

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FRED AND JANE MARTINI: A
LOVING UNION

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two very special friends, Fred and Jane Martini of Hampton Township, Michigan, as they prepare to celebrate fifty years of marriage and a loving commitment to each other, their two children, four grandsons and their great-granddaughter. The Martinis' devotion and dedication to all around them has set a high benchmark to which their family, friends and neighbors might aspire.

From the day they were married on October 6, 1951 at St. John's Church in Pinconning, Michigan, Fred and Jane have helped nurture a community of loving persons by setting a beautiful example for all those whose lives they have touched. Their marriage has been blessed with two remarkable children, Cynthia and James. Both parents worked hard to create a good and supportive family environment. While they never lost sight of that priority, the Martinis recognized that they also had a responsibility beyond their family and they somehow managed to find time to give back to their community in untold ways that will long be remembered.

After serving in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, Fred began an extensive and venerable career with Consumers Power Company, retiring after 36 years. In his spare time, Fred was active with the Boy Scouts, taught civil defense, volunteered for the United Way and served as an Elder with Immanuel Lutheran Church. Over the years, Jane held numerous political positions in Hampton Township and in Bay County. She was first elected to the Township Board in 1968 and then spent 18 years as Township Clerk. In fact, during her tenure as Clerk, she registered me allowing me to vote for the first time so many years ago. Throughout her life, Jane has volunteered to serve on many boards and committees, including the Bay County Library Board and the Senior Citizens Advisory Board.

Fred and Jane, however, never forgot about each other, despite their active lifestyles, because a strong marriage not only is a covenant with one another, it serves as a declaration of eternal love. As the Gospel according to John teaches, a person who loves others "knows God for God is Love." The everlasting union shared by Fred and Jane serves as a shining example of the power of love and its capacity to bring us all closer to the warmth and grace of our creator.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Fred and Jane for achieving a rarely reached milestone of fifty years of marriage. The fullness of their commitment and the bountifulness of their love strengthen us all and we look to them for many more years of happiness.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
OHIODANCE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize OhioDance, Ohio's statewide service organization for dance and movement arts, on their 25th anniversary.

OhioDance has long been dedicated to supporting the diverse and vibrant field of dance in Ohio by providing communication, information, education, cooperation building, and organizational services to the entire state. OhioDance serves a variety of audiences from professional companies and dancers to amateur dancers. They benefit college and university dance departments, dance studios, school and community programs, and dance supporters. OhioDance also provides a quarterly newsletter, dance calendar, and directory/course guide.

The Ohio Dance Festival is to be held this year on October 19–20 and will prove to be an amazing time for all those in attendance. In conjunction with this year's festival, OhioDance will produce statewide showcases and master classes.

Over the past few years, OhioDance has partnered with countless organizations to promote their goal and affect more Ohio citizens. Recently, they have collaborated with the Ohio Department of Education, the Ohio Arts Council, and K–12 teachers in the development of dance education curriculum.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebration on this very special 25th Anniversary of OhioDance. Their admirable mission to spread the art of dance to all Ohio citizens should be commended by all.

MEMORIALIZING FALLEN
FIREFIGHTERS

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. WALSH. Madam Speaker, as an original co-sponsor of this legislation, I also rise in support of H.J. Res. 42 sponsored by Congressman CASTLE, which requires each year, the American flags on all Federal office buildings be lowered to half-staff in honor of the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service in Emmitsburg, Maryland. This modest tribute to our nation's fallen heroes is long overdue.

Roughly 1.2 million men and women serve our country as fire and emergency personnel and, on average, 100 firefighters sacrifice their lives each year. This year has been especially troubling for the fire service with 343 firefighters confirmed missing or dead as a result of the tragic events that unfolded on Sep-

tember 11th in New York City. It has also been a troubling year in Upstate New York as well. In my own Congressional district we lost Maine Firefighter Joe Vargason, who was killed by a drunk driver as he directed traffic at a car fire. Firefighter Vargason had honorably served the Maine community for 22 years prior to his death. Just last week, 19 year old Lairdsville Firefighter Bradley Golden perished during a "live-burn" training exercise in Oneida County, New York in Congressman BOEHLERT's district.

These tragedies remind us all how dangerous the fire fighting profession truly is. Answering 16 million calls a year firefighters young and old, experienced or rookies, are always in harms way. They put their lives on the line every call to ensure our nation's safety.

The many sacrifices firefighters make remind me of the Baker Fireman's Fountain located in Owego, NY. The fountain was given to the Village of Owego and its firefighters in 1914 by Frank M. Baker as a memorial to his son, George Hobart Baker, who was killed in an automobile accident in 1913. Both men had been members and chief engineers of the Owego Fire Department. This fountain has become a symbol of Tioga County. The fountain depicts a firefighter holding a young baby at a fire scene demonstrating the strength, devotion, and unselfish caring that is a part of all firefighters. It is standing testament to the courage and honor of these brave men and women who are willing to pay the ultimate price for us every time they are called to duty.

Much like the Baker Fireman's Fountain, H.J. Res. 42 will also honor the men and women who are firefighters. Lowering the flag to half-staff each year is a fitting tribute to our nation's heroes. We as a nation are forever in their debt.

TRIBUTE TO THE COMMUNITY
CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ALTON, IL-
LINOIS

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Community Christian Church and the Anniversary of its 30 years of service to the community of Alton, Illinois.

The people of the Community Christian Church are truly good Samaritans. They have spent 30 years preaching the word of Christ to Alton and surrounding areas and participating in other good works. They have helped to feed the hungry, clothe the needy, and have sent missionaries around the world bearing the word of God.

To such people as Robert Brunk and his congregation, the good deeds themselves are their own best rewards. Yet, on this special day, I think it is appropriate that they are recognized for their efforts. They are good Christians and good Americans, and remind us all

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

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

of the compassion and energy that makes this country great.

To the people of the Community Christian Church, thank you for all your good works over the last three decades; and may God grant you the opportunity to continue doing His work for many years into the future.

MEMORIALIZING FALLEN
FIREFIGHTERS

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Joint Resolution 42, the "Fallen Firefighters Act of 2001." As the author of the bill I am proud to be able to help honor our firefighters. This legislation serves as a remembrance to the heroic men and women who have died in the line of duty by requiring the American flag on all federal buildings be lowered to half-staff one day each year on the observance of the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service. This year's service will be held this Sunday, October 7 in Emmitsburg, MD, at the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial. President and Mrs. Bush are scheduled to attend the ceremony.

This year's service will be especially emotional in the wake of the terrorist attack on America where hundreds of brave men and women gave their lives to save those of thousands of strangers. I have personally visited the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and continue to be amazed by the work these men and women continue to do on a daily basis—and the work they have done that has saved thousands upon thousands of lives. I continue to be touched as I attend numerous town ceremonies in the wake of the tragedy by the support both for firefighters in our communities and their unwavering dedication to their communities, fellow firefighters, and our country.

Firefighters provide one of the most valuable services imaginable to this country—that of saving lives and safeguarding our precious lands. With integrity, firefighters preserve the safety in the communities they serve with tireless dedication and commitment. These heroes need to be recognized and thanked by all Americans, not just in the wake of this horrible tragedy but to the nearly 1.2 million men and women serve our country as fire and emergency services personnel on a daily basis. Firefighters are our first line of defense in both natural and man made disasters walking into burning buildings and battling forest fires with determination and defiance.

Approximately one-third of our nation's finest suffer debilitating injuries each year making it one of the most dangerous jobs in America. Furthermore, approximately 100 men and women die in the line of duty every year—many are volunteers. Since 1981, every State in America, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, has lost firefighters serving in the line of duty. Since 1981, the names of 2,077 fallen fire heroes have been added to the Roll of Honor. Ninety-six men and women who lost their lives in 2000 will be honored in October. This year, the name of Arnold Blankenship, Jr., of Greenwood, DE, will be placed on the 2000 memorial plaque. Sadly,

Mr. Blankenship is not the first firefighter in Delaware to be memorialized. He will join H. Thomas Tucker, James Goode, Jr., W. Jack Northam, and Prince A. Mousley, Jr.

