

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FAREWELL TO CONGRESSMAN
TONY P. HALL

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I am both pleased and saddened to be in a position to present these remarks about TONY HALL. Pleased because I have had the opportunity to serve with TONY for the past four years, and pleased because I know he will do so much to help the hungry and the less fortunate in his new job; yet saddened because his guiding hand and steadfast effort on behalf of those less fortunate will be missed when he leaves Congress.

Because TONY's reputation precedes him, TONY was one Member I was especially looking forward to knowing when I arrived in the House. Three times nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, Congressman TONY P. HALL has been the leading advocate in Congress for hunger relief programs and improving international human rights conditions. Over the last twenty-four years, there is not a single Member of this great body who has contributed more to those who cannot stand up for themselves. Without TONY here, we will all need to pull together to make sure that those less fortunate are not left behind.

TONY has worked actively to improve human rights conditions around the world, especially in the Philippines, East Timor, Paraguay, South Korea, Romania, and the former Soviet Union. In 2000, he introduced legislation to stop importing "conflict diamonds" that are mined in regions of Sierra Leone under rebel control. In 1999, he was the leader in Congress calling for the United States to pay its back dues to the United Nations.

TONY HALL's record on hunger issues is unparalleled in Congress. TONY was a founding member of the Select Committee on Hunger and served as its chairman from 1989 until it was abolished in 1993. He has been an outspoken advocate for fighting domestic and international hunger and he has initiated legislation enacted into law to fight hunger-related diseases in developing nations. He has visited numerous poverty-stricken and war-torn regions of the world. He was the sponsor of a successful 1990 emergency measure to assist state Women, Infants and Children (WIC) programs and legislation to establish a clearinghouse to promote gleaning to provide poor people with food. TONY has worked to promote microenterprise to reduce joblessness.

When the Hunger Committee was abolished, TONY fasted for three weeks to draw attention to the needs of hungry people in the United States and around the world.

Rep. HALL was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998, 1999, and 2001 for his humanitarian and hunger-related work. For his hunger legislation and for his proposal for a Humanitarian Summit in the Horn of Africa,

Mr. HALL and the Hunger Committee received the 1992 Silver World Food Day Medal from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Mr. HALL is a recipient of the United States Committee for UNICEF 1995 Children's Legislative Advocate Award, U.S. AID Presidential End Hunger Award, 1992 Oxfam America Partners Award, Bread for the World Distinguished Service Against Hunger Award, and NCAA Silver Anniversary Award.

Despite the number of awards he has won, TONY HALL's impact can be felt not by the number of plaques and awards in his office, but by the number of men, women and children around the world who have seen their lives brightened, and their sense of hope renewed because of his actions.

TONY was recently nominated by the President to serve as our ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the world's preeminent hunger fighting organization. While I am disappointed that I will no longer have the pleasure of serving with TONY in the U.S. House of Representatives, I am reassured by the fact that somebody of his talent and heart will be representing our Nation in an effort to fight hunger around the world.

A CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE OF
DR. JAMES DAVID FORD

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, Chaplain Jim Ford had a positive influence on every member of the House of Representatives, and I was privileged to know him and grateful to have his friendship for nine years. As Chaplain, Jim had the rare quality of being able to relate to everyone regardless of religious affiliation or background. As a friend, he was there for anyone needing help through life's inevitable ups or downs. As a family man, his loving and accomplished wife and children are a testament. As a human being, he had an exuberant zest for living and caring, for adventure, for knowledge, and for jokes.

When I had surgery for prostate cancer, Jim visited me in the hospital. He was a survivor himself, and his humor and his irrepressible positive attitude filled the room. My wife and I were fortunate to have traveled with Jim and Marcy in the Middle East and in Europe, where we had the benefit of Jim's companionship and his vast store of historical anecdotes. He had an impressive understanding of the world's three great religions centered in Jerusalem. Although Jim was modest about his eloquent daily prayers in the House of Representatives, it is the wish of his many colleagues and friends that they should be published. Chaplain Ford's prayers covering 21 years are a powerful commentary on the spirit of the people's House through times of tranquility and turmoil. They are prayers for all

people in all seasons and form a rich legacy for generations to come.

PRELUDE:

Mrs. Judy Snopek, Pianist.

INVOCATION:

The Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, Chaplain, United States House of Representatives.

REVEREND COUGHLIN: Members and staff and friends, today we gather to remember, memorialize and celebrate the life and service of Dr. James David Ford as Chaplain to the House of Representatives for over 21 years. I wish also to acknowledge the Parliamentarian, Charlie Johnson, and Reverend Ron Christian, both very close friends to Dr. Ford, for their efforts to assure this event would happen after the cancellation of the memorial service first planned for September 11. That tragic event affected all of us and only deepened the pain of our loss of Jim Ford when terrorism robbed us even of the freedom to assemble and grieve as well as thank God for this gifted pastor, counselor and friend of so many here in the House which he loved so much and which was honored by his years of faith-filled service. We are indebted also to the Honorable Jeff Trandahl and the Clerk's office for their detailed arrangements for today.

As the first Lutheran pastor to serve in the House as Chaplain, Dr. Ford was rooted in the Word, and so I thought it only fitting to begin with a short reading from Saint Paul:

If God is for us, who can be against us? He who did not spare his own Son, but handed him over for us all, will he not also give us everything else along with him? Who will bring a charge against God's chosen ones? It is God who acquits us who will condemn. It is Christ Jesus who died, rather was raised, who also is at the right hand of God and indeed intercedes for us all. What will separate us from the love of Christ? Languish or distress or persecution or famine or nakedness or peril or the sword? No, in all these things we conquer overwhelmingly through him who loved us. For I am convinced that neither death nor life, nor angels nor principalities, nor present things nor future things, nor powers, nor height nor depth, nor any creature will be able to separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord.

So as we begin, let us call to memory first impressions, wisdom sayings, poignant moments and compassion and joyful laughter which he usually left with us.

Let us pray for Jim Ford.

Lord God, you chose our brother James to serve your people as a minister and so share the joys and burdens of their lives. Look with mercy on him and give him the just reward of his labors. Continue to console his family and all those he loved. Grant him now the fullness of life promised to those who preach your good news, your holy gospel. We ask this through Christ our Lord, Amen. We would like now to hear from a good friend.

REMARKS:

The Honorable Charles W. Johnson III, Parliamentarian, United States House of Representatives

CHARLIE JOHNSON: Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be here today as Jim's friend representing the staff. As Jim used to say, "Johnson, you never were invited to be a public speaker because you couldn't if you were." He said, "All you can do is this." "This" means whisper and "this" means hit the mute button at the same time.

• 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.

Last year around this time, my beloved predecessor, Bill Brown, passed away. There was a Quaker gathering for Bill in Lincoln, Virginia. It was a beautiful service. Jim used to commend Quaker prayer hour to the House on occasion, not publicly, but there were long periods of silence and then I felt so inspired to talk about Bill's public service and I said, Bill never lobbied for anything, except for one resolution, and that was on January 15, 1979, the opening of the 96th Congress, when the new Chaplain had just been elected and the new Chaplain was going to be the first full-time Chaplain and he had five children and the word came down, although Bill didn't know and had not met the new Chaplain, that he needed a pay raise. So the Parliamentarian took it upon himself to make sure the floor was clear of all potential objectors and at the appropriate time H. Res. 7 came up, called up by Jim Wright on January 15 and, boom, the Chaplain's salary was tripled. I mentioned that at Bill's Quaker meeting. And some further period of quiet intervened and Chaplain Ford, retired, was in the congregation. He stood up and said, "I was the recipient." It was the spontaneity of it. It was not orchestrated. I don't think he can orchestrate Quaker meetings, at least for that event, but there he was Chaplain in 1979 and befriending people left and right.

He had his own separate chaplaincy right at the rostrum of the House. I will allude to certain little anecdotes as I go along here. But come 1985, 6 years into his chaplaincy, it was his 53rd birthday. Tip O'Neill was proud to sponsor a resolution, we called it House Res. 53, and he handed it to him from the rostrum. The resolution would have amended rule VII to read as follows. Rule VII is now somewhere else as a result of recodification, but don't ask me where. The resolution would have said, "The Chaplain shall attend at the commencement of each day's sitting of the House and shall open the same with prayer, and shall personally attend, without benefit of guest Chaplain, at the adjournment of each day's sitting of the House, including all special orders, and close the same with a benediction."

Here is a photograph of two people a lot younger. Jim Ford, this is H. Res. 53, there is a preamble, a series of "whereas" clauses explaining why it was necessary to require the first full-time Chaplain to stick around full-time. His predecessors, Bernard Braskamp and Ed Latch, were part-time, lovely, wonderful ministers to the House but they weren't full-time. But here was Jim Ford full-time. Tip was lobbying for this. And so this picture was taken. On it, it says, "Charlie, would you buy a used prayer from this man?" Addressed, "Best Wishes, Jim Ford, July 25, 1985."

Jim Ford never wanted his prayers printed as his predecessors' prayers had been in a little document because he felt some of them were used. He would grab a psalm or a hymn, he did hundreds of prayers and so they weren't always original, but they were always meaningful. That was why he never had his prayers printed.

But then that ministry at the rostrum as I talked about it, we started to lobby for support of House Resolution 53 and that lobbying, and I think some Members past and present, Mr. Speaker, got wind of this, so would Members support this resolution, and it was almost unanimous. Everyone felt that a full-time Chaplain should be there to do a personal benediction. You can't rely on guest chaplains for that, with one exception, and I will never forget when I asked Henry Gonzalez whether he would support it, the champion of special orders, he said, "No, that is my definition of cruel and unusual punishment." I won't forget that.

That banter at the rostrum was not just for the fun of it but it was a ministry in and

of itself, and there are folks here today, and I am here as a spokesperson for the people at the rostrum and other employees in the Capitol whose lives were enriched every day by Jim's presence. He was a larger-than-life person in a lot of ways. But the great thing about it, he had this self-deprecating humor about this adventurous part of him and he could laugh at himself. By doing that he would make everyone else's life richer. The power to laugh at yourself was embodied in Jim Ford.

For example, he had this proclivity to jump off ski lifts backwards. There was a Parade, one of those Sunday Parade insertions in the Washington Post that Tip O'Neill happened to notice. The next day the Chaplain offered the prayer. No sooner was that prayer over but the Chaplain was walking off, "Hey, Monsignor, come over here." "Monsignor" was Chaplain Ford. He said, "I never knew you were such a wacko." Direct quote from Tip O'Neill. The microphone was on. So from that day on, he was Wacko to some of us.

And then his trans-Atlantic sail. You have all heard about his adventures to sail the Atlantic. He said, "Johnson, are you a sailor?" I said, "No." He said, "Well, let me take you out on the Chesapeake and I'll show you how to sail." So he and Bill Brown and myself went out. It was a windy day. He got on his boat. He put on this engineer's cap. Peter, you remember, who he sailed the Atlantic with. Suddenly this gust of wind comes up, boom, the hat is gone forever and the sail is ripped. It was in our first half-hour. He spent the rest of the day getting his sail sewn up. It could have been very humiliating for him, but he saw the humor in it. It just was the way he could laugh at himself during this adventurous part of his life.

Then in his later years, he flew ultralight airplanes, as some of you know. He would always brag, "I'm the only one in our group who hasn't crashed yet." And one day 2 years ago, Bill Brown and I and our wives would celebrate New Year's Eve at Bill's log cabin. I said, "Jim, why don't you fly over, and I'll just kind of tell people that you're going to do a flyover of Bill's farm on New Year's Day." He said, "All right." So we went out. I said, "Let's go out for a walk." It's New Year's morning, we are out there, I don't hear anything. It's a beautiful 1st of January. Someone said, "Charlie, forget it. He's not coming. The dream is over." Just then this sound of an ultralight. He had to come across Dulles airspace to get to Bill's farm. He had said he didn't want to land because it would disturb the neighbors. Bill had 300 acres. He didn't know how to land. But he showed up. He showed up and he dipped his wings as a token of friendship.

And then there were these civility retreats to which some of you Members, Ray and others, have attended. He would come in on a motorcycle or on horseback, and there was this one video that he showed of himself emerging from the statuary in Statuary Hall, as if he were one of the statues, intoning the history of the House of Representatives. He showed me this video. He knew I was just going to laugh and laugh at it, that he would subject himself to this kind of thing. And I said, "What would Will Rogers have said to you, Jim, in Statuary Hall?" He thought that was very funny.

In a more serious way, he was a listener. He used to say, "Text without context is pretext." He would come up and sit on the floor of the House during 1-minute and guest chaplains by the hundreds would come and he would be with them. Then he would spend a lot of time with them after they had preached. And then he would come back after listening to some very provocative 1-minute and he would come back and sit on

the rostrum with me day in and day out, and we would just kind of try to pull together the thoughts that these guest chaplains might have had, what their impressions were of the House, and then the theme of the day and the personalities involved in the 1-minute. He could bring to me a context of the humanity of the House viewed from his own eyes and from the eyes of visiting clergy. It was a tremendous sense of inspiration when he did that for me.

But what I really want to honor today, and I think we all do, is really the way Jim brought a modern chaplaincy to the House. As the first full-time Chaplain, he was available. He may not have always been here for a benediction, but he was here into the evenings, and he would come onto the floor and he would be available to Members. He always said, "You know, Johnson, you'll never get that resolution through on the benediction." I said, "Why?" "Because I have 218 votes." I said, "Well, how do you know that?" And he pulled out a red book and that book had the names of his appointments, past, present and future. There were a lot of Members' names in that book. He said, "I've got names. I've got enough on these various names in this book that they will never support this resolution."

Chaplain, you saw that red book. Every time he held it up, I got the message. But his pastoral, his being a pastor to Members and staff was the modern chaplaincy, full-time, in confidence, a priest-penitent relationship, the full confidentiality of it where he could say things to me that wouldn't reveal a confidence but would give me a better perspective.

His notion of inclusiveness. He loved to have people from other faiths or from no particular faith be part of a dialogue with himself. Not many people know this. I see a couple. He did pretty well on the honorarium circuit. Every one of those honorarium checks as far as I know went to the Luther Place homeless shelter. Thousands of dollars. Thousands of dollars. Very generous. He never mentioned it.

In a very personal way, obviously you can tell we were friends, but he at my behest went to a place called Camp Dudley in Westport, New York, 13 summers to preach. It is the oldest boys camp in the country. He would go up and do a great sermon for young boys on the shores of Lake Champlain in an outdoor chapel. His recurring theme, he would talk about adventure and all this, was the attitude of gratitude. I remember that little saying that he would use, and when he used it with young people it was especially impressive, but the fact that he went 13 years, and one time he came in on a motorcycle cross-country with Peter just to be there. He knew he had to be there. He started in Washington State, came across country, but he was there, bearded and all. Just wonderful.

And so let me just close by remembering his final days, days of obvious distress for him, but there was a tree planting on the Capitol grounds in August of last year.

Speaker Hastert arranged it. It was a hot day. It was about 98 degrees. His whole family was there. It was wonderful.

There was a little reception afterwards. Then I went away for a couple of weeks, and while we were away, we learned that he passed away. I got back, and on my desk was the most beautiful letter of thanks from Jim.

And so on behalf of all the employees, rostrum, police force, the folks whom he counseled during that terrible shooting, I am here as a staffer to honor Jim and the way he brought a true chaplaincy which lives to this day to the House of Representatives.

REMARKS:

The Honorable Martin Olav Sabo, United States House of Representatives

MR. SABO. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Leader, family and friends of Chaplain Ford, wasn't that beautiful?

The rest of us, I think, should really sit down, because that really captured Jim Ford.

I came here as a freshman in 1979. I immediately read someplace that there was a new Chaplain being appointed. He was from Minneapolis. I didn't recognize the name. I wondered, who knows? It's great. I've never heard of him. I don't know anything about him, but pretty soon I got to meet this wonderful person.

He had some flaws. He was a Swede. I'm Norwegian. He went to college with his Swedish background. I went to college with a Norwegian background. But everything that Charlie said about him, that ski jump really does exist. The park is still there. I discovered he grew up in Northeast Minneapolis. His name, family name, originally was Anderson and sometime along the way it changed to Ford. He always told me if his ancestors would have kept Anderson, he would have been a Member of Congress, not I. He came from Northeast. I always reminded him he came from up on the hill, not down in the valley where the real Democrats were.

But I got to know just this wonderful person. Charlie really captured that zest of life that he had. It was unique. I think that is what caught the attention of all of us. He was clergy but he most certainly wasn't pompous or self-righteous. He related to all of us. I suppose in some ways for me, despite the fact that he was a Swede, we were both still Midwestern Lutherans, and it was rather easy and simple to do. On the other hand, I watched in amazement his relationship with the totality and the diversity of the House. He was there. From the minute he walked in he was probably the most beloved member around the House, and I think that is accurate. I think the membership just had tremendous respect for him as an individual, but also as a clergy and knowing that they could visit and talk to him about whatever might be bothering them in life and they knew that with this exuberant, zesty person, that whatever that relationship was, it was very professional. He was a pro who really enjoyed life. I suppose for most of us when it simply came down to it, he was most fundamentally a friend.

So today, to the family, to everyone, I would simply say we remember Jim Ford as somebody who was the ultimate pro, somebody who had a life of public service, who thoroughly enjoyed life but ultimately, most important, was simply a friend to all of us.

REMARKS:

The Honorable Lois Capps, United States House of Representatives

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Leader, Peter, Sarah, family and friends, today as we celebrate the life of Chaplain Jim Ford, we are thankful to God and to his family for sharing him with us, with our beloved House, with a grateful Nation. There are many family connections that have made Chaplain Jim Ford a very special person to the Capps family and these connections go back to 1959.

Reverend Sodergren, Marcy Ford's father, was the pastor of a Lutheran church in Portland, Oregon. One September morning over 40 years ago, Walter and I arrived at his doorstep. The good reverend was exasperated because we were late even though the hour was very early. We were tardy in picking up his son, Marcy's brother Jack. He and Walter were to drive together across the country to Augustana Lutheran Seminary in Rock Island, Illinois. Only when we explained that we had just that very morning, only a few minutes earlier, become engaged did Rev-

erend Sodergren's countenance soften into a congratulatory smile. And when my husband came to Washington with the 105th Congress and met Marcy's husband, the two became fast friends.

Walter loved Jim, as I did and do, as one does a brother or a lifelong friend. And when Sarah called me with the sad news of Jim's death, I confessed that my first thought was that he and Walter are now having a fine time telling Lars and Oley jokes. They are livening the proceedings in heaven just as they did on the House floor. In fact, Jim told several of those corny jokes when he spoke at Walter's memorial service in 1997. And so it goes without saying that following the death of my husband and then my daughter, Chaplain Ford ministered to me and to my family, to Walter's and my staff with utmost compassion, strength and sensitivity. I learned in a very personal way the importance of the Chaplain to the House of Representatives, and thus I was honored to serve on the Speaker's search committee with my colleagues who are here to find a new Chaplain and was reminded time and time again during that process of the incredible skills that Jim Ford brought to his job.

On November 10, 1999, it was my privilege to help manage H.Res. 373 to appoint Reverend James David Ford as Chaplain Emeritus of the House of Representatives. I described him with these words: "He has infused this House with spiritual strength in times of triumph and in times of tragedy. He has spent countless thousands of hours providing pastoral care to Members and staff who desperately need his guidance. He has taught us to respect and to nurture the diversity of our own religious faiths and in doing so has reminded us that one of our Nation's greatest strengths is our religious pluralism."

Looking back, it is somewhat unsettling to realize that I intended to use this quotation on September 11, the original date of that service. Oh, well. I know how we all wished that we had Jim Ford to shepherd us through that horrible day and its aftermath. He would have calmed our fears, he would have made us strong so that we could confront our Nation's challenges, and he would have ensured that our justifiable rage did not turn into hatred and intolerance.

I will also never forget what Jim said at Walter's memorial service. He quoted Martin Luther who said, "Send your good men into the ministry but send your best men into politics." Our Chaplain was both. He was a good man. He was the best of men. He walked the delicate and yet vital line between faith and public life, between religion and politics. He did this with unparalleled skill and devotion.

