

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### FALLEN HERO SURVIVOR BENEFIT FAIRNESS ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. JACK QUINN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 15, 2001*

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1727, the Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Act.

Under the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, survivor benefits are paid to the spouse and children of a slain public safety officer only if the officer was killed on or before December 31, 1996. H.R. 1727 would extend the inclusion to survivor benefits regardless of when the officer died. It will provide \$46 million in tax relief over 10 years to the families of officers killed in the line of duty.

On average, one law enforcement officer is killed every 57 hours. Since 1991, there have been 1,555 federal, state and local law enforcement fatalities, 72 percent of those officers killed were married. For every officer killed, 1.85 children lost a parent.

Two police officers from my district of Buffalo, New York were killed in two years while honoring their duties. Officer Robert M. McClennan was hit by a car and killed while in pursuit of a suspect. Officer Charles "Skip" McDougal was off duty when he was brutally gunned down on the East Side of Buffalo. He left behind a wife and children. Too many families are left in this dire situation with out the help they need.

While we cannot possibly remedy the emotional suffering these families have endured, we can help alleviate some of the financial hardship by passing this important legislation.

### IN SINCERE TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY PRUSSIN—LONG TIME ACTIVIST AND DEMOCRATIC CONSCIENCE OF THE CENTRAL COAST

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to honor Shirley Prussin of Monterey County, California, on her 80th birthday, May 16, 2001. Inspired by Eleanor Roosevelt, Shirley has advocated for human rights throughout her active life.

Raised during the depression and coming of age during World War II, Shirley experienced the hardships and challenges of that generation. A native New Yorker, Shirley graduated from Brooklyn College in 1941 and shortly thereafter married Sam Prussin, a chemical engineer. As many returning veterans from World War II, the young Prussin family had a difficult time finding housing. This experience left a lasting impression on Shirley as she began her life dedicated to political activism.

Moving to Southern California in 1947, Shirley got her first taste of politics working for Tom Rees' race for the California State Assembly. This was just the beginning of a long list of Democratic campaigns Shirley would work on throughout her life, including my own. She was a tireless volunteer and leader in the party, working for the local Democratic Party headquarters during elections in Los Angeles and later on in Monterey County.

Shirley's proudest moments were in the 1960's when she participated in Another Mother For Peace movement. She was a grassroots organizer and educated voters to lobby their legislators to end the war in Vietnam. Today she carries on her grassroots work advocating for reproductive freedom and human rights.

Shirley first moved to Monterey County, in 1975. The depth of her commitment to our community is truly outstanding. Shirley has had a leadership role in the ACLU, the Democratic Womens Club, the Reproductive Rights Coalition, the YWCA and Planned Parenthood. With her keen intellect and determination combined with her grace and warmth, Shirley has made a significant contribution to human rights for all individuals.

While doing all of this, Shirley also taught math and science to gifted students, was a businesswoman, a wife and mother of two sons. Humanitarian, social activist, Democratic leader, feminist, and steadfast friend, Shirley Prussin inspires and touches the lives of all who know her.

### WE THE PEOPLE—THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION PRO- GRAM

**HON. DAVID WU**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, on April 21–23, 2001 more than 1200 students from across the United States came to Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am proud to announce that the class from Lincoln High School from Portland, Oregon placed third. I am also pleased to have been able to spend some time with the students. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals and through their experience have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The names of the students are: Brett Bell, Michael Blank, Ben Brewer, Chris Chamness, Greg Damis-Wulff, Alex Dewar, David Dickey-Griffith, Heather Dunlap, Jenni Hamni, Jennifer Hill, Scott Huan, Nick Johnson, Kathayoon Khalil, Cali Lanza-Weil, Jennelle Milam, Jonathan Pulvers, Julie Rhew, Katie Rose, Andrew Rosenthal, Anay Shah, Chris Shay, Rafael Spielman, Jason Trombley, Jessica

Vandermeer, Oliver Vandermeer, Ben Walsh, Colleen Wearn.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Jennifer Vaught, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the class.

We the People... The Citizen and the Constitution is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and Bill of Rights. The three-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress. These hearings consist of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges. The students' testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the simulated congressional committee. The judges probe students for their depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

The 250th anniversary of James Madison's birth in 1751 offers an appropriate opportunity to examine this Founder's contributions to American constitutionalism and politics. To this end, the Center for Civic Education has collaborated with James Madison's Montpelier to produce a supplement to We the People...The Citizen and the Constitution. The national finals will include questions on Madison and his legacy.