Lowering the flag on federal buildings one day a year will remind all Americans of the patriotic service and dedicated efforts of our fire and emergency services personnel. In October 2002, the over 300 firefighters who lost their lives in the attack on America will also be honored at the National Fallen Firefighter Memorial Service, along with 81 of their colleagues who also died in the line of duty during 2001, and sadly that number may grow by the end of the year. It is important for this legislation to be in place to honor all these heroic men and women who have served our communities and our Nation. These men and women work tirelessly to protect and preserve the lives and property of their fellow citizens. Through this legislation, we can show our support and respect for America's fire heroes and those who carry on the noble tradition of service.

We must always remember the contributions of all of our public safety officers. In 1962, Congress passed a joint resolution honoring America's police officers who died in the line of duty in recognition of their dedicated service to their communities and amended it in 1994 to lower the flag to half staff in memorial. Today, we take the first step in bestowing the same respect on the 1.2 million fire and emergency services personnel who also serve as public safety officers. I would like to thank all the members who sponsored this legislation and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and recognize these heroic men and women.

AIRLINE WORKER RELIEF

SPEECH OF

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, tonight I stand with my congressional colleagues in the House and in the Senate in my support of relief for the thousands of employees that have been or soon will be laid off in the wake of the tragic terrorist attacks of September 11. And, perhaps most importantly, I want to re-emphasize the immediate need for congressional action.

As this body deliberates the form and size of a worker relief package, many working men and women are now searching for new jobs. They are beginning the application process for unemployment benefits. Quite frankly, they are wondering how they are going to buy their groceries, make their house payment, and pay for transportation. All of this, when our economy is at a downturn.

The United States is facing a crisis, and it is not merely a security crisis. There is a visible, pressing need for worker relief. Just as this body acted swiftly to address the needs of the airline industry, we should also move quickly to enact assistance for America's displaced workers.

I would also urge my colleagues to remember all workers that have been displaced in recent weeks. The dramatic decrease in travel and tourism affects not only those workers employed by the airline industry. No. Working

men and women in the hospitality industry are facing massive layoffs. The same is true for restaurant workers and thousands of service sector employees. Close to 3 million jobs could be lost.

In recent years, the safety net for these workers has begun to unravel. Passing a relief package for workers displaced by the tragic events of September 11 will give us the opportunity to begin to weave the safety net back together. I will do all that I can to ensure our safety net regains its strength now and maintains its strength in the future. I sincerely hope that my congressional colleagues and the President will do the same.

DON KRZYSIAK: A POLKA PRINCE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Don Krzysiak of Bay City, Michigan, for his induction into the Michigan State Polka Music Hall of Fame and for his many years of celebrating Polish heritage in a town where nearly everyone seems to claim Polish ancestry or at least wishes they could.

Bay City's Polish community is one of the proudest in Michigan, bringing with it a love for good food, good spirits, fellowship, dance and the traditions of a footstomping, lively musical style known as the polka.

When Don and his wife, Lois, opened Krzysiak's House Restaurant in 1979, they created a touchstone for all things Polish for people near and far. From the pacskis to the polka, Don and Lois brought Old World Polish charm to Bay City in the same melting pot style that joined classical European music with folk music to form a uniquely American brand of polka during the Depression Era in the United States.

Over the years, Don has been an active promoter of both Polish heritage and the polka. He has been instrumental in organizing many events, including the Bay Area Polish Tall Ships Festival, a presentation of the Magnificent Mazowsze song and dance ensemble, Polish Cabarets and traditional Polish Wigilia celebrations. He is perhaps most noted for putting together an event on Fat Tuesday in 1999 billed as the "Polka Paczki Party at Krzysiak's House Restaurant," which was covered live by a local television station and received front page coverage from the Bay City Times. This event is now described in mythic proportions in the local Polish community and throughout the state.

The reasons for Don's induction into the Michigan State Polka Music Hall of Fame, however, go beyond his legendary abilities as a restaurateur and promoter of Polish heritage. He also has a keen ear for the polka and is an expert polka music listener. Don also recently learned to play the stump fiddle and he performs at hospitals, nursing homes, and senior sites throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Don Krzysiak on achieving the Michigan Polka Music industry's highest honor and for his many contributions in safeguarding all aspects of Polish heritage for generations to come. I am confident that Don will continue to warm Polish hearts and satisfy the

appetites of people of all backgrounds well into the future.

IN HONOR OF CHESTER J. NOWAK

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Chester J. Nowak, United States Army Sergeant, on his years of dedicated military service to our great nation.

Mr. Nowak was born and raised in Cleveland, Ohio and is currently residing in Rocky River. He served selflessly for our country in the Korean War, and was in battle in Northern France, Rhineland, Central Europe, and Ardennes, known as the Bulge. He served in Company L, the 194th Glider Infantry Regiment with the 17th Airborne Division.

His love and true devotion to America is an inspiration to all. He received the Combat Infantry Badge and also the Glider Badge. He was awarded a Purple Heart after he was wounded in Belgium and was awarded a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement in ground operations against the enemy.

Originally, the Republic of Korea offered medals to those veterans that served in Korea between June 25, 1950, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, to July 27, 1953, the date the armistice was signed. In addition, veterans are eligible if they served on the soil of Korea, in waters adjacent, or in the air above Korea. These medals are a symbol of American freedom, patriotism, democracy, and sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring a man that has sacrificed for his nation and has served our country in many capacities, Sergeant Chester J. Nowak. Mr. Nowak is an inspiration to all, and our great country is thankful for his services.

CONGRATULATING TONY GWYNN
ON ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM BASEBALL

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. WALSH. Madam Speaker, I also rise in support of House Resolution 198 sponsored by Representative SUSAN DAVIS honoring Tony Gwynn for his numerous achievements to baseball and his community.

Tony Gwynn has a career batting average of .338 placing him 15th on the all-time leaders list. This amazing feat puts him in company with great Hall of Fame players like Ty Cobb, Rogers Hornsby and Tris Speaker. In fact, he is second, only to Ted Williams amongst players in the Major League after the Second World War. Gwynn's consistent hitting rewarded him with eight Silver Bats for the eight batting titles he has won. Four of these titles came consecutively in the years of 1994-1997.

Gwynn is a 16-time all-star with 3,127 career hits and is seventeenth on the all-time list behind such greats as Hank Aaron and Stan Musial. Gwynn achieved the 3,000 hit mile-

stone faster than all but two players: Ty Cobb and Nap Lajoie. Gwynn's success has not been limited to offense. His incredible defense has earned him five Golden Glove awards in his career.

Gwynn is among the all-time San Diego Padres careers leaders. He is first in batting average, hits, runs batted in and runs. Throughout his career Gwynn's sportsmanship has placed him on a highly respectable list of players that consistently conduct themselves with great dignity. By staying with the Padres, Gwynn has given his fans a consistent and stable hero.

Gwynn, though, is a hero off the field as well. Despite his reluctance to speak on his numerous community service activities, they continue to emerge as amazing acts of selflessness. Gwynn is the first to help out with local baseball clinics for youngsters. He is the principal force behind the Padres' scholarship program. Gwynn's foundation actively serves the needs of physically and sexually-abused children. Tony and his wife, Alicia, also routinely open their home to troubled youth and have paid for numerous funerals for victims of gang violence. Madam Speaker, I believe Tony Gwynn is fully deserving of the honor of this resolution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, had I been present on Tuesday, October 2, 2001, the record would reflect that I would have voted:

On Roll 360, HR 169, On Motion to Suspend the Rule and Pass, as Amended, the Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act, Yea.

On Roll 361, HJ Res 42, On Motion to Suspend the Rule and Pass, as Amended, the measure Memorializing fallen firefighters by lowering the American flag to half-staff in honor of the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service in Emmitsburg, Maryland, Yea.

On Roll 362, HR 2904, On Motion To Instruct Conferees, Yea.

I was unable to return to Congress on October 2 due to pressing matters in my district.

