

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 2004 CONGRESS-BUNDESTAG/BUNDESRAT EXCHANGE

**HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, since 1983, the U.S. Congress and the German Bundestag and Bundesrat have conducted an annual exchange program for staff members from both countries. The program gives professional staff the opportunity to observe and learn about each other's political institutions and interact on issues of mutual interest.

A staff delegation from the U.S. Congress will be selected to visit Germany from May 16–29 of this year. During this two-week exchange, the delegation will attend meetings with Bundestag/Bundesrat Members, Bundestag and Bundesrat party staff members, and representatives of numerous political, business, academic, and media agencies. Participants also will be hosted by a Bundestag Member during a district visit.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will visit the United States for two weeks in July. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and visit the districts of Members of Congress. The U.S. delegation is expected to facilitate these meetings.

The Congress-Bundestag/Bundesrat Exchange is highly regarded in Germany and the United States, and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries. This exchange is funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag reciprocates by sending senior staff professionals to the United States.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite U.S. delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern to the United States and Germany such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, economic development, health care, and other social policy issues. This year's delegation should be familiar with transatlantic relations within the context of recent world events.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag/Bundesrat staff members when they visit the United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two staffers in their Member's district in July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants are selected by a committee composed of personnel from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resume and cover letter in which they state their qualifications, the contributions they can make to a successful program and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated.

Applications may be sent to the Office of Interparliamentary Affairs, HB–28, the Capitol, by 5 p.m. on Wednesday, March 31.

### TRIBUTE TO THE SLOVENE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

**HON. MELISSA A. HART**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Slovene National Benefit Society (SNPJ) in honor of their 100th anniversary celebration on April 6, 2004. As a U.S. Representative of Western Pennsylvania, I am proud of its rich Slovenian heritage and SNPJ's efforts to preserve it.

The Slovene National Benefit Society was founded on April 6, 1904 to provide affordable life protection to immigrant Slovenian families. Today the Slovene National Benefit Society still provides affordable life insurance to Slovenian immigrants; however, it has grown to include members from all ethnic backgrounds and has developed into a diverse fraternal society which today can boast \$100 million in assets. SNPJ also continues to offer a full package of social, athletic and cultural opportunities, along with college scholarships and community service projects. SNPJ's social and fraternal events provide a way for people from all backgrounds to preserve a culture of a homeland while building new long lasting friendships in America.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in commemorating this fine organization and the members that maintain its excellence. It is my pleasure to recognize that efforts of the Slovene National Benefit Society to preserve the rich Slovenian heritage and foster new friendships in America.

### LEAVE NO MISSISSIPPI CHILD BEHIND

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following speech, dated January 7, 2004, given by Joyia Smith, Student

Body President at Greenville-Weston High School in Greenville, MS, at a No Child Left Behind Forum.

The No Child Left Behind Act is a landmark in education reform, "designed" to improve student achievement and change the culture of America's schools. The name alone has we uninformed students thinking that test scores would fly up and there would really be "no child left behind". When this legislation first appeared, I was just an incoming sophomore. Our school individually had a lot of concerns. At the same time NCLB was introduced, our students were trying to adopt an unneeded merger. It was like a "double improvement" for us. Our school administration had us under the impression that we would no longer be "trapped in the dead end of low performing schools". In addition to strong accountability, NCLB puts a special emphasis on implementing educational programs. The whole idea was so parents would know their children's strengths and weaknesses, parents would know how well schools were performing, and parents would know the schools have quality teacher training and resources. This is a good plan. I as a student leader just don't feel it was carried out as it should have been. Everything that seems good is not good for you. We must be able to admit when we've made a mistake and move on. "When dreams turn into dust, you should vacuum." Like Thomas Jefferson, "I too like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past."

I admire Joyia for her attentiveness and the detail in which she expresses her analysis of federal legislation. Her comments truly speak bounds. Her outstanding scholarship is a positive reflection on her personal dedication, family, and school district. May Joyia Smith continue to excel in her endeavors.

### RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS ON THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join my colleagues in recognizing and honoring the work of the League of United Latin American Citizens, LULAC, on their 75th anniversary.

Serving as the nation's oldest and largest Hispanic organization, LULAC has improved the lives of millions of Latinos across our nation, by never wavering from its commitment to advance "the economic condition, educational attainment, political influence, health and civil rights" of our country's Hispanic population.

During LULAC's early years, they faced great opposition from those who did not wish to see the status and well-being of Hispanics improve. Many members were harassed and

• 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.

threatened. yet the dedication and determination of LULAC's founding members persevered.

Today, this organization has become one of the greatest Hispanic civil rights organizations in America, with an all-volunteer membership and a glowing list of accomplishments.

Representing Latinos from all over the nation including, Guam and Puerto Rico, LULAC has taken the lead toward groundbreaking accomplishments for the Hispanic community.

One of these is particularly dear to me.

In 1945, LULAC took an active role in the fight against segregation in my home County of Orange in California. The Orange County School System kept its schools segregated on the grounds that Mexican children were "poorly clothed and mentally inferior to white children."

Eventually, LULAC was successful in their lawsuit to integrate this school system.

The following year, LULAC, along with Gonzalo and Felicitas Mendez, filed the Mendez v. Westminster lawsuit that ended 100 years of segregation in the California public school system.

Thanks to this suit, I, the child of Mexican immigrants, was able to benefit from a great public education in Orange County.

Many don't realize that the Mendez case laid the foundation for the watershed case of Brown vs. Board of Education eight years later.

Mr. Speaker, one cannot deny the great impact this lawsuit had on bringing greater educational opportunities not just to Hispanic children, but to all children across the nation.

Yet, this is just one example of the great work LULAC has done since their founding in 1929!

This organization has fought for voting rights and the inclusion of Hispanics in the political process.

It has provided access to educational mentoring and tutoring, and has helped fund millions of dollars in scholarships.

And LULAC continues to fight for the betterment of Hispanic workers, especially in the area of Hispanic health issues.

I am very honored to be standing here today to express my appreciation for all of LULAC's accomplishments.

I wish them continued success in the future as they continue their work for improving the lives of Americans in the Hispanic community.

TRIBUTE TO MINE SAFETY  
APPLIANCES CO.

**HON. MELISSA A. HART**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mine Safety Appliances Co. and their Modular Integrated Communications Helmet/Advanced Combat Helmet for being recognized by the U.S. Army's Materiel Command Unit for "one of the Greatest Inventions of 2002."

The Modular Integrated Communications Helmet/Advanced Combat Helmet has been credited with saving the lives of many soldiers in Afghanistan and Iraq. It provides the soldier with protection from 9mm handgun rounds and fragmentation in any environment and allows

maximum sensory awareness for the user. Further, it allows for night-vision devices to be integrated with respiratory protective equipment. According to Mine Safety Appliances Co., the helmet provides maximum balance, stability and comfort, while providing the proper size, fit and ventilation.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commemorating this valuable invention. Mine Safety Appliances Co. and their helmet have not only improved the lives of soldiers on the battle front but also the lives of the men and women on the home front in Western Pennsylvania.

HONORING FREEDOM RIDES

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the Freedom Ride efforts sought to accelerate changes in the South, which had been so inadequately brought about in the courts. As a 13-year-old boy in Bolton, MS, I can recall the surmounted tension in the State of Mississippi in 1961. In tribute to the freedom riders, I would like to submit the following excerpt from Juan Williams' Eyes on the Prize.

In 1947, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) planned a "Journey of Reconciliation," designed to test the Supreme Court's 1946 decision in the Irene Morgan case, which declared segregated seating of interstate passengers unconstitutional. An interracial group of passengers met with heavy resistance in the upper South. Some members of the group served on a chain gang after their arrest in North Carolina. The Journey of Reconciliation quickly broke down. Clearly the South, even the more moderate upper South, was not ready for integration.

Nearly a decade and a half later, John F. Kennedy was elected president, in large part due to widespread support among blacks who believed that Kennedy was more sympathetic to the civil rights movement than his opponent, Richard Nixon. Once in office, however, Kennedy proved less committed to the movement than he had appeared during the campaign. To test the president's commitment to civil rights, CORE proposed a new Journey of Reconciliation, dubbed the "Freedom Ride." The strategy was the same: an interracial group would board buses destined for the South. The whites would sit in the back and the blacks in the front. At rest stops, the whites would go into blacks-only areas and vice versa. "This was not civil disobedience, really," explained CORE director James Farmer, "because we [were] merely doing what the Supreme Court said we had a right to do." But the Freedom Riders expected to meet resistance. "We felt we could count on the racists of the South to create a crisis so that the federal government would be compelled to enforce the law," said Farmer. "When we began the ride I think all of us were prepared for as much violence as could be thrown at us. We were prepared for the possibility of death."

The Freedom Ride left Washington DC on May 4, 1961. It was scheduled to arrive in New Orleans on May 17, the seventh anniversary of the Brown decision. Unlike the original Journey of Reconciliation, the Freedom Ride met little resistance in the upper South.

On Mother's Day, May 14, the Freedom Riders split up into two groups to travel

through Alabama. The first group was met by a mob of about 200 angry people in Anniston. The mob stoned the bus and slashed the tires. The bus managed to get away, but when it stopped about six miles out of town to change the tires, it was firebombed. The other group did not fare any better. It was greeted by a mob in Birmingham, and the Riders were severely beaten. Birmingham's Public Safety Commissioner, Bull Conner, claimed he posted no officers at the bus depot because of the holiday; however, it was later discovered that the FBI knew of the planned attack and that the city police stayed away on purpose. Alabama governor John Patterson offered no apologies, explaining, "When you go somewhere looking for trouble, you usually find it . . . You just can't guarantee the safety of a fool and that's what these folks are, just fools."

Despite the violence, the Freedom Riders were determined to continue. Jim Peck, a white who had fifty stitches from the beatings he received, insisted, "I think it is particularly important at this time when it has become national news that we continue and show that nonviolence can prevail over violence." The bus company, however, did not want to risk losing another bus to a bombing, and its drivers, who were all white, did not want to risk their lives. After two days of unsuccessful negotiations, the Freedom Riders, fearing for their safety, flew to New Orleans. It appeared that the Freedom Ride was over.

At that point, however, a group of Nashville sit-in students decided to go to Birmingham and continue the Freedom Ride. Diane Nash, who helped organize the group, later explained, "If the Freedom Riders had been stopped as a result of violence, I strongly felt that the future of the movement was going to be cut short. The impression would have been that whenever a movement starts, all [you have to do] is attack it with massive violence and the blacks [will] stop." The Nashville students traveled to Birmingham and asked the bus company to let them use their buses. Attorney general Kennedy also leaned on the bus company and the Birmingham police. He was determined to enforce the Supreme Court's decision that called for integration of interstate travel, and he worried that if the Nashville students remained in Birmingham much longer, violence might erupt. On May 17, the Birmingham police arrested the Nashville Freedom Riders and placed them in protective custody. At 2 AM on Friday, the police drove the Riders back to Tennessee, dumping them by the side of the highway at the state line. After they got a ride back to Nashville, 100 miles away, they went right back to Birmingham.

Meanwhile, Governor Patterson agreed to meet with John Seigenthaler, a Justice Department aide and a native of Tennessee. In the meeting, Floyd Mann, head of the state highway patrol, agreed to protect the Freedom Riders in between Birmingham. Attorney General Robert Kennedy then pressured the Greyhound bus company, which finally agreed to carry the Riders. The Freedom Riders left Birmingham on Saturday, May 20. State police promised "that a private plane would fly over the bus, and there would be a state patrol car every fifteen or twenty miles along the highway between Birmingham and Montgomery—about ninety miles," recalled Freedom Rider John Lewis. Police protection, however, disappeared as the Freedom Riders entered the Montgomery city limits. The bus terminal was quiet. "And then, all of a sudden, just like magic, white people everywhere," said Freedom Rider Frederick Leonard. The Riders considered leaving by the back of the bus in hopes that the mob would not be quite as vicious.

But Jim Zwerg, a white rider, bravely marched off the bus first. The other riders slipped off while the mob focused on pummeling Zwerg. Floyd Mann tried to stop the mob, but it continued to beat the Riders and those who came to their aid, such as Justice Department official John Seigenthaler, who was beaten unconscious and left in the street for nearly a half an hour after he stopped to help two Freedom Riders. Mann finally ordered in state troopers, but the damage was already done. When news of the Montgomery attack reached Washington, Robert Kennedy was not happy. He decided to send federal marshals to the city.

