering this is a circular gold area with two Lions profiles facing away from the center. The word ''Lion'' and ''International'' appear at the top and bottom. The Lions are meant to face both a proud past and a confident future. This emblem was adopted at the 1919 convention and today Lions throughout the world are recognized by it. The Lions motto, ''We Serve'' precisely explains their mission and their slogan, ''Liberty, Intelligence and Our Nation's Safety'' means LIONS.

The Caseyville Lions Club is part of an organization that not only helps those in need, but offers its members opportunities to develop personal friendships and gain valuable leadership skills. They share a common spirit and have been united in a single cause; helping those less fortunate. The Caseyville Lions Club helps tackle tough problems like blindness and combating drug abuse, as well as diabetes awareness programs and finding help and training for the deaf, disabled, underprivileged and the elderly. In fact, wherever the community needs help, the Caseyville Lions Club, like the entire Lions Club organization, is there.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 50th Charter Anniversary of the Caseyville Lions Club and to honor its members both past, present and future.

TRIBUTE TO ELOISE ROGERS

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Eloise Whittington Rogers of Marion, South Carolina, who is retiring after thirty-eight years in public service. She is a greatly admired member of her community, and in her invaluable role as Veterans Affairs Officer has touched countless lives. I join the citizens of Marion County in expressing our deepest gratitude for everything she has done.

Ms. Rogers was born in Florence, South Carolina. After graduating from Marion High School in 1956, she earned an Associate Degree in Business from Carolina College of Commerce in 1966, followed by a second degree in 1969 from the same College. Before entering public service, Ms. Rogers worked as a bookkeeper in Belks Department Store for five years.

Ms. Rogers began her career in public service as a secretary at the Marion County Tax Collector's Office, where she worked for ten years. Ms. Rogers then moved to the Marion County Veterans Affairs Office. She devoted 28 years of her life to this office, working fourteen years as a secretary and fourteen as the Veterans Affairs Officer. During her tenure, Ms. Rogers developed close bonds with many of the veterans of Marion County, and became passionate about ensuring they got the benefits and recognition they deserved.

In addition to the unselfish labor she has provided to the veterans of Marion County for almost three decades, Ms. Rogers has been giving to her community on a variety of different levels throughout her illustrious life. In 1991, she received the Citizen of the Year Award from the Woodman of the World organization. She has been honored with an Outstanding Service award from the Swamp Fox Chapter No. 87. Ms. Rogers is also a member of the Marion County Historical Commission, the Shannon Wilkerson Scholarship Fund, and is Clerk to Springville Community Poll. A devoted forty-five year member of the Shiloh United Methodist Church, Ms. Rogers serves as the church organist, Missionary Circle President, and on the administrative board, among numerous other roles within the church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Eloise Whittington Rogers for the incredible service she has provided for the veterans and citizens of her community. The world is a better place because of her service, and I wish her happy days in a well-deserved retirement.

IN HONOR OF LESLIE MATHENEY AND WALTER SUMM

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two constituents of mine, Mr. Leslie Matheney for his involvement and sacrifice in WWII and in Korea, and the late Walter Summ for his involvement and sacrifice in WWII.

Mr. Matheney twice served our nation in the U.S. Marine Corps; first in World War II, from January 27, 1942, through February 1, 1946, where Mr. Matheney spent the majority of his service in the Asiatic Pacific Area. He also served aboard the U.S.S. *Vella Gulf* (CVE 111). He re-enlisted on January 24, 1948, to serve in Korea. It was during Mr. Matheney's service in Korea that he earned the Purple Heart. Mr. Matheney was honorably discharged on October 1, 1952.

Mr. Summ served in the U.S. Navy aboard the U.S.S. *Luetze* during World War II. Mr. Summ was injured in a battle near Okinawa, Japan on April 6, 1945. The U.S.S. *Luetze,* along with Mr. Summ helped in the invasion of Iwo Jima, the reclaiming of the Philippines, and the ultimate defeat of the Japanese navy. Mr. Summ passed away over 30 years ago without having received his Purple Heart and the public recognition he deserves.

I am pleased to report that on July 21, 2001, Mr. Matheney and Mr. Summ's son, Wally, will be presented their Purple Hearts during a public ceremony at the All Wars Memorial in West Sacramento, California. It is with great honor that I take part in this ceremony, and share their stories with you. They are truly America's heroes.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES C. CANNON, JR.

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Major General Charles C. Cannon, Jr. It has come to my attention that General Cannon is retiring after 34 years of exemplary service in the United States Army. He has served his country with dignity, honor, and integrity.

Major General Cannon is a native of Texas. The general entered the Army upon completion of the Reserve Officer Training Corps Program at the University of Texas—Arlington as a Distinguished Military Graduate. He was commissioned a Regular Army Second Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, detailed to the Infantry, on August 31, 1967. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in History and a Master of Science in Logistics Management from the Florida Institute of Technology.

He has served in five divisions, and his overseas assignments include Vietnam, Hawaii, Korea, three tours in Germany, and one in Croatia. His initial assignment was as an Infantry Officer with the 3d Battalion, 10th Infantry, 5th Division (Mechanized). In 1968, he was assigned to 2d Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division in Vietnam serving as a company commander, then as the logistics staff officer.

After attending the Quartermaster Officer Advanced Course, he commanded the 143d Supply and Service Company, organized and ran the Basic Leadership Course, and was a staff officer for the 19th Support Brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington. From 1972–1975, he served as a logistics planner in Headquarters, U.S. Army Pacific, and Assistant G–4 (Logistics), 25th Infantry Division. After attendance at Command and General Staff College and Florida Institute of Technology, he was the Executive Officer for the Petroleum Distribution System—Korea. He was then assigned to Headquarters, Department of the Army, as a logistics programmer and later as Assistant Executive Officer to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

In 1982, he was assigned to the First Cavalry Division serving as Division Support Command Executive Officer and Commander of the 15th Supply and Transport Battalion. From 1985 to 1987, he was an Advance Operational Fellow at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. For the next four years, Major General Cannon served in Germany, first as the Director for Bulk Fuels, 200th Theater Army Materiel Management Center, and later as the Commander of the 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized) Support Command. In July 1991, he became Chief of the Logistics Planning Division on the Joint Staff.

In July 1992, he was promoted to Brigadier General and assumed command of the 3d Corps Support Command in Wiesbaden, Germany. From June 1994 until June 1996 he was assigned as the Vice Director for Logistics, The Joint Staff. He was promoted to Major General in October 1995. He was assigned as the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army, in June 1996. During this assignment, MG Cannon temporarily served as the Commander for Support, Implementation Force (IFOR) Zagreb, Croatia, from July 1996 until his return to the Pentagon in November 1996. In May 1999, MG Cannon became Acting Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

He assumed the duties of U.S. Army Materiel Command's (AMC) Chief of Staff Oct. 13, 2000. AMC is one of the largest commands in the Army, with more than 50,000 employees, and activities in 42 states and in over a dozen foreign countries.

His awards and decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Army Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star Medal with ''V'' device and three oak leaf clusters, the Purple Heart, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with ''V'' device and five oak leaf clusters, and the Army Achievement Medal. He also wears the Combat Infantry Badge, the Army Staff Identification Badge, and the Joint Staff Identification Badge.

Mr. Speaker, Major General Cannon deserves the thanks and praise of the nation that he has faithfully served for so long. I know the Members of the House will join me in wishing him, his wife of 35 years, Karen and his two children, Charles and Dianne, all the best in the years ahead.

HONORING DEB DULEY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault in recognizing the dedication Deb Duley has exhibited to helping sexual assault victims in Colorado over the past 6 years. It would not be without her compassionate heart and an open ear that these victims receive the support they most delicately need.

Profiled for her volunteer work since 1995 in the Glenwood Springs Post, Deb has volunteered at least 48 hours per month at the Advocate Safehouse while maintaining a full time job as an engineering technician with Schmueser Gordon Meyers. Only a few years before her volunteering began, one of her friends was involved in a case of domestic violence that sparked the flame that fuels Deb's passion today. As noted by Julie Olson, the Executive Director of Advocate Safehouse, Deb has given up numerous evenings and nights to offer her assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. ''She is truly a special star among the many stars in our advocate group.''

Deb has spent many hours holding conversations and listening to victims. Unselfishly contributing her time and enthusiasm has assisted not only the victims themselves, but also the Advocate Safehouse Project that provides these helpful services in times of detriment and despair. Deb was one of the first advocates to complete the specialized training for the Sexual Assault Crisis Intervention Team, which was organized in 1996. In addition, she recently received the Victim Services Award from the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault. Perhaps most notable are the lives she has influenced in the dark moments that overshadow the vitality of life. When people experience domestic violence or sexual assault they turn to people like Deb Duley for guidance, tenderness and compassion.

Mr. Speaker, through her volunteering, Deb has assisted many lives and I commend her on her public involvement. Although she maintains a humble character, it is with great admiration that I thank Deb and offer my congratulations on the Victim Services Award.

UCSC: TOPS IN RESEARCH

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and pride that I offer my congratulations to the students, faculty, staff, and administration at the University of California at Santa Cruz. The university has recently been named the second-best research institution in the world for physical sciences, based on the number of times research performed at UCSC has been cited by other scientists in journal articles.

Opened in 1965, UCSC began as the ''Great Experiment'' of the University of California system. The campus, home to both redwood groves and vast meadows overlooking Monterey Bay and the Pacific Ocean, has experienced a steady increase in enrollment to more than 12,000 students currently. The students, sons and daughters of farmworkers, doctors, teachers, and lawyers, have come with a common goal: to take advantage of the multitude of opportunities made available to them at this public university.

These opportunities continue to expand. A branch of the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics opened on the UCSC campus two years ago. The campus was already home to the Institute of Marine Sciences and the Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics. The University of California Lick Observatory, utilized by researchers throughout the University of California system, is also headquartered at UCSC.

The success of the physical science program, and indeed of all the programs, at the University of California at Santa Cruz is due to the vision of the people who first studied, worked, and lived at the university. It is equally shaped by the dedication and hard work of those there now. They share a strong belief in the importance of improving the research facilities and academic opportunities while preserving the natural surroundings. This belief has fostered a unique academic community and I look forward to its continued success. Congratulations.

IN HONOR OF THE REVEREND MARVIN DAVID WILLLIAMS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Reverend Marvin David Williams, Pastor and Founder of the Greater St. Stephen United Church of God, in recognition of his service to both his church and his community.

Reverend Williams, born to the late Reverend Norman Williams and Rossie Lee Williams in North Carolina, was reared in the St. John Missionary Baptist Church where he accepted Christ at a young age. He graduated from the Pender County public school system with honors and furthered his education at the City University of New York where he earned a degree in Public Administration. Reverend Williams extensively studied Theology at the Bethel Bible Institute.

With his mother's passing immediately prior to his high school graduation, Marvin Williams moved to Brooklyn where he found work in order to send money home to his younger siblings for their education. He joined the United Pentecostal House of Prayer where he accepted his call to the ministry. After 18 years of faithfully serving at the United Pentecostal House of Prayer, he accepted the assistant pastorship position at St. Matthew Glorious United Church of God. After serving in the position of assistant pastor for four years, Reverend Williams founded St. Stephen United Church of God in 1974, which was renamed Greater St. Stephen United Church of God after moving to its new home in 1980.

As Pastor, Marvin Williams' church operates as a non-profit community based organization that offers a variety of community programs including a soup kitchen, food pantry, clothing bank, as well as both after school and summer day camp programs. Reverend Williams is also renowned for sponsoring programs, which assist individuals in moving towards self-sufficiency by helping them to get jobs by training them, and building connections with agencies that will hire.

Reverend Williams' success in the Church has not been limited to being the founder of the overwhelmingly successful Greater St. Stephen Church, but also extends to his exaltation to the office of Overseer as well as his consecration as a bishop in 1998. Bishop Williams also serves as Chairman of the General Board of Directors of the United Church of God of America Incorporated in addition to holding membership on many other prestigious boards.

Bishop Williams is married to Callie Louise Powell. Together they have been blessed with eight children, thirteen grandchildren, and a host of godchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Marvin David Williams devotes his life to serving his community through his church. As such, he is indeed worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

IN SUPPORT OF THE FALUN DAFA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the determination and perseverance of the Falun Dafa, a peaceful movement seeking freedom to think as they wish and believe as they choose.

But freedom they cannot have, as long as the Chinese-dictatorship government remains strong; i.e., as long as the rest of the world is willing to ignore the pervasive human rights abuse ongoing throughout China.