RABBI ISRAEL ZOBERMAN'S
THOUGHTS ON THE SEPTEMBER
11TH TRAGEDIES

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, people of all faiths and backgrounds all across the nation are still struggling to comprehend the senseless loss of life and destruction of landmarks that occurred on American soil on September 11th. Rabbi Israel Zoberman of the Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, a congregation that draws people from all over the Tidewater area, has sent to me his thoughts on these attacks. Though Rabbi Zoberman has lived and preached in the United States

for many years now, he grew up in Israel, and is all too accustomed to living with terrorism as a part of his daily routine. His eloquence might help us all to make sense of these tragedies, and I commend his article to my colleagues' attention.

So much pain, so many tears, God too is weeping for and with America. We are bowed down by heavy losses knowing that a new, unfamiliar burden has been placed upon us with a new kind of evil in a world gone mad. Yet, in our crushing and humbling sorrow we have touched our most tender humanness, reaching higher national oneness.

We knew of the possibility of a large-scale terrorist attack in the United States, but it is a hard reality to absorb. An empire's icons of pride and security, seemingly so well grounded, were toppled and penetrated, changing our outer and inner landscape. Surely the apocalyptic images of doomsday born of diabolic design will be etched in the collective American memory, of a day the world held its breath and a heartbeat was forever lost. There is an insidious insecurity creeping in with such a shock that only time will ease.

The terrifying cloud of dust and ashes with dazed relatives looking for loved ones had a Holocaust resonance to it, and the devastation's wide scope bore a World War Two signature. Terrorism's essence is to disrupt a normal way of life, assailing us physically, psychologically and spiritually. Their target was our very pluralism and inclusiveness by a merciless enemy threatened by our freedoms and global reach, feeling inadequate and powerless in face of the West's superior technology and incomparable standard of living. The great tragedy befalling us ought to bring appreciation for Israel, America's true ally, in its long struggle against Arab and Muslim fundamentalism, acutely suffering during the past year.

The free world with America's irreplaceable leadership has now gained the undeterred and deterring resolve to uproot the multi-head monster of international terrorism, not without sacrifice. It should have acted more decisively before but that so sadly and costly is a recurrent theme. A trying time like this has the potential for false patriotism with varied and dangerous extremism, profiling and stereotyping certain religious and ethnic affiliations. Fundamentalism of whatever ilk is irreconcilable with the pluralistic tapestry of the grand American model. The urgency of faith, family and fellowship for support and healing has been highlighted. We reject a culture of death with its terrorists-martyrs' messengers whether in the United States or in the Middle East, as we uphold the sanctity of each human life, reaffirming our democratic values and ideals. However, the need for interfaith and cultural dialogue is more vital than ever.

We are grateful for the many heroic rescuers who died while rushing to help and those who tirelessly search for survivors—they all reflect the true divine presence of inexhaustible goodness, encountering inexhaustible human evil. We take pride in our military with its shining presence in Hampton Roads, poised to defeat civilization's adversaries. An uncertain era has begun even as the American dream, albeit bruised but ever more essential for humanity's survival, lives on. Will a new world order sans terrorism finally emerge out of disorder?

ROLL OUT THE BARREL FOR BOB
TENBUSCH

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bob Tenbusch for his induction into the Michigan State Polka Music Hall of Fame. Michigan is a state whose citizens are proud of their multi-cultural ancestry and who delight in celebrating that diversity with others. The Polish community is one of the proudest in Michigan, bringing with it a passion for good food, good spirits, fellowship, dancing and the traditional foot-stomping, lively music of Poland known as the polka.

When Bob played his first polka tune, he joined a rich musical heritage that traces its origins to European classical music and folk music that later combined to form a uniquely American style during the Depression Era in the United States. Contemporary polka is a melting pot of musical influence from the vast array of immigrants that came to the United States and is representative of the diverse cultural backgrounds of our nation.

Bob's musical career began when he blew his first few notes on the trumpet for his high school band. It didn't take long for the polka to lure Bob on stage with "Big Daddy" Marshall Lackowski. By 1954, Bob struck up his own band, which he called the Melody Makers and who later changed their name to the Michigan Cavaliers. The group was a local favorite in Michigan's Thumb region for many years. In 1974, Bob formed the Golden Stars and eight years later he joined his sons in the Tenbusch Brothers.

In addition to his reputation as a musician, Bob earned kudos for his work on fund-raisers to benefit burn and accident victims and people who lost homes or barns to fire. After 30 years of playing and promoting polka music, Bob has retired from the stage, but he remains an active polka fan and is a member of the Great Lakes Polka Association.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate Bob Tenbusch on achieving the Michigan Polka Music industry's highest honor. He has truly used the power of the polka to touch hearts and coax even the most reluctant toe-tappers to embrace the liveliness and vibrancy of the polka. I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing gratitude for Bob's generous and spirited trumpet playing and in wishing him many more happy years of musical comradeship.

IN MEMORY OF C. DONALD BRADY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a great citizen, C. Donald Brady.

Born in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brady was a truly selfless individual. In his spare time he enjoyed canoeing and fly-fishing, but it was his time that he dedicated to others that stands out.

Mr. Brady passed away recently but left in his path a long established pattern of giving.

After graduating from high school he gave to his country by joining the Navy and serving four years. Next he gave to his community, serving as a teacher after attending California (Pa.) State Teachers College and West Virginia University. Even after earning a bachelor's degree in education and a masters in education from these universities respectively, he continued to increase his knowledge by studying bacteriology at Indiana (Pa.) State Teachers College. He taught for six years at Firelands High School and then joined the faculty at North Olmsted High School in 1965. Upon retiring as a biology teacher in 1987 he continued his model of giving by rediscovering his youthful joy of playing the clarinet and becoming active in Dixieland music associations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring the memory of C. Donald Brady.

174TH ASSAULT HELICOPTER
COMPANY 2001 REUNION

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 174th Assault Helicopter Company (AHC), Dolphins & Sharks (both pilots and enlisted crew members) who played such an important role during their service in Vietnam and Laos during 1966–1971. They will be gathering once again for their reunion in Fort Walton Beach, Florida on October 5, 6, and 7 of 2001.

The contribution of the 174th AHC to the American war effort is significant and they should be recognized for their valor. The personnel of the 174th AHC were an elite group formed at Fort Benning, Georgia in 1965. The 174th was deployed to Vietnam by U.S. Navy ships in 1966, landing at the Vietnamese port at the City of Qui Nhon. The unit's three primary "homes" in Vietnam were Lane Army Heliport near Qui Nhon (1966; II-Corps), Duc Pho in Quang Ngai Province (1967–1970; I-Corps), and Chu Lai, base camp for the Americal Division (1971; also I-Corps). The 174th flew various models of the UH-1 "Huey" helicopter. The unit served long and proud in Vietnam and saw much combat action in the rice paddies and mountains in the northern half of South Vietnam from 1966 until 1971, and in Laos during Operation Lam Son 719 in 1971.

Representative of the sacrifices of this great country is the proud and gallant record of combat service of the 174th AHC. Members of this company engaged the enemy and these engagements have taken their toll. Sixty members of this special corps of Dolphins and Sharks died gallantly for the cause of freedom. They shall not be forgotten. The 174th AHC has on countless occasions proven its high spirit and "can do" attitude as is so appropriately emblazoned on the Company crest—"Nothing Impossible."

The proud legacy of the 174th remains. They proved that the preservation of freedom required heroic sacrifice. They proved that their loyalty to American ideals and their desire for peace was their first priority. When our country needed them, they answered the call, and served proudly. It is this same spirit of sacrifice and duty that has made this nation great.

As the members of the 174th Assault Helicopter Company gather for their 2001 reunion, I wish to extend a heartfelt "thank you" for their actions in Vietnam and Laos. During this dangerous and uncertain time, we are reminded that in every generation, the world has produced enemies of freedom. The evidence of this fact is clear today after the recent attack on America. The resolve and commitment of those who have fought for freedom throughout our history continues to be the calling of our time.

The proud legacy of the 174th Assault Helicopter Company is the inspiration for today's America and those who will be called to serve. We can never repay them except by promising each other to never forget. God bless the men of the 174th AHC and their families. I hope that their reunion is a success and I wish them well in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS E.
HOBBINS, M.D.