I have wanted to reach out to Marcy as one widow to another to share with her some of Jim's words of remembrance and prayer which he shared at Walter's memorial service. He wrote them about Walter, and so I am going to give them back with a heart full of sadness and respect and love, and I will insert Jim's name where he put Walter's. I very vividly remember the Chaplain saying these words on that day at the Old Mission in Santa Barbara:

"Ceremonies such as we have today are for the living and the lessons we can learn from our friends. God has already given to James David all of the good gifts of everlasting life. He is in good hands. There is a Bible verse from Psalm 90, verse 12: 'So teach us to number our days that we may gain a heart of wisdom.' Jim did so much with his days, his time here on Earth and in this Congress. He was so at home here in the House, so enthusiastic about doing the work of being a Chaplain. No one knows how many days or years we will be given but we can heed the words of scrip-

ture and make the best use of our time. 'So teach us to number our days that we may gain a heart of wisdom.' James David Ford gained a heart of wisdom and we all benefited from his great and wise and loving heart."

And then Jim prayed this prayer, so I will now pray it for him:

"We commend our friend and colleague to you, O gracious God, and we do so in thanksgiving. We are grateful for his presence in our lives and for the light that he gave us as a father, a husband, a grandfather, as a teacher, and as our beloved Chaplain. We saw the light of his spirit and we were drawn to him in such a special way. How blessed we have been and how grateful we are. Amen."

Thank you.

MUSICAL INTERLUDE:

Mrs. Judy Snopek, Pianist

REMARKS:

The Honorable Richard A Gephardt, Democratic Leader United States House of Representatives

Mr. GEPHARDT: On behalf of all the Members, we want to say to the Ford family how sorry we are that Reverend Ford has died and passed from our presence and that you have lost him. We also want to celebrate his life, because we think that is what today is really about. I enjoyed all of the speeches; they were wonderful. I expected good speeches from Members of Congress; I didn't quite expect what we got from the Parliamentarian. When he did it, I realized I had never heard him speak in public, other than "say this, do that." It has been a while since I have been able to get that from him, but we are working on it. But I thought he caught the essence of Reverend Ford as well as it can be done. I would note, Charlie, that that speech is well over 5 minutes; but nobody stood up, and there was no Parliamentarian to call you into order.

We are here today as the family of the House of Representatives. We have not only the present Speaker of the House, but two illustrious former Speakers of the House who are here, and lots of others who have a myriad of connections with this place. I have been here a quarter of a century now. Time flies when you are having fun. And I must tell you, I am more in awe of the institution every day than the first day I got here, and I know every Member here feels the same way. This is a place where the hopes and dreams, expectations, grievances of 260 million-or-so people get channeled on a daily basis, for us to sort all of that out and make decisions on their behalf.

I am often saying that politics is a substitute for violence. I used to get snickers at that and even some laughing; and in recent days, as we see suicide bombers blowing themselves up, people being assassinated around the world, we know better, that that really is what it is. That is the magic ingredient of this place. It takes a lot of human effort to allow this institution to do what it is supposed to do.

Jim Ford was an important part of that mix that allows the House to do its work and to do it as successfully as it is done. First of all, he obviously had this wonderful sense of humor. It was kind of what I always recognized was the sparkle in his eyes when he would come up to you on the floor and tell you some kind of silly joke that he had that he thought was pretty funny. Sometimes it was, usually it wasn't, but what the heck. It was the glistening in his eyes and the way he got tickled himself about what he was saying that made it fun. And humor can lubricate and get you over any tough place that you are in, and he used it as well as I have ever seen it done.

He also understood that we all got elected by half a million or so people, but that we

are just people, the same kind of people you would find anywhere in the United States; the same problems, the same difficulties, the same failures, the same high moments that anybody else has; and that we need spiritual help and guidance and counseling and to have a friend as much as anybody else. He provided that friendship, that advice, that council, that help, that human caring that Members often desperately need. He may have had a book, Charlie, and he may have even had names in it; but he did this for 21 years, and I don't know of a time ever that any of the information that he was entrusted with got out anywhere. He was totally in your confidence. He was there to help you, not to do anything else.

Finally, he, in every day of his life, I think exuded what I have come to believe day by day as the most important power in life, and that is simple human love. He really cared about other people and, in truth, loved people, all people. He exuded that and demonstrated that every day.

Probably the most important thing any of us leave behind are our children, and probably there is no greater reflection of who we are and how we live our lives than the way our children live their lives. In the last years, we in the House, a lot of us, got to know Peter Ford because as part of the diplomatic security service, he wound up on some of our trips to foreign countries providing security as we went into sometimes some difficult places. He was there on a number of trips that Speaker Gingrich and I got to take together, and we both got to know him pretty well. And if our children are a guide to how we lived our lives, Jim Ford lived his life as well as it can be done, because Peter Ford, in my view, exemplifies all of the values that Jim Ford was really about.

We were going to do this on September 11. I am glad we got to do it. If we face grave difficulties since September 11, and we do, then it is right for us to remember Jim Ford, because it is going to take the kind of behavior and the kind of values that he represented for us to meet the challenges for America that are represented by September 11. We are sorry. We celebrate his life with you, and we thank God that we were given Jim Ford for such a long time.

REMARKS:

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker, United States House of Representatives

MR. HASTERT: Well, you learn a lot of things sometimes at these memorials. As a matter of fact, I didn't know that the Parliamentarian and the Chaplain assessed people's 1-minutes every day. Mr. Leader, I think it is probably—what were they saying about the leadership's antics on both sides of the aisle? So I am sure that they had a great deal of enjoyment with that.

You know, Reverend Ford opened the House every day with a prayer. He was a man that you would find in the hallways telling a story, commiserating with Members and staff, more staff than I thought. But anyway, every day you would see him on the House floor at all hours of the day and night when we were there, and you saw him every Thursday morning in the prayer breakfast that the Congress has. He was a participant. That is where I probably got to know him best, because he would tell me stories about being in the Fox Valley and being in Illinois in my district, and he knew the places and some of the people; and he even knew my old uncle who was a Norwegian Lutheran minister in Illinois. But he was always telling those stories too, stories about Norwegians and Swedes, and the Norwegians never won. I am not sure why.

He would also love to talk about Minnesota; and he talked about West Point, a

place that he loved and the men and women that served there and the people that he got to know, and the young chaplains that came up underneath him and who he brought along the way and now have churches and ministries of their own.

But I remember his prayers on the House floor. His prayers were like poetry. They were lyrical. They touched the soul. And they made all of us think about what our duties were and responsibilities as citizens and as leaders.

When Jim told me that he was going to retire, I knew that the opening of each session wouldn't be quite the same. Jim Ford was an institution in an institution. He was part of the family, and he was an important part of that family.

We all know about Jim Ford's sense of adventure, of sailing and flying and motorcycling and all of these things that, as a matter of fact, he entranced a lot of Members in his stories about these things; and he actually did them. We know about his love of sailing and motorcycle riding, and we also know that Jim was also a compassionate soul who worked hard to minister to the Capitol Hill family. Really, when it comes down to it, his friendship and his antics and the things that he did and the stories he told endeared himself to Members of this Congress, to people that he worked with every day. He broke down those barriers that sometimes you find in these political places, sometimes the things that stop us from really talking about how we really feel about things and our real appreciation for people.

Through his many years of service, he touched many lives, providing spiritual guidance to Members and staff of all religions and political persuasions. I remember first as a Speaker and in leadership, one thing that happens, you get to go to a lot of funerals; and Jim was always there, and he always had a kind word and a special story. He knew every Member of this Congress. He knew their strengths, and he knew their weaknesses.

Jim Ford was a Lutheran minister, and he had an amazing gift of delivering a positive message that resonated with people of all faiths. He often told me the story over and over again of how Tip O'Neill used to call him Monsignor just because he wore the collar, and he thought that maybe Tip really didn't know. I think maybe Tip really did know.

We will always remember Jim Ford as a charming and an honest man who dedicated himself to God, and he dedicated himself to this Congress and its work with people. He served this body with the utmost distinction. His loving spirit will live in the hearts of all of our lives that he touched.

I think it is fitting and, Peter, I would like to ask you to come up here for a second; and I would like to present to you a flag that was flown over this Capitol in honor of your father and a letter to your mother.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION FROM THE FAMILY AND BENEDICTION

REVEREND CHRISTIAN: Mr. Speaker and Mr. Leader, first, on behalf of the family, I too wish to thank you and certainly Charlie, as has been mentioned, for providing this opportunity. I think it is the case that all of you, all of us, needed a time where we could just be together, think here, repeat here. I suspect that each one of you could tell a story or two; and the biggest, hardest task of this whole event probably for you, Charlie, as well as some of the rest of us who had time for conversation, Jeff, to be sure as well, was how many speeches of course to make.

You have heard the stories, and there are many more that could be said. But I am here

as a representative, which I surely cannot do and I understand that, but I am here as a representative of the family just to bring a few closing remarks on behalf of them to all of you.

Mr. Leader, you did speak very kindly and strongly about Peter as the son of Jim Ford, and I only wanted to add to that that each one of the members of the family is an equal to Peter. I have had the great opportunity to be a friend of the family for 25 years and indeed have had a chance to share frequently with Jim Ford, even on the House floor, as I have participated with the opening prayers periodically.

So on behalf of the Ford family, let me say that I know they appreciate and offer to all of you their deep and abiding thanks for your love and for your concern which you have shown during these last months in many different ways, each one appropriate and each one received gratefully. But also, they want to thank you, and I know that is certainly true from Mrs. Ford, Marcy, one and all, to thank you for the joy and the happiness and the laughter and the fun that you all and so many others provided Jim through the years, and through Jim and, therefore, to the family.

Speaking of the family, isn't it wonderful to have Hannah here, sitting on the floor who will, one day, undoubtedly in the great oral tradition of our own family lives, bring forth the stories of the man we gather here to remember and to honor and to give thanks.

The family was all here on September 11, and you need to know that. They came from all over the country and all over really from many parts of the world; and of course many, almost all, of course, are not here today for many obvious reasons. But two of the family, direct family members, are Peter and Sarah; and I know you carry with you the thoughts, the spirit in your hearts of your sisters, spouses, grandchildren, and certainly your mother who is visiting one of those children and grandchildren this very day in Brussels.

So they thank you; and on behalf of them, I wish to bring those thanks to you. Peter is here and Peter did receive the honor of the flag and the letter; but maybe, is there anything you would like to add or just say to the group?

MR. PETER FORD: Yes. I do want to say thank you all for coming. You loved my father, and he loved you all. My father was a giver. He loved a couple of things about this place. He loved religion, of course. You were his flock. He didn't have a church. He always talked to Pastor Steinbrook, because he had a church. He said he was always down there for churches. He felt like he was in a command post here. You were his flock, and also the fact that he loved democracy. When he would go out and speak, I would try to come along with him as often as possible, because he was gone a lot at night. I loved to hear him when he talked about religion, and then afterward he would talk about democracy and talk about the rancor of this place and the debate, and he would talk about loudness. And he thought this was a very honorable profession to be up here.

If you are ever up at West Point, Rear Admiral Carrigan up at West Point, and he is buried 30 feet, 30 yards—the many people he buried in the 1960s during the Vietnam War. So it was sort of interesting to see that. If you see the 2-hour special on West Point, they interviewed him and he talks about MacArthur coming up; and at the beginning, they show my father's face, and they go into the West Point cemetery, and he is buried in plot 34. So if you are ever up there, that is interesting.

He loved you all. Thank you for being very nice to him. This is closure, and we do appreciate it as a family. After September 11, we didn't feel that it was appropriate, so we are glad this happened. I did learn something myself today. My father always told me he didn't want to print his prayers because he wanted to save taxpayer money. But I wish he would have printed them, because right now they are going through the whole house, and my mother saved every prayer. Every day he would bring home the Congressional Record and she would tear it out, and she would put them all in one place. I wish he would have printed them.

I want to say thank you very much. You were his flock. If my father came back right now, my family, we are a totally loving family, and we wouldn't have one question for him. We would just be happy that he was back, but we will see him some day. So thank you from him.

MRS. SARAH FORD STRIKE: I am Sarah Ford Strike, and I just got married just 4 weeks ago, so I am still getting used to my last name. But I am the youngest of the five kids, and again I want to say thank you very much for putting this together. You have all been so honorable to us and to our family, because after September 11, we thought since there are so many other tragedies in this world, let us not do this, we will honor our dad in our own special way; and you all are very nice to continue this, and we appreciate that.

My mom is in Brussels visiting our sister Marie and her family, so she is not here today. But I want to say that we are his family; but you are also his family, because you made his past 21 years here so happy. He didn't tell us about his counseling and his times of need with people, but he did tell us about the friendships; and that is what made us happy. He would come home, and it was just great.

Being five kids, almost all of us working in the District, we were able to come and visit Dad from time to time, and we would just laugh because you could not get five feet in the hallway without him stopping and talking to somebody. It didn't matter who you were or what you did. He knew everybody by name, and that is what I just hope that I have that gift, because he would just say, just remember something about that person; and it just was so special and such an intimate conversation, and then we would walk five more feet and we would get stopped again. So we cherish that.

We miss his bad jokes and we miss his humor, and we love him very much; but we are very happy because who we are is because of our dad. And we are happy that he is healthy and happy. I know he is up there. I got married, and at our wedding his spirit was with us. If you ever saw him at the White House balls or somewhere, he danced very badly, and he would do this; and I know he was up there doing the same thing, and I know he is doing it now; and I know he is happy as can be. So thank you from our family.

REVEREND CHRISTENSEN: Just to bring this then to a close, Mr. Speaker, you did talk about the fact that you remember Jim Ford's prayers. I would like to ask us now to stand, and I am going to read the last prayer that Jim Ford gave at the House of Representatives. These are those words of his final prayer, and then I will conclude with the benediction. Let us pray:

"We are grateful, O merciful God, that you are with us wherever we are and whatever we do. We know that Your spirit gives us forgiveness for the ways of our past, direction for the path ahead, and the comforting assurance that we are never alone. We gain strength from the words of the Psalmist: be

still and know that I am God. I am exalted among the nations; I am exalted in the earth, the Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge. May Your good word, O God, be with all Your people and give them the peace and confidence that You alone can give. In Your name we pray. Amen."

The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make His face shine upon you and be gracious unto you. The Lord give up His countenance upon you and give you peace.

Amen.

A WONDERFUL MAN, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 2002

(By Stephen Horn)

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon we honored a Celebration of the Life of Dr. James D. Ford, the Chaplain Emeritus of the House of Representatives.

When we traveled to meeting with the delegations of the European Parliament, we found that Jim was a very fine companion. Jim Ford was a great teacher. When we met diplomats and officers, Jim was able to lighten up some of us who were stressed from negotiations and differences among various factions.

Jim was a fine scholar of the Bible. When we were in Israel, Jim was well versed in three of the great religions which are in Jerusalem. Before Chaplain Ford came to the House, he had been for 18 years as the Chaplain of the United States Military Academy at West Point. As a result of his experiences at West Point, he knew about youth and how they grow to be leaders for our country. When a delegation of the House met with General Wesley Clark, the Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO]. When the General met the Chaplain there was a warm hug. We saw a four star General, but, Dr. Ford remembered him as the very bright senior who was President of the Bible Society during Clark's senior year at West Point.

Dr. Ford was an effective counselor of members that work hard and often needed to be working with people under stress.

One of Jim's great adventures was when he and three volunteer cadets from West Point navigated a boat with sails, guided by the stars. The waves tossed the small boat in the North Atlantic Ocean. It was a great experience.

Jim was a people-person. When colleagues had medical operations at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Jim would come out to see us. He brought us cheer. His humor was delightful.

He will not be forgotten. Our condolences to Marcie, his wife, and Peter his eldest son, and the Ford family.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5120) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in support the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 2003, H.R. 5120.

This has been an extraordinary year for our nation, and our civil servants have responded with professionalism to the threats against our borders and assaults against our values. They certainly should be counted among our heroes. It is, therefore, most appropriate that all Federal employees, both civilians and military members, receive the same 4.1% pay raise in FY 2003.

I am also pleased with the Postal Service Appropriations Act of 2003 for it reaffirms some of the basic principles of our universal postal service—6-day mail delivery, rural delivery of mail, and maintenance of post offices in rural areas.

Since 1912, 6-day delivery of mail has been an essential service that the American public has relied upon, particularly working families that depend on the Postal Service for the timely delivery of paychecks. Ending Saturday mail deliveries would not only cause delays in the delivery of mail, but would also cause higher postal costs, due to the additional overtime that would be required to handle the resulting backlog of mail.

Another great efficiency in our country is the ability to send a letter from rural Arkansas to downtown Chicago—and have confidence in knowing it will get there. Whether you live or work in rural or urban America, the satisfaction of knowing that you can communicate provides peace of mind. Many of our communities have limited methods of communication and rely on the post office to provide the glue that binds people together. By maintaining rural post offices, we will continue to bind together our citizenry.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this appropriations bill.

FUTURE INFRASTRUCTURE

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. YOUNG (of Alaska). Mr. Speaker, The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, which I chair, is conducting a series of fact finding hearings as we prepare to reauthorize the Nation's highway and mass transit programs next year.

Surface transportation and the immense infrastructure that supports our Nation's transportation system extends to every corner of this country and every Member's district. That is why we are now examining the effectiveness and funding needs of existing programs, as well as the need for any new direction that the infrastructure of our country may need into the future.

I have said many times that I am concerned about the state of the Nation's infrastructure. This concern is shared by many members of my committee.

The hearings underway in the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee are serving to highlight the need for a modern, effective transportation infrastructure. Our economic health depends upon our roadways and transportation infrastructure. To ignore the physical state of these systems is to invite disruption that could have enormous economic consequences to this country.

While we examine our highway programs, we will also review mass transit programs and other programs to address and avoid congestion as well as new technology that might enable us to become more efficient and to improve the transport of people and goods.

During the process of reviewing the infrastructure needs of the Nation and the role of highway and mass transit programs, it is my intention to invite comments on the future benefits and needs for the hydrogen option in our transportation system.

We may be years away from actually employing fleets of, vehicles fueled by hydrogen but we owe it to ourselves to determine how this important new fuel source can be integrated along our transportation infrastructure. Just think of the different dynamic we would face in the Middle East if our transportation system were equipped with hydrogen vehicles and refueling stations based upon hydrogen.

Nearly fifty years ago, during the Presidency of Dwight Eisenhower, the Nation embarked upon the construction of the federal interstate highway system. Today, after thousands of miles of highways have been constructed and billions of dollars expended, we have an interstate highway system that is the envy of the world.

We have a transportation network, five decades in the making, that is the lifeline upon which commerce flows. That system required enormous and sustained federal support as well as cooperation with state and local governments and agencies and the ideas, innovation and hard work of hundreds of thousands of people from the private sector.

Many of the improvements we take for granted today took decades to design, improve and construct. I believe it is time to begin work on an effort that may become just as important as that of President Eisenhower, an effort to use hydrogen as a key component of our transportation base. I believe it is time for us to realize that our future surface transportation system may well be fueled using hydrogen, so we must begin the planning and thinking now.

We are at the question stage of this process. While I am not saying we are ready to set a final course of action to install hydrogen fuel infrastructure, I do believe that hydrogen can become the key part of the nation's future transportation system. As Chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I believe that we should undertake a process, in the reauthorization of our highway programs, to study the feasibility of hydrogen infrastructure in the future.

This process will allow us to question timing and to ask if such a transformation is feasible, is real, is viable, is cost efficient and is in the Nation's best interest. Because our bill will authorize the highway program for at least six years, it is important that we not miss this window of opportunity to ask these questions and possibly, to initiate actions that will expedite any transformation process.

The automobile industry and President Bush have announced an initiative known as Freedom CAR, an industry and government research and development program to develop fuel cell vehicles as well as needed R&D relating to the hydrogen fuel that will power these vehicles.

We already know a great deal about fuel cells and we already know a great deal about the production of hydrogen. But, we clearly do

not know enough. The effort of the private industry and the Administration to develop these sources of fuel can be assisted by the review and development of a meaningful infrastructure system to refuel these vehicles.

Industry and government researchers alike have asserted that a focused infrastructure development program likely will garner the confidence needed to produce the vehicles. As we develop the confidence to proceed it also will be necessary to commit to the production of a sufficient number of vehicles for widespread demonstration. Thereafter we would be positioned to move forward towards the manufacture of thousands and then millions of such vehicles.

During each of these stages, a meaningful and effective refueling hydrogen infrastructure will be needed. We should avoid a chicken and egg problem: What comes first the vehicle or the fueling infrastructure? Will the vehicles be produced if the infrastructure is not readily available? Will the infrastructure be made available if the vehicles are not forthcoming?

The infrastructure should be developed in parallel with the vehicles. Consumers are unlikely to buy fuel cell vehicles over traditional vehicles unless the hydrogen fuel is available. We may never see the mass production of fuel cell vehicles, even after they are technically proven, unless the fueling infrastructure is in place.