The Chinese government is ''cracking down,'' i.e., executing as many followers they can capture, while much of the rest of the world looks the other way. Unbelievably, the world even awards China as host of the 2008 Olympic Games—Games meant to celebrate life and the human spirit. China celebrates neither; rather, China bathes in blood. As Amnesty International recently reported, more people have been executed in China during the past three months than in all the rest of the world during the past three years.

I support the efforts of the Falun Dafa to realize freedom, and pray that the day may soon come when the citizens of China, and all the world, will be free to worship the religion of their choosing and enjoy the basic human right of religious freedom. That is what the Pilgrims came to America for, and it is disheartening that freedom remains elusive for so many people nearly four-hundred years since the Pilgrims' perilous departure across the seas.

It is past time for America and the world to take a proactive stand against the alarming human rights abuse in China. As we speak, another will likely be executed, or as the Chinese officials may report, another will commit ''suicide.''

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are looking down the fangs of a dragon. There have been forty-nine Falun Dafa deaths reported in the past month; tens of thousands are suffering in labor ''re-education'' camps where the use of torture, forced confessions, arbitrary arrest, rape, and denial of due process are reportedly rampant. We must stop this death and dying at the hand of Communist Chinese dictators. I hope that the world will soon unite in proactive support for the freedom of mankind that so many have given their lives for. Let them not die in vain.

I appreciate this opportunity to lend my support to the efforts of the Falun Dafa Practitioners to realize freedom, and I wish them well in their quest for this ideal. May this serve as opportunity for the world to do right.

IN HONOR OF GEORGE GOODDECURNOU'S COURAGE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, sometimes there are people that inspire others, just by living, George GooddeCurnou is one of those rare people. George has been faced with the strongest of adversity and has slowly triumphed. His survival after what should have been a fatal accident four years ago is due in part to a miracle, but also due to George's fighting spirit.

Four years ago, George an avid cyclist from Golden, Colorado, was riding in a race in Santa Fe, New Mexico when a drunk driver crashed into him at seventy miles per hour. It was a miracle that George was still alive when his wife, Luann, was rushed to his side in the emergency room. Luann's training as a physical therapist alerted her to the immediate conclusion that there would be severe brain damage, when she noticed that George's right hand was clenched in a fist. The severity of the damage would be unclear until George woke up from his coma. Doctors predicted that George would never walk again, and that his mental capacity would be diminished. George rejected this prognosis, and has gone through numerous types of therapy to achieve his new goal, to ride in a 100-mile bike tour again.

George has come along way in four years, he now speaks complete sentences, although the effort exerted to express his thoughts is great, he does not give in. George's refusal to accept his injury, and his chance meeting with the therapist Rick Olderman, are the factors that brought George to another race in Santa Fe. Rick understood George's need to ride a bike once again, and gave him the encouragement George needed. Three years after the accident George was on a bike again. Although the ride lasted only five minutes, it exhausted George, but left him with a feeling of gratitude. Four years later amongst the other two thousand cyclists, George GooddeCurnou, mounted his bike. He pedaled for 29 miles, leaving him with a mixed feeling of pride and sadness.

George has already set a goal of 50 miles next year for the race in Santa Fe, and will continue to push himself to the limits. His fighting spirit and courage against adversity is an inspiration to all, and that Mr. Speaker, is why I believe Congress should honor George. I wish him the best of luck in life, and I will be rooting for him to accomplish next year's goal of 50 miles in Santa Fe.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN H. SMITH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Helen H. Smith of Marion, South Carolina, who is retiring after a long and distinguished career in public service. I join the citizens of Marion County in expressing our deepest gratitude for her outstanding service.

Helen Smith was raised in Marion, South Carolina. After graduating from Mullins High School, she attended Columbia College. She and her husband, Mr. Rupert W. Smith, Jr., are the proud parents of Rupert W. (Smitty) Smith, III. Mrs. Smith has worked for Marion County for twenty-one years, retiring as the Director of the Marion County Voter Registration and Election Commission. She distinguished herself by graduating from the Institute of Government for County Officials, and became a key figure in the South Carolina Association of Registration and Election Officials, commonly known as SCARE. Mrs. Smith has served SCARE as Director of the Sixth District, Second Vice President, First Vice President, and President. She also served as the historian of SCARE, and wrote the first history of this Association.

Mrs. Smith has received much recognition for her contributions to the Marion County community. She was honored with three outstanding service awards from the SCARE Association, was the recipient of the Betty Moore Award, and was presented with two awards from the South Carolina House of Representatives in recognition of her contributions to the election process.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Helen H. Smith for her many years of service to her community and for her significant contributions to the South Carolina election process. I wish her the happiest days in a well-deserved retirement.

REGARDING THE ANNIVERSARY OF CHERRY v. MATHEWS

HON. CYNTHIA A. McKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, July 19 is the 25th anniversary of U.S. District Court's landmark decision in the infamous case known as Cherry vs. Mathews. This historic ruling has paved the way and established equal and just civil rights for America's disabled citizens. 25 years ago, disabled Americans did not have access to many federal buildings, schools, public transportation, and voting booths.

An undue burden was placed upon citizens with disabilities, and they were not treated with the respect, courtesy, and equal opportunity that all Americans should be afforded.

Dr. James L. Cherry, a Georgian, led the fight to insure that disabled-citizen rights were acknowledged and protected. Dr. Cherry's suit against the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare brought about not only changes through the courts; it renewed and confirmed our Nation's belief that equal opportunity is a unalienable right for all.

I would like to thank Dr. Cherry for his courage, commitment, and foresight. As we observe the 25th anniversary of Cherry vs. Mathews, we are all reminded that our great nation was built upon a foundation of principles and equality and that has been sustained by the ideals of opportunity and justice.

A TRIBUTE TO GERALD JOSEPH RENUART, A MAN THAT HAS GIVEN SO MUCH TO HIS COMMUNITY

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Gerald J. Renuart for his tremendous contributions during his lifetime.

Born in Coral Gables, Florida, Jerry received a business degree from the University of Miami and a masters degree from Nova University.

Jerry, a retired Naval officer, held the positions of Town Clerk and Manager in Surfslde, Florida for nine years. He then became City Administrator for Lighthouse Point, Florida, a position he successfully held for 23 years. Jerry was past president of the American Society of Public Administrators and Municipal Finance Officers of America, and received a special award from Jimmy Carter for outstanding service to the community and nation. In addition to his outstanding community service, Jerry spent 25 years in the Boy Scouts of America as Scoutmaster for state and national Jamborees, round table commissioner, and district chairman. He was honored with the Silver Beaver Award, scouting's highest honor, earlier this year for his dedication to scouting.

Jerry's accomplishments did not end there. He was also a devoted husband of 40 years to the former Maureen Geller and devoted father to his children.

Mr. Speaker, Gerald Renuart devoted his life to serving his community and nation. He will always be remembered for his service to the community and should be looked at as a role model to our society. As such, Jerry and his family are more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. On Friday, July 20, Jerry will be recognized for his lifelong contributions with his interment at Arlington National Cemetery. I hope all of my colleagues will join me in remembering and honoring the life of this remarkable man.

HONORING ELMER JOHNSON FOR HIS WORK WITH COLORADO LEADERSHIP

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to honor and remember Elmer A. Johnson, who gave of himself throughout his life to serve his country and the citizens of Colorado. Elmer, a true patriot, was a man blessed with outstanding business and leadership skills. His presence will surely be missed.

Elmer was a devoted husband and father who was married to his wife, Philomena Mancini, for fifty years until she passed away. He gave his wife, his son, Robert, and his two granddaughters much to be proud of.

In 1941, his patriotism drove him to enlist in the Army Air Forces, where he rose in rank to serve as master sergeant in the China-Burma-India theater during World War II. It was following the war that he began running his father-in-law's printing business and editing a weekly newspaper.

Then, in 1958, he was elected for the first of three times to the Colorado State House. He earned a distinguished reputation with those who knew and worked with him there, including former state Rep. Wayne Knox whom The Denver Post quotes as saying, ''He was a very well-respected, reasonable, moderate legislator,'' and ''a nice guy, a very good guy.'' Elmer had the honor of chairing the House Finance Committee and served on the Joint Budget Committee as well as on the Legislative Council.

His drive to serve others didn't stop there, however. In 1963, he began working as Manager of Revenue and Director of Budget and Management for the City of Denver. He also served on the Executive Board of the Colorado Municipal League and became president in 1970. Incredibly, he also found time to serve as a board member of the Regional Transportation District, and as a member of the Sons of Norway. In addition, his leadership stretched to serving for a term as the International President of the Municipal Finance Officers of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Speaker, Elmer Johnson was a distinguished veteran, a devoted father and husband, and a selfless leader. Today, I would like to pay him tribute on behalf of Congress for his lifelong dedication and honest leadership to the people of the United States.

RECOGNIZING DR. J.R. TURNER, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a half-century of being on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, is about to come to a close for Dr. J.R. Turner, of Troup County, Georgia. Dr. Turner's resume could boast of 2,500 baby deliveries, never losing a mother, never being sued, and countless house calls.

Raised in Gay, a small community in Meriwether County, Georgia, Dr. Turner grew up on a farm and was destined to go into agriculture, until a discussion with a medical student encouraged him to shift gears and go into medicine, ''because he could borrow money for school.'' Not only were the finances appealing, but he felt being a doctor he could be his own boss, which is something he always wanted to do.

During his junior year in college he enrolled in a Navy program that paid for his tuition, in return for two years of service after completing medical school. Dr. Turner graduated from the Medical College of Georgia in 1944, and interned at Egleston Children's Hospital in Atlanta.

The end of medical school saw Dr. Turner serving his time for the Navy, stationed in Guam, and working in a leper colony. He started his private practice in July 1947 in Greenville. During that time he met and married Dorothy Allen; they had 11 children and were married for over 50 years, until her death.

The year 1950 saw the opening of Dr. Turner's LaGrange office, and soon afterwards his purchase of an EKG machine. He took time away from his practice to attend Harvard Medical School for EKG training, and in 1953 studied internal medicine at Grady Hospital in Atlanta.

Dr. Turner served as Chief of Staff at West Georgia Medical Center twice, and has also served on its board of directors. He represented Troup County as a delegate to the Medical Association of Georgia.

His free time from now on will be spent hunting, fishing, and just plain doing nothing. Thank you, Dr. Turner for the countless years of service you have given to the folks of Troup County and surrounding area, and for the thousands of lives you have brought into the world.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE FEDERAL AGENCIES TO IDENTIFY AND RECOVER ERRONEOUS PAYMENTS MADE TO CONTRACTORS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the ''Erroneous Payments Recovery Act of 200l.'' This bill would require Federal departments and agencies to use a process called recovery auditing to identify and recover overpayments made to government contractors.

Overpayments occur for a variety of reasons, including duplicate payments, pricing errors, missed discounts, and fraud. They are payments that should not have been made or that were made for incorrect amounts. They are a serious problem. They waste tax dollars and detract from the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal operations by diverting resources from their intended uses.

Since most agencies do not identify, estimate and report their improper payments, the full extent of the Federal government's overpayment problem is unknown. However the General Accounting Office has reported that each year the Department of Defense alone overpays its contractors by hundreds of millions of dollars.

My bill would require Federal agencies procuring more than $500,000,000 in goods and services each year to carry out recovery auditing programs. Agencies could either conduct recovery audits in-house, or they could use private contractors, whichever is most efficient. Part of the money recovered would be used to pay for the recovery audits and to credit appropriations accounts from which the erroneous payments were made. Amounts recovered would also be used by agencies to improve management practices and would be refunded to the General Treasury.

In the last Congress, the Congressional Budget Office estimated that the ''Erroneous Payments Recovery Act'' would save taxpayers $100 million per year by giving agencies the tools and the incentive to implement recovery auditing programs to detect mistaken payments. The bill passed the House in March of 2000, but it stalled in the Senate and didn't make it to the President's desk for his signature before Congress adjourned.

Recovery auditing is an established private sector business practice with demonstrated financial returns. It has also been successfully used in a few Federal programs. Also, President Bush has identified reducing payment errors as one of a series of management reforms to be pursued by the Office of Management and Budget.