Following the 1999 national finals competition, a random sample of participating students was surveyed. Findings suggest that national finalists are more knowledgeable across virtually every aspect of civic education measured than national samples of high school seniors, college freshmen, and adults. They are less cynical about politics and public officials and participate in politics at a higher rate than do their peers. For example, when compared with various nationally representative samples, We the People... students scored an average of 25 percent higher on knowledge of democratic institutions and processes than students tested in the National Assessment for Educational Progress (NAEP).

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People... program has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels for more than 26.5 million students nationwide. The program provides students with a working knowledge of our Constitution, Bill of Rights, and the principles of democratic government. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with students and teachers and by participating in other educational activities.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MIKE MCINTYRE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday, May 15, 2001, I was unavoidably absent for rollcall votes 109 through 113. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 109,

• 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.

"yea" on rollcall vote 110, "yea" on rollcall vote 111, "yea" on rollcall 112, and "yea" on rollcall 113.

ROC PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN  
MAKES A BRIEF STOPOVER IN  
NEW YORK

### HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, Republic of China President Chen Shui-bian will be making a goodwill tour of Latin American later this month and will be stopping briefly in New York. We welcome this distinguished visitor to New York and hope that he will come back to the United States more often.

Moreover, May 20th marks President Chen Shui-bian's first anniversary in office. Voters in Taiwan have given President Chen high approval ratings during his presidency. He has maintained a slow but steady economic growth, minimizing the impact of a worldwide economic slowdown on Taiwan's economy. Abroad, President Chen has been strengthening relations with allies and friends and continues to pursue a fruitful dialogue with leaders in the People's Republic of China. Due in part to President Chen's diplomatic efforts, peace continues to reign in the Taiwan Strait.

President Chen has also fortified Taiwan's relations with the U.S. Taiwan is the eighth largest trading partner of the United States. Taiwanese tourists and students all prefer the United States and spend their dollars here. Bilateral relations between Taiwan and the U.S. are excellent. Both countries share the same fundamental values of freedom, democracy, human rights, peace and prosperity.

I am pleased to express my congratulations to President Chen on his first anniversary in office and to wish him a pleasant and productive visit to my home state of New York.

EXPEDITING CONSTRUCTION OF  
WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL IN  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SPEECH OF

### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 15, 2001*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, 2001 I cast a vote in error. On Rollcall vote No. 109 I voted "nay," when I should have voted "yea." This vote, on whether Congress should expedite the construction of the World War II Memorial on the Mall in Washington, D.C., was a very important vote not only for me, but for all the World War II veterans in my district including my father and father-in-law, and in our country.

Mr. Speaker, the mixup with my vote occurred because I thought we were voting on approving the previous day's minutes, commonly called the Journal Vote. This is usually the first vote of each day we are in session, and it is a vote I always vote "nay" upon be-

cause I never read the minutes and therefore am not in a position to approve them.

However, the first vote on Tuesday, May 15 was the vote on the World War II Memorial. Again, I want to emphasize that I should have and would have voted yes because our World War II veterans, who are passing away at a rate of 1,000 a day, deserve no less.

The National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission on Fine Arts are responsible for approving the design and location of the memorial. Since planning began in 1995, the commissions have held 22 public meetings between them, and each has voted to approve the memorial no less than five times. I strongly believe construction should be completed quickly so as many Americans as possible from the generation Tom Brokaw calls "the greatest" will be alive to receive the national tribute that every American owes to these brave veterans.

It is a shame that the planning of this memorial has taken longer than the actual war. It is time we honor these veterans with their own memorial.

EXPEDITING CONSTRUCTION OF  
WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL IN  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SPEECH OF

### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 15, 2001*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member reluctantly voted against H.R. 1696 in the belief that the Congress should not intervene in the established procedures and legal requirements related to the siting of the National World War II Memorial on the National Mall and in a fashion that aborts any judicial proceedings regarding the Memorial's proposed characteristics, the administrative procedures, or the siting. This is especially necessary since the precise proposed location on the Mall and its design are so controversial. We certainly and emphatically do want to honor these veterans who served in World War II, "the Greatest Generation," when as many of them as possible are still alive, but Congress should not have intervened in the instance without appropriate hearings and in such an irregular manner.