We are fighting a war on terrorism that is precipitated, in part, by our country's dependence upon foreign supplies of crude oil. The lives of our military personnel are at risk every day. As long as we continue dependence upon foreign sources of oil we will face war and an enormous human and economic toll that is placed upon our society and economy. If we do nothing, our dependency on foreign oil is projected to grow from fifty percent today to more than 60 percent by 2020. That dependency has grown already from 35 percent in the mid-1970's when we first confronted war over oil in the Middle East.

Congress is facing a question that will partially ease the dependence on foreign oil sources as it conferences the energy bill. In the House, we say we should allow exploration and development of a fringe area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in my state. I passionately believe that this is vital right now. The answer to oil dependency is a sensible U.S. domestic oil production in ANWR, as well as looking for other solutions that will ease the problem in years to come.

We need to develop all possible sources of energy to insure that our country has a diversity of energy sources available. Hydrogen, the most abundant element in the universe is a source of energy that should be developed for application in the long term. It can be derived from gasoline, natural gas, methanol, renewables, even water. Someday, like electricity today, hydrogen could become a type of energy used in daily transportation and as a source of fuel for electricity generation to power homes, business and industry.

Now is the time to begin a serious investigation that looks beyond a successful research and development program. We need to consider the need to begin our public and private efforts now to create an infrastructure to serve and fuel a transportation system based in part upon fuel cell vehicles and the need for hydrogen.

I do not know if there will be success or failure of these efforts to perfect the technology

but I think it wise to consider those actions we can take. Our design should be to encourage and maintain momentum towards adoption of a new form of transportation based not entirely upon fossil fuels from other lands. We need to begin a process to determine government's proper role in this effort that may be as technically challenging as the Apollo program and as important as the Interstate Highway System.

Regardless of the energy source that propels our vehicles, now or in the future, we must also ensure that it pays its fair share to the Highway Trust Fund, if we are to maintain a user fee based system to invest in our transportation infrastructure.

The reauthorization effort should examine where we are, what needs to be done, what resources will be required, and what partnerships need to be encouraged if we are to add hydrogen as a cornerstone of our transportation sector in a timely manner. The Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. PETRI, and Ranking Member, Mr. BORSKI CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, can get the perspectives of all relevant sectors on this issue and address them in the reauthorization bill. I expect to be actively involved in this effort as well.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3763,
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. DIANA DEGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report to H.R. 3763, the "Public Company Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act." This agreement accepts almost every Democratic proposal contained in the "Sarbanes" bill and has only been altered by adding increased penalties for corporate crimes. I am pleased that the Republicans in Congress agreed to the much stronger Democratic proposals that will reach to the very roots of the problems in corporate America that caused the collapse of companies like Enron, WorldCom, and Adelphia. Unfortunately, the country will most likely continue to see companies fall due to accounting improprieties and, while I believe this is a strong bill, more must certainly be done. However, the changes in our nation's financial accounting structure contained in this agreement will strengthen the confidence and trust of investors and will increase the transparency and acceptability of financial statements.

The agreement that we are considering today is almost identical to the Democratic proposals contained in the "Sarbanes" legislation that passed the Senate 97-0. The fact that the Republicans accepted the Democrats' position certainly shows that the Republicans in Congress are feeling the heat over corporate accountability. After all, the American public trusts Democrats to fix the problems in corporate America and to increase investor confidence in the markets.

The proposal offered by Republicans to deal with corporate abuse was to increase penalties for corporate crime, coupled with weak, industry-controlled standard-setting bodies. They wanted to deal only with the "bad apples" instead of getting to the heart of the

problem. The conference committee agreed to accept their increased penalties for crime. But, the conference committee recognized that corporate abuses will not end until Congress makes changes that attack the root of the problems. So the conferees accepted the Democratic proposals almost in their entirety.

As we have seen from the collapse of Enron and other large corporations, auditors had guiding principles that were extremely weak and easily ignored by accountants and corporate management. Additionally, accounting improprieties were purposely overlooked because the auditors became too cozy with the companies they audited and made huge profits from non-audit consulting services. To address these problems, this agreement creates a new and independent accounting board that has authority to establish auditing standards, investigate accounting firms that conduct audits of publicly-traded companies, and enforce their rules. The agreement also mandates auditor independence and bans most non-audit consulting services.

As we have seen in the past, much-needed accounting reforms were impeded by industry officials who threatened to withhold funding from the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). The new auditing board and the current FASB will be given an independent funding stream to ensure that important financial standards will not be senselessly squashed by greedy industry executives.

The agreement also increases and strengthens corporate governance by requiring senior executives to attest to the accuracy of their company's financial statements, under penalty of law. It also requires corporate executives to repay any compensation or profits received as a result of their accounting trickery.

Unfortunately, this agreement overlooks some issues that must be addressed, including expensing stock options and mandatory auditor rotation. Stock options that are not included on a company's financial statements can misrepresent the true value of a company. I am pleased that some companies have taken it upon themselves to include employee stock options on their financial statements and I am also pleased that the FASB has indicated that it will move quickly on a rule for expensing stock options. Additionally, requiring companies to rotate their auditors is very important to ensure that senior executives and the people auditing their companies do not become too cozy and allow a company to get away with accounting tricks. While these issues are not included in this agreement, I look forward to continue working on finding ways to deal with them.

This agreement goes to the root of the problem of corporate abuse. It is strong and comprehensive, and will increase investor confidence, transparency, and the strength of the markets.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES AND HONORS GROUND ZERO VOLUNTEER SUZAN VITTI

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the selflessness, volun-

teering spirit and patriotism of Americans. One such American is Ground Zero Volunteer Suzan Vitti.

On September 11, 2001, Suzan Vitti, a nursing student and trained emergency service volunteer, saw the attacks on the World Trade Center unfold on television, immediately put on her uniform and reported to the Kendall Park First Aid building in Central New Jersey. Although the shock and enormity of that tragedy might have overwhelmed and incapacitated some who beheld it that day, Suzan was determined to act. Almost the minute Suzan Vitti heard reports that food and emergency supplies were needed she began calling businesses to solicit donations. Within 48 hours of the attacks, she was on her way to Ground Zero in her own small car, so loaded down with baked goods from Entenmann's of Edison that she had to drive below the speed limit with her hazard lights flashing. She had a sign in the back window of her car that said "Going to Ground Zero;" eventually a police officer spotted her and gave her an escort to the site.

From that day until recovery efforts were suspended at Ground Zero at the end of May, Suzan Vitti worked tirelessly and with no thought of her own health or safety to assist the emergency crews at Ground Zero. Food was being delivered to the site for the workers, but it was being dropped off several blocks from the site. The workers refused to leave their posts to feed themselves, so Suzan Vitti brought the food to them. She bandaged their wounds, put drops in their eyes to clear the dust, and distributed aspirin, gloves and goggles. When the winter months arrived, Suzan drove herself around the outskirts of the site in the middle of the night, seeking out the groups of New York City Police Officers hovered over fires they routinely lit in barrels to keep warm a their posts, delivering donuts, bagels, cakes, pies and cookies. Suzan Vitti became such a welcome sight at Ground Zero, that rescue and recovery personnel would announce her presence over the radio—"the Entenmann's Lady just entered the Zone!"—and waive her in with their flashlights. Reliably, two or three days a week from September to May, Suzan Vitti arrived at Ground Zero with donations of food, pastries, and medical supplies and distributed them as needed.

For her efforts, she has received countless honors, including commendations and recognition from several units of the Police and Fire Departments of the City of New York, the Port Authority Police Department, emergency services providers, the Salvation Army and other relief organizations, the Department of Design and Construction, the Army National Guard, the Mayor of South Brunswick and the Governor of New Jersey. One of her most prized possessions is a sweatshirt, upon which she has pinned the more than 150 pieces of collar brass donated to her by grateful rescue and recovery personnel to whom she tended at Ground Zero. As to her volunteering spirit, Suzan has said, simply, "I'm an American. It's my duty."

It is an honor to represent Suzan Vitti in Congress.

Once again, I rise to commend Suzan Vitti for her selfless and tireless efforts on behalf of the rescue and recovery personnel at Ground Zero and for her volunteering and patriotic spirit. I wish her much success in her future endeavors, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing her accomplishments.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHIEF COMMANDER ARTHUR FARR AND THE CITY OF MANITOWOC

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today before this House I recognize and honor Past Chief Commander Arthur Farr of the United States Power Squadrons, as well as the city of Manitowoc, a Wisconsin community that has fought to preserve the causes of freedom and democracy through its superior ship building enterprise.

When the drums of war sound, and our nation is obliged to heed the calls of the oppressed and threatened, the citizens of the United States dutifully step up—as exemplified by the people of Manitowoc and Past Chief Commander Farr.

Commander Farr served as a naval submarine officer aboard the distinguished USS *Guitarro* throughout World War II. During his service, Commander Farr helped see the *Guitarro* safely through five treacherous war patrols in the Pacific, a tenure that yielded four battle stars and the Navy Unit Commendation. The achievements of Commander Farr and the *Guitarro* are truly deserving of our highest recognition and most earnest thanks.

To equip our forces with the vessels essential for victory during World War II, the citizens of Manitowoc and its neighboring communities rallied to fill posts in the shipyard, often at incredible sacrifice. Farmers milked their cows by day and welded submarines by night. It was the tireless efforts of these citizens that fueled the production of superior vessels, like the *Guitarro*, and ensured naval success and eventual victory for the allies.

The dedication and often unrecognized contributions of Americans like Past Chief Commander Farr and the citizens of Manitowoc are a true testament to the strength and excellence of this great nation.

HONORING TOWN OF GLEN ELLEN AND GLEN ELLEN POST OFFICE ON 130TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the town of Glen Ellen and the Glen Ellen Post Office on the occasion of its 130th anniversary.

Located six miles north of Sonoma and established on July 19, 1872, Glen Ellen and its Post Office enjoy an interesting history. In the beginning, the small settlement was to be named Lebanon by early pioneer John Gibson. A document dated June 4, 1872 indicates he was also first to apply to the postmaster general in Washington, DC, for the creation of a post office. However, for reasons unknown, the application was never answered. Fortunately, another was filed on July 19, 1872 allowing the town to establish the community post office, which was named Glen Ellen after the wife of Colonel Charles Stuart, Ellen Mary Stuart. These early residents had built their

home and ranch at the base of the Mayacamas, just east of what is now Hwy. 12.

Over the past 130 years the Glen Ellen Post Office has been guided by the experienced hands of a long list of postmasters. The first being the highly respected steamboat captain from San Francisco, Charles Justi. He served as postmaster for nine years until the reigns were passed to John Gibson, the original petitioner for what was almost the Lebanon Post Office. Gibson served for three years until his partner, Charles Crofoot succeeded him on November 28, 1888. Crofoot, who served for nearly four years, was followed by a long series of esteemed guardians of Glen Ellen's treasured institution. Today, located in the picturesque vineyards of Jack London country, the Glen Ellen post office is presided over by postmaster Kip Fogarty.

Even during the 1880's Glen Ellen was a tourist destination. During its heyday many people came and stayed at the Glen Ellen Hotel. The area, now known as the Valley of the Moon, was already becoming known for vineyards when winemaker Kate Warfield, daughter of Post Master Mary Overton, won national awards for her Glen Ellen wines produced at Ten Oaks Vineyard on Dunbar Road.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate Glen Ellen on this historic birthday and the Post Office for its 130 years of faithful service and commitment to the residents of the Glen Ellen community.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO: BILL
MULDOON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Bill Muldoon of Craig, Colorado for his selfless volunteer efforts to help the less fortunate of this world. For many years, he has dedicated his time and efforts to San Miguel de-Allende (Mexico) and greatly improved the living situation in that region, which is why he is deserving of our praise today.

Bill Muldoon is an outstanding individual actively involved in his community. As a member of the Moffat County Rotary International Association, Bill's prominence is noticeable amongst the many organizations spanning the nation. As the organizer of one of the largest humanitarian efforts in Moffat City Rotary history, Bill was known to spearhead and personally drive 3,000 miles to organize and collect materials for the city of San Miguel, and other Rotarian projects.

Bill supervised the progress and completion of the San Miguel de Allende project. He raised support and funding totaling 6,400 dollars, and captured the hearts and attention of his community by making the journey alone. His adventurous journey towards San Miguel, yielded numerous problems and complications. Bill experienced rockslides, deer, and geese, not to mention treacherous weather at parts, and other barriers and detours. Nevertheless, Bill overcame these obstacles and provided the city hospitals and clinics of San Miguel de Allende with the many needed supplies and modern technology. His thoughtful spirit lifted morale and provided hope to this area.

Mr. Speaker, it is with much admiration I take this moment to honor Bill Muldoon for his charitable deeds. I would like to personally applaud his hard work and determination before this body of Congress and this nation for his efforts will serve to inspire many future generations. Thank you again for your hard work in every humanitarian endeavor.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JAMES B. HUNT,
JR.

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. James B. Hunt a gifted musician and native of Greenville, S.C. Mr. Hunt's first experience with music came at the age of six when his parents taught him to sing. In the 8th grade, unable to buy an instrument, he bought a toy clarinet from Kress "five and dime" Store. Mr. M.C. Lewis, Sterling High School Band Director, and some members of the band heard him playing Sousa marches on his toy instrument. They gave him an alto tuba, a fingering chart, and a "march book". On Tuesdays and Fridays he marched with the band at halftime.

Upon graduating Salutatorian from Sterling High School, Mr. Hunt entered South Carolina State College, now S.C. State University, in 1942 where he won a band scholarship and had the rare honor of being chosen as a freshman to play in the dance band known as the "State College Collegians." At S.C. State College, he studied the trumpet. He earned a B.S. Degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1946, and a Master's Degree in Education in 1958.

Mr. Hunt is often called the "First Band Director" because of his many "first" achievements. He was the first band director at Wilkinson High School in Orangeburg, a position he held for 25 years. He was the first band director at Sharperson Junior High School, Brookdale Middle School and Bellville Junior High. With the merger of Orangeburg High and Wilkinson High Schools in 1971, he organized and became the first director of the Orangeburg-Wilkinson High School Band. He was the first director of an integrated band to march in the Railroad Daze Festival in Branchville, S.C., and in 1972 this band participated in the Shrine Bowl Parade and half-time show in Charlotte, NC.

Mr. Hunt has placed more than 250 students in South Carolina All-State Bands sponsored by the S.C. Band Masters Association. He served as president of the Band Masters Association for three years and was selected "Band Director of the Year" in 1962. His peers recognized him for his significant contributions to music education in South Carolina at the S.C. State College Second Alumni Band Concert in 1976. In 1987 he was inducted into the S.C. State College Jazz Hall of Fame. Mr. Hunt is most proud of the accomplishments of his former students who include Johnny Williams, member of the Count Basic Band since 1970; Shellie Thomas, a retired music teacher in Los Angeles and currently the leader of the Original Honey Drippers Band; Horace Ott, Broadway composer and arranger and sometimes conductor for the Queen of Soul, Aretha

Franklin; three of the famous Javis Brothers and Javis Sister, Priscilla; and 2000 Hall of Fame inductee Dwight McMillan.

Mr. Hunt has been married for more than 50 years to the former Lerlon Hilton. They have two daughters: Mrs. Deborah Hunt Woods, a 1999 Teacher of the Year in Lithonia, Georgia, and Dr. Marilyn Hunt Alim, an education analyst at NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama. They have eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Mr. Hunt is a member of Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church where he serves on the Deacon Board and teaches the Merfts Sunday School Class. He is a member of Epsilon Omega Chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in honoring an outstanding South Carolinian whose dedication to his profession and family is unparalleled. I wish him good luck and Godspeed.

TRIBUTE TO RAY M. BOWEN

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Ray M. Bowen, President of Texas A&M University, America's 5th largest university. At the end of this month, Dr. Bowen will be stepping down as the university's 21st President, a position in which he has served with distinction since he took office in June 1994.

Under Dr. Bowen's leadership, Texas A&M has become one of the finest universities in our nation. Academic programs have been enhanced and recognized for excellence. Most recently, Texas A&M was invited to join the prestigious American Association of Universities.

Additionally, during Dr. Bowen's tenure, the George Bush Presidential Library and Museum Center was opened and formally dedicated. Dr. Bowen seized this opportunity to increase the stature of the university throughout the world. And, he has initiated an ambitious program, "Vision 2020," which is designed to propel Texas A&M into the ranks as one of the top-ten best public universities in the nation by the year 2020. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Bowen has also successfully completed a major capital campaign exceeding its \$500 million goal by more than \$137 million and has already begun a second campaign entitled "One Spirit, One Vision."

Dr. Bowen's extensive educational background began when he received 5Bachelor of Science and Doctoral degrees from Texas A&M in the field of Engineering. He earned a Master's degree at the California Institute of Technology and served with distinction as a faculty member at Louisiana State University, Rice University, and the University of Kentucky.

Immediately before joining Texas A&M, Dr. Bowen served as interim President and Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs at Oklahoma State University. Additionally, Dr. Bowen served as a staff member on two occasions at the National Science Foundation, where he most recently served as Deputy Assistant Director for Engineering and Acting Assistant Director for Engineering and earlier as

Director of the Division of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Mechanics.

Along with carrying the title as educator, Dr. Bowen served his nation serving in the United States Air Force, where he functioned as a faculty member of the Air Force Institute of Technology.

Mr. Speaker, to express their profound appreciation for the work of Dr. Bowen, the Board of Regents at Texas A&M University has conferred upon him the title of President Emeritus, to be effective on the day after his departure from the role of President.

For my part, having the privilege of representing the Aggies for the past six years in Congress, I fail to find adequate words to express my appreciation and deep respect for this unique gentleman.

Dr. Bowen is quiet and intelligent, wonderfully organized and highly disciplined. He has a commanding presence, yet he is as much at home mingling with students and watching an Aggie baseball game as he is discussing education policy with Texas and America's political leaders and advanced technologies with the nation's brightest scientific minds.

As you would imagine, he has surrounded himself with an outstanding and dedicated staff and faculty which reflect his innate leadership as well as his desire to bring out the best in those around him.

I will not soon forget the tragic Bonfire collapse in November 1999, nor Dr. Bowen's calm, compassionate and reassuring leadership during those terribly difficult days and months. Through it all, in public and private, he remained steadfastly focused on the families of those injured and the Aggie family that leaned upon him so heavily.

It is said the times that future generations elect to recall are not those of ease and prosperity, but of adversity bravely borne. Dr. Bowen and his team bore this unimaginable adversity with dignity and purpose.

I am proud to call him my friend. This universality and this nation are better for his service.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all the students, faculty, former students, and friends of Texas A&M University, I am proud to recognize Dr. Bowen for his outstanding achievements and contributions bestowed not only upon Texas A&M University, but also this great nation.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
TONY HALL

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my dear friend and colleague TONY HALL as he prepares to accept the nomination as the ambassador to the Food and Agriculture Agencies of the United Nations. Although I extend my very best wishes to TONY HALL, I rise on this occasion with great sadness at the realization that this Congress will soon be losing one of its finest members. TONY HALL is a man who shows courage in the face of adversity, integrity when there is little to be found, and compassion when the prevailing winds blow with malice.

Throughout his career, TONY HALL has served as the moral conscience of Congress

on issues of hunger and poverty. Where there is hardship and injustice TONY HALL is the first to enter the fray and the last to leave. During his career in Congress, TONY HALL has often traveled into the heart of distress. When Ethiopia was in the grips of a massive famine in 1984–1985, TONY was there experiencing firsthand the grim reality that most of us viewed at a distance on our televisions. When reports started trickling out about the growing deprivation in North Korea, TONY was the first to travel there and he later traveled there 5 more times and kept his colleagues here in Congress apprised of the situation. When no one else had the courage to do so, it was TONY who traveled to Iraq, against the advice of many, to assess the suffering of the innocent.

I am certain that you are familiar with the proverb "Ease and honor are seldom bedfellows." This proverb applies to no one more than TONY HALL. It should come as a surprise to no one that TONY HALL has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize and I imagine that, as TONY embarks upon his journey as the Ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Program, we may well hear his name again mentioned in connection with the Nobel Peace Prize.

The departure of TONY HALL from this Congress will leave a void of leadership on the issue of hunger. There are many here who have worked with Tony and supported his efforts in world hunger but there are none who have so relentlessly and singlemindedly reminded this Congress and this country of our obligation to the least among us. As we honor TONY's effort on the eve of his departure, I want to urge my colleagues to step into the space left by TONY's departure and take up the reins of leadership in combating world hunger.