Martin Luther King, Jr., flew to Montgomery and held a mass meeting, surrounded by federal marshals, in support of the Freedom Riders. As night fell, a mob of several thousand whites surrounded the church. The blacks could not leave safely. At 3 AM, King called Robert Kennedy and Kennedy called Governor Patterson. Patterson declared martial law and sent in state police and the National Guard. The mob dispersed and the blacks left safely.

After the violence at the church, Robert Kennedy asked for a cooling-off period. The Freedom Riders, however, were intent on continuing. James Farmer explained, "[W]e'd been cooling off for 350 years, and . . . if we cooled off any more, we'd be in a deep freeze." The Riders decided to continue on to Mississippi. They were given good protection as they entered the state, and no mob greeted them at the Jackson bus terminal. "As we walked through, the police just said, 'Keep moving' and let us go through the white side," recalled Frederick Leonard. "We never got stopped. They just said 'Keep moving,' and they passed us right on through the white terminal into the paddy wagon and into jail." Robert Kennedy and Mississippi Senator James O. Eastland had reached a compromise. Kennedy promised not to use federal troops if there was no mob violence. Both men kept up their end of the bargain. Unfortunately, the Freedom Riders were now at the mercy of the local courts. On May 25, they were tried. As their attorney defended them, the judge turned his back. Once the attorney finished, he turned around and sentenced them to 60 days in the state penitentiary.

More Freedom Riders arrived in Jackson to continue the Freedom Ride, and they were arrested too. Freedom Riders continued to arrive in the South, and by the end of the summer, more than 300 had been arrested.

The Freedom Riders never made it to New Orleans. Many spent their summer in jail. Some were scarred for life from the beatings they received. But their efforts were not in vain. They forced the Kennedy administration to take a stand on civil rights, which was the intent of the Freedom Ride in the first place. In addition, the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the request of Robert Kennedy, outlawed segregation in interstate bus travel in a ruling, more specific than the original Supreme Court mandate, that took effect in September, 1961. The Freedom Riders may not have finished their trip, but they made an important and lasting contribution to the civil rights movement.

The Freedom Rides mark one of the most despicable chapters in our history on the part of the Democratic administration at every level of government. They mark one of the most courageous and uplifting periods of time, as evidenced by the courage and determination of those who put their bodies and their lives on the line to end racial segregation and win social justice in this country.

The Freedom Rides and sit-ins showed the potential that human beings have. It was a

time when ordinary people did extraordinary things, and the number of heroes was too great to be counted!

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF ORVIL  
JONES' RETIREMENT FROM  
HIGHLAND PARK HIGH SCHOOL

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make my tribute to Orvil Jones of Highland Park High School on the occasion of his retirement. I have the pleasure of representing Highland Park High School in Congress, and I am proud to have four alums from Highland Park High School on my staff, and two of them that played football under Coach Jones.

Coach Jones has been a fixture at Highland Park High School for 36 years, and he will be leaving behind a great legacy of service to his students and players. Jones started his career with the Highland Park Independent School District (HPISD) in 1968 as a mathematics teacher and coach at Highland Park Junior High. When ninth grade was moved into the high school within the HPISD, Coach Jones joined the faculty of Highland Park High School in 1970 and has been coaching and teaching there ever since.

During his tenure with Highland Park High School, Coach Jones worked under seven head coaches, eleven principals, and four school superintendents. His day in and day out work ethic will be greatly missed by his fellow coaches and the players that he instructs.

Highland Park's football team has historically been one of the best programs in the State. Highland Park ranks fourth in the State for all-time victories with 637 and is fifth in all-time playoff victories with 62.

Most recently, Coach Jones coached the defensive secondary for Highland Park's varsity football team, and his players considered him to be the hardest working coach on the staff. Coach Jones taught his players that, whether or not they are blessed with the most natural talent, they can succeed by working harder than their competition. Coach Jones provided the perfect example of hard work by always being the first coach to have his players in the film room or on the field and by working with his players on the field even after the other coaches and players had retired to the locker room.

While Coach Jones has made a lasting impact on thousands of students and players, his family has been the center of his attention. I congratulate the Jones family, his loving wife Elaine and their three children and two grandchildren, on this momentous occasion.

I commend Coach Jones on his proud career of service that spans five decades within HPISD, and I wish him and his family all the best for a nice start to a well-deserved retirement.

HONORING PGA PLAYER KIRK  
TRIPLETT, ADOPTION ADVOCATE

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor pro golfer Kirk Triplett for introducing a winning cause to his professional golf game: helping find permanent homes for foster children as he competes on the 2004 PGA Tour.

Working with the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption, Triplett, at each tournament, will prominently display a photo of a local child on his golf bag. The public stage provided by the Tour will enable Triplett to portray each child's story to the media, spectators, and viewers at home.

In addition to his support for the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption, Kirk and his wife, Cathi, have organized their own foundation, known as Fore Adoption, which provides funding for financially challenged parents seeking to adopt. Kirk will also host the Dave Thomas Desert Classic this month, an event which will help to raise money to support the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption.

Having adopted two children themselves, Kirk and Cathi take a personal interest in helping to connect foster children with quality parents across America. No experience is more rewarding than providing a child with a set of loving arms and giving them the opportunity to fulfill their dreams. I commend Kirk for his dedication and commitment to foster children in this country, and wish him the best of luck this year on the PGA Tour.

A TRIBUTE TO BISHOP VINTON  
RANDOLPH ANDERSON

HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Bishop Vinton Randolph Anderson. Bishop Anderson's devotion to the ministry is exhibited by his history of preaching and lecturing internationally, including the Caribbean, Canada, Taiwan, India and Australia. In addition to his commitment to ministering, Bishop Anderson has been an effective and vocal advocate of civil rights and ecumenical issues.

Bishop Anderson was born in 1947 in Somerset, Bermuda. He graduated with honors from Wilberforce University and earned his Master of Divinity Degree from Payne Theological Seminary. Later he earned his Master of Arts Degree in philosophy from Kansas University. Bishop Anderson has also received honorary doctorate degrees from Paul Quinn College, Wilberforce University, Payne Theological Seminary, Temple Bible College, Morris Brown College, Interdenominational Theological Center and Eden Theological Seminary. Bishop Anderson's pastoral experience encompasses Kansas and Missouri.

Bishop Anderson has demonstrated his unwavering dedication to community development by creating adult education programs, summer youth programs, promoting the first

black owned supermarket in St. Louis, and developing 162 units of low income housing in St. Louis County. Bishop Anderson's extraordinary leadership is exemplified through his participation as chairman of several boards of directors, membership with many committees and by the numerous honors that have been bestowed upon him.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great privilege that I recognize Bishop Anderson today before Congress. He is well-deserved of our respect, and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Bishop Vinton Randolph Anderson.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 2, 2004, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation. I request that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 32, "yes" (on H.R. 3796).

Rollcall No. 33, "yes" (on H. Res. 526).

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HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BELLE AIRE BAPTIST CHURCH

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 50th year of existence of the Belle Aire Baptist Church of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The congregation will celebrate the church's 50th anniversary on Sunday, March 7, 2004, with a special homecoming and luncheon.

Belle Aire Baptist Church has grown from its original 27 members to more than 2,000 members today. The church has served the community and its congregation well for half a century, a time of tremendous growth and prosperity in the Murfreesboro area.

The church has worked hard to foster relationships with Middle Tennessee State University students. Currently, Belle Aire Baptist Church is helping to start a church near Rutgers University to continue its ministry to students on that campus. Belle Aire Baptist Church also supports missions around the world.

Murfreesboro is a better place because of the work of Belle Aire Baptist Church and its congregation. I am sure the church will continue to make a positive difference in the community for the next 50 years and congratulate the congregation and Pastor Dean Sisk for all the good they have done.

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HONORING THE STUDENTS OF ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the students of St. Francois County

in the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri for their outstanding efforts in gathering items to donate to U.S. troops serving overseas.

As a school project in cooperation with the Leadington VFW Post No. 5741, students in the West County and Central school districts have collected personal hygiene products, writing supplies, games, food, and magazines for the men and women of National Guard Unit 1140 Company A, serving right now in Iraq. Many students have also added personal cards to their contributions.

The patriotism of these young students is very moving. I am extremely proud of their selfless efforts. They are providing an example to our communities and our Nation that we must unite behind our men and women in uniform to give our support to their mission and to show our appreciation for their hard work. It is especially heartening to find that spirit in our youngest fellow Americans.

At an early age, these students have learned the value of standing with their fellow Americans for a noble and just cause. They are taking the first steps in good citizenship and community service. Their goodwill is circling the globe and brightening the day of our brave soldiers of the 1140th who have taken on a great task in Iraq.

The 1140th is a combat engineering battalion, but its mission is symbolic for our Nation as well. These men and women from southern Missouri are not going to Iraq with the sword in hand. They are going with the plowshare and the builder's square. Others before them have liberated the Iraqi people from Saddam Hussein, from terror, and from oppression. Their work in Iraq serves a new mission: to liberate the same people from poverty, from fear, and from hopelessness.

Back home, the children in the West County and Central school districts are learning the value of their sacrifices. They are an important link in the supply chain for the 1140th in Iraq. The efforts of these students is connecting our loved ones with their homes in Missouri, and that is a very important mission all of us should undertake.

I would also like to express my appreciation for the sponsors and coordinators from the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the community for their help in this project.

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TRIBUTE TO RETIRING CHIEF  
JIMMY LUSTER

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that my good friend, Jimmy Luster, will retire as chief of police of El Dorado Springs, Missouri, after a lifetime of service to the various communities in which he has lived.

In 1970, Jimmy accepted the position of chief of police for Fairview Height, Illinois, where he established a completely operational police department for the newly incorporated city. By writing the rules, regulations and operational procedures, he laid a solid foundation for the department.

In 1976, Chief Luster left Illinois for Rogers, Arkansas, taking the position of chief of police in that community. He remained until 1978, when he moved to Missouri to serve the peo-

ple of Cass County in the sheriff's department, supervising night operations.

From 1979 to 1988, Jimmy served as chief of police for the town of Belton, Missouri. During his time there, he proved instrumental in getting a new state-of-the-art police facility built.

Since 1992, the people of El Dorado Springs have had the good fortune to have Jimmy as their chief of police. His retirement brings to a close the career of a graduate of the FBI National Academy, the president of the Southwest Missouri Major Case Squad, a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and a fine and dedicated man.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Members of the House will join me in honoring Chief Luster for his years of service and in wishing him all the best in the days ahead.

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HONORING HATFIELD VOLUNTEER  
FIRE COMPANY

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the Hatfield Volunteer Fire Company and two of its outstanding volunteer fire fighters, who have each contributed in excess of 50 years of dedicated service to the community.

The Hatfield Volunteer Fire Company was founded on March 10, 1910 after a fire destroyed a local business. The Hatfield Volunteer Fire Company had modest beginnings with 24 charter members and equipment that included a single horse drawn chemical truck. Presently the company has 68 active members and a ladies auxiliary. The current fleet consists of two fully equipped 1,500 gallon per minute engines, a Rescue/Cascade truck, and a 2,000 GPM pump with a special service six wheel pickup truck. The company serves the Hatfield Borough and Hatfield Township and provides mutual assistance across Montgomery and Bucks Counties in Pennsylvania.

Robert Nolen is a lifetime member of the Hatfield Volunteer Fire Company, who at age 70 still drives trucks to active fire calls. Isaac Feusner, another lifetime member now 93, has devoted countless hours to his duties as a fire fighter. The dedicated volunteers of the Hatfield Volunteer Fire Company have provided critical services to citizens in need, oftentimes endangering their own lives in the process.

I congratulate the Hatfield Volunteer Fire Company, specifically Robert Nolen and Isaac Feusner, for embodying the spirit of volunteerism in America through proactive service in the community.

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HONORING CHARLES L. HORN

**HON. MARK R. KENNEDY**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, rise today to call attention to the accomplishments of a great man and a great Minnesotan, Charles L. Horn.

As a businessman, he set standards. As a philanthropist, he transformed a community. Indeed, it is safe to say rarely has one man made himself so singularly important and particularly indispensable as Charles L. Horn made himself to the city of Anoka, and the state of Minnesota as a whole.