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL ARTS  
COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS  
HONORED

### HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, once again, I come to the floor to recognize the great success of strong local school systems working with dedicated parents and teachers in raising young men and women. I rise today to congratulate and honor 30 outstanding high school artists from the 11th Congressional District of New Jersey. Each of these talented

students participated in the Annual Congressional Arts Competition, "An Artistic Discovery" and they are honored at a reception and exhibit in Madison, New Jersey. Their works are exceptional!

Mr. Speaker, I would like to list each of them, their high school, and their contest entries for the official RECORD.

We had 30 students participate. That is a tremendous response and we'd very much like to build on that for next year's competition.

This year, Mr. Speaker, the winner of "An Artistic Discovery" was Yuan Gao from Montville High School for the work entitled "Unfinished Drink." Second place went to Michael Lyons from Morris Knolls High School for "Colored." Third place went to Daniel I. Jedell from Montville High School for "Black Diamond Trail." The Viewer's Choice Award was given to Caroline from Wurster of Ridge High School for "While Visions of Sugar Plums Danced in Their Heads."

Honorable mentions were awarded to Peter Donahue of Morris Knolls High School for "The Spare Room," Matthew Schwartz from Morris Hills High School for "Morning Drive," Dominik Cymer from Ridge High School for "Abracadabra," Amy Nemeth from Boonton High School for "High School," Michael Hrynio from Dover High School for "Remember When," and Nelson Chen from Morris Knolls High School for "Life."

Excellent art work was also submitted by Tara Kreitter of the Academy of St. Elizabeth, untitled; Jenny Blankenship of Boonton High School, "Self Portrait;" Ashley Lamwers of Boonton High School, "Melting Pot;" Laura Schaffnit of Boonton High School, "The Rising Tide;" Brian Bernal of Dover High School, "Endless Garden;" Jose Santana from Dover High School, "Siempre Contigo;" Christopher Stefanski of Dover High School, "Winter Impression;" Jeffrey Gurwin of Livingston High School, untitled; Yaldi Kasani of Livingston High School, "My Life;" Amanda Long of Livingston High School, "A Reflective Moment;" Jackie Romola of Montville High School, "Self Portrait;" Melanie Elizabeth Walits of Montville High School, "Pieces of Me;" Jamie Allen of Morris Knolls High School, "Translucence;" Tim Quirino of Mount Olive High School, untitled; Katherine Aliprando of Ridge High School, "Mortal Mirror;" Richard Joneleit of Ridge High School, "Self Portrait;" Kea Alcock of West Morris Mendham High School, "Burnt Island" and "Curtain & Sunlight;" Tiffany Frazier of West Morris Mendham High School, "Shadows & Silent Water;" and Robert Lamb of West Morris Mendham High School, "Church in Contrast."

Each year the winner of the competition will have an opportunity to travel to our nation's capital to meet Congressional leaders and to mount his or her art work in a special corridor here at the U.S. Capitol, with winners from across the country. Every time a vote is called, I get a chance to walk through that corridor and am reminded of the vast talents of our young men and women.

Indeed, all of these young artists are winners, and we should be proud of their achievements so early in life.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating these talented young people from New Jersey's 11th Congressional District.

IN HONOR OF MARTIN J. BARRETT, FOR HIS MANY YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE MANHATTAN COMMUNITY

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Martin J. Barrett, the former Chairman of Manhattan Community Board Six. Mr. Barrett has for decades been involved in numerous civic associations within Manhattan, most notably with Community Board Six.

Within my district in New York City, Community Boards serve a tremendously beneficial advisory role in ensuring that the opinions of members of the community are recognized by the city government when reviewing prospective neighborhood changes dealing with land use and zoning matters. Among other responsibilities, Community Boards have the important role of making recommendations to the city government in the allocation of the city budget.

Before beginning his term as the Chairman of Community Board Six in 1998, Mr. Barrett served as the Chairman of the Community Board's Public Safety Committee, the Chairman of the Parks and Landmarks Committee, and as the Chairman of the Budget and Legislative Committee.

Mr. Barrett has taken a leadership role in numerous important East Side organizations, including the Stuyvesant Cove Park Association, which he has served as president since 1998, the 14th Street Business Improvement District, of which he has been a member since 1998, and the Friends of the Bellevue Park Association, where he served as vice-president from 1993–1999.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Barrett's extensive involvement in the Manhattan community should serve as an inspiration to us all. His dedication to ensuring that the needs and hopes of his fellow community members were addressed by Community Board Six will serve as an admirable legacy for many years to come.