The ''Erroneous Payments Recovery Act of 2001'' would expand the Federal government's use of recovery auditing to ensure that the hundreds of millions of dollars overpaid each year, that would otherwise remain undetected, are identified and recovered.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

IN MEMORY OF BOB PRIDDLE

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you and my colleagues a very special remembrance of a dear personal friend of mine, Robert B. Priddle, who passed away on April 13, 2001. I had known Bob Priddle for nearly 30 years; his wife, Elvi Hirvela Priddle, was my district secretary in Buffalo for nearly 20 years. It is my hope that anyone in this Chamber who has been blessed with the gift of a loyal and devoted friend will appreciate the sentiments expressed in the following eulogy given at the memorial service for Bob by my long-time district aide and close friend of Bob and Elvi Priddle, Becky Muscoreil.

IN MEMORY OF BOB

We are gathered here this morning not to mourn, but to celebrate the life of our friend, husband, father, grandfather, brother, uncle, cousin, nephew, Robert Bruce Priddle. We are here to share wonderful memories with each other that will help sustain us in the days ahead and to hold onto him, each in our own way. I know I cant hold a candle to Bob's oratorical ability to tell great stories, the way he could keep you spellbound and believing every word until, with a perfectly straight face, he would lay it on you and you would realize you'd been totally taken in, bamboozled. But I will try my best to draw a picture of this fine man who we all loved so much because he gave so much of himself to us. Thank you, Elvi, for giving me this honor today.

Bob was born on September, 23, 1931 on Crowley Avenue at his parents', Robert (a salesman) and Genevieve's home. They moved to Grant Street in Lockport, where Bob's Dad passed away in 1935, shortly after Donnalee was born. Then his mother moved Bob and Donnalee to North Buffalo and about 5 years later married Orvard Seeburg when Bob was 9. Bob attended Kensington High School (this is where he met the love of his life, Elvi Hirvela in geometry class) but dropped out to join the Navy in his senior year. He served as an electrician on the communications ship, USS *Mount Olympus* and traveled to the Mediterranean region and Cuba at the

After the Navy, Bob returned home and courted Elvi and they were married at Elvi's mother's home on April 17, 1954, Bob was 22 and Elvi claims she was 12 or so. Karen was born in 1955 and Sue and Sandy in 1958. Bob went back to night school to complete his high school education and began working at Schuele & Co. in their warehouse, but his talents were soon recognized and he was promoted to sales where he remained for about 7 years until he moved on to work for Cook & Dunn and after that as an assistant sales manager at MacDougal & Butler. Later, he joined up with his uncle and became manager of McCorney's Decorating Center in Lockport. Prior to his retirement in 1991, he worked for Ellicott Paint and Wallpaper.

I think we will always remember Bob's captivating charm and when you added that to his uncanny sales ability, he would have made a great politician. But instead, he became involved in politics when he met his match, John LaFalce, through the Jaycees. Bob was a Democrat of the Roosevelt/Truman/Kennedy legacy and he devoted himself to John's campaigns, giving all the time he could to ensuring John's first election to state office and on through the early Congressional campaigns. He drove John to the ends of the district and eventually learned the locations of every bowling alley, bingo hall and fire hall in four counties. He and Jim Pries would be up and out by 5 a.m. or earlier every election day putting up poll signs, checking on voter turnout and crunching numbers after the polls closed. During those early campaigns, Bob was known as the ''General'' and Jim as the ''Colonel''—one of the first things the young, green campaign workers learned was that you didn't mess with those two. They were the 'body guards' and Big Guy's confidantes. They were to be feared in a respectful way.

Jim remembers the first time he met Bob over the fence that separates their back yards. And within minutes, Bob had him joining the Jaycees and working with him on the campaigns. He was convincing and compelling and it was always difficult to say ''no'' to him. Jim said that ''life was never the same after meeting Bob''—on that, we can all agree.

As you know, Bob was very active locally and nationally in the Jaycees and the Jaycee Senate—there were years when we always had to refer to him as ''Senator.'' He joined

Jim Pries recalled an interesting trip to a Jaycees convention in Atlanta in 1971 to which he and Bob and John LaFalce traveled together. Bob decided to take his camper-trailer to save on their hotel costs, but unfortunately, when they arrived at their destination, the camper blew over and they couldn't get it upright. John said not to worry, he had a friend in the area who was a priest and he would call him to see if he could help find them a place to stay. Lo and behold, the priest welcomed them to stay at a local convent overnight and you can only imagine how much fun Bob had with that story. He told them he couldn't wait to get home and tell his strict, Baptist mother where he had spent the night.

Every person in this room today, in remembering their relationship with Bob, has a story to tell that will make us laugh and shake our heads knowingly, saying, ''yep, that was the Bob we knew'' with that devilish grin and a sparkle in his eyes that couldn't help but draw us to him. Over the past few days, I've collected a few of these stories that epitomize the character and personality of this wonderful man we will never forget.

Karen remembers when she was about 14 or 15 and babysat for one of Bob's Jaycee friends, David Shenk, on Parkhurst Blvd. She came home about 3 a.m. and went to her room to get ready for bed and as was her habit, shut and locked her door. When she tried to open it to go to the bathroom, the door handle just kept turning around and around and she couldn't get out. She started banging on the door and yelling ''Mom, Dad, help, I can't get out'' and after a few minutes both Elvi and Bob came to her door and tried and tried to open it from the outside without success. Finally, Bob decided the only thing he could do was to go and get the ladder and either get Karen out through the window or at least get in and try to get the door open from the inside. So here it was, about 4:30 in the morning, Karen opens her window and Bob is climbing up the

ladder and Karen starts shouting out the window ''Hurry before my father hears you.'' In a very low and quiet voice, he said ''shut up'' trying hard not to break out in laughter so as not to wake up the neighbors. But I seriously doubt he could hold it in. Kind of reminds

In 1985, when Kristen was born, Sandy was in Kenmore Mercy Hospital and at that time, they still had strict visiting hours for maternity. But as we all know, that wouldn't stop Bob from visiting his daughter and granddaughter. He walked up to the front desk and gave Sandy's name and when he was advised visiting hours were over, he announced that he was Mrs. McInerney's pastor and of course, was allowed right in. Only Bob could get away with that, with a straight face, no less.

One of Sue's favorite stories from her Grandmother Seeburg was from Bob's childhood. He was about 6 years old and came home early from school one day. When his mother asked him why he was home so early, he claimed that the store across the street from the school burned down and they let all the kids leave early. Mrs. Priddle's suspicions led her to walk over to the vicinity of the school where, of course, she noticed the store in question was still intact. We probably don't want to know what happened when she returned home. But at least we now have a better understanding of the early development of Bob's storytelling ability.

One of Elvi's favorite stories is about a cold winter morning when Bob was working at McCorney's in Lockport and had to be there early to open up for business. But he went out to start his car and found the battery was dead. He came back in the house and called Triple A and was told it would be at least an hour or more before they could get to him. He told the dispatcher, ''Look, you've got to help me out here, I stayed overnight at my girlfriend's house and her husband is going to be home any minute.'' The poor fellow on the phone was overcome with sympathy for the situation and needless to say, a truck was in the driveway in a matter of minutes. Bob arrived at work with time to spare and probably pretty proud of himself for such a coup.

For those of you who know Kate, one of Bob and Elvi's two lovely granddaughters, you may know she has become somewhat of a connoisseur of French onion soup, thanks to her grandfather. It seems that one evening at dinner at Cameo's when Kate was about 8 years old, Bob had ordered the French onion soup and it had lots of cheese on top. Kate

Donnalee has visited many times since Bob was admitted to McAuley on March 17, 1998. She remembers the first year he was there and was still pretty mobile and managing to get to the far corners of the building in his wheelchair. He happened upon a new maintenance man and struck up a conversation asking him how long he had been there, where he was from, etc., perfectly normal for Bob. Then he said to the man, ''Do you know what my job is here?'' And the maintenance man looked at him kind of funny since he was quite sure he was a patient, but was kind enough to go along with him and said, ''No, what do you do?'' Bob said, ''I am the elephant chaser.'' The man, a bit perplexed, answered, ''Oh, really?'' and Bob replied, ''Well, you don't see any elephants around here, do you?''

All of us who knew and loved Bob realized that patience wasn't exactly one of his primary virtues. When he Was in Buffalo General Hospital in January of 1998, he needed a nurse, but when he rang the buzzer a few times, no one came. So he picked up the phone and dialed ''911'' and told them they had better hurry up and get a nurse in there for him.

One time when Bob and Joe met at Brighton Golf Course, they teed up on the first hole, a par four and Bob hit one heck of a swing but unfortunately, hit the maintenance barn, way too far to the right. He was a little disturbed, but set up another ball and swung and again hit the barn. He started saying some very bad words about the golf balls he was using, but teed up for a third time and this time hit over the barn and into the parking lot. He turned to Joe and said, ''I probably should have had that second Manhattan to straighten out my swing.''

I think it is safe to say we are all better for having known this loving, kind, funny and loyal man who was so devoted to his family and friends. Eleanor Roosevelt once said, ''Many people will walk in and out of your life, but only true friends will leave footprints on your heart.'' Throughout the rest of our days, may we always have Bob Priddle's footprints on our hearts.

HONORING FLORENCE HOFFMAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Florence Hoffman on receiving the Jackson County Council on Aging 2001 Senior of the Year Award. Florence's giving heart and gentle spirit have been instrumental in the Council's success. I am encouraged by her determination and willingness to help others and would like to take this moment to honor her.

Florence is a long-time resident of Cowdrey, Colorado. After her husband passed away, Florence came to rely on the community's senior citizens' OATS van, which provides alternative transportation for those who request its aid.

Mr. Speaker, the contributions that Florence has put forth certainly deserve the praise and admiration of this body. Florence has made significant monetary contributions annually to the service and also offers sizable increases to the usual fee for each ride that she takes. Her notable acts of selflessness have bolstered the OATS van and have ensured its consistent availability to the senior citizens of Jackson County.

It is with great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, that I congratulate Florence Hoffman on being named the 2001 Senior of the Year by the Jackson County Council on Aging. I would like to say thank you for the donations made to the service, which the entire elderly population in the area depend so much upon. We are proud of you, Florence!

TRIBUTE TO NANCY G. BACA ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Nancy Baca, of Barstow, on the occasion of her retirement on July 3, 2001. Nancy has had a distinguished career of outstanding service, spanning 34 years at the Marine Corps Logistics Base at Barstow, California, for which she has received 13 awards and promotions. These awards recognize her skill and acumen at accounting, express appreciation of her hard work and extra efforts, and salute her notable achievement of saving money and promoting efficiency at the Base.

Through her overtime, persistence, and relentless pursuit of cost-effectiveness, Nancy has contributed to saving the Base from closure. The Base plays a pivotal role in the community of Barstow, as an employer and a resource, so we should all be grateful to Nancy and others who have worked to strive for excellence.

This is not just about protecting a community, this is about standing up for the vital interests of our nation, for the Marine Corps Logistics Base at Barstow is essential for testing and repairing vehicles for the Marines. Barstow has special equipment, including water immersion facilities, to ensure that when a vehicle leaves the facility, it is in fighting shape

for the mission that lies ahead. As a veteran who has worn the uniform of the United States, I can attest to the peace of mind that comes from knowing our nation has the finest Logistics facilities of any fighting force. For ultimately, the battle is won as much by dedicated workers like Nancy as it is by the labors of the soldier in the field.

Nancy's story is about working hard, overcoming impoverished circumstances, seeking to better oneself and one's family by embracing opportunities. It is the story that many individuals of my generation have embodied, indeed, one my own family experienced growing up. It is the process by which our nation renews itself. It is about the dedication and hope of parents, about their striving for a better world for their children. It is about education and hard work. It is about the Latino experience.

Born on February 14, 1938, and raised in Valencia, New Mexico, in a very poor family of 10 children, Nancy moved to Barstow, California, in 1954, when her father came to Barstow to work on the Santa Fe Railroad. Nancy graduated from Barstow High School in 1957, married Morris Baca, began a family, and started in 1966 as a GS II/Keypunch Operator at the Marine Corps Logistics Base, in Barstow, California. She took accounting classes, ultimately playing a key role in the accounting and budgetary operations of the base.

Through it all, Nancy has been a dedicated parent of four children: Yolanda Minor, Berna Hawkins, Anthony Baca, and Anita Lo. For years she accompanied her children to baseball practice, judo matches, girl scouts. Her children have gone on to great success, completing schooling, and pursuing careers that span the courts, health care, and other

Throughout her labors, Nancy has found time to travel the world, visiting Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and our Nation's Capitol. She wants to take some short cruise trips, now that she is retired, and become more involved in exercise activities. One can tell that there is no slowing Nancy down—she is still taking the world by storm!