Not only is TONY HALL a man of conviction and compassion, but he is also a man of deep and abiding faith. All of us who know TONY know that his convictions are grounded, first and foremost, in his faith in a God who has charged us to feed the hungry and to shelter the naked. It is this faith that gives TONY such grace in the face of adversity and his firm kindness when he stands alone.

Mr. Speaker, there is a passage from the book of Isaiah that I love and that I think speaks to TONY's steadfast efforts to raise up the struggles of the poor and hungry around the world. I would like to recite it now in honor of TONY's efforts.

And if you give yourself to the hungry
And satisfy the desire of the afflicted,
Then your light will rise in darkness
And your gloom will become like midday.
And the LORD will continually guide you,
And satisfy your desire in scorched places,
And (give strength to your bones;
And you will be like a watered garden,
And like a (spring of water whose waters do
not fail.

Those from among you will rebuild the ancient ruins;
You will raise up the age-old foundations;
And you will be called the repairer of the breach,

The restorer of the streets in which to dwell.

Mr. Speaker, TONY HALL has given himself to the hungry and his light has risen in the darkness. In so doing, he has spread this light to his colleagues and he has shed light on the actions that we must take to satisfy the desire of the afflicted.

Because of his efforts, TONY HALL is what the book of Isaiah calls a "repairer of the

breach and the restorer of streets in which to dwell," and for this Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank and honor our friend and colleague TONY HALL and to wish him God's blessings as he departs for Rome to continue his work to erase the blight of world hunger.

RECENT VIOLENCE IN NORTHERN
IRELAND

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to condemn the recent sectarian violence, that has occurred in Northern Ireland over the past several weeks. It is quite obvious to me that the parties who are organizing these attacks are hoping the they can derail the 1998 Good Friday Peace Accord.

Mr. Speaker, as you may know, for the first time since January, an individual was killed in Belfast due to sectarian violence. This murder was one of several coordinated acts of violence which occurred Monday evening. At different points throughout the night, several young men were shot at in Catholic neighborhoods. All acts were credited to the Ulster Defense Association, also know as the Red Hand Defenders.

Late Monday evening, Gerald Lawler, a Catholic teenager was walking home from a local Belfast pub, when he was suddenly shot to death in a drive-by attack. His crime: he was a 19 year-old Catholic walking home from a predominately Catholic bar, in a predominately Catholic neighborhood. He was killed solely because of his religion. According to news reports he wasn't even active politically.

This attack occurred only days after the Irish Republic Army (IRA) issued an unprecedented public apology for civilian deaths which occurred over the more than 30 year conflict. This surprise gesture was an obvious sign that the IRA and other Catholic groups want to work to ensure the survival of the new government of Northern Ireland. By apologizing the IRA takes a significant step in showing the world that they are ready to obey the guidelines of the '98 accords. Unfortunately, extremist groups on the other side of the conflict do not feel the same way.

The murder of Gerald Lawler Monday night by the UDA confirms that loyalist groups refuse to give equality to Catholics, called for in the Good Friday Accords. These extremist groups feel that by once again escalating the conflict they can destroy the accords and the power-sharing government thus reverting back to sectarian Protestant control.

Yesterday (Wednesday), Prime Minister Blair called for an end of the violence in Northern Ireland and vowed to toughen its enforcement of paramilitary cease-fires. To enforce these cease-fires, Blair plans to deploy hundreds of extra police and soldiers to spearhead a campaign to keep the peace.

While I am encouraged by Prime Minister Blair's comments, I am worried that an increase in British police and military personnel will do little to stem the violence. In the past, when the offenders of cease-fires were groups which are loyal to the crown, the police frequently turned a blind eye to the violence, refusing to arrest and prosecute offenses

against Catholics. This only caused the conflict to escalate rather than encourage peace.

I call on Prime Minister Blair and First Minister David Trimble, the Protestant government leader, to take real steps to stop the violence. They need to find all the perpetrators of the violence in the North, especially those which occurred most recently, and take appropriate legal action against them. For the Good Friday accord to be successful all parties in Northern Ireland must stop the sectarian violence.

The conflict in Ireland between Catholic and Protestants is centuries old. However, for the first time a real solution, which is equitable to all sides, has been reached and is in the early stages of working. Now both sides need to come together and stop any and all sectarian violence and allow for true democracy to work.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO: KELLER
HAYES

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

July 26, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Keller Hayes of Colorado, a remarkable individual who has assisted in building economic prosperity and equality in the Denver business market. It is my honor to applaud an individual who demonstrates determination and perseverance despite the obstacles, and a privilege to pay tribute to such a deserving Coloradan who has donated countless hours towards the betterment of the Denver community.

Keller Hayes was raised on a rural Nebraska ranch, where her grandmother instilled in her ethics and morals that she fervently displays today. Keller overcame hurdle after hurdle throughout her life, and after graduating from college with a minor in women's studies, she embarked on her mission to bring equality to women in the workplace. Keller is a beacon to women everywhere, and she serves on numerous boards and panels working to ensure the rights of working women nationwide. She is an active member of the Colorado Women's Chamber of Commerce, the largest women's chamber in the country. Her assistance in training, mentoring, counseling, and advising women of all ages, has helped build a strong community. Because of Keller's diligence and perseverance, she received the prestigious award of 'Women Business Advocate of the Year'.

Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere honor to pay tribute to Keller Hayes before this body of Congress and this nation. Thank you Keller for providing integrity and dignity to our society, and selflessly donating countless volunteer hours to your community. Congratulations on your award, and good luck in all your future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER JOHN
GLAROS

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor Father John Glaros, a valued member

of the community in Florida's ninth district, who passed away June 22, 2002. Father Glaros had a lifelong history of service to his community and country by fulfilling religious and government roles alike.

Father Glaros was born in 1920 in Plant City, Florida, although he was raised and educated in Greece for the first eighteen years of his life. He returned to America to enlist in the U.S. Army where he was trained in special operations and served as a member of the Office of Strategic Services in World War II.

After his honorable discharge, he returned to Plant city where he owned and operated the Dixie Restaurant. In the late 1950's, he became a Plant City commissioner and was subsequently elected Plant City mayor. Dedicated to remain active in his community, Father Glaros sat on the Hillsborough County Commission from 1967 to 1971.

He began his commitment to the Greek Orthodox Church in 1976 when he was ordained as a priest. For twenty-one years he assisted churches in the Winter Haven, Naples, and Port Charlotte communities on an as-needed basis until his retirement. He will be remembered for his devotion and the tireless effort he contributed to these communities.

Father Glaros was preceded in death by his wife, Dorothy Cribbs Glaros. He leaves two sons, Steve and Jim of Jacksonville and Plant City, respectively; one daughter, Linda Konstantinidis of Clearwater, six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to the life of Father John Glaros and thank him for the contributions he made. I give my condolences to his family. Father Glaros will be sadly missed throughout our community but will be fondly remembered.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, due to a family medical emergency, I missed Roll Call votes No. 320, No. 321, No. 322, and No. 323. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on No. 320, "yea" on No. 321, "nay" on No. 322, and "nay" on No. 323.

HONORING OFFICERS ROBERT
ETTER AND STEPHANIE MARKINS

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am profoundly dismayed today to share a piece of dreadful news from my district with this House and with our entire Nation.

On Monday, in an act of terrifying evil, a man deliberately crashed his truck into a police squad car in the Town of Hobart, Wisconsin. The two police officers in the car, Robert Etter and Stephanie Markins, were killed.

Officer Etter, who was known by some in the community as "Officer Bob," served in law enforcement for three decades. He retired a few years ago but soon realized how hard it

was to leave behind 30 years of serving and protecting his neighbors—so he returned, bringing his immense experience and skills back to the local law enforcement community. In fact, he was sharing some of that experience with a new officer when their car was hit on July 22. He leaves behind a wife, four daughters, two grandchildren and a community grateful for having had the opportunity to share life with him.

Officer Markins was that new officer learning from Officer Etter. She had served on the force for just a short time. Described by one of her trainers as "very much a go getter" who wanted to "get out and deal with people," Officer Markins' promise as a law enforcement officer was tragically cut short Monday. She was a fiancée, a daughter, a sister, a friend, a neighbor and a protector who was willing to give everything for the security of others. She will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, this heartbreaking and senseless case tragically demonstrates that law enforcement is a dangerous job whether it's done in New York City or Hobart, Wisconsin. And it shows that the people who choose it as their profession are truly extraordinary in their character, their courage, and their dedication to their fellow citizens.

I offer today these few brief remarks to honor the memories of Officers Etter and Markins, to ensure that they are remembered in the annals of our nation's history, to recognize these families' incredible loss, and to remind all of us of the sacrifices made every day by law enforcement officers and their loved ones.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEFENSE
OF FREEDOM EDUCATION ACT

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Defense of Freedom Education Act, legislation which is designed to create new, and strengthen existing, post-secondary education programs which teach the nature, history, and philosophy of free institutions, Western Civilization, and the threats to freedom from totalitarianism and fanaticism.

In order to sustain freedom and civilization, it is imperative that every generation be taught to understand their full significance and value, and the threats with which they are faced. However, in almost all of our institutions of higher education today, the study of American history and Western Civilization has been systematically de-emphasized. For a variety of reasons, these subject areas have fallen into disfavor on college campuses, to the point that it is possible at many leading universities to get a liberal arts degree without having taken one course in history or Western Civilization. This perpetuation of ignorance about the philosophical underpinnings of our nation can only have baleful consequences for the future.

To see that this de-emphasis is already having an effect, one must only examine the stunning ignorance about basic facts of American history among recent college graduates, as detailed in a 2000 study conducted by the American Council of Trustees and Alumni. To cite just one of the many horrifying examples

from that report, while 99 percent of the 556 college seniors tested at 55 leading colleges and universities (including Harvard and Princeton) correctly identified Beavis and Butthead as popular cartoon characters, just 23 percent had any idea who James Madison was. The questions used in this study appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 10, 2000 (page H5662–H5663). These multiple-choice questions, which, in truth, a well-educated ninth-grader should be able to breeze through, are increasingly over the heads of college graduates (the average score in the study was 53 percent).

Two years ago, I was very involved in a congressional effort to highlight this appalling situation. This effort led to the unanimous, bicameral passage of a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 129) which stated, in part, that “the historical illiteracy of America’s college and university graduates is a serious problem that should be addressed by the Nation’s higher education community.” The nonbinding resolution urged colleges and universities to review their curriculum and add requirements for American history courses. However, perhaps it is time for Congress to take a more active role in trying to reverse this continuing loss of our collective civic memory.

To that end, the Defense of Freedom Education Act would offer grants to institutions of higher education, specific centers within such an institution, or associated nonprofit foundations. These grants would be used to establish courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels which teach any or all of the following concepts, which bear both on American history directly and the ideas that serve as America’s foundation:

The concepts, personalities and major events surrounding the founding of America. This includes the philosophical background behind the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the free institutions which we take for granted today. Earlier generations were taught these subjects as a matter of course, but we are increasingly moving towards a time where Americans will think of the 4th of July as simply a day when we shoot off fireworks and hold picnics.

Western Civilization and the defining features of human progress which it embodies. These include democracy, universalism, individual rights, market economies, religious freedom, advanced science, and efficient technology. Programs of study funded under this bill can also examine the impact of the West on other civilizations, the Western debt to other civilizations, the comparative study of high civilization, and the process by which Western and other civilizations may be gradually evolving into a world civilization.

Threats to free institutions. Some of these threats emerge from philosophical systems such as Communism, Fascism, Nazism, and totalitarian thinking in all its guises. Others emerge from widespread human predilections subversive of tolerance, individual rights, and civil society, such as racism, caste consciousness, and zealotry. Some are the products of perverse ambition such as autocracy, despotism and militarism. All threaten freedom, provoke war, and induce terrorism. While we who lived through the 20th Century are painfully aware of the depredations caused by ideologies such as Communism, future generations will not have the benefit of such first-hand experience.

Projects supported under this program could include the design and implementation of courses, the development of centers devoted to the ends of this bill, research and publication costs of relevant readers and

other course materials, and other clearly related activities. Support will also be given to professional development projects designed to help improve the content and quality of education about the founding and the history of free government at the K–12 level. (After all, a huge part of the problem is the awful quality of American history instruction provided by many school systems. A student really shouldn’t have to reach the university level before finding out who James Madison was and why he was important to our country.) While I don’t always see the creation of a new government program as the best way to solve pressing societal problems, there are several precedents in the area of higher education. It seems to me that it is a worthy use of government funds to try and arrest the progressive deterioration of America’s collective memory which is now occurring. I encourage my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this bill and advancing this effort.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JAMES
SUCKLA

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to pay respect to the passing of James Suckla, who recently passed away at the age of 82 in Cortez, Colorado. James, known as Jack to his family and friends, will always be remembered as a generous, wise cattleman. His voice was heard at many a rodeo, his auctioneering at many a livestock sale, and his advice was sought by many in his community. Jack’s wise management of his ranches and his wisdom and wit on committees earned him a respect that many only dream of and his love and care for his family and friends should be a guide for all to live by.

Jack Suckla was born in Frederick, Colorado on July 25th, 1919, to Anthony and Dorothy Suckla. The youngest of seven children, Jack learned many important lessons in his childhood, which served him well throughout his life. He married Helen Bradfield in Aztec, New Mexico on July 29, 1941 and remained with her for the following sixty years in which they were blessed with children and eight grandchildren. Jack joined the Navy during World War II, and after being wounded, returned to Cortez and followed the rodeo circuit as an announcer for twenty years. Jack awed the crowd during his rodeo career as a saddle bronco rider. He purchased the Cortez sale barn in 1953, and operated it with two of his sons, Larry and Jimmy. Jack went on to serve on numerous committees, including the NCA, SWCLA, BLM advisory board, the Forest Service, Vectra Bank Board of Directors, and the American Legion. His service stands as a testament to his dedication to not only his life long love of ranching but to his community and country.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Suckla was a remarkable man whose leadership and goodwill towards people have inspired so many and whose good deeds certainly deserve the recognition of this body of Congress and this nation. Jack’s departure leaves a gap in many hearts but his memory will surely live on in the thoughts and lives of those who know him. I

join many others in expressing my deepest condolences to the friends and family of Jack Suckla.

INDIA SHOULD ACT LIKE A DEMOCRACY—SELF-DETERMINATION FOR KASHMIR, KHALISTAN AND OTHER NATIONS OF SOUTH ASIA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, India calls itself “the world’s largest democracy” yet it does not act democratic. As you know, a report from the Movement Against State Repression shows that India admitted to holding 52,268 Sikhs as political prisoners. Fort-two Members of Congress from both parties wrote to President Bush to urge him to work for the release of these political prisoners. There are tens of thousands of other political prisoners also, according to Amnesty International, and they must also be released. Recently, the Council of Khalistan wrote to Secretary of State Colin Powell to urge him to work for the release of political prisoners.

India has killed over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 80,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, and tens of thousands of other minorities. Mr. Speaker, this is not acceptable, and it shows that using the term “democracy” to describe India may not be the best use of the term.

Recently, former Senator George Mitchell said “the essence of democracy is the right to self determination.” I’m not in the habit of quoting Democrats, Mr. Speaker, but Senator Mitchell is right about this. In 1948, India promised the United Nations that it would allow the people of Kashmir to decide their future in a free and fair plebiscite. No such vote has ever been held. Instead, over 600,000 troops have been sent to Kashmir to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the people for freedom. Similarly, in Punjab, Khalistan, which declared its independence from India on October 7, 1987, over half a million troops have terrorized the population to destroy the Sikh Nation’s freedom movement, even though the Sikhs were one of the parties to the agreement establishing the independence of India and were supposed to get their own state. Nagaland, which is predominantly Christian, has been trying to secure its freedom and India has reacted with similar terror. All in all, there are 17 freedom movements within India’s artificial borders.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for all the people of South Asia to enjoy freedom. Until India allows the people to exercise their legitimate rights, we should stop all U.S. foreign aid to India. We also should formally declare our support for self-determination for Kashmir, Khalistan, Nagaland, and all the people and nations of South Asia. These measures will go a long way towards securing the blessings of freedom to all the people of the subcontinent.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO NORMAN M. WALKER IN RECOGNITION OF HIS 25 YEARS OF SERVICE WITH THE DEFIANCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding gentleman from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. Norm Walker of Defiance, Ohio, will celebrate twenty-five years of dedicated service with the Defiance Police Department on August 15, 2002.

Mr. Speaker, Norm began work with the Defiance Police Department in 1977, and, over the years, has risen through the ranks to his current position serving as Chief of Police. On his way to becoming Chief of Police, he served as a Patrolman, Sergeant, Detective, Lieutenant, and as the Assistant Chief of Police.

Norm has proven his skills as an effective leader and organizational manager. In 1993 he assumed control of the city's law enforcement branch, and since then the Defiance Police Department has become a model after which other local police departments can pattern themselves.

During Norm's tenure as Chief of Police he has led the effort to modernize the departments resources, including the upgrading of all computer and communication equipment. These upgrades also include the installation of Mobile Data Terminals, which are in-car computers that provide real time data to the patrolmen on duty. He has also increased the overall size of the department, and mandated leadership training for all newly promoted officers. Restructuring the department's organizational methodology to a more pro-active approach through the introduction of community oriented policing strategies has been one of Norm's largest accomplishments since taking over as Chief of Police.

Norm has been recognized for his diligent service and unselfish commitment to establishing a modern and pro-active law enforcement agency. Among his numerous awards and recognition, he has received a Certificate of Exemplary Service by the Domestic Violence Task Force for the development and implementation of a countywide response protocol. Norm has also been honored by the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program for his instrumental role in implementing the program within the local school system.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to Norm Walker. Our local public service agencies and the American people are better served through the diligence and determination of public servants, like Norm, who dedicate their lives to serving the needs of others. I am confident that Norm will continue to serve his community and positively influence others around him. We wish him the very best on this special occasion.

TRIBUTE TO RYAN NOEL

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and public servant who is working diligently on behalf of our nation's natural resources. Mr. Ryan Noel was recently named the recipient of the South Carolina Waterfowl Association Public Waterfowl Management Award. This award was given in recognition of excellence in public waterfowl management.

Mr. Noel is leaving his position as manager of the Santee National Wildlife Refuge to take a new job in Denver, and will be sorely missed. Mr. Noel is a consummate team player. His successful leadership of quality staff and local volunteers has resulted in tremendous improvements for waterfowl and wildlife habitat at the Santee National Wildlife Refuge.

Mr. Noel is committed to improving wildlife habitat and sharing this resource with the general public. He and his dedicated staff have successfully increased public use at the Santee National Wildlife Refuge. He has demonstrated that the role of the National Wildlife Refuge System is not only to conserve and enhance wildlife habitat but also to provide quality outdoor recreational opportunities and natural resource education to the general public. Mr. Noel and his staff have added greatly to the quality of life for people within and beyond the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me and my fellow South Carolinians honoring Mr. Ryan Noel. He is a wonderful example of commitment to career and community alike and is well deserving of public recognition. We wish him Godspeed in his new endeavor.

JOHN'S LAW

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the second anniversary of the tragic death of one of my constituents. U.S. Navy Ensign John Elliott, who had just received his commission to Naval Flight School in Pensacola, Florida, was struck and killed by a drunk driver on July 22, 2000. The accident instantly killed Elliott and seriously injured his passenger, Kristen Hohenwarter.

Sadly, it was later discovered that Michael Pangle, the driver responsible for Elliott's death, had been arrested for drunken driving earlier that evening. Having called for a ride, he was picked up by a friend and returned to his car. Elliott was on his way home for his mother's birthday party when he crossed paths with Pangle and both were killed.

Two years after that tragic accident, John's parents continue the fight to save other families from the grief they have endured. Lobbying the New Jersey State Legislature, the Elliotts saw to fruition the drafting, passage and ultimate enactment of John's Law. The law ensures that individuals who pick up an

arrested driver sign a document accepting custody. Additionally, it gives State Police the authorization to impound the automobile of an arrested driver for up to 12 hours.

Today, I am introducing a resolution expressing the sense of the House that funding should be made available from the Highway Trust Fund to encourage all states to enact legislation to require law enforcement officers to impound motor vehicles of those charged with driving while intoxicated and to issue responsibility warnings to those who take custody of suspects driving while intoxicated. We are making important strides to eliminate the senseless deaths caused by the lethal mix of alcohol and automobiles. Annual deaths from drinking and driving have decreased from approximately 28,000 in 1980 to 16,068 in 2000. In 1982, 57 percent of all traffic fatalities were alcohol-related. In 2000, that percentage fell to 38 percent. However, much work remains to be done. Each death is a preventable one and I am sure this resolution will go a long way in ensuring deaths like Ensign Elliott's are prevented and families are saved from the pain the Elliotts and other families across the nation have endured.