In 1922, despite the fact that he "knew nothing of ammunition," Charles Horn had built up such an impressive record as the young President of the American Ball Company that he was asked to come to Minnesota to run the defunct Federal Cartridge Corporation. He accepted this opportunity with characteristic eagerness.

Through his innovative marketing and distribution techniques, ambitious agenda for growth, and his revolutionary "dealership network," Horn guided F.C. Corp from a startup straining for market-share among such goliaths as Remington and Winchester, to a leadership role in the industry. In doing so, he helped bring hundreds of jobs and stimulate the economic growth of an entire community.

Perhaps more impressive than his storied successes in business are his wonderfully generous philanthropic efforts through which he established himself as a pillar of the community in the city of Anoka and beyond. As the chairman of the Olin Foundation, Horn directed donations in excess of \$425,000 for college scholarships and educational buildings, a feat impressive enough to lead 12 different colleges and universities to award him with honorary doctorates. In 1951, Horn began a long relationship establishing himself as one of the most important benefactors in community history by donating funds on the behalf of F.C. Corp to help pay for lighting a recreational field. Thereafter he established the George Green Scholarship award for deserving seniors from Anoka High, created two Charles L. Horn Math Scholarships at St Cloud University, donated \$50,000 to the Mercy Hospital fund drive, and sponsored a yearly Christmas party for the children of the community. Finally, further cementing his invaluable role in community life, Horn authorized \$635,000 to complete a new City Hall for Anoka.

Mr. Speaker, Charles L. Horn was a true American icon. A successful businessman who gave generously to his community, Horn will long be remembered in Anoka and throughout our state as an innovator and a dedicated philanthropist who truly embodied the values Minnesota holds so dear.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE  
PANCYPRIAN ASSOCIATION WOMEN'S  
ISSUES NETWORK AND  
THELMA PIERI WOMAN OF THE  
YEAR HONOREE

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Pancyprian Association Women's Issues Network (WIN) on the evening of its annual Dinner Dance, and to recognize WIN's 2004 Woman of the Year Award honoree, Ms. Thelma Pieri.

WIN was founded in 1997 to serve the Cyprian-American community, promote the Hel-

lenic Cypriot culture and provide opportunities for future generations of Cyprian women. The organization sponsors health lectures, health fairs, cultural events and breast and cervical cancer screening for women with no health insurance. Additionally, WIN has worked against the Turkish occupation of Cyprus since 1974.

Thelma Pieri was born in Galata, Cyprus on September 28, 1936; she is the daughter of Emilio and Theophanis Michalides. Thelma was educated in Cyprus and graduated from high school in 1954. As a young adult, she fell in love with and married Andreas Pieri. Mr. and Ms. Pieri have three children and nine grandchildren.

In 1967, Andreas and Thelma immigrated to the United States and made their home in Queens, New York. For the Pieri family, the United States has truly been a land of opportunity: with her husband, Thelma owned and operated two successful beauty salons.

Thelma's dedication to community service and the liberation of Cyprus is amply demonstrated by her tireless work for the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) and the Pancyprian Organization. She served as the chairperson of the Pancyprian Organization's Cultural Division and president of its athletic committee. Furthermore, she has received awards for her community service efforts from, among others, AHEPA, the Queens Borough President, the Pancyprian Organization and the Panhellenic Federation. She has truly given selflessly of her time and talent so as to improve the quality of life in her community. She is one of those rare individuals who can always find the time and energy to do more and give more.

In 1986, Mr. and Ms. Pieri moved to Newport Ritchie, Florida, where Thelma founded the Pancyprian Association of Florida and the Greek School at the St. George Church of Newport Ritchie.

Thelma continues to be a passionate spokesperson for the liberation of Cyprus. "I wish to return to Greece, where my children live, and participate in their lives and that of my grandchildren," Thelma recently remarked. "I work for the freedom of Cyprus and my heart is bleeding when I see my beautiful island under Turkish occupation. I will continue to work and fight until I see the sun set on a free, united Cyprus."

Thelma Pieri truly exemplifies the tradition of community involvement that makes America the greatest nation in the world. On behalf of the residents of the Fourteenth Congressional District of New York, I would like to extend to Ms. Pieri and the Women's Issues Network my continuing respect, admiration and support.

Mr. Speaker, I request that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to this wonderful organization and its honoree, Thelma Pieri.

COMMEMORATING PEACE CORPS  
43RD ANNIVERSARY AND THE  
CONTRIBUTION OF SAN MATEO  
VOLUNTEERS

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the Peace Corps' 43rd anniver-

sary. Since 1961, over 170,000 Peace Corps volunteers in 137 countries have taught English as a second language in dimly lit classrooms, planted rice seedlings in water-covered fields, shared accounting practices with women cooperatives of local markets, conducted workshops under palm trees on the benefits of long-term nursing, and successfully accomplished many other worthy development projects.

Among this legion of volunteers are seventeen residents of my district in San Mateo County, California. They are Corrine Basanez, Qamrul Bhuiyan, Martha Cheng, Sonya Chi, James Choy, Emily Doan, Joann Gaasland, Michael Henley, Jonathan Kahn, Angela Lee, Celina Lee, Andrew Lind, Eileen McCarthy, Michelle Pena, Doreen Peterson, Peter Rabover, and Shona Simpson. I applaud all of them for the dedication and commitment.

Mr. Speaker, Peace Corps volunteers promote American values and world understanding, and, thus, are our country's best ambassadors in the villages and towns in which they live and work. Upon their return to the United States, Peace Corps volunteers share their experiences with family, friends, and the community at large, thereby exposing Main Streets across America to foreign cultures and customs. As a result, the Peace Corps experience enriches not only foreign countries, but also the volunteers and our nation. In fact, the State Department, USAID, and Congress have benefitted from the experiences of Returned Peace Corps volunteers within their ranks.

Mr. Speaker, in the last session, Chairman HYDE and I, in collaboration with other Members, crafted the Peace Corps Expansion Act of 2003 to better equip the Peace Corps to recruit, train, and support current and future volunteers during the next four years. The Act also facilitates the work of Returned Peace Corps volunteers as they carry out the mission of the Peace Corps—helping people in developing countries meet basic needs, promoting understanding abroad of U.S. values and ideals, and promoting a better understanding by our citizens of other cultures and societies. Significantly, the Act also encourages greater diversity within the Peace Corps and among volunteers to ensure better that all the faces of America are reflected in the faces of Peace Corps volunteers and staff, as the agency seeks to double the number of volunteers by 2007. I am pleased to say that this House passed the Peace Corps Expansion Act of 2003 with overwhelming bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want again to salute the many thousands of Peace Corps volunteers across the globe who are currently serving their country and the many more who have returned home to continue contributing to their communities. They are the reason for National Peace Corps Week.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
REGARDING TRADE LAW EN-  
FORCEMENT

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to change the process for enforcing U.S. trade laws. This bill will shift the

authority to bring cases of unfair trade practices before the World Trade Organization (WTO) from the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to the Department of Commerce.

I believe this change is critical in the face of the new world trade dynamic of the 21st century. In 2003, the U.S. registered a record \$484.9 billion trade deficit, of more than 17 percent above the previous record shortfall of \$418 billion in 2002. Some analysts predict that the trade deficit could soon top \$600 billion. Since 1991, our trade deficit has grown nearly 620 percent—620 percent! Some say such a trade imbalance is not a bad thing. Others aren't so sure. I, for one, am deeply concerned that there has not been a sufficient amount of attention focused on the long-term impacts of the trade imbalance to our country.

Just as important, I believe this change is necessary because of the entry of the People's Republic of China into the WTO in December 2001 and the growing allegations from U.S. businesses that China, now our fourth largest trading partner, is not living up to its trade agreements. That concern multiplies when you consider that the U.S. trade deficit with China in 2003 was \$124 billion—almost a quarter of the entire U.S. trade deficit last year.

Last year I started to hear from a number of small and medium-sized businesses about the unfair trading practices of Chinese companies. There were charges that U.S. trade agencies were unfairly favoring Chinese corporations at the expense of American companies in trade dumping cases. The Commerce-Justice-State appropriations subcommittee, which I chair and which oversees the funding for most U.S. trade-related agencies, held a hearing to look into this matter. My subcommittee heard from representatives of hard-hit furniture, pharmaceutical and agriculture industries. Their testimony was alarming.

America's manufacturers contend that China is deliberately undervaluing its currency—the yuan—by as much as 40 percent, giving China a trade advantage when competing with U.S. companies and contributing to the loss of U.S. factory jobs. During a visit to China last September, U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow called on China to adopt a more flexible exchange rate system. The Chinese government has not made any such changes.

When it comes to trade with China, the list is long with promises made and promises broken. China has broken its promise:

To remove agricultural and industrial quotas and tariff rate quotas;

To stop requiring American companies to pay exorbitant rates to partner with Chinese companies so our companies can have access to the Chinese markets; and

To stop using its tax policies on U.S. imports into China, therefore discriminating against the import of our goods. For example, our semiconductor companies and our fertilizer producers state that China's practice of rebating more than 80 percent of its value-added tax (VAT) to domestic firms puts foreign suppliers, our companies, at a huge disadvantage in the Chinese market.

China also has a complete disregard for U.S. intellectual property rights. The Chinese market also continues to be dominated by piracy of copyrighted material. Some U.S. sources charge that American businesses have lost billions in revenue due to China's

copyright piracy and other intellectual property rights violations. We have heard that they have even copied an entire car!

Estimates are that 93 percent of the business software applications in China are pirated and 88 percent of the motion pictures and the music seen or heard in the country are stolen. Pirated copies of new software being released in America often ends up for sale on the streets of Beijing before we can buy the real thing in northern Virginia.

But the United States has not brought an intellectual property rights case against China since Beijing's entry into the WTO. Not one case.

How can U.S. manufacturers, especially the small and medium-sized businesses, compete with Chinese-based factories operating with the most advanced technologies, the most modern equipment, and virtually free Chinese labor?

We have had many debates on the importance of intellectual property rights on this floor and later on in the week, we may have another. Innovation is the cornerstone of the American economic engine. We cannot continue to trust the Chinese when they promise to enforce their intellectual property laws.

I ask one question: when has the People's Republic of China closed down a market with the most egregious cases of counterfeit goods?

Not one of the markets selling counterfeit pharmaceuticals, health and safety goods, and automobile parts has been shut down. Not a single one. Yet, the USTR believes the People's Republic of China is keeping its promise to enforce intellectual property rights.

I know the Office of the USTR has hard-working people whose goal is to give U.S. businesses the opportunity to flourish in the global economy. But I believe it is being stretched too thin under its current operation of having the same people who negotiate trade agreements be the same people who determine whether or not countries are living up to their obligations.

Enforcement is being shortchanged and U.S. companies are not being well served. I believe our nation's business community and our trade policy would be better served by having the Department of Commerce as the trade law enforcer.

The Department of Commerce has the budget and the resources to address the issues of small and medium-sized companies. The Commerce Department works daily with American companies to promote competitiveness and increase productivity. The Commerce Department is on the ground floor with these companies. They understand how Chinese imports and trade barriers are hurting American companies.

By comparison, the Office of the USTR has 202 federal employees to do all this work. The USTR is in the Executive Office of the President and regardless of the administration, this office's budget requests are tightly controlled. Within the past two years alone, the budget request was woefully inadequate to just maintain ongoing operations of the office.

The FY 2004 request also was insufficient to continue the operations of the USTR and at the urging of the trade community, the Appropriations committees provided additional funding for the USTR. This effort was supported by the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees.

Astonishingly, the FY 2005 USTR budget request released in early February includes less money than was provided this year. Less money. Yet the office says it will begin seven more free trade agreements. And they hope to accomplish this extra work with less money than the year before? It is preposterous that such a level of work would require less money. And what happens to the mounting allegations of unfair trade practices under trade agreements already signed while the USTR negotiates new deals—with fewer resources than the year before when no unfair trade cases were brought before the WTO?

I have not yet touched on what I believe is the overriding issue involving trade with China—China's egregious human rights record. For the record, I did not support granting China permanent normal trade relations (PNTR), a term recently changed from what I believe was a more appropriate "most-favored-nation trade status" designation. I know there were good and reasonable people on both sides of this issue, but for me, trade agreements must come with a price and that price is respect for the universal declaration of human rights.

As we have seen with its trade obligations, China also has a long list of broken promises when it comes to improving the rights of its people. Last year, I requested that the U.S. support a resolution condemning the human rights abuses in China in the context of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. The State Department explained to me that the department was encouraged by promises made by the Chinese. Therefore, the U.S. refused to put forth condemning resolutions.