Mr. Speaker, this is the promise of America, that the daughter of a railroad man can serve our nation with distinction and see the rolling hills of Europe, the sunset over the Seine, the canals of Italy, the dusty villas of Spain. She can gaze at the panorama of our Nation's capital, and marvel at its monuments. She has the freedom that is the birthright of every American, freedom she has helped preserve in her work at Barstow!

And so, I wish Nancy many fine years of active retirement, and the joy that comes through bringing in the harvest of one's labors. I wish her golden sunsets with her children, lazy days with her grandchildren and great grandchildren, and all good things in life. I wish her God's blessings and good wishes on this fine occasion. We are all proud of you, we all salute you, as you embark on this new and exciting chapter in your life.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF GENE SMITH

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Gene Smith for his many accomplishments as an educator and interim president at Middle Tennessee State University. Dr. Smith will end his outstanding career in the higher education arena on August 1 when he retires.

Dr. Smith is an MTSU alumnus who came home to finish his career. After 37 years as an administrator and educator at the University of Memphis, Dr. Smith agreed to guide MTSU through a period of adjustment while the school sought a permanent president. Dr. Smith took the helm at MTSU on October 1, 2000.

Dr. Smith, who grew up next door to the Murfreesboro, Tennessee, university in neighboring Wilson County, received his undergraduate degree from MTSU in 1957. He went on to receive his master's degree from the University of Memphis and his doctorate from the University of Mississippi. Dr. Smith also has authored numerous publications.

During his short but productive tenure at MTSU, Dr. Smith kept the university of 19,000 students on a steady course. He made sure gains continued in the school's highly touted academic programs, and his leadership helped MTSU's athletic department earn the Sun Belt Conference's top award for excellence—the Vic Bubas Cup—after just one year in the conference.

The entire MTSU community has profited from Dr. Smith's stewardship. I congratulate Dr. Smith for his outstanding career in higher education and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION TAX ACT OF 2001

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce with my colleagues the Economic Revitalization Tax Act of 2001. This legislation is designed to revitalize one of America's most important economic partners. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, home to 3.9 million U.S. citizens, purchases over $16 billion a year in goods and services from the rest of the United States. A strong economy in Puerto Rico helps generate over 320,000 jobs in the U.S. mainland.

A strong Puerto Rican economy should be important to all of us. We need to recognize that since October of 1996 manufacturing employment in Puerto Rico has declined by 16,000 jobs, a drop of over ten percent. No other U.S. jurisdiction has lost manufacturing jobs at such a high rate. In calendar 2001, a growing number of American companies, including Intel, Coach, Sara Lee, Phillips Petroleum, Star Kist and Playtex have announced that they will close or reduce operations in Puerto Rico. This will entail a loss of more than 8,700 additional direct jobs. These jobs are being lost to foreign competitors.

Puerto Rico's main competitors enjoy significant advantages. For example, Singapore, Malaysia and Mexico have significantly lower wages and fringe benefits. Ireland enjoys low transportation costs and duty-free access to the European Market. Malaysia and Mexico not only have much lower wage costs but have less stringent environmental, health, safety and welfare standards.

To reverse this trend, today we are introducing legislation that will help make Puerto Rico more attractive to investors. Our bill simply states that if you invest in Puerto Rico instead of in a foreign country, you may bring your profits back into the U.S. at a preferred tax rate. This will not only help Puerto Rico directly, but it will also help the American economy by returning profits to the U.S. where they can be invested in other job creating activities.

In 1993 Congress imposed significant restrictions on the value of these tax incentives to raise more than $3.7 billion in revenue to help balance the federal budget. In 1996, Congress approved a ten-year phase-out of what remained of these provisions (section 936 and section 30A of the Internal Revenue Code) to offset more than $10 billion in the cost of federal tax benefits enacted to alleviate the impact of the increase in the minimum wage. This legislation is Puerto Rico's best opportunity to participate in the tax reduction measures that Congress enacted earlier this year. Puerto Rico helped reduce the budget deficit. It is now time for the U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico to benefit from the budget surplus.

HONORING JIM SAMUELSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like honor a man whose contributions should be looked upon as an inspiration to all. James Samuelson, longtime resident of Glenwood Springs, recently passed away. James served in World War II, flourished as co-editor and publisher of The Glenwood Post, volunteered in his community, and gave his time and contributions to help those in countries less fortunate than our own.

As we mourn his passing, Jim will be remembered for his dedicated service with the Army Medical Corps during World War II. During his committment, Jim served in many places including North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. After the war, Jim pursued his journalism career where he used his skills working as co-editor and publisher of The Glenwood Post with his brother, John, until 1966, after which he earned his Masters of Education from the University of Wyoming.

Thoughout his life, Jim enjoyed many activies such as skiing, fly fishing, and playing sports. He also was an active volunteer with the Lions Club, American Legion, and the Mountain View Church. As we remember his life, let us not forget Jim's efforts to aid those less fortunate living in foreign countries where he helped establish medical clinics for the underserved in both Haiti and Mexico.

For 55 years, Jim was married to his wonderful wife, Marilyn. Together, he and Marilyn

raised a daughter and five sons, and were the proud grandparents to fourteen and great-grandparents to two. He and Marilyn enjoyed traveling to such places as Europe, Israel, and Turkey, making their last trip just three years ago.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I honor Jim Samuelson for his many contributions throughout his life. His formidable efforts deserve the praise and admiration of us all. His service to his community, and to those less fortunate, is something that we should all seek to emulate. I know I speak for everyone who knew Jim when I say he will be greatly missed.

ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION TAX ACT OF 2001

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I have joined a number of colleagues today as an original cosponsor to a very important piece of legislation, the Economic Revitalization Tax Act of 2001. This legislation will provide an incentive for U.S. companies that have international operations to invest in Puerto Rico, instead of in competing foreign countries, and to bring their profits back to the United States. Under this legislation, these U.S. companies will be able to lend or invest in the United States most of their profits from their Puerto Rico operations free of tax to their U.S. parents, or, in the alternative, to repatriate dividends with the benefit of an 85 percent dividends received deduction.

This legislation is necessary to protect the over 320,000 jobs in the U.S. mainland that depend upon a strong Puerto Rican economy. Historically, economic growth in Puerto Rico has paralleled or exceeded that of the United States. Since 1996, however, economic growth rates in Puerto Rico have averaged 21 percent less than in the United States. The divergent paths of the U.S. and Puerto Rico economies since 1996 would be even more dramatic were it not for the fact that Puerto Rico has received over $4 billion of private insurance and FEMA disbursements as a result of Hurricane Georges.

Puerto Rico is a vital member of the American family. The new administration of Governor Sila Maria Calderón, is continuing the vision of a prosperous Puerto Rico originated by the legendary Luis Munoz Marin. She is implementing a coherent development plan that will make that vision a reality. Governor Calderón understands that reform of the Commonwealth government and its economic development policies are necessary for Puerto Rico's economic development. She is doing this in close collaboration with business and community leaders in Puerto Rico.

Success in Puerto Rico requires action in Washington as well. The negative impact of the loss of federal tax provisions to offset Puerto Rico's disadvantages is becoming painfully evident. New federal tax incentives are a vital part of what is needed to bring Puerto Rico back to a dynamic economic development path.

The U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico deserve and expect this Congress to join them in an effort to revitalize their economy. If we do not do this out of principle, we should do it out of self-interest. What is good for Puerto Rico is good for the United States. More and better jobs in Puerto Rico mean more payroll taxes paid into our Treasury and more jobs in the U.S. mainland.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, because I was unavoidably detained, I missed the following rollcall votes:

Rollcall vote No. 229—S. 360; rollcall vote No. 230—H. Res. 195; rollcall vote No. 231—H.J. Res. 36 and rollcall vote No. 232, final passage of H.J. Res. 36.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall vote 229; ''nay'' on rollcall vote 230; ''yea'' on rollcall vote 231, and ''nay'' on rollcall vote 232.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, over the past decade, the number of women in the Federal Prison system has grown by 182 percent, compared to 152 percent for men. Prison has never accommodated the needs of women prisoners well. And while health care available to low-income women is poor, women in prison face terribly inadequate medical care.

Although all women in federal prison receive annual OB–GYN exams, the ban on federal funds for abortion services is a direct assault on women's reproductive health care. There are many reasons why women decide not to bear children. Abortion has been a legal health option for women for almost 30 years. But because women in federal prison are more likely to be poor and minority, the ban prevents these women from controlling their own bodies.

Women who are able to pay for abortion may use their own funds to do so, however, jobs available to prisoners pay at a rate of 23 cents to $1.15 per hour. This means that inmates make anywhere from $4.80 to $16 per week. At this rate, very few inmates are able to make enough money to pay for an abortion. The ban on the use of federal funds effectively forecloses their opportunity to obtain these health services.

Imprisonment is a necessary punishment when the law is broken. Imprisonment does not mean, however, that prisoners have no right to safety and medical care. Poor medical care is not punishment, it's a denial of fundamental rights.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the DeGette amendment.

HONORING PUEBLO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the Pueblo County Sheriff's Department for its dedicated professional service. Recently, the Department received the highest award given by the National Sheriff's Association, the Triple Crown Accreditation. In recognition of this award, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring them for their remarkable service.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc, awarded the Sheriff's Office this prestigious accreditation. The honor was given after a process of ''thorough, agency-wide self-evaluation'' in addition to ''an exacting outside review'' by an independent team of assessors. The Pueblo County Sheriff's Department self-evaluation showed an efficient operation and respect among staff, while the impartial committee observed the same excellence from the outside. The Sheriff's Department was also commended for its compliance with Standards for Health Services in Jails.

The requirements to pass the assessment for the Triple Crown Accreditation Award are so stringent that only 33 organizations in the world earned all three accreditations. Sheriff Dan Corsentino rightfully shows pride in his organization in saying, ''We are a professional organization, we are a united organization, we are an organization that plans, and we are an organization that is worthy of the Triple Crown Accreditation that was awarded to us . . . in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.''

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, the Pueblo County Sheriff's Department has set an example for other corrections offices throughout the world to follow. In every sense, the people of this department are the embodiment of all the best in law enforcement and they deserve our praise and admiration. My thanks to them for a job well done.

HONORING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OF REV. ROYAL J. GARDNER

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Reverend Royal J. Gardner, who on June 7, 2001, celebrated his 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Since 1989, Reverend Gardner has faithfully served as the parochial vicar of Sacred Heart Parish in Pittsfield, MA. Reverend Gardner continues to have unwavering dedication and complete devotion to the many communities

and thousands of families he has served over the years. I am proud to know of the accomplishments of Reverend Gardner over the last 50 years and wish him many more years of service.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the community services of Rev. Royal J. Gardner. I am including for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of a recent article that appeared in the Berkshire Eagle on June 16, 2001, that details his extraordinary career.

SACRED HEART VICAR CELEBRATES 50 YEARS

PITTSFIELD.—The Rev. Royal J. Gardner, parochial vicar of Sacred Heart Parish, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood June 7.

A commemoration of the event took place June 10, on the 50th anniversary of his first Mass. The Mass at Sacred Heart was concelebrated by Gardner and several visiting priests. Approximately 400 friends and parishioners attended a reception that followed in the school hall.

Gardner was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 28, 1924 to Royal C. Gardner and Beatrice Dwyer Gardner Furer. He was educated at St. Mark's Grammar School and St. Augustine's High School in Brooklyn. He graduated from Providence (R.I.) College in 1945 and began his study for the priesthood at the Dominican House of Studies in Springfield, Ky., the St. Joseph Dominican House of Philosophy in Somerset, Ohio, and the Dominican House School of Theology in Washington, D.C.

He was ordained a priest in the Dominican Order on June 7, 1951, at St. Dominican's Church in Washington by auxiliary Bishop John McNamara.

Gardner's first assignment was to St. Vincent Ferrer Church in New York City. He then became dean of admissions at Providence College, a position he held from 1955 to 1968. He served as a retreat director at the St. Stephen Dominican Retreat House in Dover.

He was assistant to the Dominican provincial of St. Joseph's Province in New York City from 1974 to 1980.

In 1989, Gardner, wishing to return to parish work, was incardinated by the Rev. Joseph Maguire, bishop of Springfield. Incardination is the process by which priests from one diocese are accepted into another diocese for service.