I urge my colleagues in the House to support this resolution.

CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF MALCOLM AND CAROLYN REGER

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two of my constituents, Malcolm and Carolyn Reger. August 13, 2002 marks their 30th wedding anniversary. Today, it's rare to see this accomplishment, but I submit that there is a reason for their success. You see, Mr. Speaker, 30 years ago, Malcolm and Carolyn, entered into the holy union of marriage with Jesus Christ and God's Word as their foundation. A building is only as good as its foundation. A marriage based on God's Word will withstand the rain, floods, and winds that blow against it. Troubles will come, but a house built upon the rock will stand.

AMENDING THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 TO ENCOURAGE THE GRANTING OF EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTIONS

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from Ohio, Mr. HOGHTON, in introducing our bill, the Workplace Employee Stock Option Act of 2002, that would benefit working men and women who would receive a new type of stock option under new section 423(d) of the Internal Revenue Code. This bill is an updated and improved version of bills I introduced in the 105th and 106th Congresses.

We have been through difficult times in the past year. The financial downturn has resulted from a variety of questionable accounting

practices by a number of companies. Unfortunately, stock options of all types have been tarred by a common brush. This proposal is a new approach to options. In spite of current problems, it is good for both employers and employees if workers are also owners of the business.

Congress is considering legislation to impose new laws on corporations and accountants. Volume is reasonably intense in the debate on the advisability of expensing the value of stock options when they are granted. Expensing of options in financial statements may happen—even though there are several unresolved issues. If expensing happens, one hopes that we will leave it to the FASB and SEC to develop the best approach. Having said that, we would propose that the new type of option contained in this bill would be exempt from such valuation as a noncompensatory plan. Why? The option would be priced at market, fully available to nearly all employees, as well as management, on a nondiscriminatory basis, and subject to a relatively modest individual dollar cap. If we require expensing of such a widely held benefit, employers simply will not offer it.

The highlights of the bill include: (1) substantially all full-time U.S. employees would be eligible to participate, (2) the option price would be 100% of the fair market value at time of grant, the maximum annual amount of a grant per employee would be \$11,000 (same as indexed 401 (k) amount), (4) no tax to the employee at time of grant or exercise, including AMT, (5) at time of sale the employee would receive ordinary income to the extent of the fair market value at time of exercise, with any excess being capital gain, and (6) the employer's deduction would be the fair market value at time of exercise (same amount as employee reports at sale).

The ever-widening compensation gap between the highly paid and the nation's work force is cause for great concern. Once again, let us emphasize: This new 423(d) option is designed for working men and women, whose everyday, solid work enhances the company's overall performance. This is a broad-based stock option program. Employees ought to be able to build their wealth beyond that which they would ordinarily receive from a salary or bonus. This proposal would add another leg on the stool for employee retirement by providing an additional means of accumulating assets. It would encourage the long-term holding of stock by deferring all tax until sale.

We encourage our colleagues to join in cosponsoring this legislation.

THANKS TO GLAXOSMITHKLINE
ON ITS COMMITMENT TO THE
LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS ELIMI-
NATION PROGRAM

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, Last month, the pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline produced the one-millionth donated tablet of albendazole, a drug that is being used to eliminate a devastating tropical disease called lymphatic filariasis (LF). I would like to congratulate GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) on this out-

standing accomplishment, and thank the company for its commitment to the World Health Organization's (WHO) Lymphatic Filariasis Elimination Program.

GlaxoSmithKline has its U.S. headquarters in my state, where it employs close to 6,000 North Carolinians in the search for disease treatments and cures that improve the quality of human life by enabling people to do more, feel better and live longer. In addition to developing leading treatments for such diseases as diabetes, depression, asthma and HIV/AIDS, GSK produces an anti-parasitic drug called albendazole that is used to prevent a tropical disease known as lymphatic filariasis, or LF.

LF is a parasitic disease caused by thread-like worms that live in the human lymphatic system after being transmitted by a mosquito bite. LF is one of the leading causes of permanent and long-term disability in the world. The WHO estimates there are a billion people at risk in about 80 countries, mostly in India, Africa, South Asia, the Western Pacific and Central and South America. Over 120 million people have already been affected by LF, and over 40 million of these are seriously incapacitated and disfigured by the disease. In an infected person, the adult worms damage the lymphatic system, causing fluid to collect and cause swelling in the arms, legs, breasts and genitals. Such infections cause a grotesque hardening and thickening of the skin, known as elephantiasis.

LF has been a scourge of civilization for thousands of years, being first depicted on the pharaonic murals of Egypt and in the ancient medical texts of China, India, Japan and Persia. Elephantiasis was first associated with parasitic filarial worms and their mosquito vectors in the late 19th century by French, English and Australian physicians working with patients from Cuba, Brazil, China and India.

The WHO has determined that LF can be eliminated through an intense prevention program that will break the chain of infection through the use of anti-parasitic drugs. When these efforts succeed, LF will be only the second disease in history, after smallpox, to have been eradicated through human intervention.

In December 1997, GlaxoSmithKline formed a collaboration with the WHO to spearhead efforts to eliminate LF. GSK would donate albendazole, one of three essential anti-parasitic drugs, for as long as necessary until the disease was eliminated—best estimates put the scale of this commitment at around five to six billion treatments. Since then, the program has evolved into a major public-private partnership known as the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis.

GSK has become an active and involved partner in eliminating LF along with the WHO, organizations in the private and public sectors, and academia. By the end of the program to eliminate LF, GSK will have donated approximately five to six billion albendazole treatments for people in 80 countries. In addition to providing albendazole, GSK is supporting the Global Alliance for the Elimination of LF through help with coalition building, planning, training and communication initiatives.

GSK's production of the millionth dose of albendazole for the LF Elimination Program is an outstanding milestone achievement on the road to what will become the single largest pharmaceutical donation in history. I am pleased to represent the employees of GlaxoSmithKline, and proud to share the news

of their historic accomplishment with this chamber.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WILLIE
TRAVNICEK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate an outstanding individual from Colorado whose hard work and dedication have earned him the Colorado Division of Wildlife Officer of the Year Award. Willie Travnicek, 59 years of age, has been kicked by deer and poked by horns, he has trapped dangerous bears and looked death in the eye in an upside down kayak. Throughout his obstacles and exciting situations, Willie prevailed and today we applaud his 32 superb years with the Colorado Division of Wildlife. Willie's efforts and achievements deserve the recognition before this body of Congress and this nation.

Willie, of Salida, Colorado, began his career in 1970 as a technician in Hot Sulphur Springs in Northern Colorado. For numerous years, he helped round up and relocate herds of deer and elk. Never one to shy away from danger, Willie worked closely with Ron Dobson and became one of the first wildlife managers in the state to use a kayak for fishing-law enforcement purposes. During his thirty-year career and many years living in Salida, Willie has built a memorable reputation as a biologist, education specialist, and law enforcement officer.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Willie Travnicek is a man of great dedication and commitment to his profession and to the people of Colorado. His efforts have greatly added to the protection of Colorado's wildlife and I am honored to bring forth his accomplishments before this body of Congress today. He is a remarkable man and it is my privilege to extend to him my congratulations on his selection as the Colorado Division of Wildlife Officer of the Year. Willie, congratulations and all the best to you in your future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO KIM GRANHOLM

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a fallen hero. Captain Kim Granholm, a member of the Esko, Minnesota Volunteer Fire Department, was tragically killed in the line of duty while fighting a car fire on Interstate 35 near Duluth on July 1, 2002.

Captain Granholm was only 28 when he died, but his legacy will continue for years to come. For four years, he was a dedicated member of the Esko Volunteer Fire Department where he was loved and respected by his fellow firefighters. In the outpouring of grief for Kim Granholm, more than 1,000 people attended his funeral, including hundreds of firefighters and emergency workers from across the state of Minnesota.

Captain Granholm was a caring man who put his wife Aliina and their children Robyn

and Alyssa above all else. Captain Granholm's caring and compassionate spirit guided him throughout his short life and his kindnesses are lasting tributes to all he touched. Kim Granholm died doing what he loved to do, serving his community. He was a father, a husband, a friend and a firefighter. Most of all, he was a hero to all of us.

Most troubling of all is the brutal reality that Kim Granholm was killed when a motorist failed to slow his vehicle at the fire scene. I am encouraged that Esko Fire Chief Jeff Juntunen and his Minnesota fire fighter colleagues are working with the Minnesota State Legislature to enact legislation that will impose severe penalties on drivers who speed through an emergency scene. I commend Chief Juntunen for this important initiative which, when enacted, will serve as a lasting tribute to Captain Kim Granholm.

Since September 11, we have witnessed throughout the land a heightened awareness of the public service and dedication of those first responders who answer the call. All Americans should go further and demonstrate our profound appreciation of these brave men and women by exercising caution at emergency scenes to enable these fire, police and emergency workers to do their job in a less hazardous environment.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. VICTORIA
WRIGHT HAMILTON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Victoria Wright Hamilton, who will celebrate her 100th Birthday on September 12, 2002. Mrs. Hamilton, or "Grandma Vic," as many affectionately know her, is a very remarkable woman in many ways. Born on September 12, 1902, in Alvin, S.C., Mrs. Hamilton has lived as an intricate part of the same community for a century. Although she only attended school up to the third grade, as did many women of color in that era, she is a very intelligent woman whose knowledge cannot begin to be measured.

In 1920, Mrs. Hamilton married Henry Hamilton and their union produced nine children: Williemenia, Christine, Julius, Rayford, Leroy, Nathaniel, Henry Jr., Rosa Mae, and an infant who died shortly after birth. Mrs. Hamilton also raised her husband's half brother Edward Hamilton, as if he were her own son, always filling their lives with love and affection.

Mrs. Hamilton is a very strong woman—in both mind and body. She has been a faithful member of Bethlehem Baptist Church throughout her life. In addition, she is also a dedicated member of the Christian Aid Society, and has been a member of the Laurel Hill Chapter #257, Order of the Eastern Star, for more than 41 years. As a young woman, Mrs. Hamilton worked long days in the fields of South Carolina picking cotton and plowing with oxen teams and mules. Even today, at the age of 100, she is still able to work in her garden to produce delicious fruits and vegetables. And, she never allows an opportunity to visit or help her friends or family pass her by.

In her spare time, Mrs. Hamilton makes beautiful hand-sewn quilts that can be found in

many homes from Jamestown, S.C. to various communities along Interstate 95 from Florida, to Maryland. Having made over 100 of these quilts as gifts to her many family members and friends, "Grandma Vic," who is a Mother, Grandmother, Great-Grandmother, and Great-Great-Grandmother, has spread and continues to spread tremendous love and affection to everyone with whom she comes in contact.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in honoring an outstanding South Carolinian whose dedication to her family, and love for her fellow man are legendary. I wish her good luck and Godspeed, and a very Happy 100th Birthday.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF THE
LATE PRESIDENT JOAQUIN
BALAGUER

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the late President of the Dominican Republic, Mr. Joaquin Balaguer.

President Balaguer passed away on July 14th in the national capital of Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Balaguer was a long time friend of the United States. He held the presidency of the Dominican Republic from 1966 to 1978 and again from 1986 to 1996.

Mr. Balaguer was born in Navarete in the Dominican Republic. He is the son of a Puerto Rican father of Castilian descent and Dominican mother of Spanish blood.

He wrote books, including volumes of poetry and political science. At the age of 14, he wrote a collection of poems called, "Pagan Psalms."

After graduating from law school in Santo Domingo, he became a member of the foreign service, where he served in Madrid and Paris in the 1930s.

He earned his doctorate of law from the Sorbonne in Paris. He also taught law at the University of Santo Domingo before becoming vice president in 1957 and president in 1960.

Mr. Balaguer served under dictator Rafael Trujillo as cabinet member, diplomat, vice president and President for over three decades beginning in the late 1930s.

After General Trujillo was assassinated in 1961, Mr. Balaguer was thrust into the leadership of the Dominican Republic. He quickly changed the name of the capital from Ciudad Trujillo back to Santo Domingo, the city's original name.

He fled to exile in New York City after riots and political turmoil erupted in 1962. While living in New York City, he formed his lasting right-wing political party.

He returned to the Dominican Republic only after U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson sent 20,000 U.S. Marines to the island nation to put down a leftist mutiny within the army in April 1965.

With the support of the U.S., he was elected president in 1966 in one of the Dominican Republic's first freely contested elections.

He established, in just a few years of his election victory, the first solid middle class by implementing massive public work projects and economic reform, even though he was

elected at a time when 60% of the nation was unemployed and two-thirds of its population was illiterate and its streets and towns were in ruins.

His first term was viewed as "pseudo" dictatorial in that he led with a firm grip and used the country's military to rule the country at the same time he made weekly visits through the nations small villages, visiting residents and passing out medicine to the sick and toys to children and listening to the desires of all.

Mr. Balaguer was defeated in presidential elections in 1978 after serving three terms. He remained leader of the political party he founded in the 1960's, now called the Social Christian Reform Party, and in 1986 won another bid to power.

He won elections in 1990 and 1994. In 1996, under increasing pressure from the U.S. and international bodies due to suspected election irregularities, he agreed to resign.

Mr. Balaguer remained an important figure in the political party he created until his death. Some herald him as the most influential Dominican.

[From the Washington Post, NewsBank NewsFile Collection, July 15, 2002]

JOAQUIN BALAGUER DIES AT 95, LONGTIME
DOMINICAN LEADER

(By Richard Pearson)

Joaquin Balaguer, 95, the authoritative and paternalistic president of the Dominican Republic for more than 20 years between 1961 and 1996, died July 14 in the national capital of Santo Domingo. He had been hospitalized since July 4 for bleeding ulcers. He served briefly as president in the early 1960s, then held the office again from 1966 to 1978 and a third time from 1986 to 1996.

President Balaguer, who has been called one of Latin America's caudillos, hardly projected the image of a strongman. An award-winning poet, he had been a career diplomat and law professor before entering the political arena. He was a little over five feet tall, was lame and nearly deaf, and wore thick glasses before going blind with glaucoma in the 1980s.

His mentor was the notorious military dictator Rafael Trujillo, who ruled the country with an iron hand from 1930 to 1961. The future president held a variety of posts under Trujillo, dealing largely with education, foreign affairs and administration, before being elected vice president on a ticket headed by Trujillo's brother, Hector, in 1956. In 1960, the brother stepped down, and President Balaguer took office.

Real power remained with Rafael Trujillo until his assassination in 1961. After that, President Balaguer began liberalizing the government with such changes as legalizing political activities, promoting health and education improvements and instituting modest land reforms. But without the army backing of Trujillo, President Balaguer was too closely identified with the late dictator's unpopular actions to continue in office.

He was forced into exile in New York. Juan Bosch, a leftist, became president until overthrown by a military coup. In 1965, Bosch's supporters took to the streets to restore him to power. Chaos seemed to erupt in the nation of 8 million people, which shares its Caribbean island with Haiti.

The United States, fearing that a left-leaning Bosch might help turn his nation into another Cuba, dispatched U.S. Marines to the Dominican Republic, supposedly to protect U.S. lives. Those who had begun protesting U.S. involvement in Vietnam added this action to the list of mistakes made by the Johnson administration.

The Marines were replaced by an Organization of American States presence, order was restored and President Balaguer returned to his native land. He and his Social Christian Reform Party won the 1966 presidential race, despite charges of fraud, and went on to win two more consecutive terms.

Newsweek, which characterized President Balaguer as "slight, ascetic and sad-eyed," reported in 1965 that he was "neither an orator, nor a schemer," adding that many Dominicans considered him "an honest, kindly reformer."

President Balaguer lost the 1978 and 1982 presidential races, then was again victorious in 1986. He won reelection in 1996 (defeating Bosch) and in 1994. Two years later, after increasing criticism for vote fraud in the 1994 election, he resigned. He was unsuccessful in a 2000 bid to return to the presidency.

President Balaguer received mixed marks as head of his country. Soon after he took office the first time, critics were stifled, many going into exile while others were imprisoned or disappeared. Vote fraud and corruption seemed constants in the Dominican Republic, regardless of who was president.

He instituted large-scale public works, including the enormous 1992 Christopher Columbus Lighthouse. President Balaguer also brought about modest reforms and made a weekly habit of walking through his nation's small villages, visiting residents and passing out toys to children and medicine to the sick and listening to the desires of all.

Through it all, he managed to largely keep in the good graces of the United States, with the Dominican Republic becoming a huge recipient of U.S. foreign aid.

President Balaguer, whose only interests were colliers and antique cars, never married and had no children. He wrote books, including volumes of poetry and political science. He was fluent in English and French as well as Spanish.

But politics became his life. He was head of his political party until his death, continuing to broker political deals and to counsel not only his party colleagues but other high figures, including presidents, as well.

In the 1980s, when foes tried to use his blindness against him during a presidential run, he said, "I will not be asked to thread needles when in office."

Joaquin Balaguer Ricardo was born in the small town of Villa Bisono, the only son of eight children. His father was born in Puerto Rico of Castilian descent. His mother was a Dominican of Spanish blood.

The future president, who won a poetry award as a teenager, graduated with a degree in philosophy and letters from the Normal School in Santiago and was a 1929 graduate of the University of Santo Domingo law school. He was a state attorney in the land court before entering the foreign service in 1932. He served in Madrid and then in Paris, where he received a doctorate in law and political economy from the University of Paris in 1934.

In 1936, he was named undersecretary of state for the presidency. In the 1940s, he served as ambassador to Colombia and Venezuela. He entered the cabinet as secretary of education and culture in 1949 and became secretary of foreign affairs in 1954. He also taught law at the University of Santo Domingo before becoming vice president in 1957 and president in 1960.

He defended the Trujillo years as a time when a strong hand was needed to rule a backward nation not yet ready for democracy.

Yet in his 1988 autobiography, President Balaguer admitted that his first presidency, when he was the figurehead chief of state for the brutal and bloody Trujillo, was "the saddest and most humiliating" time in his political life.

President Balaguer also had at times deplored the "unavoidable excesses" of his own security forces and deplored corruption, though stoutly maintaining that corruption stopped at his door.

IN HONOR OF THE 75TH
ANNIVERSARY OF LA-Z-BOY, INC.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to La-Z-Boy, Incorporated, which was founded and remains headquartered in my Congressional District in Monroe, Michigan. La-Z-Boy is celebrating 75 years of bringing comfort, quality and style into homes and offices worldwide through its extensive selection of furniture.

The La-Z-Boy story is the story of the American dream. On March 24, 1927, in Monroe, Michigan, two young entrepreneurs and cousins, Edward M. Knabusch and Edwin J. Shoemaker, left the security of their jobs to take a leap of faith and begin manufacturing a unique and innovative product. A porch chair wrapped in fabric was the prototype for the La-Z-Boy recliner, a moniker that has become a worldwide household term. Using money from Edwin's mortgaged family farm and donations from relatives, the cousins built their first factory by hand, brick by brick. After introducing the revolutionary chair that both rocked and reclined, La-Z-Boy sales skyrocketed. La-Z-Boy evolved from a small business to having a place on the New York Stock Exchange.

La-Z-Boy has grown immensely in its 75 years of operation. The company has added many new products and features over the years, which have enabled it to remain competitive in the furniture industry since its founding. La-Z-Boy has grown from "two guys in a garage" to nearly 19,000 employees worldwide. Today, La-Z-Boy generates annual sales in excess of \$2 billion, making it the largest manufacturer of upholstered furniture and the world's leading producer of reclining chairs.