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 23, 2001, the City of Baltimore, the State of Maryland, and our nation's health care community lost a valiant pioneer. Dr. Thomas Hobbins was a physician by training, but he made an indelible mark as a health care and human rights activist.

Tom Hobbins harbored a deep and abiding commitment to health care for all. He taught at the University Medical School and served as medical director of the Maryland Sleep Disorders Center in Towson. A board member of the Maryland Citizens' Health Initiative, he fought tirelessly for universal health care coverage for Marylanders. He also served on the front lines against handgun violence, teen smoking, and environmental degradation. He was a member of my health advisory group and I greatly valued his guidance.

Dr. Hobbins' curriculum vitae is filled with memberships, awards, and accolades. But I and my colleagues whom he visited here in Washington will remember him best for his generous spirit, his calm demeanor, and his altruistic approach to public policy matters. Whenever he called my office for an appointment, I could be assured that the subject of his visit would involve his patients' welfare and the common good. Tom Hobbins never once disappointed me. He combined a rare selflessness with a level of grace and serenity that most can only aspire to. It is with a sense of gratitude that I remember Dr. Thomas Hobbins. There are many who have been touched by his good will, and I am proud to count myself among them.

PROCLAMATION FOR STEVEN
FUCALORO

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize one of New

York's outstanding young students, Steven Fucaloro. This young man has received the Eagle Scout honor from his peers in recognition of his achievements.

Since the beginning of this century, the Boy Scouts of America have provided thousands of boys and young men each year with the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

The Eagle Scout award is presented only to those who possess the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service. Becoming an Eagle Scout is an extraordinary award with which only the finest Boy Scouts are honored. To earn the award—the highest advancement rank in Scouting—a Boy Scout must demonstrate proficiency in the rigorous areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills; they must earn a minimum of 23 merit badges as well as contribute at least 100 man-hours toward a community oriented service project.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Steven and bring the attention of Congress to this successful young man on his day of recognition, Friday, November 2, 2001. Congratulations to Steven and his family.

“POLKA-BRATION” TIME FOR ELEANORE MAGIERA

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Eleanore Magiera of Caro, MI, for her induction into the Michigan State Polka Music Hall of Fame. The citizens of our State are proud of their multi-cultural ancestry and delight in celebrating that diversity with others. The Polish community is one of the proudest in Michigan, bringing with it a passion for good food, good spirits, fellowship, dancing and traditional foot-stomping, lively polka music.

First introduced to the polka at an early age, Eleanore became part of a rich musical heritage with origins in European classical music and folk music that later combined to form a uniquely American style during the Depression Era in the United States. Contemporary polka music is a melting pot of musical influences from the vast array of immigrants that came to the United States and is representative of the diverse cultural backgrounds of our Nation.

In 1970, Eleanore and her husband, Frank, helped form the Michigan Polka Boosters Club to promote polka music and dancing. Eleanore was elected secretary-treasurer of the club, and over the years has put out the Michigan Polka News publication. She also organized the State of Michigan Polka Hall of Fame and

is currently a member of the Great Lakes Polka Association.

Of course, everyone remembers Eleanore as a disc jockey for “Polka Party” on Sunday afternoons at the Rainbow Bar in Caro. Her enthusiastic, energetic and persistent promotion of the polka has brought smiles and good cheer to thousands of people everywhere. She continues to be active in many efforts to trumpet the qualities of polka music and to ensure its continued popularity among the young and old alike.

Induction into the Michigan State Polka Music Hall of Fame is a great honor bestowed upon those who have upheld the joyful spirit that is at the heart of polka music. Eleanore's hard work and outstanding service on behalf of polka enthusiasts has earned her this nomination, but her passion for the polka has done more than win her accolades. It has spread the love of music and dance to many who otherwise might have missed the opportunity to discover the polka.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Eleanore Magiera on achieving the Michigan Polka Music industry's highest honor and in expressing gratitude for her spirited promotion of the polka. I am confident she will continue to roll out a barrel of fun for polka lovers near and far.

SEARCH AND RESCUE DOGS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing H. Con. Res. 241, which recognizes the service of the search and rescue dogs who have been an integral part of the ongoing emergency response efforts in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania following the tragic events of September 11.

Our Nation has witnessed the valiant courage and selfless sacrifice of our public safety officers as well as ordinary citizens in the wake of these horrendous barbaric terrorist attacks. It should be noted that these search and recovery efforts have been aided by the service of more than 300 specially trained rescue dogs which possess unique sensory abilities that allow them to perform much-needed tasks that cannot be conducted as efficiently by people.

These rescue dogs, working in tandem with their equally courageous handlers, have endured exhaustion, exposure to noxious fumes and active fires, risks from falling debris, and other hazards during the rescue and recovery efforts. Accordingly, we should recognize the contribution of these highly trained canines along with those brave men and women who have risen to the challenge of responding to this tragedy.

H. CON. RES. 241

Whereas thousands of Americans and citizens of other nations perished in the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001;

Whereas many police officers, firemen, and other emergency rescue workers also perished or were injured in their heroic efforts to save people at the site of the World Trade Center, in New York, New York, and also worked in the rescue and recovery efforts at the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C., and

at the site of the airline crash in Pennsylvania;

Whereas the rescue operations also involved more than 300 trained service dogs that performed rescue and recovery duties, particularly in New York City;

Whereas these dogs performed their duties at serious risk to their health and welfare and suffered injuries during the rescue and recovery process; and

Whereas these dogs were an important component of the larger rescue and recovery efforts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) more than 300 specially trained rescue and recovery dogs were instrumental in the emergency response operations in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001;

(2) these dogs have unique sensory abilities that allow them to perform a set of tasks that cannot be conducted as efficiently by people;

(3) these dogs, working in tandem with their handlers, endured exhaustion, exposure to noxious fumes and active fires, risks from falling debris, and other hazards during the rescue and recovery efforts; and

(4) the Nation owes a debt of gratitude for the service given by these dogs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 362, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 2946, THE DISPLACED WORKERS RELIEF ACT OF 2001 AND H.R. 2955, THE DISPLACED WORKERS ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of immediate relief for the tens of thousands of workers who have lost their jobs as a result of the September 11th terrorist attacks. Since September 11th more than 100,000 airline employees have lost their jobs. Many thousands more workers in industries directly and indirectly affected by the disruption of the airline industry also have been laid off.

Small businesses also have been hit very hard by the September 11th attacks. Many of them lost key customers who constituted the lion's share of their business, as well as key suppliers who enabled them to do business.

The September 11th attacks have radically altered business prospects throughout our country. No community has been spared. While even places thousands of miles from the destruction of September 11th have been severely affected, tourist dependent communities that rely upon the airlines and the hotel industry, like my home town of Miami, have been particularly hard hit.

Unfortunately, it seems clear that we have not yet hit bottom. Many more hard working Americans, through no fault of their own, soon will lose their jobs. Mr. Speaker, all of these workers desperately need our help and they need it now.

Mr. Speaker, the human costs of this economic downturn for many of our fellow Americans are truly staggering. Airline and airport workers, transit workers, employees who work for airline suppliers such as service employees and plane manufacturers, all face common problems and challenges. Their mortgages, rents, and utilities still must be paid. Food must be placed on the table. Children must be clothed. Health care costs must be covered.

While some will get by by depleting their savings, the vast majority of those who have lost their jobs have little or no savings to deplete. All of these workers need a strong, flexible and lasting safety net, the kind that only the Federal government can provide.

With no income coming in and little prospect for prompt re-employment within their chosen field, these displaced workers must search for new jobs while few firms are even hiring. While some will find new positions quickly, many, if not most, will not. Some of this unemployment will be structural as some of these industries will be downsizing permanently. As a result, many workers will have to retrain in a new field or receive additional training in their chosen field simply to get re-employed.

So what is it that these workers need? Just like those workers who qualify for help under the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, workers who lost their jobs because of the September 11th attacks need extended unemployment and job training benefits (78 weeks instead of 26 weeks). Those workers who would not otherwise qualify for unemployment benefits need the 26 weeks of benefits that H.R. 2946 would provide.