Gardner spent several months at St. Joseph's in Pittsfield before he was assigned to Sacred Heart as parochial vicar in September 1989. Because he is not yet ready to retire from the active priesthood, at the end of June he will move to St. Teresa's Church to assist the Rev. John Varley.

Gardner has traveled widely in the past and has assumed the responsibility of directing the gardening on the church's ground over the years.

CHANGE IN ESTATE TAX WOULD HURT MANY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask his colleagues to consider carefully the following Op-Ed from the July 7, 2001, edition of the Omaha World Herald, entitled "Change in Estate Tax Would Hurt Many," as this Op-Ed raises some of the very concerns raised by this Member.

[From the Omaha World Herald, July 7, 2001]

CHANGE IN ESTATE TAX WOULD HURT MANY

(By Gary L. Maydew)

The new tax bill gradually raises the exemption from estate taxes from the current $675,000 to $3.5 million by the year 2009. The estate tax is then scheduled to be repealed for the year 2010 (through only for one year). So the new law is much better for estate holders in Nebraska and Iowa who hold a lot of appreciated farmland, right?

Not so fast. Accompanying the repeal of estate taxes will be a change in the income tax basis for inherited assets that will be much worse for all but a handful of estates than is the current estate tax. Under current law, the income tax basis of property inherited is "stepped up" to fair market value at death. This means that the unrealized capital gains existing at death are never taxed. The new law will, effective in 2010, change the basis to what is known as a carry-over basis. Result: The seller of the property will have a whopping capital gains tax bill.

Example 1: Assume that I.B. Widow dies in 2001 holding farmland with a value of $1 million. The land was purchased many years ago at a cost of $200,000. After deducting various expenses, her taxable estate before the exemption is $675,000. Therefore the unified credit (which has an exemption equivalency of $675,000) results in zero tax. Shortly thereafter, her heirs sell the land. Because their income tax basis is stepped up to $1 million, they will have little or no taxable gain on the sale.

Example 2: Assume the same facts except that she dies in 2010. Again there is no estate tax: But now when her heirs sell the farmland, her tax basis of $200,000 carries over to them. Result: They have an $800,000 capital gain and could owe as much as $160,000 of tax.

Congress must have a short memory. The stepped-up basis rule was briefly repealed in 1976. The resulting outcry from tax practitioners who had the difficult (often impossible) job of determining the tax basis of decedents' property was so loud that Congress retroactively repealed the law change.

Under current law, only a tiny percentage of decedents even have to file federal estate tax returns (3.4 percent for those who died in 1995). Only 668 estate tax returns of Nebraska residents were filed in 1997. Those decedents had an average gross estate of about $1,480,000 and paid an average estate tax of slightly more than $94,000.

So in return for exempting a very small number of wealthy decedents from estate tax, we will be subjecting millions of heirs to a capital gains tax on property they inherit, and further subjecting them to the difficulty of providing the tax basis of property that may have been acquired decades earlier. This is not a good trade-off.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ED SMITH

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Ed Smith as we sadly mourn his passing. Ed was a man devoted to his family and served a dedicated career as the Centennial football coach and school district administrator. Ed has been a model to us all, teaching us how to win, how to lose graciously, and how never to give in.

Professionally, Ed was revered by his colleagues. Central coach, principal and teacher John Rivas told Loretta Sword, of The Pueblo Chieftain, "He was the godfather of it all, you might say, and he was always there to help me if I had a problem or a situation I didn't have a handle on." His initiative helped ensure that the Dutch Clark Stadium had the financial and community support necessary to be built. Also, he made certain that the annual All-Star games were properly organized when they were in Pueblo, and that everything went smoothly and safely. For his success, he was named Honorary Meet Director of the Colorado statewide track meet he helped bring to Pueblo, and was honored for his work with the athletic arena for the community. Ed was a gifted athlete himself, and he never lost his love for competition, or his skill at it. When he was 91 years old, he shot a hole-in-one with thirty-year-old golf clubs he received as a retirement gift.

Throughout his life, Ed received many honors and awards, including having his name included in the Greater Pueblo Sports Association Hall of Fame and the Centennial Hall of Fame. Perhaps his greatest reward was that, as former coach Sollie Raso attested, "I honestly think . . . Ed and his wife, they were at peace with one another, their family, and their God." Indeed, Ed was a dedicated husband up until his wife, Margaret Boyer Smith, passed away. He also devoted himself to his two sons, Dr. Dean B. Smith, who preceded him in death, and Dr. E. Jim Smith. Ed also had sixteen grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, Ed Smith was an inspiration to his students, colleagues, family and friends. His dedication and devotion to all of his endeavors are unparalleled and should not go without recognition. I am proud to have this opportunity to pay tribute to such an amazing man, he will be greatly missed.

HONORING GERALD RENUART

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who will be greatly missed by all those who knew him. A man who served his country proudly, and a man who displayed immeasurable love for his work, his community, his life, and his family. It brings me great sadness to report that Gerald J. Renuart of Lighthouse Point, Florida, passed away on June 24, 2000, at the age of 63 after a lengthy battle with cancer.

Gerald Renuart was born in Coral Gables, Florida. He attended school at the University of Miami where he received a degree in business, and went on to Nova University where he received his Master's Degree. Upon graduation, he began what was to become a very long, meaningful life as a contributor to both his country and community in a variety of ways.

A strong believer in the importance of mentoring, Gerald worked with local youth through his participation with the Boy Scouts. As a member of the organization for 25 years, he held the position of Scoutmaster for National and World Jamborees, Roundtable Commissioner, and District Chairman. He was awarded scouting's highest award, the Silver Beaver, for his loyal and dedicated service.

Gerald also occupied the role of civil servant for many years. He worked as a Town Manager for Surfside for nine years, and then served as a City Administrator and Executive Assistant to the Mayor of Lighthouse Point for 23 years. In addition, he was past president of the American Society of Public Administrators and the Municipal Finance Officers of America. In recognition of his outstanding public service, Gerald Renuart was honored by then President Jimmy Carter.

As a retired Naval Officer, Gerald Renuart will be given full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery on July 20, 2001. These honors serve as an example of the caliber of man he was and will compliment the other accolades received by Mr. Renuart in recognizing him as an admirable and exceptional member of his family, community, and nation.

Mr. Speaker, Gerald Renuart was both well-loved and widely respected by all those blessed to have known him. He is survived by his father, Firmin, his two brothers, Michael and Robert, his sister, Claudette Voehringer, his loving wife of 40 years, Maureen, his children, Shirley Dion, Ronald and Daniel, and eight grandchildren. Gerald selflessly served his country. His life's work was his dream. And his family was a source of admiration and great pride. Today we celebrate Gerald's life, which serves as a wonderful example to all who follow in his footsteps.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 229, to honor Paul D. Coverdell. Had I been present I would have voted ''yes.'' Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 230, commending the United States military and defense contractor personnel responsible for a successful in-flight ballistic missile defense interceptor test on July 14, 2001. Had I been present I would have voted ''yes.'' Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 231, on agreeing to the substitute amendment. Had I been present I would have voted ''no.'' Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 232, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States. Had I been present I would have voted ''yes.'' Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 233, on agreeing to the amendment. Had I been present I would have voted ''yes.'' Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 234, on agreeing to the amendment. Had I been present I would have voted ''no.'' Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 235, on agreeing to the amendment. Had I been present I would have voted ''no.''

CONGRATULATIONS TO CYRIL SWEENEY FROM CASTLEKNOCK, DUBLIN, IRELAND, ON HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to honor and congratulate Cyril Sweeney, a true friend of mine from Castleknock, Dublin, Ireland, who celebrated his 60th birthday this past July 7th.

Cyril, the fourth of nine children, was born in Muckerstown, County Dublin, and raised in County Meath. Educated at Kilbride Primary School, Ballinkill STB and University College, Dublin, Cyril distinguished himself as a student and went on to become an accomplished horticulturist. For a number of years Cyril has been the proprietor of Sweeney Landscapes Ltd. in Dublin.

Most importantly, however, Cyril is the proud father of six children and grandfather of four grandchildren. And most significant to me, Cyril's eldest son John married my daughter Erin this past February 17th. While everything about the wedding and the reception went well, it was acknowledged by all that the highlight of the day was the speech Cyril delivered at the reception. The consensus of those in attendance was that Cyril's speech—which explored and explained life and its mysteries and its unexpected twists and turns—ranks alongside Cicero's Orations, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and the 1916 Easter Proclamation.

I wish Cyril the happiest of birthdays and many more to come.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAM SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two students from my district who are the recipients of the National Security Education Program's David L. Boren Undergraduate Scholarship Awards. Since its creation by Congress in 1991, the National Security Education Program has awarded over 1,300 undergraduate scholarships and over 700 graduate scholarships.

The program addresses the need to increase the ability of Americans to communicate and compete globally by knowing the cultures and languages of other countries. Scholarships are awarded to undergraduates to study abroad in subjects critical to United States national security. Recipients earn their awards through a rigorous national merit-based competition that includes hundreds of applicants.

Ms. Sarah Chankin-Gould of Long Beach, California, attends Occidental College in Los Angeles, California. With the National Security Education Program scholarship, she will study international relations and Spanish language and literature in Mexico.

Ms. Frances Sullivan-Lewis, also of Long Beach, is enrolled at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts. She plans to study history and East European language and literature in Russia.

I commend these two students for their hard work throughout their scholastic careers and I am proud to recognize their accomplishments.

HONORING LEO KOLLIGIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Leo Kolligian for his extensive contributions to the educational community in California's San Joaquin Valley. Most recently, Mr. Kolligian's commitment to education was demonstrated by a generous gift made to the University of California, Merced.

Mr. Kolligian, a longtime University of California regent, has been a strong proponent of expanding the UC system to respond to the increasing demand for quality public higher education in the state of California. As chairman of the Board of Regents, Mr. Kolligian was at the forefront of the efforts to add three new campuses in the University of California system. The first of these will be built in Merced, in the San Joaquin Valley. A ceremony was held at the UC Center in Fresno, CA, announcing that the library on the campus of UC Merced will be named after Mr. Kolligian and his late wife Dottie.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor Leo Kolligian for his dedication and generosity to education in the San Joaquin Valley. I urge my colleagues to join me in lauding his commitment to expanding the educational opportunities available to the people of California.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID CURRY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to pay tribute to David Curry of Sedalia, Missouri, who was recently named the Missouri Economic Development Council District 4 Volunteer of the Year.

The Missouri Economic Development Council is an association of professionals and volunteers that is dedicated to improving the economic climate of Missouri through programs of professional development, public policy, marketing and communication. The Missouri Economic Development Council recognizes that professional developers have an enormous task. It is only by the work of volunteers that these professionals and their respective communities are successful.

Mr. Curry has been involved with Pettis County, Missouri, economic development since the early 1970s. He was instrumental in forming the first industrial development group that brought many industries to Sedalia. Today, these businesses serve as the basis for the area's economic well-being. Currently, Mr. Curry serves as President of the Sedalia-Pettis County Community Service Corporation.

Mr. Speaker, David Curry deserves to be recognized for his tireless commitment to the

betterment of Sedalia. I know that the Members of the House will join me in congratulating him on a job well done.

27TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY'S INVASION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 27th anniversary of one of the most devastating events in Greek-Turkish-Cypriot relations. On July 20th 1974, troops from Turkey started a campaign that displaced almost 200,000 Greek Cypriots from the northern part of the island of Cyprus. Throughout this invasion, over 1,600 men, women, and children disappeared. To date, the Turkish government declines to supply any information regarding their whereabouts. After twenty-five years, Greek Cypriots still remain refugees within their own country and are not allowed to return to their homes.

Turkey has spent a great deal of time working to modify the demographic structure in Northern Cyprus. The Turkish government has resettled 80,000 Turkish citizens to this area, mostly to the homes of the Greek Cypriots who were evicted. Turkey also promoted a ''unilateral declaration of independence'' by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) in 1983, although this was condemned by the UN Security Council and the U.S. government. Turkey is the only country that officially recognizes the TRNC as a sovereign state to this day.

As atrocities against various ethnic groups plague our world today, it is time to confront the aggression of the Turkish government against the Greek Cypriots. Although there have been attempts to settle this dispute peacefully, Greeks on Cyprus continue to suffer, especially when you take human rights into consideration. They are often banned from attending school and work, are not permitted to obtain medical care, and are kept from their families living in the Republic of Cyprus. This is a gross infringement on their basic human rights and clearly violates of international law.