La-Z-Boy is a great success and consistently shares its good fortune with the community of Monroe. Its philanthropy is rooted in small town values that prevailed when Mr. Knabusch and Mr. Shoemaker first launched the company. During World War II, La-Z-News kept the community informed about overseas news, and the company rented out garages to build the most comfortable tank seats and crash pads in the country. La-Z-Boy continues being very much involved in the city of Monroe and is a major asset to Michigan's 16th Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, I would like you to join me in commending the La-Z-Boy corporation and its employees for their leadership in both their industry and in their community, as we celebrate their 75th anniversary.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was absent March 12 through 14 for medical reasons. Had

I been here, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall votes 53-54, 56-61, 63-64 and "no" on rollcall votes 55 and 62.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF MASTER GUNNERY SERGEANT MICHAEL THOMAS FLETCHER, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his retirement, it is my pleasure to recognize an exceptional United States Marine, Master Gunnery Sergeant Michael Thomas Fletcher. Master Gunnery Sergeant Fletcher has served our Nation with distinction for over three decades in the United States Marine Corps, rising from Private to Master Gunnery Sergeant. He has served in times of both war and peace and has gone from patrolling the jungles of Vietnam to walking the halls of Congress. During the Vietnam War, he was awarded: the Combat Action Ribbon; the Vietnam Service Medal with one star; the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal; and the Republic of Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation of the Gallantry Cross. His personal awards have included two Navy/Marine Corps Achievement Medals, a Navy/Marine Corps Commendation Medal, and he has been recently recommended for the Legion of Merit.

During Master Gunnery Sergeant Fletcher's last six years of service, he has been the Administration Chief in the United States Marine Corps' Office of Legislative Affairs. That office supports Members of Congress and Congressional committees in matters of legislation, protocol, and logistics for Congressional travel. Master Gunnery Sergeant Fletcher brought a wealth of managerial expertise and leadership to this office and contributed significantly to the successful accomplishment of its mission.

During these six years, Master Gunnery Sergeant Fletcher has helped carry the Corp's message to the Congress. He has enabled the Marine Corps' Office of Legislative Affairs to provide consistent and timely responses to the United States Congress, and in doing so, has made a lasting contribution in the containment of today's readiness and shape of tomorrow's Marine Corps. Particularly noteworthy have been his efforts in directing, organizing, and escorting Members of Congress and their staffs around the world. His attention to detail in making these important trips logistically successful is yet another indication of this Marine's talent and professionalism.

Master Gunnery Sergeant Fletcher has made immeasurable contributions to both today's Marine Corps' and to the Corps of the 21st Century. His superior performance of duties highlights the culmination of more than 30 years of honorable and dedicated Marine Corps service. By his exemplary competence, sound judgment, and total dedication to duty, he has served well this body, the United States Marine Corps and our Nation. Please join me in wishing Master Gunnery Sergeant Fletcher, his wife, Barbara, and their sons, Joel and Gary, all the best as he begins this new chapter in life.

TRIBUTE TO THE 13-COUNTY MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH ALABAMA

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the North Alabama 13-County Emergency Management/Civil Defense Mutual Assistance Association as it celebrates over three decades of dedicated service to the North Alabama community. The association, which dates as far back as 1971, consists of the Emergency Management officials in Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan and Winston Counties across North Alabama. This organization has tirelessly protected countless lives in Alabama over the last thirty years, and I rise on behalf of my constituents in North Alabama to express my sincere appreciation to these EMAs.

Formally organized in December 1978, the association was established with a purpose of working together among the thirteen counties across North Alabama to help each other protect lives and property in a coordinated, efficient, reliable and effective way during times of emergencies that exceed the capabilities of any single affected local government. The association works closely with the State of Alabama Emergency Management Agency to better facilitate effective response to critical situations.

The EMAs from these thirteen counties had the foresight over three decades ago to recognize a concept that is today strongly advocated by all levels of government, that being, just how critical it is to cooperate across artificial jurisdictional boundaries in order to respond to emergencies. And now, when securing our homeland and preparing for emergency response is of utmost importance, the rest of the country has begun to realize the value of this kind of cross-district cooperation by strongly promoting and requiring mutual aid and regional response capabilities, I want to commend the North Alabama EMAs in the 13-County Mutual Assistance Association who have worked so hard to protect the livelihood of North Alabama citizens.

The 13-County Mutual Assistance Association serves as a standard for EMAs across our nation. In today's uncertain world, our first responders have to be ready to react quickly and effectively to large-scale emergency situations that cross city and county lines. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of North Alabama, I am pleased to recognize and thank the 13-County Mutual Assistance Association of North Alabama for leading the nation with their innovative outlook on cooperative emergency response developed over thirty years ago.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WARREN BYSTEDT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an out-

standing individual from Grand Junction, Colorado. Over the years, Warren Bystedt has grown to love cross-country running and he continues to run competitively today at the age 72. It is a great pleasure today, to honor Warren Bystedt for his numerous achievements and accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Earlier in Warren's life when he was an amateur boxer, he trained consistently, but avoided running because he disliked that element of conditioning. Today the Grand Junction resident has a different view, and can be seen pounding the pavement diligently every morning. Warren's passion for running has motivated him to train everyday for fifty or so yearly races. Gus said, "If I didn't start my morning with that, (run) I wouldn't know what to do." Warren provides the same determination and thoroughness to his daily activities and events.

Warren consistently finishes among the top in the sixty or seventy and older of age divisions in races throughout the country. His competitive nature comes from his earlier days as an amateur boxer when he lost only seven of seventy bouts fighting in the flyweight division. A long time educator and administrator in Minnesota, Illinois, and Iowa, he took up running after taking a hard look at his family history noting that his brothers and father all died of heart attacks and not wanting to suffer the same fate, he began running around his neighborhood in Davenport, Iowa, in 1979. Grand Junction, Colorado, has given Warren the optimum climate in which to run on a year-round basis and he is an active member the Mesa Monument Striders.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the work and contributions of Warren Bystedt, a distinguished citizen and role model for his community. His achievements are impressive, and it is my honor to recognize his accomplishments today. Best wishes to Warren, and good luck on all your future races.

HONORING ANDREA FOX

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Andrea Fox of San Rafael, California, a talented professional planner, community volunteer, athlete, and breast cancer activist and an inspiration to many.

Andrea Fox lost her tenacious battle against breast cancer on July 2, at the age of 35, leaving a legacy of extraordinary courage and compassion.

A beautiful young woman with incredible grace and dignity, "Annie" Fox was dedicated to finding a cure for breast cancer. Diagnosed with a particularly aggressive cancer in 1998, the former triathlete, who ate organically and exercised regularly, had none of the traditional risk factors for cancer. Undergoing a lumpectomy, she continued her athletic training and the stage IV cancer seemed to disappear. But, in April 2000, cancer came back and, pursuing every treatment she could find, including non-western, untraditional methods, Annie appeared to have beaten it back again.

Andrea focused her considerable energies on increasing public awareness and getting

national attention for the serious epidemic of breast cancer in Marin County, joining the board of Marin Breast Cancer Watch. "Annie was our angel," said Board President Roni Peskin Mentzer.

Whether lobbying in Sacramento for breast cancer research or educating the community about the dangerously high rates of cancer in Marin, Annie made a difference, she made history. Never daunted, she participated in athletic events such as the renowned Dipsea Race and the Human Race, and was organizing new events, like the July 20, 2002 foot race from Mill Valley to the Mountain Theater on Mt. Tamalpais to increase public knowledge and raise much needed funds for research.

In October 2001, only two months after her engagement to longtime partner and soul mate, Chris Stewart, the cancer reappeared and Annie mounted still another heroic campaign. Not one to seek sympathy, she was driven to passionately lead the fight for all women to find a cause to this insidious disease. Despite increasing pain, she continued her work at the Marin Civic Center. "Annie was a special person . . .", Stewart said, "bringing a wonderful happiness to all those who knew her. . . . She was passionate about her work and about preserving the environment."

A woman of uncommon positive spirit, Andrea Fox lost her courageous battle with breast cancer surrounded by friends and family, leaving her devoted fiancé, mother, brother, and a grieving community.

We are all more fortunate to have been graced by the presence of Andrea Fox, her beauty, wisdom and strength. Her love, resolve and remarkable will are the cornerstones of the legacy of courage she has left so that we might continue the fight. While Annie is gone, the spirit of this "angel" of our community will forever be with us.

STATEMENT ON THE ELI HOME CARIÑO WALK-IN CENTER

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Eli Home Cariño Walk-In Center in Anaheim which opened its doors on July 13 to families throughout my district.

Many families in my district do not have a place to go to get support, find information, or just ask questions. The Center will help these families, many of whom are dealing with economic crises and other stress creating situations.

The Eli Home is dedicated to providing free, bilingual services to Spanish-speaking families. The center offers parenting classes, weekly forums, case management, counseling, and child-abuse prevention.

The City of Anaheim has recognized this organization and has welcomed it into the community. I would like to do the same.

I would like to personally thank The Eli Home Cariño Walk-In Center staff for their hard work and dedication to the community and for creating a positive environment for my district.

SCOTT DETROW: REACHING TO
AMERICA'S FUTURE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize Scott M. Detrow from my district, a talented young man who recently won the 2002 Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest. Sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), this competition provides an opportunity for high school students to voice their opinion on their responsibility to our country. More than 85,000 secondary school students participated this year, with only 58 winning a national scholarship.

Mr. Detrow's essay on the American response to the September 11 terrorist attacks captured the contest's theme of "Reaching to America's Future." He channeled his feelings and emotions to create an inspirational piece upon which everyone can reflect. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Scott M. Detrow for his special achievement, and I submit to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the complete text of Mr. Detrow's piece:

A hush fell over the students as they entered the plaza. Their joking and fidgeting suddenly stopped as their eyes came upon the massive sculpture before them. It was a sunny and cool autumn day in lower Manhattan, perfect for a field trip to the World Trade Center Monument. The high-schoolers found it hard to believe that some fifty years before, two of the tallest buildings in the world had stood there, and that they had been destroyed in a matter of minutes.

"Imagine the terror New Yorkers and Americans must have felt that day," the tour guide began. "No one knew what to expect, who had done it, or why. For the first time since the War of 1812, mainland America had been attacked; for the first time since Pearl Harbor, flung headlong by surprise into war."

"How did the country react?" piped up one of the more outgoing students. "Excellent question," replied the tour guide. "From the ashes of the Trade Center and the Pentagon rose the Phoenix of Patriotism, of courage, of will. Americans rushed to blood centers, waiting for hours to give the gift of life. Hundreds of millions of dollars were raised to help the victims. Millions more prayers were offered, as Americans flocked to their mosques, synagogues and churches. Rescue teams were overwhelmed by the crush of volunteers, and the support of the entire nation was heaved upon their president and leaders, wholeheartedly trusting in the American system of democracy."

"Soon you could not go a block without seeing Old Glory. From the steps of the Capitol—still standing thanks to courageous passengers who fought off suicide hijackers—to the playing fields of professional sports, to schools all across the country came the sweet sound of 'God Bless America.'"

By now many students had their hands up. "But I read that the economy went into a recession, and that soon afterward biological terrorism began arriving by mail. How could this spirit be maintained in such a dark time?"

"That's a paradox that helps make America such a great country," answered the guide. "It seems that throughout our history, our darkest

hours were also our finest. In 2001 we refused to let the terrorists win. People continued with their regular lives, but a bit more mindful of what was really important. Friendships were bonded, old rifts erased, and the country truly became one nation under God. The country felt up to any challenge, and took it one day at a time. Every time a new problem arose, Americans simply dealt with it and continued to march forward. Everyone rose to the occasion, from the President to the firefighters, to the average Joe."

The students gazed at the monument, reflecting on the greatness of the generation past. They had never seen their grandparents and great grandparents in this light, and were stunned by the character they showed and the actions they took in the face of adversity. Faced with pure evil, they had stood up to it and won. These were the true heroes, these men and women who stood on the very spot where they were now, working non-stop for months on end sorting through the rubble, hoping against all odds to find survivors.

As a distant clock struck twelve, the sun shone directly upon the monument. The students saw the memorial in its full splendor, a firefighter, a police officer, old man, and young girl, all gazing and pointing off into the distance. The reflecting pool cast a glimmer of hope in the statues' faces: the promise of a new tomorrow.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, while our nation recovers from the tragedy of September 11 and turns its focus toward hemispheric defense, we should also realize that crucial human rights issues are in jeopardy in our own backyard. Unbeknownst to many in this country, the situation in Guatemala is worsening by the day. During the Cold War, a 36-year civil war raged in this Central American nation, resulting in an estimated 200,000 civilian deaths. Now, the infamous architect of Guatemala's most intense period of genocide against the Maya indigenous population, ex-director General Efraín Ríos Montt, has staged a political renaissance thanks to a climate of intimidation and violence produced by the military's death squads.

Andrew Blandford, Research Associate at the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA), has recently authored a press memorandum entitled "Ríos Montt's Political Resurgence in Guatemala Coincides with Increase in Violence with Impunity." This important analysis, which was released on July 26, will shortly appear in a revised form in the upcoming issue of that organization's estimable biweekly publication, *The Washington Report on the Hemisphere*. Blandford's research findings spotlight the developing Guatemalan human rights tragedy and examine the role played by that nation's government and military in violently covering up its sanguinary past.

The inauguration of a second cycle of death squad activity in Guatemala was brought to the world's attention in 1998 when Bishop Juan Gerardi was bludgeoned to death in his

garage just two days after delivering his report itemizing the army's responsibility for thousands of massacres during the 1980s. This year, human rights activist Guillermo Ovalle de León was shot at least 25 times while eating lunch at a restaurant in Guatemala City, and a June 7 fax signed by Los Guatemaltecos de Verdad labeled 11 prominent Guatemalan human rights activists as doomed enemies of the state because of their cooperation with UN Special Representative Hina Jilani during her May visit. Clearly, Mr. Speaker, Guatemala's militant regime is willing to commit whatever atrocity is necessary to shield its murderous past from the eyes of the international community.

COHA researcher Blandford calls for the renewal of the 12-year U.S. ban on International Military Education and Training (IMET) to Guatemala. This resolution would illustrate the desire of the United States to attain peace and justice, as well as security, in Central America. By denying funds to the Guatemalan military, the U.S. would inherently be guarding civilians from political intimidation and violence. Consequently, the article is of great relevance since the need to constructively engage Guatemala is likely to grow in intensity in the coming months, given the nation's mushrooming trend of death squad killings.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO PARKVIEW
HOSPITAL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you, this body of Congress, and our nation to recognize Parkview Medical Center of Pueblo, Colorado. For the past eighty years, Parkview Hospital has provided medical care to the community in a kind, friendly, and dedicated manner. It is hard to match the kind of integrity and honesty provided by the staff of Parkview, and I thank the staff for their extraordinary contributions.

Parkview Hospital first emerged because of the influence of six prominent physicians in 1921 after a disastrous flood in 1921. Parkview was officially established in 1923 and had great success from its inception, which required the facility to expand and renovate every ten years. Today, several additional wings have been added to create what is today a state-of-the-art medical center in Southern Colorado. Parkview offers the citizens of Pueblo and surrounding communities a radiological cancer treatment department, obstetrical floor, surgical section, Psychiatric and Chemical Dependency Unit, Neurological Intensive Care Unit, Computer Axial Tomography Whole Body Scanner, Same-Day Surgery Wing, and Kidsville Pediatric Unit. Moreover, Parkview fulfilled requirements to classify their Emergency Room as a Level II Trauma Center.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the hard work and determination of the staff of Parkview Medical Center. The compassion illustrated by staff members will be reflected in the hearts of patients for years to come. I would especially like to recognize Chief Executive Officer C.W. Smith and former Chief of

Staff Dr. Janice Elaine Kulik for their unrelenting dedication to the medical treatment of patients and coordination of all Parkview activities. Congratulations to Parkview Medical Center on your recent milestone and I wish all the best to the staff.

JIM CIRILLO, MANAGER OF THE RAYBURN BUILDING SPECIAL ORDERS DELI, WINS HOSPITALITY MANAGER OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, the House has an award winner amongst its workforce. Mr. Jim Cirillo, an employee of one of the House food service contractors Guest Services, Inc. (GSI), won the 2002 Capital Restaurant & Hospitality Award for "Hospitality Manager of the Year." Jim is manager of the Rayburn Building Special Orders Deli and Pazzos Pizza. This annual award given by the Restaurant Association of Metropolitan Washington and the Washington, DC Convention and Tourism Corporation was presented to Jim at the industry's annual Awards Gala on Sunday, June 23, 2002 in Washington D.C.

One of five nominees from facilities in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan area, Jim won top honors for his superior service and extraordinary management skills as the manager of two facilities in the U.S. House of Representatives. Guest Services' President/CEO, Gerry Gabrys commented, "Members of Congress and their guests and staff have gone out of their way to recognize Jim's attitude and superior service on many occasions."

In a survey of customer satisfaction last fall, the Rayburn Special Orders deli was found to have the highest satisfaction rating amongst GSI's eleven business locations within the House. Recently, Jim developed two innovative websites where Members of Congress and their staff can conveniently and effortlessly place their food orders.

On behalf of the House of Representatives, I'd like to recognize Jim for this outstanding and well-deserved award, and for Jim's service to the House and his customers. Thank you Jim and keep up the great work!

RECOGNIZING THE WORTHINGTON, OHIO POOCH PARADE

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Pooch Parade held in Worthington, Ohio. The Pooch Parade is an annual event dedicated to the strengthening and educating of the unique relationship between dogs and the people who love them. In addition, the Parade helps create awareness of the growing number of homeless pets, the groups who work to find homes for them to end pet overpopulation and the valuable work of the hundreds of dog rescue groups and their volunteers.

In 1989 Robert Haas had the idea of organizing a parade of dogs and their people in Worthington, Ohio. He envisioned an event that would draw thousands, provide a fun time for all, and be a great vehicle for increasing public awareness of homeless pets and pet overpopulation.

In 2000, that idea became the Pooch Parade. In April of that year, approximately 800 dogs and 5,000 people participated in the Parade. Rescue groups were there with dogs looking for a "forever home." There were vendors with an assortment of dog-related items. People and dogs had a great time and an annual event was born. In 2001, the Pooch Parade attracted approximately 2,500 dogs and 8,000 people as well as more rescue groups and vendors. The 2002 Pooch Parade was attended by over 3800 dogs, 9000 dog-lovers and 50 rescue groups making the Worthington Pooch Parade the largest official Pooch Parade in the country.

The theme for the 2002 Parade, held in April, was "America's Best Friend." Ohio search and rescue dogs that worked in New York after the 9/11 terrorist attacks were honored.

I congratulate all of those involved with the Pooch Parade for their dedication to the issues of homeless pets, pet overpopulation and rescue dogs, and wish the Parade many more years of success.

HONORING BILL LAIRD FOR HIS COMMITMENT TO YOUTH

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about a distinguished member of my district who is being honored by an organization that has had an immeasurable impact on America. Bill Laird, a retired employee of Willis Corroon, is Junior Achievement's National Middle School Volunteer of the Year.

He has volunteered for nine years and taught 25 JA classes in that time. Mr. Laird always goes above and beyond his classroom duties, using his work and life experiences as a way to educate young people about business, economics and the free-enterprise system.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 as a collection of small, after school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in classrooms all over America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further to nearly two million students in 113 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Bill Laird of Franklin for his outstanding service to Junior Achievement and

the students of Tennessee. I am proud to have him as a constituent and congratulate him on his distinguished accomplishment.

HONORING TAKIRA GASTON

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Takira Gaston of Hartford, Connecticut. On July 4, 2001, Takira was playing at her family's Fourth of July cookout like any 7 years old would be on hot summer afternoon. However, this typical American scene was shattered in an instant by the sound of gunshots. Two drug dealers were exchanging gunfire when one of the bullets struck Takira in the face.

Takira survived and has faced numerous surgeries, with more to come. She has handled the pain and fear with courage that is rare in such a young person. Her brave fight was chronicled by Tina Brown of the Hartford Courant on the one-year anniversary of the shooting. This moving story describe Takira's perseverance and I wish to submit it for the RECORD.

No child should have to go through the ordeal that Takira has gone through. I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring Takira's courage and continuing to work to rid our cities of the violence that plagues them.

[From the Hartford Courant, July 4, 2002]

THE COURAGE TO HEAL

(By Tina A. Brown)

NEW HAVEN.—After riding the toy cars and playing "Donkey Kong" on the computer, Takira Gaston flashes a bright smile that makes others in the pediatric surgery center forget the protruding scars on her face.

She's having a good day on this sunny Thursday despite being at Yale-New Haven Hospital for her second round of reconstructive surgery. She's thinking about splashing in her family's above-ground pool and jumping on the trampoline in her backyard, a safe place in a new neighborhood where gunfire is seldom heard.

After playing, Takira takes time to think of someone else. Someone like her, who was shot in the face.

Takira tells her adoptive mother, Delphine Gaston-Walters, that she wants to visit New Haven police Officer Robert Fumiatti, who's recovering at Yale-New Haven after being shot last month by a suspected drug dealer. They talk briefly with Fumiatti, whose head is stabilized by a metal halo. He calls Takira "courageous" and reaches out to shake her hand. But her good mood vanishes. She's scared. She refuses to shake his hand and backs out of his hospital room.