They especially need COBRA continuation coverage, that is, they need to have their COBRA health insurance premiums paid for in full for up to 78 weeks, or until they are re-employed with health insurance coverage, whichever is earlier. Those without COBRA coverage need coverage under Medicaid.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress acted quickly and responsibly to meet the challenges posed by the September 11th attacks. We acted as one to pass the Joint Resolution authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the attacks against the United States. We heeded the call of all Americans and said: Never again.

We stood shoulder to shoulder with President Bush, our Commander in Chief, firmly united in our resolve to identify and punish all nations, organizations and persons who planned, authorized, committed, or aided the September 11th terrorist attacks, or harbored such organizations or persons. We unanimously passed the \$40 billion Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill to finance some of the tremendous costs of fighting terrorism and of helping and rebuilding the communities devastated by these horrendous attacks. We provided cash assistance and loan guarantees to the airline industry.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we must demonstrate the same resolve, the same commitment on behalf of our workers. Deeds, not just words, are required. All of these hard working, innocent displaced airline workers and their families desperately need our help. We must hear

and answer their pleas. They need our help and need it now. We cannot rest until we have met their needs. I urge all of my colleagues to join with me to support H.R. 2946 and H.R. 2955.

A TRIBUTE TO FRED MCALL

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Campbell University Coaching Great and my former basketball coach Mr. Fred McCall.

A native of Denver, North Carolina, Coach McCall earned his Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1948 from Lenoir-Rhyne College, where he was a three-sport standout. He was inducted into the Lenoir-Rhyne Athletic Hall of Fame in 1980. Following graduation he earned his master's degree from George Peabody College and then pitched professionally in the Carolina League at Hickory, in the Coastal Plain League at Rocky Mount, and in the Western Carolina League at Newton. A graduate of the Infantry School in Fort Benning, Georgia, he served as an officer during World War II.

Coach McCall joined the Campbell staff in 1953 and served the University with distinction for 33 years. He coached Campbell's basketball team to a 221-104 record in 16 seasons. Coach McCall directed his teams to five state junior college championships in eight years, then led the Fighting Camels through their first eight years of competition on the senior college level.

During his tenure as head coach and director of athletics, McCall coached three Junior College All-Americans—Len Maness, Bob Vernon, and George Lehmann.

In 1954, Coach McCall and Wake Forest Coach Horace "Bones" McKinney began the Campbell Basketball School, which has featured such outstanding sports greats as Coach John Wooden of UCLA. Forty-one years later, the School still ranks as the nation's oldest and largest continually running summer basketball camp.

Coach McCall developed the McCall Rebounder in the late 1950s to teach proper rebounding techniques. The device has been used by coaches in all 50 states and numerous countries worldwide and has been on display at the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Named Tar Heel of the Week by the News and Observer in 1969, Coach McCall resigned his basketball and athletic director duties on January 10, 1969, to accept an appointment as Campbell's Vice-President of Institutional Advancement. He served in that capacity until 1979 when he was named Vice-President for Administration, a position he held until his retirement in 1986.

On June 13, 1994, Coach McCall was honored by being inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame.

Coach McCall and his wife, the former Pearle Klutz of Granite Quarry, have three daughters—Janet King, Leah Devlin, and Lisa Singletary—and six grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Coach McCall not only taught others and me about basketball; he taught us

about life. Coach McCall not only helped make me a better player; he helped to make me a better human being. The life lessons taught to me and countless others by Coach McCall's special brand of coaching are lessons we live by to this day. Coach McCall helped strengthen Campbell University, his community, and his country. On behalf of the people of North Carolina, I rise today to offer our eternal gratitude.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLEVELAND POLKA ASSOCIATION

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 25th Anniversary of the Cleveland Polka Association, a long-standing organization in the Cleveland community that has brought happiness and fine music to thousands in the Northeastern Ohio area.

As long-time polka all-star Frankie Yanovic put it, Cleveland is a polka town! Originating in 1976, the Cleveland Polka Association has long been dedicated to preserving the polka heritage, and promoting interest in polka events. The CSA has been working diligently to establish close friendships among all those who have a great interest in polka music and dance.

The Cleveland-style polka has its roots in Slovenian folk music, but American musicians have given the polka a style that people of all backgrounds can enjoy. The Cleveland Polka Association devotes their time and energy to upholding great polka lessons, such as "If you can't do the Polka, don't Marry my Daughter", and "In Heaven there is no Beer." They will never really answer the question "Who stole the Kishka?"

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring and recognizing the Cleveland Polka Association on their distinguished 25th Anniversary celebration. The polka music will be heard long and far as the CSA celebrates to the melodious tunes into the night.

BENNY PRILL: POLKA'S "GOLDEN STAR"

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Benny Prill for his induction into the Michigan State Polka Music Hall of Fame. Michigan is a state whose citizens are proud of their multi-cultural ancestry and who delight in celebrating that diversity with others. The Polish community is one of the proudest in Michigan, bringing with it a love for good food, good spirits, fellowship, dancing and the lively, foot-stomping traditions of the polka.

When Benny was just a toddler, he drove nails into a board to simulate an accordion and in doing so he became part of the rich heritage that all polka music enthusiasts share. Like many musical genres, polka is a mingling of many styles, including European classical music and folk music. During the Depression Era in the United States, a uniquely

American style developed that reflected the melting pot musical talents of the many immigrants who came to this country.

Like many polka lovers, Benny was introduced to the music at an early age and quickly developed a passion for it. During his school years, Benny played for weddings, dances, house parties and at many other functions. He was drafted into the army at eighteen and during his enlistment he joined a band called the Drifters. Once back home, Benny went on to play for the Golden Stars and most recently in the Polka Music Sound. Many polka fans have come to know Benny through bus trips he has organized throughout Michigan and Ohio for the promotion of polka music. He also hosts polka dances and is a part-time disc jockey for WKJC-FM in Tawas City.

For Benny and others, polka is more than just a type of music, it is a lifestyle that represents a culture and a warmth of spirit that attracts people from all over the world. Polka fans have their own language, with words such as "tubs" to describe a drum set or "boxman" to describe a concertina or accordion player. Benny has earned a reputation not only as a fine musician, but as someone who honors the customs and traditions of polka music so that future generations also will be able to enjoy it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Benny Prill on achieving the Michigan Polka Music industry's highest honor. As a keeper of the polka flame, Benny will ensure that good music and lively dancing will live on for many years and I am confident that he will find even more ways of providing venues for all to enjoy the melodic energy of the polka.

HONORING MARVIN GREENBERG

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 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 Marvin Greenberg of Plantation, Florida, passed away on September 24, 2001 at the age of 81.

Marvin Greenberg was born in Brooklyn, New York, where he was raised and attended high school. 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.

Before matriculating to college, Marvin was called upon by his country to serve in World War II. As a 1st Lieutenant in the United States Army, Marvin bravely commanded a tank battalion in the European Theatre. For the unwavering valor he showed in battle, Marvin was awarded both the Silver Star Medal and a Purple Heart with two clusters, a testament to his willingness to sacrifice himself for the freedom of our nation.

After returning home from Europe, Marvin attended Pace College and graduated with an accounting degree. Marvin went on to work as a production manager for a Brooklyn-based

company, and later became a successful national sales representative for a security company.

In 1983, Marvin moved to Plantation, Florida, where he would remain throughout the rest of his life. It was in Plantation where Marvin became an indispensable member of the community, becoming an avid advocate for those in his condominium community and within the city of Plantation as a whole. Passionate about the importance of equality, Marvin became a frequent visitor before the city council, where he argued for causes including housing, loans, and traffic safety. Marvin would join the Lauderdale West Democratic Club, where he was an active member of the Board for eight years and served dutifully as the President for four. Above all else, Marvin made certain that everyone had a voice, and that it was heard.

Mr. Speaker, Marvin Greenberg was both well-loved and widely respected by all those blessed to have known him. He is survived by his wife, Lee, his brother Irwin, his three children, Phil, Paula, and Ricki, and by his five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Marvin selflessly served his country and his family was a source of admiration and great pride. Today we celebrate Marvin's life, which serves as a wonderful example to all who follow in his footsteps.

LIMITATION ON PER COUNTRY SHARE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation.