Mr. Speaker, although there have been numerous UN resolutions for Turkey to return these refugees to their homes and withdraw its troops, the Turkish government has unashamedly ignored these requests. With the entire international community working hard to remedy this issue peacefully by continuously requesting that the Turkish government respect the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Cyprus, it is disconcerting to watch as they disregard these various offers of help. Not only is this an affront to the United Sates, but the global community as a whole.

In spite of these setbacks, the United States, as well as the rest of the international community, must carry on their effort to find a peaceful resolution to this struggle that has split Cyprus in two. As a member of Congress, I will continue to do all that I can to bring about Justice for the Greek Cypriots.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and was not present for Roll Call votes 233, 234, and 235 on July 17, 2001. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on Roll Call vote 233 and ''nay'' on Roll Call votes 234 and 235.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO PROHIBIT PHYSICAL DESECRATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I have opposed a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States. I believe burning the flag is an offensive and disrespectful act. In some cases, it is an act that is already illegal under statute. However, I do not support amending the Constitution to make it a criminal offense to burn any flag under any circumstances.

I can state with confidence that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle can agree that the liberty and freedom guaranteed by our Constitution, and symbolized by our grand old flag, is our nation's greatest strength. Everyday, the freedoms that surround us in our homes, schools and places of work here in this chamber, are a constant reminder of what our flag means, and what has been sacrificed to ensure its lasting stability and continuity in our nation. Every day Congress is in session, we pledge allegiance to this flag, ''and to the republic for which it stands.''

The willful destruction of our nation's flag is deeply offensive. The flag is a symbol of our national unity and a powerful source of national pride, and deserves to be treasured and treated with respect at all times.

Yet, despite my love for my nation and the flag, and my deep admiration for the men and women who fought and died defending our nation, I cannot support this well-intended resolution.

I believe it is important that we take heed to the constitutional parameters that will be reduced as a result of this amendment. One of our most cherished liberties, and one in which the Framers of the Constitution placed a heavy hand upon, is our freedom of expression. Every individual in America is truly free to express his or her opinions, without threat of hindrance or persecution. From time to time we undoubtedly may disagree with another's opinion or action. Nonetheless, this does not mean that their views should be constricted by the Constitution. If any limits are placed on this freedom, we are opening the possibility that others can be placed on our freedom of expression at a later time. Unfortunately, I believe this amendment will indeed serve to reduce that freedom which we all love and hold dear to our hearts. If we start down this dark path, we are opening the door to a precedent of extreme consequences. We must not allow this to occur.

It is critical in this debate to remember that what provides for our freedom and our supreme rule of law is not the flag itself, for this is a mere symbol. What binds our nation, what our soldiers swore and died to protect and what all Americans cherish, is the fundamental beliefs held in our Constitution. The flag is the symbol of the Republic, the symbol of what the Constitution provides: the rights that all Americans enjoy. As the distinguished senior Senator and Constitutional Scholar from the state of West Virginia, Senator ROBERT BYRD, so eloquently stated, ''That flag is the symbol of our Nation. In a way, we might say that flag is the symbol of our Nation's history. That flag is the symbol of our Nation's values. We love that flag. But we must love the Constitution more. For the Constitution is not just a symbol, it is the thing itself!''

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO PROHIBIT PHYSICAL DESECRATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. RAY LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.J. Res. 36, legislation which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States. I am a proud cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, our flag is not just cloth; it is a potent symbol of our history and the march of freedom. Our flag has flown over the battlefields of the Revolutionary War, inspired our national anthem as it remained aloft over Fort McHenry, stood for national unity in the Civil War, served as a clarion call to freedom in two world wars, and even stands on the moon as a symbol of peaceful exploration on behalf of mankind.

For millions of people around the world, the American flag represents a commitment to democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights. It is a living representation of mankind's aspiration for freedom.

Millions of veterans have rallied to our flag in time of crisis. These men and women have fought and died under the Stars and Stripes to defend our nation and to liberate people overseas who have been caught in the web of tyranny. The blood of our veterans has been shed to protect our flag and all that it stands for. Many of our veterans have sacrificed their lives so that our flag could continue to fly.

To allow our flag, which represents all Americans—which holds out to the world the promise of liberty—to be desecrated, would be an affront to the people of this country and others around the world who are stirred by this symbol of democracy. Freedom of speech is an important American right. But freedom of speech is not a license to desecrate the fabric of our freedom. It is proper, and it is time, to protect our cherished flag from abuse with a Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Speaker, the American flag stands not for one political party or one ideology. The flag represents all Americans, regardless of their race, color, or creed. Desecrating the flag is an insult to all Americans, and a slur upon all those who have sacrificed for the United States. It is with pride that I vote today to protect our flag from violence and to enshrine this protection in the Constitution.

QUASQUICENTENNIAL OF THE TEXAS STATE CONSTITUTION OF 1876

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the year 2001 marks the quasquicentennial of the Constitution of the great State of Texas.

The Lone Star State's highest legal document has served Texans since 1876 and—to commemorate this important milestone in Texas history—the recent Regular Session of the 77th Texas Legislature adopted House Concurrent Resolution No. 319, which the Governor signed on June 15, 2001. I would like to share with my colleagues the full text of the Legislature's H.C.R. No. 319 as follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 319

Whereas, The year 2001 marks the quasquicentennial of the Texas Constitution, and the 125th anniversary of this foundation document is indeed worthy of special recognition; and

Whereas, On August 2, 1875, Texas voters approved the calling of a convention to write a new state constitution; the convention, held in Austin, began on September 6, 1875, and adjourned sine die on November 24, 1875; then its draft was ratified in a statewide referendum on February 15, 1876, by a vote of 136,606 to 56,652; and

Whereas, The more than 90 delegates to the 1875 Constitutional Convention were a diverse group—most were farmers and lawyers; some were merchants, editors, and physicians; some were legislators and judges; some had fought in the Civil War armies of the South as well as of the North; at least five were African-American; 75 were Democrats; 15 were Republicans; and 37 belonged to the Grange, a non-partisan and agrarian order of patrons of husbandry; one delegate had even served nearly four decades earlier as a delegate to the 1836 Constitutional Convention; and

Whereas, The Constitution of 1876, a richly detailed instrument, reflects several historical influences; the Spanish and Mexican heritage of the state was evident in such provisions as those pertaining to land titles and land law, as well as to water and mineral law, and remains evident in judicial procedures, legislative authority, and gubernatorial powers; and

Whereas, Sections aimed at monied corporate domination together with protection of the rights of the individual and others mandating strong restrictions upon the mission of state government in general and upon the role of specific state officials grew out of the Jacksonian agrarianism and frontier philosophy that first infused the thinking of many Texans during the mid-1800's; and

Whereas, Other sections, such as those providing for low taxation and decreased state spending, were aimed at creating a government quite different from the centralized and more expensive one that had existed under the Constitution of 1869, which was itself a product of the post-Civil War Reconstruction Era in Texas; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding its age, Texas voters have been reluctant to replace this charter, which is the sixth Texas constitution to have been adopted since independence from Mexico was gained in 1836; and

Whereas, The Constitution of 1876 has been the organic law of Texas for 125 years, and this document, which still bears the imprint of the region's long and dramatic history, has had—and continues to have—a profound influence on the development of the Lone Star State; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 77th Legislature of the State of Texas, Regular Session, 2001, hereby commemorate the quasquicentennial of the Texas constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO PROHIBIT PHYSICAL DESECRATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.J. Res. 36, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

For over two hundred years, the Bill of Rights of our Constitution has been the cornerstone of our great nation and the source of our basic freedoms and rights. Our democracy has withstood many tests of our freedoms, and has been strengthened as a result. The occasional, random, despicable acts of public desecration of our flag present another such test.

The American flag is a symbol for liberty and justice, for freedom of speech and expression and all of the other rights we cherish. But as important as the symbol may be, more important are the ideals and principles which the symbol represents. That our nation can tolerate dissension and even disrespect for our flag is proof of the strength of our nation. If we amend our Bill of Rights to protect the flag we would forsake the very freedoms that the flag symbolizes.

On May 18, 1999, General Colin Powell, who has dedicated his life to serving our country, sent a letter to Senator PATRICK LEAHY sharing his reasons for opposing this constitutional amendment. Senator LEAHY entered that letter in to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on March 29, 2000. The text of this poignant and thought-provoking letter is attached.

I love our country. I love our flag—and the principles for which it stands. By voting against this proposed amendment, we vote for the rights and freedoms that make our country great and distinguish our country from virtually every other country in the world.

GEN. COLIN L. POWELL, USA (RET),
Alexandria, VA, May 18, 1999.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY: Thank you for your recent letter asking my views on the proposed flag protection amendment.

I love our flag, our Constitution and our country with a love that has no bounds. I defended all three for 35 years as a soldier and was willing to give my life in their defense.

Americans revere their flag as a symbol of the Nation. Indeed, it is because of that reverence that the amendment is under consideration. Few countries in the world would think of amending their Constitution for the purpose of protecting such a symbol.

We are rightfully outraged when anyone attacks or desecrates our flag. Few Americans do such things and when they do they are subject to the rightful condemnation of their fellow citizens. They may be destroying a piece of cloth, but they do no damage to our system of freedom which tolerates such desecration.

If they are destroying a flag that belongs to someone else, that's a prosecutable crime. If it is a flag they own, I really don't want to amend the Constitution to prosecute someone for foolishly desecrating their own property. We should condemn them and pity them instead.

I understand how strongly so many of my fellow veterans and citizens feel about the flag and I understand the powerful sentiment in state legislatures for such an amendment. I feel the same sense of outrage. But I step back from amending the Constitution to relieve that outrage. The First Amendment exists to insure that freedom of speech and expression applies not just to that with which we agree or disagree, but also that which we find outrageous.

I would not amend the great shield of democracy to hammer a few miscreants. The flag will still be flying proudly long after they have slunk away. * * *

If I were a member of Congress, I would not vote for the proposed amendment and would fully understand and respect the views of those who would. For or against, we all love our flag with equal devotion.

Sincerely,

COLIN L. POWELL.

P.S. The attached 1989 article by a Vietnam POW gave me further inspiration for my position.

WHEN THEY BURNED THE FLAG BACK HOME: THOUGHTS OF A FORMER POW

(By James H. Warner)

In March of 1973, when we were released from a prisoner of war camp in North Vietnam, we were flown to Clark Air Force base in the Philippines. As I stepped out of the aircraft I looked up and saw the flag. I caught my breath, then, as tears filled my eyes, I saluted it. I never loved my country more than at that moment. Although I have received the Silver Star Medal and two Purple Hearts, they were nothing compared with the gratitude I felt then for having been allowed to serve the cause of freedom.

Because the mere sight of the flag meant so much to me when I saw it for the first time after 5½ years, it hurts me to see other Americans willfully desecrate it. But I have been in a Communist prison where I looked into the pit of hell. I cannot compromise on freedom. It hurts to see the flag burned, but I part company with those who want to punish the flag burners. Let me explain myself.

Early in the imprisonment the Communists told us that we did not have to stay there. If we would only admit we were wrong, if we would only apologize, we could be released early. If we did not, we would be punished. A handful accepted, most did not. In our minds, early release under those conditions would amount to a betrayal, of our comrades of our country and of our flag.

Because we would not say the words they wanted us to say, they made our lives wretched. Most of us were tortured, and

some of my comrades died. I was tortured for most of the summer of 1969. I developed beriberi from malnutrition. I had long bouts of dysentery. I was infested with intestinal parasites. I spent 13 months in solitary confinement. Was our cause worth all of this. Yes, it was worth all this and more.

Rose Wilder Lane, in her magnificent book ''The Discovery of Freedom,'' said there are two fundamental truths that men must know in order to be free. They must know that all men are brothers, and they must know that all men are born free. Once men accept these two ideas, they will never accept bondage. The power of these ideas explains why it was illegal to teach slaves to read.

One can teach these ideas, even in a Communist prison camp. Marxists believe that ideas are merely the product of material conditions; change those material conditions, and one will change the ideas they produce. They tried to ''re-educate'' us. If we could show them that we would not abandon our belief in fundamental principles, then we could prove the falseness of their doctrine. We could subvert them by teaching them about freedom through our example. We could show them the power of ideas.

I did not appreciate this power before I was a prisoner of war. I remember one interrogation when I was shown a photograph of some Americans protesting the war by burning a flag. ''There,'' the officer said, ''People in your country protest against your cause. That proves that you are wrong.''