Last week, the State Department released the 2003 Human Rights Report on China. This report showed that not only did China fail to live up to its promises, but its human rights record actually grew worse. The people of China do not enjoy the freedoms that we have as American citizens. Imagine a country where factory workers have no workplace safety, labor or environmental protections and are required to work 80 hour-weeks for no more than \$110 per month to produce goods for export.

Many CEO's of U.S. companies supported PNTR with China hoping for new markets for their products and services. We are now seeing some of these same business leaders questioning whether or not it was the right decision for their businesses and their communities in the long term. Many of these companies today who trade with China do so with the hope that the Chinese don't copy their products before they can make a profit.

That's not the way free and fair trade should work. If the U.S. has made trade agreements with China and with other countries, we need to make sure those agreements are enforced. The Office of the USTR has had many opportunities to bring unfair trading cases against China. Meanwhile, U.S. factories continue to close, American workers continue to lose jobs to foreign companies, and the U.S. trade deficit continues to soar.

Free trade must be our strategy and not just a goal. If trading partners don't play by the rules, then U.S. firms are at a disadvantage and American workers and families are hurt. The U.S. must enforce trade laws, and we need to give the Commerce Department the opportunity to take on that responsibility.

H.R. —

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

**SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.**

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.—Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (a)—
  - (A) by striking “United States Trade Representative” and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”; and
  - (B) by striking “Trade Representative” each subsequent place it appears and inserting “Secretary”; and
- (2) in subsections (b) through (g), by striking “Trade Representative” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary”.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF UNITED STATES RIGHTS UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS AND RESPONSE TO CERTAIN FOREIGN TRADE PRACTICES.—Chapter 1 of title III of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2411 et seq.) is amended as follows:

- (1) Section 301(a)(1) is amended by striking “United States Trade Representative” and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”.
- (2) Section 303(b)(1)(A) is amended by striking “United States Trade Representative” and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”.
- (3) Section 301(d)(8) is amended to read as follows:
  - “(8) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Commerce.”.
- (4) Sections 301 through 310 are amended by striking “Trade Representative” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary”.

**SEC. 2. APPLICABILITY.**

- (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the amendments made by section 1 shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.
- (b) PENDING PETITIONS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND DETERMINATIONS.—The amendments made by section 1 shall not affect any petition filed before, or investigation pending on, the effective date set forth in subsection (a), under chapter 1 of title III of the Trade Act of 1974. Such petitions and investigations shall proceed as if section 1 had not been enacted. The amendments made by section 1 shall not affect any determination made or action taken under chapter 1 of title III of the Trade Act of 1974 before the effective date set forth in subsection (a).

**SEC. 3. URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ACT.**

- (a) TRANSFER OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS.—Those functions of the United States Trade Representative under the following provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act are transferred to the Secretary of Commerce, effective 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act:
  - (1) Section 123.
  - (2) Paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) of section 124.
  - (3) Section 127.
  - (4) Subsections (e) and (f) of section 281.
- (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—
  - (1) AMENDMENTS.—Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3538) is amended—
    - (A) by striking “Trade Representative” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”;
    - (B) in subsection (a)(6), by striking “direct the administering authority to”;
    - (C) in subsection (b)—
      - (i) in paragraph (1), by striking “the administering authority and”;
      - (ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “shall,” and all that follows through “issue a determination” and inserting “may issue a determination”;
      - (iii) in paragraph (3), by striking “the administering authority and”;
      - (iv) in paragraph (4)—
        - (I) by striking “the administering authority and”;

- (II) by striking “direct the administering authority to”; and
- (D) in subsection (c)(1)—
  - (i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “the date on which” and all that follows through “determination,” and inserting “the date on which the Secretary of Commerce revokes an order pursuant to that determination,”; and
  - (ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the date on which” and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting “the date on which the Secretary of Commerce implements that determination”.
- (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**FCC MUST COMPLY WITH FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS**

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the decision made by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on March 2, 2004 with regard to the United States Telecom Association’s challenge to the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) Triennial Review Order. This is a decisive victory for consumers, for innovation and for free markets. The decision in the case of USTA v. FCCII has once again, as it did previously in 2002 in USTA v. FCC I, correctly interpreted the intent of Congress regarding the unbundling requirements of Section 251 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The FCC, on the other hand, has for 8 years now rejected that intent, even after two previous Federal court decisions rejecting their unbundling rules decisions. The FCC must comply with the decisions of the Federal Courts without delay.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes on Tuesday, March 2, 2004 due to the Ohio Primary. I respectfully request an excused absence for this date. Had I been present, the record would reflect that I would have voted: “Yea,” on Roll 33, H. Res. 526 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree, Expressing the sympathy of the House of Representatives for the victims of the devastating earthquake that occurred on December 26, 2003, in Bam, Iran, and “Yea,” on Roll 32, H.R. 3769 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, Ben Atchley Post Office Building.

**HONORING THE MEMORY OF CHICAGO SUN-TIMES COLUMNIST STEVE NEAL**

**HON. RAHM EMANUEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a respected journalist and good

friend, Steve Neal. Steve was a strong and intelligent voice in Illinois politics for over two decades as a writer for the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Tribune. We lost that voice when he died on February 17th at the age of 54.

Politics was fun to Steve. He enjoyed the game more than anyone I ever met. He enjoyed taking a story and finding an angle that had not yet been reported on. And, I for one can tell you that he knew how to praise as well as criticize. But, Steve was always willing to look at an issue or a person and give you his honest opinion.

I will always remember Steve as the toastmaster of the greatest political discussions in Chicago, hosted over a great plate of food at Gene and Georgetti. It was at these Friday lunches, where scholars, historians, and elected officials of all backgrounds discussed everything from our thoughts on an upcoming election, to a discussion of a new book on philosophy.

Steve’s table did not discriminate along party lines and neither did his column. His weekly analysis addressed all sides of the political spectrum and every level of government with the same uncompromising objectivity and directness.

Steve was born and raised in Oregon. He began his career covering sports for local papers, and after earning a graduate degree in journalism at Columbia University he moved to Chicago to work as a general assignment reporter for the Chicago Tribune.

After six months, he was sent to Washington, DC to cover politics at the national level. Many journalists come to this town and never look back, but when the Tribune offered him a chance to return to his adopted home to write a column covering local politics, he took the opportunity and Chicago has benefited from his insight ever since.

The column was always about politics, but the focus could easily be the American Revolution one day, ward level conflicts the next. The late Senator Paul Simon noted that he was one of only a few political writers with a sense of history. He knew the history behind each office, and was even more familiar with each office holder. He always looked for the story behind the story, and his writing reflected this sense of perspective. He also wrote several history books, on topics including Wendell Wilkie, Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower. He recently finished writing a book called Happy Days are Here Again, about the early days of the Franklin Roosevelt administration.

Among his last columns was an assertion that James Madison was the most important founding father, and he provided the facts to back it up. Another column provided a historical perspective on the current Presidential primaries by citing specific details about the campaigns of Adlai Stevenson and Thomas Dewey. You always learned something more than his opinion when you read his column. You learned about our city, our state, and our country.

Mr. Speaker, my thoughts are with Steve’s wife, his two daughters, and the rest of his family today, and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of this important and talented journalist.

IN HONOR OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF ACTOR'S EQUITY ASSOCIATION

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Actors' Equity Association, in honor of its 90 years of contributions to the American theater.

Since 1913, Actors' Equity Association has fought for better wages, working conditions, and pension and health benefits for actors and stage managers. Equity has fostered and stimulated the art of live theater and contributed to the health of the American theatrical community. In particular, Actors' Equity plays an important role in the Broadway industry, in the heart of my district, which contributes \$4 billion annually to the economy of New York City and depends greatly on the talent and professionalism of Equity's members.

Throughout Actors' Equity's distinguished history, it has built a proud tradition of contributing to the overall good of our society and community by: fighting against segregation, blacklisting and discrimination; supporting funding for the arts; and spearheading fundraising for charities such as Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS.

In addition, in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks on New York City, Equity came together with other theatrical unions to keep Broadway shows up and running, helping New York City recover.

The hard work and talent of the more than 45,000 members of Actors' Equity Association contribute to the arts and to their communities in cities and theaters across the country. Actors' Equity Association is committed to ensuring these members are treated with dignity and respect, and that the art of live theater continues to flourish.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to applaud Equity's ongoing efforts to uphold the highest artistic standards of live theater in the United States. I commend Actor's Equity for all of its good work and offer my sincerest congratulations upon reaching this milestone.

A VAST HUMAN TRAGEDY

**HON. CLIFF STEARNS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article for the RECORD. Surely this is evidence of a vast human tragedy.

A VAST HUMAN TRAGEDY

(By Andrew Natsios)

In a decade and a half of humanitarian work I have witnessed the aftermath of much human tragedy, including the Rwandan genocide and the killing fields of Cambodia. In June 2003, I visited Iraq's mass graves, the most recent addition to mankind's legacy of mass murder.

Rows of white bundles containing bones filled room after room. Families filed by, searching for signs of those who had disappeared, some stolen during the night, others taken in daylight. Even small children were not spared the butchery.

The graves that Saddam Hussein's henchmen dug and filled with human beings are a bitter sign that mankind still has a long way to go before every person has the basic human rights promised by all our religions and cultures—the rights of life and liberty.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zebari told the United Nations that under Saddam Hussein, Iraq was "a murderous tyranny that lasted over 35 years." "Today we are unearthing thousands of victims in horrifying testament," Zebari said.

I walked across the sandy plains of Iraq and saw the mass graves that were just found and are beginning to yield their tragic secrets. The bones tell a story of horror and shame: arms bound together, skulls pierced from behind. Hundreds in one long trench.

Those who survived inside Iraq, and those who watched helplessly from abroad, have joined together to begin the long, painful process of accounting for the dead. British Prime Minister Tony Blair said on November 20, 2003, that as many as 400,000 Iraqis lie in these mass graves.

They are Kurds, killed because of their ethnicity. They are Shiites, killed because of their religion. They are Sunnis, killed for their political views. They are Egyptians, Kuwaitis, and Iranians, killed because their lives meant nothing to Saddam Hussein, his sons, and their followers.

As Saddam's evil regime collapsed in April and May, 2003, and his Baath Party mass murderers retreated into the shadows, Iraqis began to act on their formerly hidden grief. They searched for their loved ones rounded up over the years in campaigns of terror. They had heard rumors about shots in the night, mass burials, and vanished prisoners. Now they followed those bloody trails to the mounds of earth they suspected entombed their beloved children and parents.

The new leaders in Al Hillah, Karbala, Najaf, and a dozen other cities and towns around Iraq worked with U.S. and British forces to try and protect some of the mass graves. We hope to preserve the evidence of these crimes against humanity.

Human rights groups have formed, assisted by USAID and working with the Coalition Provisional Authority, to urge people to record the names of those being exhumed and describe the circumstances under which they were seized and slain.

Yes—people want to find the remains of their loved ones and give them a proper burial in consecrated ground. But the Iraqi people also want justice—to punish those who callously killed their fellow citizens by the busload, day after day, year after year.

Above all, if people in Iraq and around the world hope to learn from the crimes of the past, the mass graves of Iraq must be documented, reported, and never forgotten or denied.

This booklet is a small, early marker on that path.

THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to acknowledge 125 years of reliable, timely, and objective science that illustrates and enhances our understanding of the Earth, and serves the important needs of individuals and communities across this great land.

The United States Geological Survey has an outstanding history of public service and scientific breakthroughs. It has been at the forefront of advances in our understanding of the Earth, its processes, and its resources. Scientists from the U.S. Geological Survey pioneered hydrologic techniques for gauging the impact of floods and modeling the flow of complex ground-water systems. The astronauts who landed on the Moon in 1969 were trained in geology by the USGS.

Innovative ventures with the private sector have given the world access to digital images of neighborhoods and communities in one of the largest data sets ever made available online. Modern-day understanding of the formation and location of energy and mineral resource deposits is rooted in fundamental scientific breakthroughs by USGS scientists. Their biologists revolutionized thinking about managing wildlife resources, providing a sound scientific basis that lets waterfowl conservation and recreational hunting work in tandem as adaptive management, not as conflicting interests. Advances in seismology are making early warnings of earthquakes a reality that will give the needed alert time to save lives. The future of the global community presents infinite opportunities for the science of the USGS to continue to make substantive and life-enhancing contributions to the betterment of the nation and the world.