In May, the House passed legislation, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act that authorized both the release of the \$582 million and a third installment of \$244 million. However, two weeks before the House considered the bill, the United States was removed from the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. The House responded by adopting an amendment conditioning the third installment on the U.S. return to the commission. This legislation repeals that amendment and reschedules the untimely repayment of our U.N. dues.

As a delegate of the United Nations and Chair of the Commission on Human Rights, Eleanor Roosevelt once said, "Without the United Nations our country would walk alone, ruled by fear instead of confidence and hope." I believe that the American people want to walk in confidence with the U.N.

The majority of Americans consistently show a readiness to pay U.N. dues in full. Most recently a Zogby poll found that 62 percent of Americans believe that we should pay our delinquent dues. Another poll showed that 53 percent of Americans believe that the U.S. should not hold back dues as a means of pressuring the U.N.

It's regrettable that the U.S. lost its seat on the Human Rights Commission but I firmly believe there will never be an appropriate venue for this country to deny its responsibility. Instead of disengaging ourselves from the U.N.,

I believe that we should do just the opposite and support it with all our vigor.

I'm proud to support this legislation and I will continue to do all that I can to support full payment of our Nation's U.N. dues.

TASK FORCE ON MENTORING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and to express my appreciation for the Montgomery County Task Force on Mentoring on its 10th anniversary. In late 1991, after completing a study, the Montgomery County Human Relations Commission concluded that a broad and determined mentoring program could vastly improve the current situations of the County's young males. Following a September 28, 1991 conference titled "Black Males in Crisis—Is Mentoring a Solution?" the Task Force was founded on December 16, 1991.

Functioning under the core belief, as stated by Jonathan Alter, Senior Editor of Newsweek, that, "no one succeeds in America without some kind of mentor—a parent, teacher, coach, older friend—to offer guidance along the way," the task force has grown into an umbrella organization for dozens of non-profit organizations providing mentorships for high risk youths. Annually the task force helps a significant number of children and young adults within Montgomery County.

Another of the Task Force's core beliefs: "reaching out together as a united community, we will make a difference," should become a mantra for all Americans. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Montgomery County Task Force on Mentoring, for their commitment to improving our community.

My thanks to Mr. John Smith, president of the task force and to all of its members for the outstanding and valuable service they provide to the citizens of Montgomery County.

MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERS' RIGHT TO REPAIR ACT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on August 2, 2001, I introduced HR 2735, "The Motor Vehicle Owners' Right to Repair Act of 2001" to ensure that all motoring consumers have the freedom of choice of where, how and by whom to have their vehicles repaired, maintained and to choose the parts of their choice. I introduced HR 2735 to offer protection to consumers who will suffer from high, non-competitive prices.

But since the introduction of HR 2735, my state of New York and the United States have been changed forever by the devastating attack of September 11th on American lives, our way of life, and our economic foundations. It is now more important than ever for the passage of HR 2735, which will bring economic relief to consumers and small business.

Since September 11th, many citizens have chosen to drive their vehicles to work, to recreation and to vacation sites, rather than take other means of public transportation. This means that consumers will be spending an ever-increasing amount of time in their vehicles. And, that means that these vehicles will need more repairs and parts replaced.

Another consequence of September 11th is the attack on America's economic foundation. Many businesses will close their doors due to the inability to continue to provide consumer services. Now, more than ever, we in Congress must work to bolster business, not hinder it with the economic chains of monopolies. Passage of HR 2735 will keep the doors open for many in the automotive aftermarket, allowing the domino effect of recovery to continue.

HR 2735 will open the door to motoring consumers who are away from home, whether for business or pleasure, to have unforeseen repairs and parts replaced at the shop of their choice and with the parts of their choice. HR 2735 will allow motoring consumers to dispense with fears of being caught in strange localities or being forced back to dealerships. Consumers will be able to make competitive choices.

For several years, Congress mandated that vehicles come manufactured with a computer system to monitor vehicle emissions. As vehicles have advanced, so have the computer systems installed which now control vital systems such as brakes, ignition, ignition keys, air bags, steering mechanisms and climate control. What began as a clean air measure became an unintended "vehicle in itself" to a repair and parts information monopoly by car manufacturers.

The end result is that motorists have become chained to the car manufacturers and their car dealers in order to have their vehicles repaired and parts replaced. Instead of exercising America's free-market ability to choose the automotive technician, shop and parts of their choice—or even work on the vehicles themselves, this lock-out of information has forced motorists to return to car dealers and forced them in many instances into paying higher, noncompetitive costs. Simple tasks such as having an ignition key duplicated can cost \$45 or more.

Passage of HR 2735 is essential to the economic structure of the vehicle independent repair industry, as well as the limited budgets of many consumers and their safety.

Passage of HR 2735 will allow motorists who do not live near car dealerships to have their vehicles quickly and efficiently repaired, without being forced into driving a great distance in a problematic car to a dealership, jeopardizing their safety and that of others. It will allow motorists to work on their vehicles and will allow motorists to save money.

Passage of HR 2735 will empower motorists and will not restrict their choices of repair shops, including the desire of those who wish to go to car dealerships. It will allow motorists to actually own the repair and parts information to their own vehicles and to be the ultimate decisionmakers—instead of the car manufacturers—of their own vehicles.

Now more than ever is the time for Congress to keep consumers and small business sound, not pigeon-holed into unnecessary and expensive monopolies. Freedom to choose and to compete is the American Way.

POMONA VALLEY WORKSHOP'S
35TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and honor the accomplishments of the Pomona Valley Workshop on its 35th Anniversary of dedicated service to individuals with developmental disabilities in Western San Bernardino County and Eastern Los Angeles County.

The Pomona Valley Workshop is one of the largest employers in the city of Montclair and strives to maintain the highest of standards in its provision of traditional and innovative services. As an active member of the local community, the Workshop's efforts to improve the public's understanding of issues which affect persons with disabilities have resulted in strong community support and volunteer efforts.

I salute the Pomona Valley Workshop on the outstanding role it has played in assisting adults with disabilities achieve their highest level of employment and community integration. I wish them continued success in their exemplary endeavors.

ATTACKS ON SIKHS SUBSIDING—
STILL UNDER SIEGE IN INDIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the attacks on Sikhs and other Americans in the wake of the September 11 attacks have subsided. While there are still some incidents, Sikhs, Muslims, and other Americans are safer now than they were a week or two ago. That is good news.

However, Sikhs continue to be under assault in India. The Indian government holds over 52,000 Sikhs as political prisoners. It has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. A few months ago, Indian troops were caught red-handed trying to set fire to a Gurdwara (a Sikh temple), but Sikh and Muslim villagers prevented them from carrying out this atrocity.

This is part of a long pattern of violation of the rights of Sikhs and other minorities by the Indian government. The attacks on Sikhs in America, which are terribly unfortunate and should be condemned by all, have been incidents carried out by individuals. That is a key difference. Much of the problem is that since the Sikhs don't have their own country, Americans and others don't know who they are. This is one more reason why a free Khalistan is essential.

Khalistan is the Sikh homeland which declared its independence from India on October 7, 1987. This week marks Khalistan's independence anniversary. It will also see the annual convention of the Council of Khalistan, the government pro tempore of Khalistan which leads its independence struggle.

Given India's apparent reluctance to cooperate with the United States in our war on terrorism, American support for a free Khalistan and for freedom for the Kashmiris, for pre-

dominantly Christian Nagaland, and for all the other nations seeking their freedom is more urgent than ever. We must do what we can to extend the glow of freedom all over the world. We can help that along by maintaining our sanctions on India, by cutting off our aid to India until human rights are respected, and by supporting an internationally-supervised plebiscite on the question of independence for all the nations of South Asia. Our war on terrorism is about preserving freedom. Let's not forget that freedom is universal.

TRIBUTE TO TY MARBUT AND
OTHER YOUNG MONTANA HUNTERS

HON. DENNIS R. REHBERG

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Speaker, hunting in Montana is one of our most popular time-honored traditions. Each fall thousands of Montana men and women traverse our mountains, forests and prairies in pursuit of a wide range of large and small game.