''No,'' I said, ''That proves that I am right. In my country we are not afraid of freedom, even if it means that people disagree with us.'' The officer was on his feet in an instant, his face purple with rage. He smashed his fist onto the table and screamed at me to shut up. While he was ranting I was astonished to see pain, compounded by fear, in his eyes. I have never forgotten that look, nor have I forgotten the satisfaction I felt at using his tool, the picture of the burning flag, against him.

Aneurin Bevan, former official of the British Labor Party, was once asked by Nikita Khrushchev how the British definition of democracy differed from the Soviet view. Bevan responded, forcefully, that if Khrushchev really wanted to know the difference, he should read the funeral oration of Pericles.

In that speech, recorded in the Second Book of Thucydides' ''History of the Peloponnesian War,'' Pericles contrasted democratic Athens with totalitarian Sparta. Unlike, the Spartans, he said, the Athenians did not fear freedom. Rather, they viewed freedom as the very source of their strength. As it was for Athens, so it is for America—our freedom is not to be feared, but our freedom is our strength.

We don't need to amend the Constitution in order to punish those who burn our flag. They burn the flag because they hate America and they are afraid of freedom. What better way to hurt them than with the subversive idea of freedom? Spread freedom. The flag in Dallas was burned to protest the nomination of Ronald Reagan, and he told us how to spread the idea of freedom when he said that we should turn America into ''a city shining on a hill, a light to all nations.'' Don't be afraid of freedom, it is the best weapon we have.

IN HONOR OF REVEREND THOMAS C. McKINLEY'S ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate an individual who found his spiritual calling, and was able to overcome many obstacles to help his community and to make life better for the citizens of Indiana's First Congressional District. Reverend Thomas C. McKinley of Gary, Indiana will be honored this Friday, July 20, 2001, at the Twentieth Century Missionary Baptist Church for earning his diploma of academic achievement from the State of Indiana.

Thomas C. McKinley came from a humble background and endured a troubled youth. However, his life was changed forever at the age of 17, when McKinley acknowledged his calling to the ministry. On October 15, 1980, he was ordained by the Indiana Christian Bible College. For the past ten years, Reverend McKinley has served as the spiritual shepherd for the Twentieth Century Missionary Baptist Church, located at 700 West 11th Avenue in Gary, Indiana.

Reverend McKinley has proven himself to be a selfless example to his congregation. He has been invaluable to the members of his community as both a teacher and evangelist, and particularly through his teaching ministry for stewardship. While a wonderful pastor, Reverend McKinley's leadership skills do not end with the spiritual realm; he has served as President of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Gary, and as Treasurer of the Gary Police Chaplain Department.

While Reverend McKinley has selflessly served his community in Gary, his service to humanity has known no boundaries. In 1999, he spent a month in Honduras, completing two pilgrimages aiding hurricane victims with food, clothing, and medicine. Not only did he donate his own time and resources, he also organized other churches back home to assist many other Hondurans in need. His desire to help those overseas also led Reverend McKinley to serve as a missionary in Haiti.

Although Reverend McKinley gives much of his time to others, he is still a devoted family man. Nothing is more important to him than his supportive and beloved wife, Camellia, and his three daughters, Charletta, Charlotte, and Sabrina, and his son Russell.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Reverend Thomas C. McKinley for his commendable efforts towards improving himself, his family, his community, and the world. Reverend McKinley is to be admired for the wonderful example he has set for our community as a pastor, a father, and an involved citizen.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MANILA

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansas city that celebrated its centennial on July 3rd. I am proud to recognize the City of Manila in the Congress for its outstanding community spirit and its contributions to Arkansas and the nation.

Manila was incorporated in 1901 after a population and industry boom in the area. Recordings of Manila go all the way back to the 1500's when Hernando de Soto crossed the Mississippi River. Accounts taken from his travels talk about a Native American settlement, although there were several European settlers also said to be living in the area.

Manila is also known for being a settlement of fugitive Cherokee who snuck away from the Trail of Tears as they were being forcibly driven from Georgia in 1838. The swamps were so overgrown that the federal soldiers didn't want to go look for them and simply declared them as dead. These runaways later settled in what is today Manila and the surrounding areas.

From its beginning, Manila was primarily an agriculture town. The people in the area lived on the plentiful game and fish in the area and developed an industry by shipping it to markets in St. Louis, Chicago, and as far east as New York. Later, timber became the chief industry. Logs would be sent to mills down the river until the quality and quantity of the timber reached the railroad industry. In 1900, the Jonesboro, Lake City, and Eastern Railway extended its line to Manila. With the railroad came a schoolhouse, general store, a mill, and a population boom.

Today Manila is still growing. In fact, it is the fastest growing town in Mississippi County. That is why I rise today on behalf of the citizens of the First Congressional District, the State of Arkansas, and the United States Congress to wish the City of Manila a happy 100th birthday.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 2001

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise together with my distinguished colleague from Arizona, JEFF FLAKE, to introduce the Export Administration Act of 2001.

My colleagues, it is high time for the Congress to responsibly legislate export controls. We have not done so properly since the end of the Cold War, when the raison d' etre for the Export Administration Act of 1979, of preventing the proliferation of sensitive dual-use technologies to the Soviet Union, ceased to exist.

As went the Soviet Union, so went the threat of an all-pervasive, mind-focusing totalitarian threat to the United States. So, also, went the very multilateral non-proliferation system, CoCom, that effectively helped keep a lid on that Soviet threat.

Now, new threats are upon us—cyber warfare, the potential for proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism. It is incumbent upon this Congress to update this legislation in a manner that effectively can address those threats and in a manner that can effectively restrict dual-use exports that may threaten the United States.

Indeed, the key single criteria for this renewal, it seems to me, is whether those export

controls that we legislate can actually protect Americans.

As a matter of principle, before enacting export restriction legislation, both Congress and the Administration must ensure that the affected exports in fact can be effectively restricted. I doubt anyone would responsibly suggest that legislating an unworkable control achieves any worthwhile goal or makes any sense.

Other important criteria need to be determined:

Would this bill sensibly update the outdated 1979 law? That is, would it recognize that nation-states and other global actors, technology and the threats to the United States have changed significantly since the end of the Cold War?

Would it enhance America's economic prosperity without sacrificing America's national security?

And would it provide the Executive Branch with all the legal authority and the flexibility it needs to protect the American people? Put another way, would it unduly tie the hands of the Administration in a way that could obstruct its constitutional duty to provide for the national defense?

I have taken a hard look at S. 149, which would update the Export Administration Act. After a careful review, I believe this bill, as reported by the Senate, satisfactorily addresses the criteria I outlined above and enhances America's economic prosperity without sacrificing America's national security.

It would protect Americans by ensuring that the national security agencies in the Executive Branch may be used to identify any actual or looming threats to our national security. In addition to the Commerce Department, the Defense Department, State Department and intelligence community are at the immediate disposal of the President of the United States and can signal at any time to the administration the need to restrict any export.

The Enhanced Control provision of Title II and the Deferral Provision of Title III would provide the President with the authority to control any export he may see an urgent need to control, notwithstanding any other provisions in the bill—including mass market status or foreign availability or set-asides.

There is a glaring need, however, that I believe must be addressed by Congress. The Wassenaar Arrangement for that replaced CoCom is simply inadequate to address multilateral nonproliferation concerns. While the Soviet Union is no longer with us, nuclear proliferation concerns are real and present. Simple periodic reports on dual-use exports are clearly insufficient to address these concerns.

I want to commend Chairman HYDE and Ranking Member LANTOS and their staffs for holding hearings and briefings on export administration and their very hard work on this issue. But now it is time to move forward with re-authorization, not re-extension.

Officials from the Departments of Defense, State and Commerce have testified at the three hearings before the House International Relations Committee has held on this matter and all have signaled their support for passing the Export Administration Act of 2001, as reported by the Senate Banking Committee. The Administration has provided a clear and unambiguous position that titles two and three provide adequate authorities to the President with regard to export controls, notwithstanding any other provisions of law. I also look forward to working with the Administration on non-proliferation matters and building a better multilateral mechanism than the Wassenaar Arrangement.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House International Relations Committee, I am keenly aware of the national security issues and threats that face our great country. As former Ranking Member in the last Congress of the International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee, I came to better appreciate the advent and permanence of rapid technological change and its immediate effects on our national security and economic prosperity.

These considerations have persuaded me of the importance of updating the Export Administration Act. I have concluded that passage of S. 149, as reported, is the prudent way ahead both to protect our national security and to enhance our economic prosperity. I am convinced this bill gets it right. The Administration support for this bill attests that it also believes this is the optimal way ahead. I commend the Administration for that because this truly must be a bipartisan effort.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress must do its duty and act now to protect Americans and to enhance our economic prosperity. Let us act now to pass the Export Administration Act of 2001.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO PROHIBIT PHYSICAL DESECRATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 36, which would grant Congress the power to add an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the physical desecration of the United States flag. This resolution will preserve the honor and respect due to our national flag.

When I reflect on the men and women who fought and died to protect the flag as a symbol of democracy and freedom, it amazes me that any American would purposely want to destroy that symbol. I believe that most Americans feel a sense of outrage at the sight of the flag being burned or desecrated by protesters trumpeting freedom of speech as their shield for such a heinous act.

In recent history, our flag has lost the protection it deserves. I've noticed a sad pattern developing that we would even permit our flag to be desecrated. When we allow our nation's honor to be disgraced, should we be surprised that we have traitors in our midst? We allow the symbol of all that is good and pure about our country to be defiled and then we are shocked when our leaders are devoid of the values we cherish.

It is time to restore our flag to its rightful place under the law so that our children and our grandchildren will never be confused about its meaning, its value, or the price paid to preserve it.

A great author once wrote: ''You cannot truly love a thing without wanting to fight for it.'' I love the United States and I want to fight for the hope and freedom it represents to the world. That fight will include protecting our nation's flag.

TRIBUTE TO CHUCK KURTZ

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the outstanding career of Chuck Kurtz, who on July 20th concludes a distinguished 33-year career with The Olathe Daily News, which serves my congressional district. Chuck started with The Daily News as a photographer, and later moved to sports writer, sports editor, features editor, seniors editor, and concluded his career as managing editor.

At a retirement party that will be held at The Daily News' office on this Friday, the following letter will be presented to Chuck on my behalf; I am pleased to have this opportunity to share this correspondence with my colleagues:

DEAR CHUCK, I want to add my voice to the chorus of those who are praising you on the occasion of your ''retirement.''

I'm using the term ''retirement'' loosely, because I think we all know that though you may enjoy a few weeks of fishing or travel, you will soon return to making a positive impact upon the lives of those around you—just as you have done for so many years at The Daily News.

I have enjoyed working with you over the years, first as Johnson County District Attorney, and now as a Member of Congress. Needless to say, we have often found ourselves on opposite sides of the issues. You wouldn't be the Chuck Kurtz I know if we would have agreed on everything!

But no matter the issue or whether or not we agreed, you always understood that there were at least two sides to every story, and that there may be good reasons for individuals to believe and act as they do. I have seen this not only in your writing, but also in your

You have not only brought a sense of civility to your profession, but you have also brought something of which those in my line of work are often in need—common sense. This is why I will miss you most, and why I think the readers of The Daily News will, also.

Common sense says you shouldn't forget why you do what you do, and you never have. One can tell you are a journalist because you want the public to have the facts they need to make good decisions about their collective future, both locally and nationally. There is honor in this, and I know from first-hand experience that you have had great—and altogether positive—influence on the direction our community has taken. Thank you for your service.

Again, congratulations on your ''retirement,'' and I am looking forward to running into you again soon.

Very truly yours,

DENNIS MOORE,
Member of Congress.

DOGS OF WAR BARE THEIR TEETH OVER COLOMBIA

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to offer for the RECORD an op-ed piece written by Ms. Arianna Huffington that appeared in the Los Angeles Times on Tuesday, July 17, 2001. This article regards our country's involvement in Plan Colombia. Before we begin debate on the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, I think it is important that the Congress and the people of the United States reconsider our current policy toward our southern neighbor and third most populous country in South America.

DOGS OF WAR BARE THEIR TEETH OVER COLOMBIA

For more than a year, critics of our government's drug-war aid package to Colombia (now hovering at $2 billion) have been warning of the mission creep that threatens to embed us ever deeper in that country's 4-decades-old civil war.

Well, the slippery slope just got greased.

The House of Representatives is about to vote on the $15.2-billion foreign operations spending bill. Buried amid the appropriations for many worthwhile projects such as the Peace Corps and international HIV/AIDS relief is a legislative land mine. It comes in the form of a couple of innocuous-sounding lines that could lead to a massive escalation of U.S. involvement in Colombia's unwinnable war.