I congratulate the United States Geological Survey on its 125th anniversary. By commemorating this date, I hope we will come to recognize the crucial services that this institution continues to provide this nation.

The United States Geological Survey is a vital Federal science agency that is headquartered in my District in Northern Virginia; however, Members should know that this agency has an important presence in every state of the union.

How has 125 years of independent science benefitted our nation? It has given us an extensive record of our land and resources, which allows us to realize and track the changes in our land, water, and wildlife. It has provided a wealth of long-term data and research, which continues to serve thousands of government agencies, companies, non-profit organizations, recreational groups, and individual Americans. And it has given us scientific expertise and understanding that we can count on to be accurate and up to date.

Since its inception, the United States Geological Survey has become the premier science organization for the nation, covering all of the natural science disciplines (biology, geography, geology, and hydrology) in every state. This expansive coverage provides us with the comprehensive information we need to tackle many complicated issues in many geographical areas.

As an unbiased science agency, the United States Geological Survey often serves the needs of the nation behind the scenes. Whether it's research on windborne dusts, mercury contamination, or West Nile Virus used to protect public health; or natural hazards assessments used to ensure public safety; or the energy and mineral resources, water and biological information, and geologic mapping and geospatial information used to serve our economy, for 125 years, the United States Geological Survey has provided the science that serves as the basis for our most important decisions.

It's time we congratulated those whose labor provides us with the information we need to manage our resources and safeguard society. I am delighted to have this opportunity to bring attention to the work of the United States Geological Survey and showcase its remarkable history. I urge you to support this resolution, thereby confirming our appreciation for their ongoing work that has served the health, safety, and prosperity of the United States for 125 years.

## RESOLUTION

Whereas March 3, 2004 will mark the 125th Anniversary of the establishment of the United States Geological Survey;

Whereas the United States Geological Survey has become the Nation's premiere earth and biological science agency;

Whereas during its 125-year history, the United States Geological Survey has been the birthplace of a number of other Federal agencies, including the Reclamation Service (later renamed the Bureau of Reclamation) in 1902, the Forest Service in 1905, the United States Bureau of Mines in 1910, the Grazing Service (later renamed the Bureau of Land Management) in 1934, and the Minerals Management Service in 1982;

Whereas the United States Geological Survey has been a widely respected source of relevant and objective science to address the Nation's diverse natural resource issues;

Whereas the United States Geological Survey continues to serve the Nation as an independent fact-finding agency that collects, monitors, analyzes, and provides scientific information and understanding about natural resource conditions, issues, and problems;

Whereas a hallmark value of the United States Geological Survey to the Nation is its ability to carry out studies on a national scale and to sustain long-term monitoring and assessment of natural hazards and natural resource conditions;

Whereas the United States Geological Survey is an agency of the Federal Government with no regulatory or land management responsibilities and is thus a trusted entity to provide impartial science that serves the needs of the Nation; and

Whereas the United States Geological Survey has a scientific presence in every State and Territory of the United States and serves the Nation's extensive and diverse needs for objective scientific knowledge and understanding: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the United States Geological Survey on its 125th anniversary; and

(2) expresses strong support for the United States Geological Survey as it serves the Nation by providing timely, relevant, and objective scientific information which helps to describe and understand the Earth, minimize the loss of life and property from natural disasters, manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources, and enhance and protect the quality of life of all Americans.

In addition to Congressman JAMES P. MORAN, the following members are original sponsors of the House Resolution Congratulating the United States Geological Survey on its 125th Anniversary: BARBARA CUBIN, TOM DAVIS, NORM DICKS, ANNA G. ESHOO, RON KIND, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, ZOE LOFGREN, RALPH REGULA, NICK SMITH, BILL YOUNG, and SHERWOOD BOEHLERT.

WARM SPRINGS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CELEBRATES 150 YEARS OF EDUCATION

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to recognize Warm Springs Elementary School, the first permanent school in San Bernardino, California, which is celebrating its 150th year of providing education to the children of ranchers, railroad workers, Air Force personnel and immigrants.

In 1854, ranchers near the small Mormon town of San Bernardino decided seven miles was too far for their children to walk to school. They got together and built an adobe east of downtown, and named it after the nearby Warm Creek. As a one-room school, it provided an education for about 25 children of all ages. This was just four years after California gained statehood, and the same year as the City of San Bernardino was incorporated as the county seat.

Over the next 10 years, the school grew slowly as many of the Mormon settlers returned to Utah. Gold was discovered in the San Bernardino Mountains—bringing thousands of fortune-seekers but few families. The school building was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and a flood, so the adobe was replaced with a log cabin on the same site facing Sterling Avenue. The students were grouped by reading ability rather than age, and boys and girls sat on opposite sides of the room.

The log-cabin school was destroyed by fire in 1974, and a clapboard building replaced it—with an auditorium added in 1887. That school also later burned to the ground and was replaced.

By the 1890s, the railroads had come to San Bernardino and the area was booming. The Santa Fe Railway built a huge repair yard near downtown, and the population grew rapidly. In 1898, Warm Creek School grew to four rooms and had as many as 100 students. That school was torn down in 1926 and replaced with a Spanish-style tile-roofed building that remains the school's core.

Students at Warm Springs School became close witnesses to America's war efforts in the 1940s. The San Bernardino Municipal Airport, just seven blocks south, became the San Bernardino Army Airfield, repairing and servicing hundreds of transport planes moving troops around the country. The airfield became Norton Air Force Base in 1950, and for the next 38 years was one of the most active Air Force fields in the West. Children of the base's civilian repair workers swelled the ranks of students at the school, which added nine classrooms in 1945 and two more in 1947.

By 1954, the city of San Bernardino had grown far beyond the former outpost school, and it was absorbed into the city's unified school district, becoming Warm Springs Elementary School. It continued to grow to 32 classrooms, and today 45 teachers serve 1,000 students in year-round classes, making it one of the largest elementary schools in the district. The student population today is nearly 60 percent Latino, many of them the children of recent immigrants.

Mr. Speaker, Warm Springs Elementary has provided a free education—the foundation of our American success—to thousands of children over the past 150 years. I would be proud to be associated with this school for that fact alone, but I have a special reason to be fond of Warm Springs. It is the alma mater of the Walker girls of San Bernardino—Mary, Darlene, and her twin sister Arlene, who happens to be my bride. Arlene and I will be returning to her old school on March 9 to celebrate the sesquicentennial, and encourage the current students to take advantage of the opportunities their education can provide.

I have always believed, Mr. Speaker, that our education system is a success because of local schools run by wonderful teachers, supported by great principals. Warm Springs Elementary continues the tradition of excellence under Principal Arlan Anderson that it has carried on for the past 150 years. Please join me in congratulating those educators on their continued dedication, and wish their current students well for the future.

HIGH COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Dean Stone, long-time editor of The Daily Times newspaper in Maryville, TN, has written a really outstanding editorial about prescription drug prices.

Mr. Stone frequently writes very thoughtful and informative editorials about issues of national importance.

He points out in this editorial that we have drug prices that are far too high because the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, seems to be controlled by the giant pharmaceutical companies.

I have consistently supported in committee meetings and in votes on the floor of the House the right of the people to purchase drugs from Canada. Mr. Stone points out that FDA concerns about safety are not supported by any evidence.

I would like to call this fine editorial to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

WITH MORE THAN 600 LOBBYISTS, THERE'S LITTLE CHANCE ON DRUG PRICES

Know why we Americans will not get reasonable prescription drug prices?

The pharmaceutical industry has more than 600 lobbyists in Washington, more than the total number of representatives and senators.

They have spent \$435 million to influence Washington from 1996 to 2003 and handed out \$57.9 million in contributions between 1991 and 2002 to buy their way through Congress.

They are well paid (we pay for them with exorbitant drug prices) and they do their job, cutting to pieces any legislation that might tend to lower the price of prescription drugs.

The Feb. 2 issue of Time magazine contains an excellent article about how Americans are being ripped off with high prices from the manufacturers of drugs.

And most of our drugs are manufactured overseas by American companies who moved there because of the tax breaks. And it is illegal for Americans to import these drugs.

While the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) inspects these overseas plants when built to certify their products, there is little supervision later.

Ireland is a favorite location and Singapore is getting new plants. This overseas production of drugs was \$40.7 billion in 2002, a five-fold increase from 1995. The impact has given us a negative balance of trade in that field.

Pfizer Inc. and Eli Lilly & Co. enjoy huge profit margins compared with other U.S. firms. Pfizer's was 28.4 percent profit in 2002 while Eli Lilly was at 24.4 percent.

Pfizer reported \$9.1 billion in profits on \$32.4 billion, a return of 28 percent and a rate more than twice that of General Electric, nine times that of Wal-Mart and 31 times that of General Motors.

Our U.S. sales of prescription drugs is the highest in the world at \$654 per person with an average life expectancy of 77 years. Japan is second at \$421 with a life expectancy of 81 years.

Americans pay on an average 40 percent more for their prescription drugs than do Canadians. And it has been ruled illegal for us to import them from Canada. Drug companies have threatened to cut off supplies to Canadian drug stores that sell to Americans.

Despite all this, the cities of Montgomery, Ala., and Springfield, Mass., have negotiated with Canadian sources. Montgomery alone is saving \$34,000 a month with its contract.

Members of Congress, the FDA and all the rest who are in bed with the pharmaceutical industry who use the excuse of safety regarding Canadian drugs are just blowing hot air. So far there have been no reported incidents of any problem. In the U.S., 50,000 to 100,000 people die annually as a result of adverse reactions from FDA-approved drugs.

Drug companies like to talk about the cost of developing new drugs. A report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress in 2000 dispels some of that. It found that the federal government, mainly through the National Institutes of Health, the National Cancer Institute and other public agencies funds about 36 percent of all U.S. medical research. Of the 21 most important drugs introduced between 1965 and 2002, a total of 15 was developed using knowledge and techniques from federally funded research.

Best current figure we could locate indicates \$2.5 billion was spent by the drug industry on advertising in 2001.

There is absolutely no real effort by the President or Congress to take an honest look at the high cost of prescription drugs. We believe in the capitalist system but not in those extreme profiteers whose huge profit is at the cost of our health. Canada does a good job of regulating prices and would be a good example to follow.

Regulations always take away a little freedom from some segment of the economy but the government has seen fit to regulate the broadcast industry, the airline industry, interstate commerce and through taxes numerous other aspects of the economy. It is time to do something about runaway prescription drug prices.

There is a Republican president, a Republican Congress and this problem lies largely on their shoulders, election or not!

ARTICLE BY RABBI ISRAEL  
ZOBERMAN

HON. EDWARD L. SCHROCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share the following article written by a constituent, Rabbi Israel Zoberman.

The recent bus #19 suicide bombing in the heart of Jerusalem with its heavy toll found me in Israel's capital during a solidarity mission of my Reform Jewish movement.

I passed by that doomed site, near another past one, only hours before the latest of incredible serial terrorist attacks in the three and a half years of the bloody Second Intifada. Once again violating Jerusalem where Biblical Abraham proclaimed the sanctity of human life in the midst of a paganism now being resurrected by its contemporary messengers of death who should not be allowed by the civilized world to reverse Abraham's victory. Let what just ghastly happened, newly available on Israel's Foreign Ministry website for a reality check not become an added statistic!

Upon arriving in my parents' home in Haifa on that hellish day, I found them anxious, even panicky, already having called hospitals in Jerusalem looking for me . . . I thus experienced a bit the anguish encountered by Israelis, without parallel, with Holocaust survivors like my parents whose constant exposure to trauma may reawaken repressed carnage images.

The timing of the deadly Palestinian violence with both Arafat's forces and Hamas competing to claim responsibility, purposefully coincided with exchanging only four Israelis, three of them in coffins, and promised information on the fate of Israeli navigator Ron Arad, captured 17 years ago, in return for hundreds of Hizballah terrorists. Of the three killed Israeli soldiers, Benny Avraham, Adi Avitan and Omar Suad, whose fate was cynically manipulated by the Hizballah to inflict pain upon their families, the first one was connected to Tidewater Jewry through a joint communal program.