"They are not going to touch my face," she says, with anger in her eyes, as she returns to the surgery center. Deep down, she knows she has no choice, but that doesn't stop her from launching into an hour-long temper tantrum.

Such are the shifting emotions of an 8-year-old girl trying to recover from a stray bullet that tore through her face—and awoke people to the violence in the city—on July 4, 2001. The men responsible for her shooting, Anthony Carter and Maurice Miller, were convicted this spring. But for Takira, the physical and emotional scars continue to heal, in fits and starts.

TAKING A GAMBLE

Unlike a light-skinned person with a bullet wound, Takira faces another obstacle to her

healing simply because she happens to be dark-skinned.

She is prone to keloids, an excessive growth of scar tissue common among African Americans. The skin disorder has left thick, shiny scar tissue in the areas where the bullet cut through her cheek and where surgeons cut under her chin to piece her face back together.

She has returned to surgery to have the keloids removed, a gamble that her doctors and Gaston-Walters believe is worth taking. If the surgery is successful, Dr. James C. Alex, director of the division of facial plastic and reconstructive surgery at the Yale School of Medicine, is hopeful that the remaining scars left on Takira's face will gradually blend in with her otherwise perfect skin tone. But there's a 50 to 80 percent chance the keloids will return, just as bad or worse.

Takira has drifted into drug-induced sleep just before 3 p.m., as she is rolled through the double doors, draped in a cornflower blue paper sheet.

The sheet covers her up to the lower half of her chin, which is facing up toward the satellite dish-shaped lights. As the clock on the wall marks 3:11 p.m., Alex sits on Takira's left side and Dr. Bruce Schneider sits at her right.

Alex begins the delicate process of cutting out the scars and sewing Takira's face back together, much like a master quilter. Nurse John Breslin hands him a scalpel to cut around the U-shaped scar under Takira's chin. Schneider swabs the blood where Alex has cut, and applies medicine to limit the bleeding.

The scar, thick and wide, is in the same spot that Alex and Schneider cut open last July, when they pulled up the skin over her lip line, to expose her shattered jawbone, broken teeth and bullet fragments. The area was cleaned and rebuilt and a metal plate has been serving as her temporary jawbone while the bone grows back.

With methodical movements, Schneider, an oral surgeon and formerly chief resident at the Hospital of St. Raphael in New Haven, uses a small metal tool with two prongs to grasp the outer skin tissue. Alex examines the inner tissue and tests the area for nerve activity. Together, for another 25 minutes, they work on both sides of Takira's face, slowly cutting around the inner tissue of the worst scar.

Alex begins sewing together the inner skin using blue sutures, which look like dental floss, though fine as hair. The goal is to sew the tissue together without gripping it too hard, Alex instructs. "We are trying not to create tension on the skin. This will give you a more favorable scar. You will always have a scar."

Another 30 minutes pass. Alex and Schneider pull up the outer skin, and prepare for another "close." Again, they start sewing from opposite sides. A local pain reliever is applied to the scar tissue now sewn together and shaped like a thin cornrow-like braid. Rather than sew in a straight line, they create a ridge-like skin overlay, so that if Takira's new scar expands, it will push down flat rather than bubble up into a keloid, Alex says.

At 5:11 p.m., two hours after they opened it, the first scar under Takira's chin is nearly done. Their work is covered with antibiotics and an oily liquid that makes the bandages stick like glue.

Once the chin is finished, they move on to smaller scars on her neck, where incisions were cut to make way for a breathing tube in her throat. Next, they cut out the scars on her cheek, and repeat the process of sewing up the inner tissue and the outer skin, covering them with antibiotics and lotion.

Surgery is over at 6:58 p.m., three hours and 47 minutes after it began.

NIGHTMARES RETURN

Takira, her mother and the surgeons won't know for several months whether the keloids will return.

But it was a risk they took because Takira didn't want the scars to continue giving ammunition to the mespirited children who call her scarface. Gaston-Walters, a dutiful parent, wants to protect Takira from those kinds of mental scars.

But for Takira, the pain and fear associated with the surgery make it hard to envision the outcome.

"Come on Missy, be nice," Gaston-Walters tells Takira four days after the surgery, "It's time for the stitches to come out."

Takira is trying to hit Dr. Alex, who wants to remove the stitches from her chin, cheek and neck at a record pace to prevent new scars from forming. But first he has to endure the fight of the tough-spirited little girl. Gaston-Walters grasps Takira's hands to restrain her, and Takira is promised a trip to Chuck E. Cheese's if she behaves. But she continues to cry, scream and fight.

She is given a sedative, and she goes to sleep. She appears at peace, but at home since the surgery, she wakes up at night frightened by her dreams. The nightmares had stopped about eight months after the shooting and the family's move to a quieter neighborhood, but the surgery has brought it all back again.

Takira is lying on her side when she wakes up in the examining room. Alex has finished taking out the stitches on her cheek and chin and is working on her neck when she flinches. She returns to a fighting posture, but avoids a full-blown tantrum when Alex reassures her that the procedure is nearly over.

He applies the oily liquid that smells like evergreen to each scar before placing white strips of tape, which act like sutures, on her face.

Removing keloids through surgery is risky, according to experts who have used a number of techniques to remove the scar tissue, including surgery, radiation and herbal creams.

"The keloids are like cancer that gets bigger and bigger," said Dr. Tom Geraghty, a plastic surgeon from Kansas City who has spent the past 24 years removing keloids from patients in Bolivia and the Dominican Republic.

Some patients develop the scarring from a bug bite, others from burns and other injuries that are untreated. Geraghty has seen a boy with a burn on his chest develop a keloid "thick as armor" and plenty of girls with keloids "the size of a grapefruit" as a result of ear-piercing.

No one can say yet why people with darker complexions are more likely than lighter-skinned people to get keloids. When children like Takira are afflicted with keloids, Geraghty supports the decision to remove the scars through surgery.

"Poor baby. Surgery is always a gamble, but a good gamble if you have no choice," he said. "If it were my daughter, I'd do it."

SPLASHING AROUND

Almost two weeks after the surgery, Takira got her wish to play in the water. The portable pool hasn't been blown up yet, but she, her brother John and twin sister, Takara, take turns playing with the garden hose in a make-believe game of carwash.

There is no talk of the white bandages that still cover the lower half of Takira's face. The scar on her cheek is no longer covered and seems to be healing normally, no sign of a new keloid.

"Dr. Schneider said it was OK for her to get wet," Gaston-Walters said.

After the bandages are off, Gaston-Walters will apply an expensive over-the-counter herbal ointment to each of Takira's wounds, hoping to prevent excessive scarring.

None of that is on Takira's mind as she waits for her turn to rinse off the gold-colored pickup parked in the driveway. The game on this hot summer day, just three days before the anniversary of the shooting, is more about getting wet than washing cars. "You wet me," Takira yells to Takara, who hands her the hose.

You wet me too," Takara says.

They yell this loud enough for Gaston-Walters to hear. She laughs aloud as Takira and the others stand, dripping wet, outside the front door of the small Cape-style house. "They do this all of the time. They've changed clothes three times today already."

More surgery looms next year to remove the metal plate from Takira's jaw. For now, things are back to normal for Takira and her family.

AS THE ADA ENTERS ADOLESCENCE, ITS PROMISE REMAINS UNFULFILLED BUT WITHIN REACH

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today, we commemorate the 12th anniversary of the landmark Americans With Disabilities Act, the most sweeping civil rights legislation since the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

We do so with pride, as we measure our progress. We do so with sadness, as we mourn the recent passing of Justin Dart Jr., the ADA's "father" and an indefatigable soldier of justice. And we do so with deep concern, as the courts continue to issue decisions that limit the ADA's scope and undermine its intent.

Twelve years ago today, the first President Bush signed the ADA into law, hailing it as the "world's first comprehensive declaration of equality for people with disabilities."

As the lead House sponsor of this historic law, I knew it would not topple centuries of prejudice overnight. But I knew that, over time, it could change attitudes and change hearts, and unleash the untapped abilities of our disabled brothers and sisters.

The ADA sent an unmistakable message: It is unacceptable to discriminate against the disabled simply because they have a disability. And it is illegal.

The ADA, which enjoyed overwhelming bipartisan support, prohibits discrimination against the more than 50 million disabled Americans—in employment, in public accommodations, in transportation and in telecommunications. It recognizes that the disabled belong to the American family, and must share in all we have to offer: equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living and economic self-sufficiency.

Its first dozen years have ushered in significant change. Thousands of disabled Americans have joined the workforce, many for the first times in their lives. The ramps, curb cuts, braille signs and captioned television programs that were once novel are now ubiquitous.

However, despite such demonstrable progress, the ADA increasingly has become a

legal lightning rod with courts issuing narrow interpretations that limit its scope and undermine its intent.

In its most recent term, for example, the United States Supreme Court issued a series of decisions involving the ADA, ruling against the claimant each time.

In *Chevron v. Echazabal*, the Court held that an employer can keep a worker from filling a job that could be harmful to the worker's own health, even though the ADA itself only allows employers to deny jobs to those who pose a "direct threat" to other workers.

Whether intended or not, this decision stands for the proposition that disabled Americans really cannot exercise independent judgment on what is best for them. Thus, *Echazabal* perpetuates the paternalistic attitudes that the ADA sought to combat.

In another devastating blow, the Court held in *Toyota Motor Manufacturing v. Williams* that a worker needed to show that her condition not only affected her on the job, but also prevented or restricted her from performing "tasks that are of central importance to most people's daily lives." Because the claimant in *Williams* had not sufficiently demonstrated how her disability limited her in performed tasks such as brushing her teeth, the Court said, she was not "disabled" under the ADA.

Is this really what Congress intended when it passed the ADA? That a determination of "disability" would require courts to examine whether claimants can brush their teeth? The answer is obviously no.

This decision has put disabled Americans who avail themselves of the law's protection in a Catch-22: They must demonstrate that their impairment is substantial enough so that it constitutes a disability under the ADA, but not so substantial that the claimant cannot do the job without a reasonable accommodation.

In other recent ADA decisions, the Supreme Court has stripped state workers of their right to sue for monetary damages for ADA violations, and held that corrective or mitigating measures such as eyeglasses or medication should be considered in determining whether an individual is "disabled" under the law.

The latter decisions have produced absurd results in lower courts, People with diabetes, heart conditions, mental illness and even cancer have been ruled "too functional"—with corrective or mitigating measures—to be considered "disabled."

Mr. Speaker, this is clearly not what Congress intended when it passed the ADA and President Bush signed it into law. We intended the law to have broad application. In fact, any person who is disadvantaged by an employer due to a real or perceived impairment by others may bring a claim under the ADA. That's because, simply put, the point of the law is not disability; the point is discrimination.

Justin Dart Jr., the gentle giant who worked tirelessly on behalf of the ADA and the disabled throughout the world, would no doubt agree.

Perhaps best known as the father of the ADA, Justin passed away on June 22nd. For nearly five decades, he was one of the world's most courageous, passionate and effective advocates for civil and human rights.

Many called him the Martin Luther King of the disability civil rights movement. But he thought of himself in more humble terms—simply as a soldier of justice. I was fortunate to call him a dear friend.

As we commemorate this 12th anniversary of the ADA today and pay tribute to a wonderful man who devoted his life to promoting justice and equality for others, let's recognize that our work is far from finished. The series of Supreme Court decisions on the ADA remind us of that, and command us to begin discussing possible legislative responses.

We have come so far in the last dozen years. And we have poured a strong foundation for our house of equality, where Americans are judged by their ability and not their disability.

Yet, the promise of the ADA remains unfulfilled today but still is within reach. It falls to us now to carry on the fight and to realize Justin Dart's vision of a revolution of empowerment. Let's not rest until the work is done.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES AND THE COSTS OF WAR AGAINST TERRORISM ACT

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, the attacks of September 11th, 2001 caused significant changes throughout our society. For our military services, this included increased force protection, greater security, and of course the deployment to and prosecution of the War on Terrorism in Afghanistan and elsewhere. Sadly, one of the first acts of our President was to waive the high deployment overtime pay of our servicemen and women who are serving on the front lines of our new War. The Navy estimates that the first year costs of this pay would equal about 40 cruise missiles. The total cost of this overtime pay may only equal about 300 cruise missiles, yet this Administration said it would cost too much to pay our young men and women what the Congress and the previous Administration had promised them.

In another ironic twist, the War on Terrorism has the potential to bring the U.S. military into American life as never before. A Northern Command has been created to manage the military's activity within the continental United States. Operation Noble Eagle saw combat aircraft patrolling the air above major metropolitan areas, and our airports are only now being relieved of National Guard security forces. Moreover, there is a growing concern that the military will be used domestically, within our borders, with intelligence and law enforcement mandates as some now call for a review of the Posse Comitatus Act prohibitions on military activity within our country.

In the 1960s, the lines between illegal intelligence, law enforcement and military practices became blurred as Americans wanting to make America a better place for all were targeted and attacked for political beliefs and political behavior. Under the cloak of the Cold War, military intelligence was used for domestic purposes to conduct surveillance on civil rights, social equity, antiwar, and other activists. In the case of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Operation Lantern Spike involved military intelligence covertly operating a surveillance operation of the civil rights leader up to the time of his assassination. In a period of two months,

recently declassified documents on Operation Lantern Spike indicate that 240 military personnel were assigned in the two months of March and April to conduct surveillance on Dr. King. The documents further reveal that 16,900 man-hours were spent on this assignment. Dr. King had done nothing more than call for black suffrage, an end to black poverty, and an end to the Vietnam War. Dr. King was the lantern of justice for America: spreading light on issues the Administration should have been addressing. On April 4, 1968, Dr. King's valuable point of light was snuffed out. The documents I have submitted for the record outline the illegal activities of the FBI and its ColtelPro program. A 1967 memo from J. Edgar Hoover to 22 FBI field offices outlined the COINTELPRO program well: "The purpose of this new counterintelligence endeavor is to expose, disrupt, misdirect, or otherwise neutralize" black activist leaders and organizations.

As a result of the Church Committee hearings, we later learned that the FBI and other government authorities were conducting black bag operations that included illegally breaking and entering private homes to collect information on individuals. FBI activities included "bad jacketing," or falsely accusing individuals of collaboration with the authorities. It included the use of paid informants to set up on false charges targeted individuals. And it resulted in the murder of some individuals. Geronimo Pratt Ji Jaga spent 27 years in prison for a crime he did not commit. And in COINTELPRO documents subsequently released, we learn that Fred Hampton was murdered in his bed while his pregnant wife slept next to him after a paid informant slipped drugs in his drink.

Needless to say, such operations were well outside the bounds of what normal citizens would believe to be the role of the military, and the Senate investigations conducted by Senator Frank Church found that to be true. Though the United States was fighting the spread of communism in the face of the Cold War, the domestic use of intelligence and military assets against its own civilians was unfortunately reminiscent of the police state built up by the Communists we were fighting.

We must be certain that the War on Terrorism does not threaten our liberties again. Amendments to H.R. 4547, the Costs of War Against Terrorism Act, that would increase the role of drug interdiction task forces to include counter intelligence, and that would increase the military intelligence's ability to conduct electronic and financial investigations, can be the first steps towards a return to the abuses of constitutional rights during the Cold War. Further, this bill includes nearly \$2 billion in additional funds for intelligence accounts. When taken into account with the extra-judicial incarceration of thousands of immigration violators, the transfer of prisoners from law enforcement custody to military custody, and the consideration of a "volunteer" terrorism tip program, America must stand up and protect itself from the threat not only of terrorism, but of a police state of its own.

There does exist a need to increase personnel pay accounts, replenish operations and maintenance accounts and replace lost equipment. The military has an appropriate role in protecting the United States from foreign threats, and should remain dedicated to preparing for those threats. Domestic uses of the

military have long been prohibited for good reason, and the same should continue to apply to all military functions, especially any and all military intelligence and surveillance. Congress and the Administration must be increasingly vigilant towards the protection of and adherence to our constitutional rights and privileges. For, if we win the war on terrorism, but create a police state in the process, what have we won?

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation (H.R. 1112, 106th Congress) that is intended to help solve the shortage of available, affordable child care facilities. In my congressional district in New York City, more than half of all women with pre-school children are in the workforce and the need for child care is enormous. This is not a local problem but one that is national in nature.

The "Children's Development Commission Act" or "Kiddie Mac," (H.R. 1112, 106th), will address this problem by authorizing HUD to issue guarantees to lenders who are willing to lend money to build or rehabilitate child care facilities. It also creates the Children's Development Commission which will certify the loans and create federal child care standards. Kiddie Mac will also give "micro-loans" to facilities which need to make the necessary changes to come up to licensing standards, as well as provide them with lower cost fire and liability insurance. Through some of the premiums paid by the lenders, a non-profit foundation will be formed which would focus on research on child care and development, as well as create educational materials to guide potential providers through the certification process.

It is late in the session but I urge my colleagues to consider the proposal and join me in enacting it this year or in a future Congress.

IN HONOR OF TEXAS EQUUSEARCH MOUNTED SEARCH & RECOVERY TEAM AND ITS FOUNDER, TIMOTHY (TIM) A. MILLER

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tim Miller and the Texas EquuSearch Mounted Search and Recovery Team (TES).

Since Tim had horses of his own, and given a rash of missing persons in his area, many people suggested that he should start a horse search and rescue team. Tim shared this idea with some friends and was amazed at all the positive interest and support received.

The first official TES officer meeting was held in August of 2000 and then the work started. Tim, and his faithful and incredibly supportive wife Georgeann Miller, never real-

ized how difficult forming an organization like this could be; or that it would require giving up his business as a general contractor to devote himself full time to the founding and operation of TES. Two years later, I'm proud to say that Tim and his all-volunteer TES team are working harder than ever to help bring home loved ones who are missing.

Since Texas EquuSearch was formed, they have been on nearly one hundred searches in two short years. They have an admirable record of working constructively with our nation's local law enforcement agencies and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As these words were being written Tim and TES are on still another search near TES's headquarters in Dickinson, Texas.

TES was founded in loving memory of Laura Miller, Tim's daughter. The success rate of TES in finding missing people and returning many of them home alive is truly impressive. It is a living tribute to the spirit of Laura Miller. That spirit is alive and well in every volunteer of TES. The following words are Tim's own:

I know how important a search and rescue team can be. My daughter, Laura Miller was abducted in September of 1984. I went to the police department to report her missing and file a missing persons report. Five months prior to Laura's disappearance the remains of a young lady named Heidi Villareal Fye, were found on some property at an abandoned oil field on Calder Road in League City, Texas. I told the police officer taking the report of my concerns, and would they please check the area where she had been found, or tell me where it was located so that I might check myself. Of course they said Laura is sixteen, she ran away and will be coming back home. We called and drove to all of Laura's friends to see if anyone had seen her. Three days went by and I found out that Heidi had only lived 4 blocks from our house. So I went back to the police station to tell them my new worries about the close location of our houses and could they go and check the field where Heidi was or please take me to where it was located. Again they said Laura was sixteen and she had run away so we should go home and wait by the phone for her to call.

The days turned into weeks, weeks into months, several trips to the police station and still no Laura. Seventeen months later, kids were riding dirt bikes on Calder Road when they smelled a foul odor. They felt as though it was a dead animal but walked over to the area of the odor to see anyway. The odor was not a dead animal; it was in fact the remains of a female who had been there approximately two months. The police were called out to investigate, and during the investigation stumbled across the remains of yet another female some sixty feet from the other. These remains of the other girl found were those of my daughter, Laura Miller. The remains of the other girl found there have not been identified to this day and still is only known as Jane Doe.

These were by far the most frustrating and lonely seventeen months of my life and there was some feeling of relief when Laura was found, at least now we know. I often think of what would have changed back in 1984 when Laura disappeared, if there had been a Texas EquuSearch. Would Laura have been found alive? Probably not, but she would have been found and there probably would have been some evidence on the scene to help the police in the investigation. Would Jane Doe have been murdered? My thoughts—probably not or at least not at that spot.

Mr. Speaker, the Texas EquuSearch Mounted Search & Recovery Team, was founded in

loving memory of Laura Miller by her father Timothy A. Miller to search for our nation's missing and abducted children and adults. It has received help from the citizens of Houston, the State of Texas and the United States to successfully search for and find the lost, abducted, and missing. Our nation's communities and law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have already recognized the significance and value of the Texas EquuSearch Mounted Search & Recovery. It is now appropriate that the People and the Congress of the United States of America applaud and urge on Texas EquuSearch to continue forward—assuring that "The lost are not alone".