Contained in the section of the bill earmarking $676 million for ''counterdrug activities'' in the region are the following eye-glazing provisions: ''These fund are in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes and are available without regard to section 3204(b)(1)(B) of Public Law 106–246. Provided further, that section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading.''

Got that? I didn't think so.

Legislative gobbledygook does not get any gookier. but once the meaningless numbers and letters are decoded, and the statutory dots connected, the ominous significance of those provisions becomes all too clear. If approved, they make possible the unlimited buildup of ''mercenaries'' and the removal of any constraints on the kinds of weapons they can use.

Under current law, the number of U.S. military personnel that can be deployed in Colombia is limited to 500, and they are prohibited from engaging in combat. But as politicians discovered long ago, there are two parts to every law: the spirit of the law and the letter of the law.

As regard Columbia, our government chose the latter, carrying out a classic end-run around the prohibition by funding a war conducted by mercenaries—hundreds of U.S. citizens working for private military contractors like DynCorp, Airscan and Military Professional Resources Inc.

At the moment, the number of these mercenaries is capped at 300. But the first new provision, if it becomes law, does away with this restriction. The other provision removes language that says ''weapons or ammunition'' while engaged in narcotics-related activities. It's a deadly cocktail: unlimited private forces armed with unlimited weapons.

Congress has always zealously guarded its rights under the War Powers Act. But unless its members catch on, they could approve a privatized Gulf of Tonkin resolution without even realizing it's hidden in the bill. And once the dogs of war are unleashed, they're awfully hard to round up again—just ask Bob McNamara.

This ongoing and furtive escalation directly contradicts the government's assurances that, as Assistant Secretary of State Rand Beers put it last week, ''Plan Columbia is a plan for peace.''

''From the beginning,'' he wrote in an op-ed, ''we have stated that there is no military solution to Columbia's problems.'' Then why, pray, the need for offensive weaponry and unrestricted number of mercenaries?

To make matters worse, a new investigation by the Center for Public Integrity found that U.S. anti-drug money spent on Latin America is being ''funneled through corrupt military paramilitary and intelligence organizations and ends up violating basic human rights.''

Those who scoff at the idea that our drug-fighting efforts in Colombia could lead to the U.S. becoming embroiled in a massive counter-insurgency war should take a look at a new study by the Rand Corp. commissioned by the U.S. Air Force. The study calls on the United States to drop the phony ''counter-narcotics only'' pretense and directly assist the Colombian government in its battle against leftist rebels: ''The United States is the only realistic source of military assistance on the scale needed to redress the currently unfavorable balance of power.''

There is still the chance that Congress will refuse to go along with this statutory trickery. Reps. John Conyers (D-Mich.) and Janice D. Schakowsky (D-Ill.) are considering an amendment to eliminate the new provisions.

Turning an army of heavily armed mercenaries loose in the middle of a bloody civil war is more than a misguided policy—its utter insanity. It's imperative that our lawmakers defuse these provisions in the bill before they blow up in our faces, and the cliche of ''another Vietnam'' becomes a sorry Colombian reality.

REGARDING UC DAVIS AND THE NATIONAL TEXTILE CENTERS

HON. DOUG OSE

OF

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in supporting the effort on behalf of the University of California at Davis to be included as a member of the National Textile Center (NTC).

Mr. Speaker, it is silly not to include UC Davis in the NTC. Currently, NTC has no member schools west of the Mississippi River. California is America's second leading producer of cotton as well as being a leading national manufacturer of apparel, grossing over $13 billion annually. The NTC supports a consortium of research at six universities: Auburn, Clemson, Georgia Tech, North Carolina State, University of Philadelphia, and Dartmouth. To include UC Davis in this prestigious company will go a long way to advancing the safety, quality, and durability of clothing and textile products.

UC Davis is the single largest employer in my district, and the faculty is recognized nationally and internationally for their research activities. The Division of Textiles and Clothing offers the most comprehensive textiles and clothing undergraduate major in the western United States, and no other western university can challenge the laboratory facilities and equipment. UC Davis utilizes the best in human resources, generates the best in physical product, and trains the best of the next generation. As an example, UC Davis is unique to the textile world in its study of fiber and polymer science. The production and use of fibers and polymers go beyond the forms of fabrics and plastics to high performance membranes, composites, and electronic and communication applications. These common-place, daily use substances are constantly being upgraded and improved by the staff and students at the Division of Textiles and Clothing.

Social Science research at UC Davis addresses sociocultural meanings of textiles and apparel, fashion theory, and production-consumption issues related to gender and ethnicity. Collaborations between the physical and social sciences have resulted in a better understanding of the principles underlying the efficacy and acceptance of protective clothing. These discoveries have protected farm workers, health care providers, firefighters, and others. This valuable research can only enhance the NTC and accelerate the next generation of high quality textile product.

I appreciate the committee's interest in UC Davis and the Division of Textiles and Clothing. The Chairman has been generous in engaging us in this colloquy, and I want to thank him personally for his efforts. I am anxious to work with the committee and my colleagues from California on this issue.

FEDERALLY FINANCED, INTEREST FREE MOTOR VEHICLE ACT, H.R. 2544

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has been taking a wild ride on the energy roller coaster for far too long. The citizens of our great nation must not be forced to suffer the ups and downs of an energy crisis that never seems to get better. While the Bush administration has taken a pro-active stance on energy through the release of its National Energy Policy in May, 2001, there is much more to be done—as a Congress, a Nation, and as citizens. For the past eight years, our Nation was subjected to the last Administration's ''wait and see'' energy policy that was reactive rather than pro-active.

Mr. Speaker, on June, 2001, 1 sponsored the Federal Motor-Vehicle Fleet Act, H.R. 2263, which enjoys bi-partisan support. The Act mandates that ten-percent of the vehicle fleet purchased by the Federal Government must be comprised of Hybrid-electric Vehicles (HEV) and other high-efficiency vehicles that are powered by alternative sources of energy, sources other than gasoline and diesel.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing my companion bill, the Federally Financed, Interest Free Vehicle Act, which as the title indicates, offers federally financed, interest free loans to public schools, municipalities, and local government to purchase Hybrid-Electric and other environmentally friendly high-efficiency vehicles. This program, to be administered by the Department of Transportation,

provides the opportunity for our public institutions that can not avail themselves of the tax benefits of H.R. 2263, to purchase these environmentally friendly, energy-efficient with repayment terms as long as five years.

Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I was privileged to view the latest technology in alternative fuels, a school bus that runs on fuel cells, rather than gasoline. Fuels other than gasoline and diesel are the wave of the future, and we must ride these waves of technology, as the surfer at the Banzai Pipeline.

This act will not only lower our overall consumption of gasoline, but will save our public schools and municipalities millions of dollars in the cost of gasoline. These savings can be invested in important school programs and in providing our local governments with the resources to offer more services in our communities. Additionally, these hybrid and high-efficiency vehicles are reported to be more environmentally friendly than our conventional vehicles. The Federal Government must seize this opportunity to conserve our resources and to promote environmentally friendly vehicles, and we must do it today.

H.R. 2544

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LOANS FOR HIGH-EFFICIENCY VEHICLES.

(a) LOAN PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Transportation shall establish a program to offer federally financed, interest-free loans to local educational agencies, public institutions of higher education, municipalities, and local governments for the purchase of hybrid electric vehicles or high-efficiency vehicles.

(b) REPAYMENT TERM.—The time for repayment of a loan under this section may not exceed five years.

(c) SECURITY INTEREST.—The Secretary shall require, as a condition of a loan under this section, that the borrower grant to the United States a security interest in any vehicle purchased with the proceeds of such loan.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''high-efficiency vehicle'' means a motor vehicle that uses a fuel other than gasoline or diesel fuel.

(2) The term ''hybrid electric vehicle'' means a motor vehicle with a fuel-efficient gasoline engine assisted by an electric motor.

(3) The term ''motor vehicle'' has the meaning given that term in section 30102(a)(6) of title 49, United States Code.

(4) The term ''local educational agency'' has the meaning given that term in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.).

(5) The term ''public institution of higher education'' has the meaning given the term ''institution of higher education'' in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)), but does not include private institutions described in that section.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2007 and such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, because I was en route to attending the wedding of my oldest son, Todd, in Hungary, during the late afternoon of July 12, 2001, I was unavoidably absent for vote number 228, on H. Res. 188, which would have provided for House floor consideration of various campaign finance regulatory overhaul proposals. For this purpose, I was granted a leave of absence by the Speaker, after 4 p.m. on July 12, and for the balance of the week. Had I been present for vote number 228, 1 would have voted ''no.''

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 19, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 20

9:30 a.m.
Finance
To continue hearings to examine trade adjustment assistance issues.
SD–215

JULY 23

2 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the role of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in managing a bioterrorist attack and the impact of public health concerns on bioterrorism preparedness.
SD–342

3 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine the role of the federal government in meeting infrastructure needs.
SD–406

JULY 24

9 a.m.
Indian Affairs
Business meeting to mark up S. 87, to amend the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act; S. 91, to amend the Native American Languages Act to provide for the support of Native American Language Survival Schools; and S. 746, to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians and to provide a process for the recognition by the United States of the Native Hawaiian governing entity.
SR–485

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on proposals related to global climate change and measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, including S. 597, the Comprehensive and Balanced Energy Policy Act of 2001; S. 388, the National Energy Security Act of 2001; and S. 820, the Forest Resources for the Environment and the Economy Act.
SD–106

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 266, regarding the use of the trust land and resources of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.
SR–485

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the Administration's missile defense program and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty focusing on the legal and technical issues associated with missile defense.
SD–419

Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the role of the Senate in the nomination and confirmation process.
SD–226

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Semi-Annual Report on Monetary Policy of the Federal Reserve.
SH–216

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine S. 159, to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to a cabinet level department, to redesignate the Environmental Protection Agency as the Department of Environmental Protection Affairs.
SD–342

2 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending judicial nominations.
SD–226

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing and Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Federal Housing Administration Multifamily Housing Mortgage Insurance Program.
SD–538

2:30 p.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine prescription drug issues in the Department of Veterans' Affairs.
SR–418

Foreign Relations
To continue hearings to examine the Administration's missile defense program and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty focusing on the means of addressing ballistic missile and weapons proliferation threats.
SD–419

Armed Services
SeaPower Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on Navy shipbuilding programs.
SR–222

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD–366

Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on the nomination of David A. Sampson, of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development; and the nomination of George Tracy Mehan III of Michigan, to be Assistant Administrator for the Office of Water, the nomination of Judith Elizabeth Ayres, of California, to be Assistant Administrator for the Office of International Activities, and the nomination of Robert E. Fabricant, of New Jersey, to be General Counsel, all of the Environmental Protection Agency; and to consider committee rules of procedures for the 107th Congress.
SD–406

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine current entertainment ratings, focusing on evaluation and improvement.
SD–342

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine genetics research issues and non-discrimination in health insurance and employment.
SD–430

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.
SH–216

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Economic Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the risks of a growing balance of payments deficit.
SD–538

Judiciary
To hold hearings on S. 1157, to reauthorize the consent of Congress to the Northeast Interstate Dairy Compact and to grant the consent of Congress to the Southern Dairy Compact, a Pacific Northwest Dairy Compact, and an Intermountain Dairy Compact.
SD–226

2 p.m.
Judiciary
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine the National Infrastructure Protection Center, focusing on the fight against cybercrime.
SD–226

2:30 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 995, to amend chapter 23 of title 5, United States Code, to clarify the disclosures of information protected from prohibited personnel practices, require a statement in non-disclosure policies, forms, and agreements that such policies, forms and agreements conform with certain disclosure protections, provide certain authority for the Special Counsel.
SD–342

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine the environmental and public health impacts of power plant emissions.
SD–406

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the rising use of the drug ecstacy, focusing on ways the government can combat the problem.
SD–342

1 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert S. Mueller III, of California, to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
SH–216

JULY 31

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

SR–485

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Children and Families Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine early detection and early health screening issues.

SD–430

2 p.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine asbestos issues.

SD–430

2:30 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting to mark up pending legislation.

SR–418

AUGUST 2

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 212, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act.

SR–485

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings on the nomination of John Lester Henshaw, of Missouri, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

SD–430

SEPTEMBER 19

2 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 702, for the relief of Gao Zhan.

SD–226