Israel has proved again, with Prime Minister Sharon's guiding input, that for humanitarian values' sake, sorely lacking by its enemy, it is willing to pay a high price though it might be interpreted as a weakness. Is it any wonder that without a credible peace partner and unwilling to respond in kind, Israel is forced to erect a costly security separation fence to save innocent lives? The fence, which our group observed for miles, is not necessarily permanent and can be adjusted. Some resulted Palestinian hardship has to be weighed against penetrating terror. It is the least Israel can do in face of relentless terrorism, experienced by the United States' heroic troops in Iraq as well, while questionably restraining itself to the very limits from using its superior military power. A state's obligation for self-defense is no less incumbent upon Israel whose national morale and very way of life are threatened. In spite of Sharon's uncharacteristic dovishness, at the moving state welcoming ceremony for the fallen soldiers he referred to unspecified options in Israel's arsenal. His announced intent, tantamount to an earthquake, to unilaterally withdraw from the Gaza Strip reflects Sharon's commitment to peace even in the face of painful sacrifices, opposition within his own political camp, expected resistance, and increased threats on his life. Will the Palestinian Authority finally respond by halting terror in compliance of President Bush's Roadmap?

General Shlomo Gazit, former director of Military Intelligence and fellow at the Jaffe Strategic Center at Tel Aviv University, who addressed us, justified the fence as a security need, refusing to call it a wall. He urges economic and demographic separation from the West Bank to safeguard Israel as a Jewish and democratic entity. Both the reserve General and former Minister Michael Melchior who serves in Israel's parliament as chair of Diaspora Affairs, view the American war in Iraq to have a transforming impact on the

unstable Middle East, sending a clear moderating message to the Arabs. Gazit was optimistic that the ultimate resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict has begun. He and Melchior stressed building bridges to Israel's own Arab minority, attending to its special needs with the hope to draw the two essential partners closer. Otherwise Israel's security is at risk.

I watched Jewish kids purchase with their moms costumes for the joyous Purim holiday and Arab families celebrating the Eid. For the sake of their inevitable shared future and that of their own children, may these parents find a way to each other's hearts. Perhaps, Israeli Arabs will yet be a bridge of shalom to the larger Arab world.

Rabbi Israel Zoberman, spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, was born in Kazakhstan and grew up in Haifa, Israel.

RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE  
HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE'S  
ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RECOM-  
MENDING RECONSIDERATION OF  
FUTURE SERVICING MISSIONS

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution recognizing the accomplishments of the Hubble Space Telescope and recommending reconsideration of future servicing mission to Hubble. I am very pleased that a number of my colleagues are joining me as original cosponsors of this bill—including Representatives BARTLETT, HOYER, MCDERMOTT, AKIN, GORDON, LAMPSON, and RUPPERSBERGER.

I wish this resolution weren't necessary. I am introducing it in response to NASA's decision made in mid-January to cancel all future space shuttle missions to the Hubble Space Telescope, including SM-4, the next flight that would have installed the new Cosmic Origins Spectrograph and the Wide Field Camera 3 instruments—both largely completed at a cost of about \$200 million. Installation of these instruments would have provided over a factor of ten improvement in Hubble's imaging and spectroscopy, and in addition to replacement gyros and batteries, would make Hubble's final years its most scientifically capable and productive. If SM-4 goes forward, Hubble will continue to operate until 2012. Without the mission, Hubble will likely die in orbit sometime in 2007.

My goal in introducing this resolution is simple—I want to call attention to the Hubble Space Telescope's contributions to scientific research and education and ensure that any decision affecting its future is made carefully and seriously and for the right reasons. Precisely because of Hubble's extraordinary contributions in the past and promised contributions in the future, I also believe that the decision to cancel the planned servicing mission to Hubble should be considered by an independent panel of experts.

Finally, I want to try to ensure that the planning for the servicing mission continues at least until the panel comes up with its recommendations and until NASA provides a timetable of compliance with recommendations of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board

report, since NASA's compliance will allow both a Hubble servicing mission and a mission to the International Space Station to be carried out safely. Since NASA Administrator O'Keefe cited safety concerns as the main reason for the cancellation of the mission, it seems to me that NASA must state how and when it plans to comply with the CAIB recommendations. Once the shuttles are deemed safe enough to fly, a trip to Hubble will be as safe as a trip to the Station. Indeed, there are some who argue that the Hubble mission will be the safer of the two.

Hubble's scientific contributions continue to amaze us all, year in and year out. A few weeks ago Hubble detected oxygen and carbon in the atmosphere of a distant planet, the first time the elements have been found at a world outside our solar system. Hubble also contributed to the finding of new evidence about recently discovered "dark energy." Hubble measured properties of light from 16 exploding stars, or supernovas, to find that the dark energy that pervades the universe might be what Einstein originally called the "cosmological constant." This discovery supports the theory that instead of ripping apart, the cosmos will continue expanding very slowly for at least the next 30 billion years.

These are just recent discoveries. Hubble remains one of the most productive scientific instruments in history, and certainly NASA's most productive scientific mission, accounting for 35 percent of all its discoveries in the last 20 years. The Hubble has provided proof of black holes, insights into the birth and death of stars, spectacular views of Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9's collision with Jupiter, the age of the universe, and evidence that the expansion of the universe is accelerating.

So to me—and to so many others who have voiced their opposition to NASA's decision—it seems as though canceling the mission is premature at best.

I would rather not cynically believe, as some do, that the Hubble is being abandoned primarily to enable the president's Moon-Mars initiative to get underway. But there doesn't seem to be any other explanation that makes sense.

I have long believed that NASA needs a new vision for the future—but before this Congress and future Congresses commit to the president's expensive plan, NASA must first generate broad public support and scientific backing for it. Today, as the general public and the scientific community alike call for Hubble to be saved, NASA risks undermining its efforts to sell its Moon-Mars initiative to the public—not an auspicious beginning for a vision that will require billions and decades to complete.

I have attached a February 29 editorial from the New York Times calling for the administration to reconsider its decision. The final paragraph concludes, "The gains from extending Hubble's life are real and achievable and should not be sacrificed for a distant exploration program that for now is mostly wishful thinking and can surely be delayed a bit."

The gains from extending Hubble's life are indeed real and achievable. In addition to its past and potentially future scientific discoveries, Hubble provides information used by approximately one million teachers per year across the U.S. The demand for research time on the telescope far exceeds the time available. The scientific imagery and data Hubble

provides is integral to the work of researchers in universities across the country and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution will be welcomed by school children, scientists, and interested citizens around the world who understand that Hubble is a national treasure that we should not prematurely condemn to death. I look forward to working with Members of the House, including my colleagues on the Science Committee, to move forward with this important initiative.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 29, 2004]

#### PREMATURE DEATH FOR THE HUBBLE

By all accounts the Hubble Space Telescope is one of the most productive scientific instruments in history. Orbiting high above the distorting effects of Earth's atmosphere, it has peered far out into space and back toward the beginnings of time, producing images of startling clarity. It has detected extremely faint objects that can't be seen from the Earth, calibrated the age and expansion rate of the universe, detected supermassive black holes in the cores of galaxies and generally helped revolutionize our understanding of the universe. A distinguished panel of astronomers judged that Hubble "has arguably had a greater impact on astronomy than any instrument since the original astronomical telescope of Galileo."

Yet now, just as Hubble was scheduled for a major rejuvenation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has consigned it to slow death. The agency has canceled a planned servicing mission that would have upgraded Hubble's instruments and extended its life past the end of the decade, making it likely that the telescope will run out of battery power and functioning gyroscopes by about 2007. Congress needs to prevent the premature loss of this valuable instrument.

Cancellation of the servicing mission is being justified on safety grounds, but that is not the whole story. Indeed, it looks as if Hubble is being sacrificed primarily to make way for President Bush's grand new plans to send astronauts to the Moon and Mars in future years. Once the shuttles are deemed safe enough to resume flying, probably early next year, a shuttle flight to Hubble will be no more risky—and possibly even less risky—than flights to the space station. The real safety issue comes up if something goes wrong. A shuttle near the station might find safe haven and help in repairs. A shuttle near Hubble could not.

Our guess is that with NASA on high alert after the Columbia tragedy, the next shuttle flights will be the safest ever. Astronauts are paid to take risks, and there would be no shortage of volunteers for a Hubble mission that seems no more risky than other flights and a lot more important scientifically.

The Bush administration argues that Hubble has passed its prime, that its uniqueness is diminishing, that advances in ground-based telescopes enable them to do some of Hubble's work and that future breakthroughs will require telescopes able to search in other wavelengths than those used by Hubble. There is a germ of truth in all those contentions, but a parade of experts have argued that Hubble, if serviced and updated, has years of great work ahead. There seems little doubt that the science still to be done on Hubble is far more important than anything likely to be accomplished on the space station.

The chief reason for Hubble's demise is almost certainly NASA's need to use its shuttles to finish building the space station by 2010 so that the shuttles can be retired and the money used for the president's Moon-

Mars exploration initiative. The agency will be lucky to complete the station on time even with all three remaining shuttles devoted to the task. Servicing the Hubble would be a diversion.

The administration essentially argues that the scientific returns from extending Hubble's life are not worth the risk and effort of a servicing flight. Our feeling is just the opposite. The gains from extending Hubble's life are real and achievable and should not be sacrificed for a distant exploration program that for now is mostly wishful thinking and can surely be delayed a bit.

#### TRIBUTE TO TIMOTHY F. MALONEY

#### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Timothy F. Maloney who is being honored as Hibernian of the Year. Tim is a partner with the Greenbelt, MD law firm of Joseph Greenwald & Laake, P.A. and is a former member of the Maryland House of Delegates.

He served in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1979 to 1995. When I was Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, I came to know and appreciate his many talents and abilities. As a legislator, he chaired subcommittees on higher education, transportation, public safety and capital budgets.

Tim stood out as a gifted legislator who had a great sense of humor. He was known for good fun practical jokes and on more than one occasion I was tempted to call out the Maryland State Police to hunt him down (no comparison to Texas intended). In recent years, he has put these talents to work as the Master of Ceremonies of the annual Hibernian Dinner. This year it is his turn to sit quietly at the head table as his life transgressions are revealed.

Despite certain behavior lapses, he was an extremely able and effective legislator. He was instrumental in the development and funding of numerous capital projects, including the Clarice Smith Performing Arts Center, the Prince George's County Courthouse, the Hyattsville Justice Center and the College Park Airport Museum. His colleagues in the General Assembly voted him as one of the three "most effective" members of the General Assembly in the WJLA-TV poll, although there is some question and poll tampering by the Maloney camp.

For the past 15 years, Mr. Maloney has been heavily involved in significant litigation and administrative matters. These include complex litigation in federal and state courts in the District of Columbia and Maryland, and a significant administrative practice before federal, state and local agencies. Surprisingly, he has never been a defendant. He is a member of the District and Maryland Bar, and also is admitted to practice before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court. He serves on the Rules Committee of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and frequently lectures to state and local bar organizations.

Mr. Maloney has worked tirelessly to improve our community and its many institutions. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the University of Maryland Foundation, the Administrative Board of the Maryland Catholic

Conference, the Board of Trustees of Villa Julie College and the Board of Trustees of Archbishop Carroll High School.

I hope my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in saluting Tim Maloney as a top litigator who has dedicated much of his life to helping others and improving our community.

CELEBRATING GLOBAL BUSINESS  
CONTINUITY WEEK

**HON. TOM DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, Mr. MORAN and I rise today to celebrate Global Business Continuity Week, which is being held from March 7–12 this year. This international week recognizes the disaster recovery professionals, certified business continuity planners, and business executives who work closely with first responders to protect our nation's economy and the global business community from unexpected disturbances.

This is the fourth year this week has been dedicated to educating the leaders of commerce, industry, and governments on the importance of business continuity management. There will be numerous events across the globe including meetings near Wall Street on March 4–5 and a conference sponsored by the "Disaster Recovery Journal" in Orlando the following week.

Business continuity management serves to protect a wide array of organizations from all types of potential disruptions. We are proud to mention that much of the necessary training and certification which enables businesses worldwide to promptly respond in the face of disaster is provided by DRI International, located in Northern Virginia. This week is essential in raising awareness of the need for business continuity management, while it also recognizes the crucial role business continuity professionals play in our economy.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, Mr. MORAN and I are honored to congratulate all the businesses participating in this commemorative week and are proud to dedicate this acknowledgment to continuity planners worldwide. We call upon our colleagues to join us in applauding their efforts, and thanking them for their daily contributions to the global business continuity.