ANIMAL FIGHTING ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Animal Fighting Enforcement Act. This legislation targets the reprehensible and surprisingly widespread activities of dogfighting and cockfighting, in which animals are bred and trained to fight, often drugged to heighten their aggression, and placed in a pit to fight to the death—all for their amusement and illegal wagering of the animals' handlers and the spectators.

These are indefensible activities, and our state laws reflect public disdain for these forms of animal cruelty. Dogfighting is banned in all 50 states, and it is a felony in 46 states. Cockfighting is banned in 47 states, and it is a felony in 26 states.

Even though there is a something verging on a national consensus that dogfighting and cockfighting should be treated as criminal conduct, the industries continue to thrive. According to The Humane Society of the United States, there are 11 underground dogfighting publications. There are numerous above-ground cockfighting magazines, including The Gamecock, The Feathered Warrior, and Grit & Steel that promote cockfights, rally cockfighters to defend the practice, and advertise and sell fighting birds and the accoutrements of animal fighting.

Earlier this year, the House and Senate passed legislation to close loopholes in Section 26 of the Animal Welfare Act and bar any interstate shipment or exports of dogs or birds for fighting. That was a much-needed and long-overdue action by the House, and I commend the leadership provided on that legislation by Representatives EARL BLUMENAUER, TOM TANCREDO, and COLLIN PETERSON. Senators WAYNE ALLARD and TOM HARKIN led the parallel effort in the other chamber. The legislation was designed to help the states enforce their laws and provide a strong federal statement and statute against dogfighting, and cockfighting. In states where cockfighting is illegal, cockfighters had been using the loophole in federal law as a smokescreen to conceal their animal fighting activities; they claimed that they were merely raising and possessing birds to sell to legal cockfighting states and countries, when in reality they were often engaging in illegal fights in their own states. It makes enforcement of state laws against cockfighting very difficult.

During consideration earlier in this Congress of the Farm bills, the House and Senate passed identical versions of legislation to close the loopholes in the law. Unfortunately, the conferees removed a provision, identical in both bills, to increase jail time for individuals who violate any provision of Section 26 of the Animal Welfare Act. The House and Senate increased the maximum jail time from one year to two years, seeking to make this illegal animal fighting a federal felony.

U.S. Attorneys have told humane organizations and others that they are reluctant to pursue animal fighting cases with such a modest penalty. They will be far more likely to pursue cases if it is a felony offense.

My legislation today seeks to restore what the House and Senate originally passed in terms of penalties. The adoption of this provision will bring federal law in better alignment with state laws. As I mentioned previously, 46 states have either dogfighting or cockfighting felony provisions. It is fitting and appropriate that the federal government treat dogfighting and cockfighting as felony offenses. It is well known that these forms of animal cruelty are often associated with drug traffic, illegal firearms possession, violence to people, and illegal gambling. In short, other criminal conduct goes hand in hand with animal fighting.

My legislation also bans the interstate shipment of deadly knives and gaffs, which are the implements attached to the birds' legs to heighten the bloodletting and expedite the conclusion of fights. These knives and gaffs are sold through cockfighting magazines and through the Internet, and it is time that this traffic in these deadly implements is halted. A number of states have prohibitions on the sale of these implements, but it is time to adopt a national standard.

Finally, this legislation improves and updates other enforcement language in the Animal Welfare Act, provisions that were adopted more than a quarter century ago, on forfeiture and disposition of animals seized by law enforcement once they make arrests of individuals participating in illegal animal fights.

I thank several colleagues for adding their names as original cosponsors, and hope that the committees of jurisdiction give this legislation proper and prompt attention and action. I hope it can be passed before the 107th Congress completes its work.

EGMONT KEY LAND TRANSFER

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to convey Egmont Key, which is currently under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to the Florida State Park Service.

Egmont Key is located at the mouth of Tampa Bay within the Congressional Districts of Mr. BILL YOUNG, Mr. JIM DAVIS, and myself, both of which are greatly supportive of my efforts and are also original cosponsors of the bill. Egmont Key's cultural history dates back to 1830's, as a matter of fact the construction of Fort Dade in 1882 was to protect the city of Tampa during the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Egmont Key even served as a

site for the Union navy to operate their Gulf Coast blockade in the Civil War. Area residents, including my family and I, have enjoyed Egmont Key's historical and recreational benefits for years, and the local support for conveying the ownership of this island to the Florida State Park Service is strong.

The bill will convey the title of Egmont Key, a small island, which is approximately 350 acres, to the Florida State Park Service. This bill will not only improve the management of the public facilities, historical remains and wildlife habitat on the island, but also save the federal government money in the long term by removing it from federal responsibility.

Transfer of this property to the State of Florida will prove to be highly beneficial to its visitors. Providing more efficient facilities and an all around atmosphere of family interaction. Egmont Key serves as a habitat for numerous species of birds, and its white sandy beaches are valuable to the lives of many turtles, animals, and plants. The State of Florida's ownership of this picturesque island would improve the quality of life for its inhabitants and the quality of enjoyment for its enthusiasts.

Mr. Speaker, due to the limited amount of time left in the 107th Congress and my pending retirement this year, it is my hope that this bill will move quickly through the legislative process. I strongly believe that Egmont Key is best operated through the ownership of the Florida State Park Service, therefore I am requesting my colleagues join me today in cosponsoring this legislation. Egmont Key is a valuable resource to our area, and ownership by the State of Florida would simply provide the desired access to the community while also maintaining the ecosystem.

REMARKS ON SUSAN HIRSCHMAN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, not to bid farewell, but to extend my heartfelt wishes for a future of success and happiness, to Susan Hirschmann.

Susan has served as the Chief of Staff to our Majority Whip, TOM DELAY, since 1997, managing the personal, district and Whip offices for our good friend from Texas.

Many of us have turned to her throughout the years for her political acumen and superb strategic skills.

Since moving to Washington, D.C. in 1987, she has been in the trenches promoting the Republican agenda—America's agenda.

She is more than a colleague. She is a friend.

While she is leaving the Hill, her passion and commitment to priority issues will keep her nearby.

I will surely miss the dinners we shared, as well as the late-night discussions over Chinese food and fried chicken in the Whip's office.

Godspeed Susan!

EQUITY IN EDUCATION ACT

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2041, "The Equity in Education Act of 2001."

The rising cost of higher education is one of the major concerns facing American families today. In recent years the cost of college has gone through the roof. Making college affordable is vital to our children, our country's future, and our ability to remain competitive in a global economy.

I introduced the Equity in Education Act to help families save to send their children to college. It would allow individuals to use investments in securities to pay for higher education expenses without being penalized by the tax code.

The Equity in Education Act would provide families with a viable way to secure a good education for their children. By supporting this bill, Congress has the opportunity to ensure that the cost of receiving a higher education does not go beyond the reach of many Americans.

I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2041.

AN ACCURATE HISTORY OF CYPRUS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, recently several Members of Congress came to the House floor to attack Turkey and enumerate all the bad things that have happened to Cyprus as a result of the 1974 Turkish intervention on Cyprus. As has happened in the past, only one-sided, inaccurate, and incomplete information was provided, which not only ignored the historical reasons for the division of Cyprus, but also ignored the international laws that legitimized the Turkish intervention. For the sake of historical accuracy, I would like to insert in the RECORD an article authored by the Honorable Osman Ertug, the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus here in Washington, DC. I commend it to anyone who has a sincere desire to understand why Cyprus stands divided today.

IS IT ALL HISTORY?

The month of July is marked by mourning and protestations in Cyprus on the one side, while by jubiliations and celebrations on the other. Even this sharp contrast in public mood shows the depth of the division between the two peoples of this eastern Mediterranean island—the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. We believe the 28th Anniversary of the events of 1974 in Cyprus is an appropriate time to reflect on the background of the conflict and the prospects for its peaceful resolution.

Contrary to common belief, the origin of the Cyprus conflict dates back not to 1974, but to December 1963, when the Greek Cypriots, aided and abetted by Greece, launched an all-out attack on the Turkish Cypriot

people aimed at annexing the island to Greece (Enosis).

Turkish Cypriots resisted Greek attempts to "hellenize" Cyprus and, with the help of Turkey, which is a Guarantor Power under the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, succeeded in defending and maintaining their existence in Cyprus as one of the two equal peoples of the island. Yet, this defense came at a heavy cost to the Turkish Cypriots, with thousands of them being killed, wounded or missing; a quarter of the Turkish Cypriot population evicted from their homes and properties in 103 villages; and the entire Turkish Cypriot population condemned to live in enclaves on 3% of the territory of Cyprus deprived of all human rights. The suffering of the Turkish Cypriots prompted a prominent US official, Mr. George W. Ball, former US Undersecretary of State, to write the following in his memoirs entitled "The Past Has Another Pattern":

"Makarios' central interest was to block off Turkish intervention so that he and his Greek Cypriots could go on happily massacring Turkish Cypriots. The Greek Cypriots just want to be left alone to kill the Turkish Cypriots."

The severity of Greek Cypriot attacks was such that The Washington Post of 17 February 1964 reported in a relevant article that "Greek Cypriot fanatics appear (ed) bent on a policy of genocide. . ."

The years-long campaign of the Greek Cypriots to annex the island to Greece culminated in the coup d'etat of 15 July 1974, which was described as "an invasion of Cyprus by Greece" even by the then Greek Cypriot leader Makarios in his dramatic admission before the UN Security Council on 19 July 1974.

Turkey exercised its right of intervention under these circumstances, in order to prevent the wholesale massacre of the Turkish Cypriots; stop the bloodshed on the island and prevent the colonization of Cyprus by Greece. Turkey's legitimate and justified intervention did not only achieve all these aims, but also led to the downfall of the military junta in Greece. The legitimacy of the Turkish intervention was confirmed by prominent outside sources, including the Standing Committee of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, which, in its decision dated 29 July 1974, stated the following:

"Turkey exercised its right of intervention in accordance with Article IV of the Guarantee Treaty."

Even the Athens Court of Appeal, in its decision of March 21, 1979, also held that the intervention of Turkey in Cyprus was legal:

". . . The Turkish military intervention in Cyprus which was carried out in accordance with the Zurich and London Agreements was legal. Turkey, as one of the Guarantor powers, had the right to fulfill her obligations. The real culprits . . . are the Greek Officers who engineered and staged a coup and prepared the conditions of this intervention."

Decision No. 2658/79 dated 21 March 1979.

The events of 1974 were followed by a population exchange between the North and the South, formally agreed between the two sides in August and implemented in September 1975, enabling the Turkish Cypriots to regroup and reorganize themselves in the North, and the Greek Cypriots in the South. This created the geographical basis for a permanent settlement of the Cyprus issue on a "bi-zonal" basis—a term that has since become a permanent feature of the UN's Cypriot vocabulary.

Is this all history? Perhaps; but it is a history from which we must learn so as not to repeat it. A forward-looking strategy in Cyprus must necessarily take into account the above background of events, the existing

mistrust between the two peoples of the island and the realities of today, that is the two-state situation on the island evolved in the course of time. The possibility of a just, realistic and viable settlement depends on the acknowledgement of these facts, not a rejection of them. The Turkish Cypriots deserve to have their own State and, what is more, they already have it, albeit without international recognition.

The current face-to-face negotiations, started at the initiative of the Turkish Cypriot side, could produce the desired result if the Greek Cypriots were to accept the Turkish Cypriots as their true partners and equals. However, pampered by the European Union and a world that has come to view the question largely from a Greek Cypriot perspective, treating them as the "Government of Cyprus", the Greek Cypriots have little or no reason to settle their scores with their Turkish Cypriot neighbors for a shared future. In view of these realities, it is evident that for the current negotiations to have a real chance of success, third parties need to encourage the Greek Cypriot side to accept that there is no going back to the old days in Cyprus, and that the aim of the talks is the establishment of a NEW PARTNERSHIP on the basis of the sovereign equality of the two parties.

Perhaps we could then reach an outcome in Cyprus that all can celebrate.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOURNALIST
JESSICA LEE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Jessica Lee for her efforts and success in the field of journalism. Jessica Lee has had a long and illustrious career as a journalist. She was one of the first African American women to cover the White House for a major daily newspaper, and she was one of the first journalists to give a voice in print to those not normally covered in many daily newspapers.

She has traveled all over the world as a White House correspondent for USA Today; from China to Russia, Europe and to South Africa where she covered the election of Nelson Mandela. She has witnessed many major current events and written about them in what has often been called the "first draft" of history.

Jessica joined USA Today in 1985 as a congressional correspondent. She was assigned to the White House in 1986 at the height of the Iran-contra scandal, reporting on President Reagan's final two years and President Bush's full term in office.

Jessica, a fluent Spanish speaker, has worked for Gannett Co., Inc., since 1978, when she was hired at the El Paso Times in Texas. She worked five years as a regional and congressional correspondent with Gannett News Service.

Jessica got her first taste of journalism at high school in Washington, D.C., where she grew up. She began her career with the Daily Journal, an English-language daily published in Caracas, Venezuela. She is a graduate of Western College for Women.

Due to her courage and tenacity as a trail-blazer, she will remain a role model for many women now joining the ranks of journalists.

INTRODUCING THE SMALL
BUSINESS DROUGHT RELIEF ACT

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Small Business Drought Relief Act. This legislation provides small businesses who depend upon water supply as a means of income with the opportunity to qualify and apply for disaster assistance from the Small Business Administration when drought affects their ability to earn income. It serves as a companion bill to a similar bill introduced in the Senate.

Under current law, small businesses whose income depreciates as a result of diminishing water supply are unable to even apply for SBA loans. Often these businesses are family-owned and family-run recreational or commercial fishing firms. The majority of them are dependent upon water resources, whether lakes, streams, or rivers, for the ability to operate their businesses. When water levels drop to unbearable points, aside from the obvious water supply issues, boats are unable to make it into lakes and rivers, commercial fishing ceases to exist, and businesses often lay off workers and close their doors for good.

I became interested in drought relief last summer when Florida found itself in the most prolonged drought it had seen in nearly 20 years. The water level in Lake Okeechobee, our country's 2nd largest fresh water lake, and located in my District, had decreased by nearly 25 percent.

Not only did the water shortage in the lake cause problems for agriculture and water management, but it also destroyed the economic well being of small businesses around the Lake who depend on it for income. Realize this too, the clear majority of these businesses are owned by minorities or families who struggle every day just to get by.

As I began to try and help the towns and businesses surrounding the Lake in locating temporary assistance, even if it was only low interest loans, I found that unless a firm was involved in agriculture, assistance is virtually impossible. When it is possible, the bureaucratic red tape applicants must cut through are so discouraging that they don't even try.

The issue at hand, Mr. Speaker, is that droughts are major natural disasters. The Stafford Act says it is, as well as the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense also say it is. Congress said it as recently as 1998. But for some reason, the Small Business Act does not include drought in its definition of disaster. Frankly, this oversight is a disaster of its own.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill which will reconcile the oversight made by our body's predecessors and ensure that businesses who suffer from drought will live to see another day. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I urge the leadership to bring it swiftly to the floor for a vote.

RECOGNIZING HALIE JACOBS FOR
HER BRAVERY AND HEROISM

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to a brave little girl who lives in Normandy, Tennessee, a small town in the congressional district I represent. Halie Jacobs is only seven years-old. Yet, when her mother's life was in danger, Halie braved darkness, angry dogs and a broken foot to walk two miles to get help for her injured mother.

On July 10th, around midnight, Halie and her mother Crystal were on their way home, driving through fog and misting rain down the kind of narrow, twisting country road that is so common in rural Tennessee. Their car hydroplaned into a ditch, leaving Halie's mother severely hurt and Halie with a cracked bone in her foot. Halie stayed by her mother's side until, according to Halie, "I couldn't talk to her."

Not knowing for sure if her mother was living or dead, Halie did something uncommonly brave for a seven year-old. In spite of her own injury, she set out on a pitch-black, lonely road toward home and help for her mother.

Halie found her way home, got help and showed them the way to her mother.

I am happy to report Crystal is regaining her health. She still has a long way to go, but because of her daughter's heroism, Crystal is on her way to recovery.

I know Crystal is proud of her extraordinary daughter. All of us in the Fourth Congressional District are. Bedford County, Halie's home county, awarded her its first "911 Hero Award" for making the right call.

Though I haven't met Halie myself, the Tullahoma News, one of the local newspapers at the award ceremony noted Halie "handled the attention and barrage of questions from television and newspaper reporters with quiet maturity." The article went on to state, "It was the same maturity she exhibited two weeks ago when she walked barefoot more than two miles, in the middle of the night, to get help for her injured mother."

Mr. Speaker, being in a car accident, seeing your mother gravely injured and then watching

her pass out would be highly traumatic for anyone, let alone a seven year-old. Yet Halie Jacobs kept her wits and did what she knew she had to do. I commend Halie for her uncommon courage and I wish her mother Crystal well as she recovers from her injuries.

For the record, I include an account of Halie's heroism that appeared in Bedford County's newspaper, the Shelbyville Times Gazette.

A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL: HALIE JACOBS, 7,
DEFIES DARK, DOGS TO HELP MOM

(By ANN BULLARD)

Imagine riding down a narrow, dark country road in the mist and fog when the car runs off the road and noses down into a ditch. You're the passenger in the front seat; the driver has fallen to your side and is bleeding heavily. You have no flashlight, no cell phone. You talk with the driver, your mama, until she can't talk with you any longer.

And you're only 7 years old.

That was the situation Halie Jacobs faced last Wednesday night, as she and her mother, Crystal, were driving on Rowesville Road to their Normandy home. It was close to midnight, and, like most persons of any age, Halie was afraid. Unlike many, Halie took matters into her hands.

"I stayed with Mama until I couldn't talk to her. [Then] I jumped into the back seat, opened the door and got out," the petite second-grader said, explaining if she'd tried to exit on her side she'd have been in the creek.

Not knowing whether her mother was dead or alive, Halie started home. In spite of a sprained ankle and bare feet, the youngster ran and walked 2.1 miles from the accident to her grandparents' home. She turned the wrong way initially, walking about .3 miles to Highway 41-A, then reversed her path, ran past the car with her mother inside down Normandy Road to Dement Road and the family trailer.

The youngster passed only one house. The light was on but she didn't know the people and was afraid to stop. As she ran down the middle of unlighted, tree-shrouded roads, she was chased by two dogs. "Then I walked so they wouldn't come after me," she said. And, finally, she reached home.

"I was on the phone with her dad when Halie came in covered with blood," her grandmother, Teressia Jacobs, said. "She told me, 'Me and Mama had a wreck at the end of the road. I talked to her until she could talk no more.'"

Only after reaching home, having family's arms around her and knowing they were getting help for her mama did Halie cry. Teressia called 911 and then drove to the scene, taking a reluctant Halie with her to be sure she found the car.

"I didn't want to look in case it was too bad," Halie said, tearing up when she remembered her fear that her mother had been killed.

At a little more than 50 pounds and about 3 feet 9 inches tall, the blond-haired, blue-eyed rising second-grader at Cascade School seems an unlikely candidate to be a hero. The angel pin she now wears expresses her mother's emotions.

When EMS workers arrived, they found Crystal on the passenger side of her 1995 Nissan Sentra in which both air bags had deployed. Neither Crystal nor Halie, who was beside her in the front seat, were wearing seat belts.

"It was rainy and foggy and I think I hydroplaned," Crystal said. According to State Trooper Rhett Campbell, the newest officer serving this district, the car had gone off the road, down alongside Shipman's Creek and came to rest on top of a pile of dirt.

How did Crystal get across the console? "I don't know. I knew Halie was in the car and suppose I tried to protect her. When I regained consciousness, I was on the passenger side."

"God and Granny were with her that night," Teressia said of the child's other grandmother who had died this spring.

Crystal was taken by ambulance to Bedford County Medical Center. It was too foggy for LifeFlight so the ambulance took her on to Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville where she was treated. She was discharged until the facial swelling was reduced, then was admitted to Vanderbilt this morning for reconstruction of both sinus cavities and her cheek.

As for Halie, she is pretty matter-of-fact about it all. She is looking forward to entering Cascade School in the fall, and spends her vacation swimming, watching Rug Rats and Sponge Ball cartoons and playing on the computer.

To adults around her, the 7-year-old is a hero. Cathy Mathis, head of the Bedford County Communications Center and E-911, plans to present Halie with a "911 Hero Award" within the next few days.