One of the greatest stalwarts of the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is Gary Marbut who is president of the Montana Shooting Sports Association. Gary works tirelessly with the Montana Congressional Delegation to protect our vanishing right to keep and bear arms.

The June 2001 issue of the National Rifle Association's "American Hunter" contains Gary's article "A Kid's First Elk Rifle." It details the strong father and son bonding involved in his son Ty's preparations to hunt elk and get comfortable with the proper rifle. I commend my colleagues to read this article that embodies how hunting and family values are still very much in vogue in Montana.

A KID'S FIRST ELK RIFLE

(By Gary Marbut)

Tyrel turned 11 last fall, which means he's old enough to hunt elk when he passes hunter safety. I began thinking what the criteria would be for a good elk rifle for an 11-year-old boy. It would need to be light enough to carry, pack enough punch to take the animal, have suitable accuracy for successful 200-yard shots, and minimal recoil so as not to terrify a young shooter and cause him to flinch.

Fortunately, there are so many choices the real problem is not finding something suitable, but narrowing the field. I first looked at my own collection. A rifle that I've always liked is my Ruger semi-auto carbine in .44 Magnum. This rifle has a clear and wide little 4X scope with the old post reticle.

This seemed the ideal choice for Ty. It has a short stock, much of the recoil is soaked up by the semi-auto action, the .44 Magnum is enough for elk with well-placed shots, and since I hunt elk with a .44 Magnum revolver, we could practice with, carry, and use the same ammo. I would prefer to shoot elk with this rifle under 150 yards, and I did ponder the safety aspect of a semi-auto for a kid's first hunting rifle. However, this rifle had one large added benefit: it is the same size and shape as a Ruger 10/22, and Ty could hone his shooting skills with my 10/22 and cheaper ammo.

The idea was fine until I suggested it to Ty. "Nope," he said. "Nothing magnum. Too much recoil." Kids can be notional, and I

didn't want to push him. I wanted his first hunting season to be something he'd anticipate and remember.

So I started asking experienced hunting and shooting friends about how they would solve my problem. What amazed me was how wide-ranging the answers were. Some said to get him some sort of "oh-my-gosh" magnum and let him learn to shoot and pack it. Others advised that a well-placed head shot on elk with a .223 would always take it down. And I heard everything in between.

I finally decided to narrow the field by choosing what I determined was the minimum, fully elk-capable caliber. Admitting a bias for .30-caliber cartridges, I finally chose the .308 Win. for Ty. I found that if I looked hard enough I could find a Remington 700 in a short-stocked, short-barreled youth configuration, and with a synthetic stock. I had a local dealer order it for me and it arrived a few days before Christmas, in just enough time to slap a 6X Weaver scope on it. It did look nice under the tree, and the look on Ty's face when he opened it promised a great hunting season.

Still, there was a lot of work to be done. I belong to the school that believes a person should put a lot of ammo through the gun they'll hunt with before they go hunting. I had hopes of Ty being able to put several hundred rounds through his new rifle before hunting season, but because recoil had been one of my original concerns, and since this youth model was lightweight, there was no way I was going to subject Ty to several hundred rounds of full-house 308.

I ended up handloading some light "plinker" rounds that Ty liked shooting immediately. We practiced until he could place five-round groups of this ammo into a two-inch circle at 100 yards. Spring came around and Ty passed the Montana Hunter Education class, even becoming a junior instructor—quite proud to be the only 11 year-old with that status. A prairie dog shoot later in June allowed him lots of shooting, the two of us going through several gun changes and some 2,000 rounds of ammo in one afternoon alone.

Between the prairie dog shoot and other practice at the Deer Creek Range near Missoula, Ty consumed almost 400 rounds of his light practice ammo over the summer. The next project was selecting the right ammo for his elk hunt. I tested several kinds, but the bullet I finally selected as the best compromise of weight, shape, cost, and performance was the Hornady 165-grain soft-point boat-tail. Backed by Varget powder in Lake City brass, the bullet would run out of Ty's barrel at about 2800 fps and group five shots into about 1¼ inches at 100 yards. I should say that this ammo makes Ty's light rifle kick pretty good—he has never fired a round of it. He's carrying it elk hunting now, and I've promised him that when he shoots at an elk, he won't notice the kick at all.

Ty is 12 now, and though it is currently the second week of elk season in Montana, school has limited the youngster to only two days afield so far. And though we haven't seen any elk, there's lots of good hunting within a two-hour drive of where we live. Soon, we hope to be able to put to the final test, a kid's first elk rifle.

TRACKING FOREIGN VISITORS AND STUDENTS IS A PROTECTION FOR ALL

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend to his colleagues the October 1, 2001, and the October 2, 2001, editorials from the Omaha World-Herald entitled "Loosey-Goosey Borders" and "Loosey-Goosey Borders: II." For many years, this Member has argued that it is critical to U.S. security interests to have our government energetically reform and effectively implement visa control for foreign nationals and to screen those foreign nationals who are seeking to be accepted as legitimate refugees or immigrants. As the October 1st editorial notes, "U.S. law enforcement agencies should know who is entering the country and where they are supposed to be." Sadly, it took the horrific terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, for the American public to fully understand why that is the case.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Oct. 1, 2001]

LOOSEY-GOOSEY BORDERS

One of the greatest challenges facing the United States now is how to maintain an open, free society while protecting the country from terrorists who exploit that freedom. A key element of the question is the millions of foreigners who enter the United States each year, some of whom have had terror, not touring, on their mind.

In 1998, about 30 million people entered the country on visitors' visas, a form that is relatively easy to obtain, sometimes after only a few routine questions. Then this is what happens: nothing. Once these visitors arrive, the U.S. government washes its hands of them. They are never checked on unless they commit a felony of some kind. In practice, they are free to go home or disappear into American life, as they wish.

Many of them never leave. One estimate suggests that half of the 7 million illegal aliens in this country didn't enter illegally but simply overstayed their visas. And the Immigration and Naturalization Service has no idea who they are, where they could be or what they might be up to. Officials say that 16 of the 19 hijacker-terrorists entered the United States on temporary visas as students, workers or tourists.

U.S. borders aren't simply porous, said Mark Krikorian, director of the Center for Immigration studies in Washington; they are, to all intents and purposes, wide open. That is crazy. An open border is an open invitation to terrorism.

First, the painfully obvious. The INS should keep track of all who visit the United States, where they are and when they are required to leave. The act of not leaving should trigger a reaction from INS enforcement officers—perhaps a letter of inquiry, perhaps arrest, depending on the potential threat.

Keeping track of visitors will take a computer system, a reform mandated by Congress in 1996 but abandoned when border states objected to the delays and loss of business. It will mean time lost and, in all likelihood, traffic jams, particularly at busy U.S.-Mexican and U.S.-Canadian borders. But it is vital to check foreign visitors both in and out. Not to do so invites what has happened.

Protecting the United States may require that the embassy and consulate staffs where visas are issued be better trained or enlarged. They are the first line of defense

against attack, and they should act positively, checking backgrounds and criminal records of would-be tourists, particularly if the applicant is from a problematic country such as Iran.

The changes needed might also involve modifications in the visa waiver program, by which nationals in 29 friendly countries such as Great Britain and Norway are admitted to this country without the formality of a visa. At the very least, these visitors, too, should be checked in and out via computer. Because the criminal world so highly values stolen or forged passports from waiver countries, more stringent security provisions might be needed.

Foreign visitors shouldn't look at increased scrutiny or security as an accusation or violation of rights. They are, after all, guests, here on sufferance and required to obey the law. Few other countries have been as wide open as the United States in the past, and even fewer are likely to be in the future.

U.S. law enforcement agencies should know who is entering the country and where they are supposed to be. These organizations can then judge potential risks and problems and handle them as the law allows. When the INS keeps closer track of visitors, it isn't intended to harass but to identify, not to accuse but to protect. It's not xenophobia. It's self-defense.

And self-defense, within the context of freedom, has suddenly become of vital importance.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Oct. 2, 2001]

LOOSEY-GOOSEY BORDERS: II

As the United States moves to take control of its borders and keep track of foreign nationals entering the country, it is important to change the way student visas are handled, too.