BEN ATCHLEY POST OFFICE  
BUILDING

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 2, 2004*

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a great Tennessee leader. State Senator Ben Atchley—better known as Gentle Ben—has served in the Tennessee General Assembly since 1972, where he began his service as Senate Republican leader in 1986.

It is appropriate that today we take time to thank Senator Atchley for his service and provide that the East Young High Pike U.S. Post

Office in Ben's hometown of Knoxville, Tennessee be named in his honor. Senator Atchley graduated from Young High School, just down the street from this post office. When Ben and his wonderful wife Sue were first married, their apartment window looked out across the street to this very post office. Later, Ben worked next door to the post office, which will now be named after him. From high school student to Senate Leader, Gentle Ben has given back so much to his community and Tennessee.

I am pleased to recognize Senator Atchley for all of his many accomplishments and his work in the Tennessee General Assembly. The Tennessee congressional delegation and the U.S. House of Representatives proudly designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 137 East Young High Pike in Knoxville, Tennessee, most suitably, as the "Ben Atchley Post Office Building".

HONORING THE TARPON SPRINGS  
HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' SOCCER  
TEAM

**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Tarpon Springs, Florida, High School girls' soccer team, which recently won the class 4A state soccer championship.

I am especially proud of the Spongers, as they are known, because I am a resident of Tarpon Springs. I know how important athletics are to these young student-athletes and how their accomplishments reflect positively on our community. I am fortunate to have been able to attend many athletic events at Tarpon Springs High School over the years and always have been impressed with the spirit, determination, and skill of Sponger teams, both boys and girls.

I also am heartened that these fine young women recognize and acknowledge the importance of faith in their lives. Team members prayed together regularly and wrote the words "faith" and "believe" on their shin guards so that they remembered the importance of their commitment to themselves, each other, and their faith.

I want to congratulate Coach John Friermuth, and assistant coaches Jaimie Adkins and John Friermuth, Jr., on leading their charges to victory and teaching such a fine group of young women about competition, sportsmanship, and excellence.

I also want to congratulate each of the team's members on their fine season: Kara Torasso, Brandi Bianco, Whitney Gause, Rebecca Smith, Giana Kase, Valerie Viggiano, Paige Beyer, Savannah Brum, Ashley Jeffris, Jordan Beyer, Katy Conrad, Maria Tagaropoulos, Kristen Friermuth, Kaitlyn Dassat, Libby Gianeski, Jessica Miller, Jessica Lukas, Brittany Gomez, Barbara Packard, Lindsey Davis, Alexia Berg, Megan Nowikowski, and Jamie Ouverson.

Mr. Speaker, I hope our colleagues will join me in commending the Tarpon Springs High School girls' soccer team for winning the class 4A state girls' soccer championship and for the outstanding example they have set for us, their peers, and my community.

IN MEMORY OF HAROLD E.  
DETWILER

**HON. BILL SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Harold E. Detwiler who passed away on Saturday, January 31, 2004. He was a wonderful person who contributed so much to his community.

Born on March 3, 1930, in New Enterprise, PA, Mr. Detwiler was taught at a young age the advantages of freedom and democracy that this country offers its citizens. After graduating from Replogle High School in 1948, and marrying his wife, E. Anne Baker, on November 21, 1953, Harold became the personification of patriotism. He served with the military police in the Korean War, rising to the rank of Private First Class before completing his duty. He returned to Pennsylvania to serve as a deacon of St. John's United Church of Christ in Martinsburg, where he later acted as a member for the majority of his life.

Mr. Detwiler found his business niche, however, in the Mutual Insurance Industry. Throughout his life he acted as chairman of the PA Association of Mutual Insurance Companies and the NAMIC Farm Underwriting Committee, in addition to acting as a member of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, the MSO board of directors, the AAIS Advisory Council, the Mutual Inspection Bureau board of directors, the Sparks Club, and the Eastern Mutual Group, among others. In recognition of the time and dedication that he put in to attaining professionalism within the insurance industry, NAMIC honored him with their merit award and the National Service Award. With so much experience and education on the subject, Mr. Detwiler became the President and CEO of Everett Cash Mutual and Evergreene Insurance Companies, eventually retiring from the position in 1998.

Although he was a highly influential businessman throughout central Pennsylvania, Harold's generosity within the community in which he lived far surpassed his fiscal contributions. From 1974 until 1993, he served on the Martinsburg Borough Council, eventually rising to the position of President. As a member of the D. Merle Tipton VFW Post 43 and a leader of the Boy Scouts, he willingly passed down his knowledge to the children who would benefit the most from his teachings.

Harold Detwiler was a man who refused to settle for anything less than the best. He devoted much of his time to the improvement of society, and as a result, Martinsburg is a better place to live. He will be missed, but the legacy of his actions and the influence of his spirit will never be forgotten.

PEACE CORPS WEEK 2004

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "Do not go where the path may lead, go instead where there is

no path and leave a trail." This week marks the 43rd anniversary of the Peace Corps. An organization that is forging ahead, creating a trail of peace and understanding around the globe with the hope that one day all peoples of the world will follow.

Since its inception in 1961, over 170,000 Volunteers have served 137 countries. Peace Corps Volunteers serve as teachers, business advisors, information technology consultants, health and HIV/AIDS educators, and youth and agriculture workers.

The Peace Corps is expanding and last year entered or re-entered Albania, Azerbaijan, Chad, and Fiji and in 2003 the number of people applying to serve as Volunteers increased by 10 percent. Today there are 7,500 individuals serving in 71 countries. This is the highest number of Volunteers in the field in over 28 years. Of those 7,500 dedicated individuals there are 32 people I would especially like to recognize:

Carrie A. Abendroth, Katherine P. Barnett, Micael D. Bogar, Nathan A. Borgford-Parnel, April R. Brown, John S. Brown, Robert P. Burns, Rosemary S. Burns, Rachel S. Chernin, Alison M. Coady, Kevin D. Cummins, Ross C. Doll, Joy M. Hamilton, Jennie A. Hurt, Tracey A. Lake, Amber L. Lancaster, Mahri S. Leonard-Fleckma, Nathan S. Lubetkin, Susannah M. Malarkey, Luke A. Mattheis, Marin McCutcheon, Alec E. Metz, Joan M. Michaels, Carrie J. Mitchell, Janet D. O'Neil, Teresa L. Peterson, Jean R. Salls, Barbara P. Schlieper, Blaine M. Somerville, Rebecca S. Talbott, Joseph S. Trahan, Karen M. Yantis

To those individuals I have just mentioned, you have made me and the people of the 7th district very proud. We salute your selfless dedication to the empowerment of people in developing countries and throughout the world. As your journey of good-will abroad comes to an end may you return home safe and continue to share your experiences with others so that they will endeavor to blaze their own trail using the Peace Corps as their guide.

HONORING THE CITY OF DELAWARE, OHIO FOR ITS DESIGNATION AS A "PRESERVE AMERICA" COMMUNITY

### HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I'm delighted to congratulate the City of Delaware for its designation as a "Preserve America" community. While Mayor Windell Wheeler and City Manager Tom Homan were in Washington recently to receive the designation from First Lady Laura Bush, the entire community is rightly proud of this honor. The city was one of the first eight across the country to gain this title.

The "Preserve America" designation is meant for those cities that have taken special care to preserve their heritage. The city has approved special ordinances to protect the historical integrity of its neighborhoods. A four-year, \$5 million "Streetscape" improvement project for the historic downtown area was also recently completed.

The Delaware area is among the fastest growing in the country, but officials are not let-

ting that growth stand in the way of protecting the unique aspects of their city. This award is one more reason why the Delaware area remains a great place to live, work and raise a family.

### THE MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG IMPROVEMENT AND MODERNIZATION ACT

### HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act, which was signed into law in December by the President.

I spent a lot of time in the district explaining the new law to my seniors. They were excited to learn that this bill is about choices. It gives them the freedom to finally make choices that better fit their own needs.

Medicare once was an outdated, one size fits all program. Well, we know that not every senior is the same. Through this legislation, seniors now have a much better Medicare with lots of options. And if they like what they have now, they can keep it. But if they want to enhance their Medicare coverage, they have that choice.

Some examples of the choices seniors will have include the option of a free welcome to Medicare physical, diabetes screening, heart disease screening, and disease management programs. These options will enhance the health of our nation's seniors.

This law not only gives seniors better access to health care and prescription drugs, it puts seniors back in the driver seat when it comes to their health care.

### TRIBUTE TO DOUG DONNELLY

### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise before you to pay tribute to the life of a remarkable and loved man from my district. Doug Donnelly of Monte Vista, Colorado, passed away recently at the young age of forty-one. Doug will forever be remembered for his kind heart and spirit and I would like to take this opportunity to remember Doug here today.

Doug was my cousin; so I had the privilege to interact with him over the years and watch a young man with challenges grow into a man of accomplishment. Throughout his life, Doug helped us appreciate the surroundings around us that we typically did not see or have time for. From an early age, Doug was diagnosed with a debilitating condition that doctors told his family would cause him never to walk and affect his learning abilities. Doug's determination helped him overcome the odds facing him, eventually learning to walk and graduating from Boulder High School to a standing ovation.

Doug was an accomplished student, a class president, and would later work in the medical industry making medical devices. Another pas-

sion of his was designing and constructing tree houses. Doug could be found traveling between lumberyards asking for discarded lumber, and using tree branches as a ladder, climbed up to build elaborate homes in the sky, oh he loved his tree house.

Mr. Speaker, we are all terribly saddened by the loss of Doug Donnelly, but take comfort in the knowledge that our grief is overshadowed only by his legacy of courage and love of all that Doug left with all of us. Doug's overwhelming ability to live life to its fullest is a true testament to the man he was and serves as an inspiration for us all.

### THE RECENT DC COURT DECISION ON FCC BROADBAND REGULATION

### HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my support for yesterday's decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals—D.C. Circuit regarding the Triennial Review Order. The ruling sends a clear signal that the intent of Congress in the 1996 Telecommunications Act was to create a fair competitive marketplace which fosters job creation.

Regulatory uncertainty has been devastating to telecommunications workers and their families. The FCC's Triennial Review Order added to this uncertainty by delegating broadband policy-making to the states. In my view it was not the intent of Congress to put fifty individual states in charge of national broadband policy. Rather it expected the FCC to ensure a competitive national market for this critical technology. It is time for the FCC to put America's consumers and small businesses first and use its authority to ensure true broadband competition.

I hope that the FCC follows the D.C. Circuit's lead and uses its authority as intended by Congress to foster an environment that spurs capital investments by telecommunications companies rather than continue down the road of regulatory uncertainty.

### IN MEMORY OF BILL SAMBRAILO

### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Bill Sambrailo, a community leader who dedicated his life to improving the agriculture industry. Mr. Sambrailo passed away on January 31st, 2004, at the age of 76. He is survived by his wife Eileen Bromber Sambrailo and three children, Mark, Judy, and Michael, as well as seven grandchildren.

Bill Sambrailo was born in Watsonville, California to Charles and Henrietta King Sambrailo. He was an avid athlete and played on the football team at Watsonville High School, graduating in 1945. Bill attended Santa Clara University where he played running back on the university football team, including an appearance in the Orange Bowl. He graduated with a degree in business in 1950.

Bill went on to manage his family's business, with the help of his brother Chuck, and quickly became an entrepreneur and inventor. Bill helped the business grow by inventing new corrugated tray designs for containing produce, increasing their shelf life. He also started the Samco Plastic Company which invented and produced the green mesh baskets used for strawberries in the spring. He later invented the clamshell package designed to store many varieties of produce ranging from potatoes, beans, peas, strawberries, blueberries, raspberries, and cherries. Samco Plastic Company also holds a patent on MIXIM packaging which produces extremely efficient packaging materials that condense the produce into smaller areas without damaging them. In addition to his agricultural successes, Bill also became the founding director of the Pajaro Valley Bank, and later the director of the new First National Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deepest sympathy to Bill's family and honor him by celebrating his life and contribution to society. Furthermore, anyone who has purchased strawberries or raspberries can thank Bill for the packaging that keeps them fresh. Bill was admired by all for his dedication to both his business and community, and will be greatly missed.