About half a million foreign students enter the country every year, some headed for colleges or universities, some for vocational or language schools. The vast majority of them actually attend school.

Some, however, do not, and disappear into the population. In that category was one Hani Hanjour, who was supposed to study English at Holy Names College in Oakland, Calif. Ten months after he skipped out on his student visa, he and companions hijacked the jet that crashed into the Pentagon.

Hard as it might be to understand, schools are not required to notify the Immigration and Naturalization Service if foreign students fail to appear or drop out. Five years ago, Congress ordered the INS to begin tracking foreign visitors. That was to include students starting in 2003. But in August, a bill was introduced to end the system before it began.

The system would have issued cards with magnetic strips to students. The strips, containing personal information, would have to be swiped through a reader when the student entered the country and the cards would have to be shown to school authorities when they arrived on campus.

Then, campus officials would be required to report changes of address and other information concerning international students.

More than a hundred schools spoke out against the INS plan, as did NAFSA/Association of International Educators, a lobbying group. Many university officials worried that any identification system would discourage international students.

Perhaps it would, but it shouldn't. It is not unreasonable and it should not be intimidating to require foreign students not only to be what they claim—students—but to allow the immigration service to keep track of their whereabouts.

The education lobbying group has seen the light and changed its position. Last month, after the attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., its spokesman said, "The time for debate on this matter is over, and the time to devise a considered response to terrorism has arrived."

That is a commendable turn-around, one that college and university leaders would do well to emulate. The idea is not to punish foreign students or inconvenience their schools but to protect Americans from terrorists who might enter the country under false pretenses.

The system needs to be put in place yesterday.

CHAIRMAN OF CITIGROUP, SANDY WEILL, GIVES A HELPING HAND

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the insightful article from the October 1 edition of USA Today that reflects the philanthropic efforts of corporate America to assist the victims of September 11.

The article illustrates the scope of the corporate philanthropy taking place to help my constituents and all those affected by the attacks. Leading the charge is Citigroup which has set up a \$15 million education fund for all the victim's children. CEO and Chairman of Citigroup, Sandy Weill described the mindset of America's corporations, as he talked about the company's employees "not just giving their money but their time and talents" to help the victims.

As we struggle with the grief and new realities before us, I ask that we also look to the compassionate efforts of the individuals and corporate America as a symbol of what makes America great. The efforts of Citigroup and others are not going unnoticed in Washington or across the country and I would ask you all to join me in thanking those who have helped during this time of great need.

[From USA Today, Oct. 1, 2001]

CORPORATIONS SETTING UP OWN CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS

(By Julie Appleby)

Restaurateur Waldy Malouf never thought he'd be running a charity. But he has joined a growing number of executives who are doing just that.

In coming weeks, he'll be helping decide how to dole out millions of dollars to fami-

lies devastated by the attack on the World Trade Center.

And he's not alone.

Some big-name corporations, and a few trade associations, have created their own multimillion-dollar relief funds, determining how, where and to whom to give the money.

As the events of the past weeks have been unprecedented, so, too, are these efforts: Corporations don't generally give direct financial aid to victims.

"We had to take care of our own," says Malouf, co-owner of Beacon Restaurants, which lost 76 employees in the Windows of the World of the World Restaurant in Tower One at the World Trade Center.

He and his business partners spent a whirlwind week creating the Windows of Hope Family Relief Fund, aimed at helping the families of food-service workers killed in the collapse of the towers. Without such a fund, Malouf feared that bus boys and waitresses would be overlooked in the outpouring of support for other victims.

Such efforts are generally being overseen by top business executives, many of whom have served on the boards of charitable organizations.

Philanthropy experts caution that this planning to give direct aid—rather than funneling money through private foundations or established relief groups—face challenges.

"The danger is that companies may be amateurs in running effective relief funds," says Kirk Hanson, who has studied philanthropy for 20 years and heads an ethics center at Santa Clara University in California. "They will need to look to experts in relief to ensure the money is spent wisely."

Who, for example, will oversee the funds and provide an accounting of the monies spent? (Funds that obtain charity tax status will report itemized details to the IRS, but not all are seeking that status.)

Which victims will get money and how much? Will the money go only to families of those who died, or could the definition grow to include the injured or the unemployed?

Publicly traded companies may face opposition from shareholders about how money is distributed.

"This is one of the thorniest problems of disaster relief," Hanson says. "Any charity engaged in direct aid has to struggle with the definition of who is needy."

Which is what Malouf and other firms wrestled with last week.

"There are a lot of legal and moral and ethical issues that come up that you have to grapple with," says Malouf.

One example: Three carpenters were working in the Windows on the World Restaurant when the attacks occurred. All three died.

The relief fund, however, is designed to help restaurant workers. Would the carpenters' families be eligible?

"In that case, we know the families, and we probably will help. They might not have been washing dishes, but they were working on the restaurant," Malouf says.

Malouf and other executives say they are either hiring administrators to run the funds or relying on to executives, many of whom have served charitable organizations.

"It's more difficult (to run a fund), but we've always had a philosophy that we have talented executives who can be helpful in working on a lot of things other than business, giving not just of their money, but of their time and talents," says Sandy Weill, chairman and CEO of Citigroup.

His company, which already supports charities and student programs through its foundation, plans to run its own \$15 million scholarship fund to help children who lost parents in any of the attacks, including the one on the Pentagon.

"We'll sit down with the appropriate people and come up with (eligibility) criteria that will be simple, that people can understand," Weill says. "I don't think it's rocket science."

Many of the companies that have established funds have earmarked them for specific purposes.

Morgan Stanley has set aside \$10 million to aid the families of its own employees who were injured, missing or killed in the World Trade Center, along with families of missing rescue workers.

The National Association of Realtors has raised \$2.5 million to help the families of victims from any of the attacks make rent or mortgage payments.

"The money is targeted for families who have lost a breadwinner as a result of the tragedy and might be in jeopardy of missing housing payments, spokesman Steve Cook says.

Money will be given out on a first-come, first-served basis in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C.

At DaimlerChrysler, executives are pondering whether they want to turn over their \$10 million children support fund to an outside organization to manage.

"You need people who have expertise in the endeavor," spokesman Dennis Fitzgibbons says.

At Alcoa, where a \$2 million relief fund has been set up, executives won't rush to fund anything immediately, preferring to wait to see where the greatest needs are, spokesman Bob Slagle says.

"We believe we are capable of sorting through some of these difficult issues and really making a difference," Slagle says.

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, October 4, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 5

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for September.
1334, Longworth Building

OCTOBER 9

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine effective responses to the threat of bioterrorism.
SD-430

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of John H. Marburger, III, of New York, to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy; and the nomination of Phillip Bond, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology.
SR-253

OCTOBER 10

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine bus and truck security and hazardous materials licensing.
SR-253

10 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to review the Federal Emergency Management Agency's response to the September 11, 2001 attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center.
SD-406

Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine new priorities and new challenges for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
SD-226

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider S. 1379, to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Rare Diseases at the National Institutes of Health; S. 727, to provide grants for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training in public schools; proposed legislation with respect to mental health and terrorism, proposed legislation with respect to cancer screening; H.R. 717, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and services with respect to Duchenne muscular dystrophy; and the nomination of Eugene Scalia, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor.
SD-430

2 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of John P. Walters, of Michigan, to be Director of National Drug Control Policy.
SD-226

OCTOBER 11

10 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Oceans, Atmosphere, and Fisheries Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the role of the Coast Guard and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in strengthening security against maritime threats.
SR-253

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the needs of fire services in responding to terrorism.
SR-253

OCTOBER 12

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the state of the tourism industry.
SR-253

OCTOBER 16

2:30 p.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the Department of Veterans Affairs's Fourth Mission—caring for veterans, servicemembers, and the public following conflicts and crises.
SR-418

OCTOBER 17

10 a.m.
Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine monetary policy in the context of the current economic situation.
Room to be announced

OCTOBER 18

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine genetic non-discrimination.
SD-430

OCTOBER 23

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine the effects of the drug OxyContin.
SD-430

OCTOBER 24

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD-430

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 5

9:30 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine the economic security of working Americans and those out of work.
SD-430