#### HONORING LENNEX BURROUGHS

### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. KILDEE, Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today on behalf of the Flint Community School district, to honor Mr. Lennex Burroughs for 33 years of dedicated service to the children of Flint, Michigan. On Friday, March 12, 2004, the Flint Community School district will honor Mr. Burroughs during a special retirement dinner to be held at the Grace Emmanuel Baptist Church in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

Mr. Burroughs was born and raised in Inskter, Michigan. He graduated from Inskter High School, where he was noted as an outstanding athlete. He received letters in football, basketball, and baseball. In 1966 he was awarded the esteemed Willie Heston Scholarship-athletic award. Upon graduation from high school he immediately enrolled at the University of Central Michigan on a football scholarship. He graduated from the University holding a Master of Educational Leadership/Administration degree in 1978. In January of 1971 he began his career with the Flint Community School district as the physical education teacher and community school director for Dewey Elementary School. During the span of his career, Lennex held positions at the elementary, middle and high school level. He holds tenure at Dewey, Manley, Cook, Scott, Cummings, Merrill, Washington, Coolidge, Sobey, Civic Park Elementary, Bryant & Whittier Middle Schools and Northwestern High School, and for the past fourteen years he has held the position of Principal of Civic Park Elementary. Lennex is a strong advocate of community education. He is committed to keeping students, parents, and community involved in all aspects of school functions. He strongly believes that where there is community involvement, a student's education is enriched.

Lennex is going to be a hard act to follow. He is a superb role model for the children of Flint. His words are backed by his actions. He believes in the children and they believe in him. Aside from being an outstanding role model and educator he is also a talented Gospel singer. In 1996, he released two musical tapes entitled *Motivation and Inspiration*. Lennex has received numerous accolades for his community services, but of them all, Lennex considers his most esteemed award to be his recognition by the City of Flint as Father of the Year 1990. Lennex is a faithful family man. His wife of 33 years is Linda. They have two wonderful children named Erica and Sean.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I ask my colleagues in the 108th Congress to please join me in honoring my constituent and friend Mr. Lennex Burroughs and wishing him the very best in his retirement.

#### FREEDOM FOR JUAN ADOLFO FERNÁNDEZ SAINZ

### HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about Juan Adolfo Fernández Sainz, a prisoner of conscience in totalitarian Cuba.

Mr. Fernández Sainz worked for about 15 years as an interpreter for government agencies before being dismissed for his support of democracy and the rule of law in 1994. After being forced from his government job, Mr. Fernández Sainz began to expose the repression and corruption of the dictator's regime as an independent journalist. He originally joined the independent news agency Nueva Prensa and a year later became part of the Patria agency where he wrote about all aspects of totalitarian Cuban society. Mr. Fernández Sainz contributed to numerous foreign publications and became a correspondent for Prima, the Russian human rights news agency, in July 2001.

Because Mr. Fernández Sainz wrote the truth about a ruthless, repressive, bankrupt, and broken tyranny, he was arrested as part of the brutal March 2003 crackdown against Cuban pro-democracy activists. After a sham trial, where he was accused of supplying information to the U.S. government and endangering Cuban internal security, Mr. Fernández Sainz was sentenced to 15 years in the totalitarian gulag.

However, Castro's ruthless machinery of repression does not stop after sentencing innocent Cubans to the totalitarian gulag. According to the U.S. State Department's 2003 Country Report on Human Rights Practices:

On December 6, a common prisoner in Holguin Provincial Prison beat 54-year-old political prisoner Adolfo Fernandez Sainz until Fernandez was unconscious. The prisoner who carried out the beating was authorized by prison guards to exercise control over other inmates. Prison officials told Fernandez the common prisoner should have beaten him harder in order to kill him. In April, Fernandez was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for his work as an independent journalist.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow Mr. Fernández Sainz to languish in a gulag where

he is abused and tortured. My Colleagues, we cannot allow Mr. Fernández Sainz to remain in a gulag with totalitarian thugs who want to murder him. We must demand the immediate release of Juan Adolfo Fernández Sainz and every prisoner of conscience languishing in the totalitarian gulags of the nightmare called the Castro regime.

#### RECOGNIZING A KANSAS CITY PHOTOJOURNALISM EXHIBIT AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE COMMEMORATING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1968 INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 2004*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the opening of Ladislav Bielik's photojournalism exhibit at the Art Incubator Gallery in Kansas City, Missouri. Ross P. Marine, Honorary Consul of the Slovak Republic, along with the Czech and Slovak Club of Greater Kansas City have arranged for this outstanding public showing from March 5 to March 31. Mr. Miroslav Wlachovsky of the Embassy of the Slovak Republic will officially welcome guests to the exhibit on March 4. The collection commemorates the 35th anniversary of the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact armies, pictorially recorded through Ladislav Bielik's photographs.

On the evening of August 20, 1968, Warsaw Pact armies comprised of soldiers from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria invaded Czechoslovakia with the strength of approximately 200,000 troops and 5,000 tanks to squelch the Czech movement toward democracy. Bielik's photograph of one Czechoslovakian's desperate attempt to halt a tank captured the attention of the world and became Life Magazine's 1968 photograph of the year. This exhibit further pictorially illustrates the haunting images of sacrifice made in pursuit of democracy from the first days of the invasion at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

The invasion crushed Secretary Alexander Dubcek's new Action Program that promoted democratic elections and basic liberties. Prior to the invasion, the country had enjoyed a short period referred to as Prague Spring that revitalized their national culture. The impetus that perpetuated the Warsaw Pact wrath was a petition known as Two Thousand Words which called for democracy in Czechoslovakia. The Warsaw Pact invasion in 1968 crushed Czechoslovakia's quest for democracy, seized control of the government and killed hundreds of protesters. In 1993, following the 1989 Velvet Revolution, Czechoslovakia, through peaceful negotiations, evolved into two independent countries, the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic.

On March 12, 1999, the Czech Republic officially became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) at a ceremony I attended at the Harry S Truman Library in Independence, Missouri. The Slovak Republic is expected to become a full member of NATO and the European Union in May of this year, thus completing a long journey for independence and achieving world status with acceptance into NATO.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Ross P. Marine, Honorary Consul for the Slovak Republic in Kansas City, Missouri for arranging this significant cultural exchange.

Mr. Ladislav Bielik's historic photo exhibit celebrates courage and perseverance and serves as a timely reminder of how important democ-

racy is to free thinking people throughout the world.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 4, 2004 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.  
Joint Economic Committee  
To hold hearings to examine the employment situation for February.  
SD-562

## MARCH 8

12:30 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold a closed briefing regarding security preparations for 2004 Olympic Games.  
S-407, Capitol

2 p.m.  
Finance  
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Mark B. McClellan, of the District of Columbia, to be Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Brian Carlton Roseboro, of New Jersey, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury, Donald Korb, of Ohio, to be Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service and an Assistant General Counsel in the Department of the Treasury, and Mark J. Warshawsky, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.  
SD-215

3 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold a closed briefing on counter-terrorism cooperation relating to Saudi Arabia.  
S-407, Capitol

## MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To hold hearings to examine current and future worldwide threats to the national security of the United States; to be followed by a closed session in SH-219.  
SD-106

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by a hearing to examine the use of scientific information in federal policy.  
SR-253

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To hold hearings to examine advantages and impediments in relation to a year round college calendar.  
SD-430

10 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold oversight hearings to examine water supply issues in the arid West.  
SD-366

Finance  
To hold hearings to examine the administration's international trade agenda.  
SD-215

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine sustaining the 9 million jobs in the \$900 billion mailing industry relating to postal reform.  
SD-342

Appropriations  
Homeland Security Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2005 for border and transportation security.  
SD-124

Appropriations  
Transportation, Treasury and General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine budget and management challenges for the Department of Transportation.  
SD-138

Aging  
To hold hearings to examine the new Medicare drug discount card.  
SD-628

10:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2005 for the Department of Justice.  
SD-192

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine S. 1306, to introduce the efforts of the California Missions Foundation to restore and repair the Spanish colonial and mission-era missions in the State of California and to preserve the artworks and artifacts of these missions, H.R. 1521, to provide for additional lands to be included within the boundary of the Johnstown Flood National Memorial in the State of Pennsylvania, H.R. 1446, to support the efforts of the California Missions Foundation to restore and repair the Spanish colonial and mission-era missions in the State of California and to preserve the artworks and artifacts of these missions, S. 1430, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the Baranov Museum in Kodiak, Alaska, for potential inclusion in the National Park System, and S. 1687, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the preservation and interpretation of the historic sites of the Manhattan Project for potential inclusion in the National Park System.  
SD-366

Armed Services  
Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine military readiness programs in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2005.  
SR-232A

Armed Services  
Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine military readiness programs in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2005.  
SR-232A

## MARCH 10

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine the use and effects of steroids.  
SR-253

Armed Services  
Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the defense nuclear nonproliferation programs of the Department of Energy and the Cooperative Threat Reduction programs of the Department of Defense in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2005; to be followed by closed hearings in SR-232A.  
SR-222

Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed fiscal year 2005 budget for the Environmental Protection Agency.  
SD-406

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine non-proliferation and arms control issues, focusing on strategic choices.  
SD-419

Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings to examine proposed reorganization of major agencies and functions related to Indian trust reform matters within the Department of the Interior.  
SR-485

Rules and Administration  
To hold hearings to examine the scope and operation of organizations registered under Section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code.  
SR-301

10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2005 for Navy and Marine Corps programs.  
SD-192

Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine the constitutional amendment authorizing congress to prohibit physical desecration of the flag of the United States.  
SD-106

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.  
SH-216

Joint Economic Committee  
To hold hearings to examine issues relative to helping Americans save.  
SD-628

11:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

1 p.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
International Trade and Finance Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine Argentina's financial crisis.  
SD-538

2 p.m.  
 Armed Services  
 SeaPower Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine the posture of the U.S. Transportation Command in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2005 and the future years defense program.

SR-232A

2:30 p.m.  
 Judiciary  
 To hold hearings to examine judicial nominations.

SD-226

Energy and Natural Resources  
 Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine S. 1354, to resolve certain conveyances and provide for alternative land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act related to Cape Fox Corporation and Sealaska Corporation, S. 1575 and H.R. 1092, both to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain parcels of Federal land in Carson City and Douglas County, Nevada, S. 1778, to authorize a land conveyance between the United States and the City of Craig, Alaska, S. 1819 and H.R. 272, both to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use as cemeteries, and H.R. 3249, to extend the term of the Forest Counties Payments Committee.

SD-366

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine NASA/Mars exploration program.

SR-253

MARCH 11

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold hearings to examine lessons learned relating to the 1996 Telecommunications Act.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs  
 To hold hearings to examine sustaining the 9 million jobs in the \$900 billion mailing industry relating to postal reform.

SD-342

10 a.m.  
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
 Children and Families Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine child and family issues.

SD-430

Energy and Natural Resources  
 To hold hearings to examine S. 2086, to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to improve the reclamation of abandoned mines, and S. 2049, to amend the Surface Mining

Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to reauthorize collection of reclamation fees, revise the abandoned mine reclamation program, promote remining, authorize the Office of Surface Mining to collect the black lung excise tax, and make sundry other changes.

SD-366

2 p.m.  
 Armed Services  
 Airland Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine Army Transformation in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2005 and the future years defense program.

SR-232A

2:30 p.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Sue Ellen Wooldridge, of Virginia, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

SD-366

MARCH 18

10 a.m.  
 Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to examine the legislative presentations of the Air Force Sergeants Association, the Retired Enlisted Association, Gold Star Wives of America, and the Fleet Reserve Association.

345 CHOB

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.  
 Armed Services  
 To hold hearings to examine atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy relating to the Defense Authorization request for fiscal year 2005.

SD-106

10 a.m.  
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine mental health services.

SD-430

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.  
 Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings to examine S. 1529, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to include provisions relating to the payment and administration of gaming fees.

SR-485

MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.  
 Armed Services  
 To hold hearings to examine the role of the U.S. Northern Command and U.S.

Special Operations Command in defending the homeland and in the global war on terrorism, in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2005; to be followed by a closed session in SH-219.

SH-216

10 a.m.  
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
 Employment, Safety, and Training Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine MSDS and OSHA hazardous commission.

SD-430

Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentations of the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs, AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Military Officers Association of America.

345 CHOB

2:30 p.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 Water and Power Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine S. 1085, to provide for a Bureau of Reclamation program to assist states and local communities in evaluating and developing rural and small community water supply systems, and S. 1732, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a rural water supply program in the Reclamation States to provide a clean, safe, affordable, and reliable water supply to rural residents.

SD-366

MARCH 31

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

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 21

10 a.m.  
 Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the American Legion.

345 CHOB

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 10

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

SD-430