Although he may no longer be the Chairman of Community Board Six, I sincerely hope that Mr. Barrett continues his work in the community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I was attending my daughter Tori's college graduation and missed rollcall votes 106, 107, and 108 on May 10, 2001. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 106, "yes" on rollcall vote 107, and "yes" on rollcall vote 108.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, because I was not recorded as voting, I'd like to state for the RECORD that I would have voted against the Tancredino amendment (Roll Number 108).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ALLEN BOYD**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed on rollcall vote 114. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 114.

RETIREMENT OF LORETTA NEUMANN

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today is the final day of federal service for Loretta Neumann. Since January, she has been a member of my staff, but that was only the latest way she has been involved with important questions of public policy.

A graduate of Oklahoma State University, Loretta began her career in public service as a writer for the National Park Service, where she rose to become the Chief of the Branch of Internal Communications. From that, she became very familiar with the entire National Park System and the many issues related to management of those lands and the other functions performed by the National Park Service.

In 1973, Loretta began her Capital Hill career when she joined the staff of Representative John F. Seiberling of Ohio, who was a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs as well as the Judiciary Committee. During the next four years, she was responsible for advising Representative Seiberling on all issues relating to energy, environmental protection, land conservation, and historic preservation. She played a key role in helping achieve enactment of the legislation that established the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in Ohio as well as important provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. She also was involved with development and enactment of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1976.

In 1977, Loretta joined the professional staff of the Interior Committee, and remained with the Committee for 10 years.

During that decade, she was instrumental in helping shape many important measures, in-

cluding the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980, as well as bills establishing new parks and protected areas such as the Harry S Truman National Historic Site and the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. Many of these measures were of particular importance to my father, Mo Udall, as well as to Representative Seiberling and other Members of the committee and the House.

After that, Loretta next spent a number of years in the private sector. She built up her own consulting firm, CEHP Incorporated, which provided services in conservation, environmental protection and historic preservation. And she continued to be involved with many of the matters where she had gained expertise on Capital Hill, including the National Historic Preservation Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the Abandoned Shipwrecks Act, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act.

Among other things, she chaired the Four Corners Governors Conference that brought together agencies dealing with matters of importance to Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Loretta returned to service with the Federal Government in 1998, as an employee of the Department of Transportation. She served as DOT's representative to and director of the American Heritage Rivers Interagency Task Force of the White House Council on Environmental Quality. She also worked on other special projects for the Secretary of Transportation in a number of areas, including tourism and transportation and cultural and heritage tourism.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that last year's Presidential election did not have the result that I would have preferred. But for me there was at least one silver lining to that particular cloud—the change in Administrations gave me the opportunity to take advantage of Loretta's talents, at least for this brief period.

As a member of my staff, Loretta has worked on a number of conservation issues, especially focused on the issue of urban sprawl, an issue of great concern to Colorado and other states faced with rapid increase in population growth. She helped craft a bill to direct the Council on Environmental Quality to do a study of urban sprawl and smart growth. Building on her extensive experience with historic preservation and cultural heritage, she also helped draft the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act, which I am introducing today.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to assure my colleagues that while Loretta is retiring from federal service, she will continue to be involved with public policy. She will soon begin work as the Director of Leadership Development for the Natural Resources Council of America. I look forward to her continued contributions as I work with our colleagues in the Congress and the Administration to promote sound policies regarding our natural and cultural resources, the environment, and other matters.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POST OFFICE COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2001

**HON. EARL BLUMENAUER**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I came to Congress dedicated to making the federal government a better partner in building livable communities. Perhaps the most important opportunity for realizing this goal is to ensure that the federal government lead by example through such simple actions as locating federal facilities in ways that support existing communities.

Today I am introducing the Post Office Community Partnership Act. This legislation, similar to the bills I introduced in the 105th and 106th Congresses, outlines minimum community contact procedures that the United States Postal Service must pursue for any proposed closing, consolidation, relocation, or construction of a post office. Simply put, the bill requires the Postal Service to comply with local zoning, planning, or other land use laws.

This bill is being introduced with 57 bipartisan original cosponsors. In the 106th Congress this bill was supported by 240 bipartisan cosponsors. Identical companion legislation is being introduced this week by Senators JAMES JEFFORDS of Vermont and MAX BAUCUS of Montana. This continued and widespread support, in addition to the multitude of letters received from constituents and stories in newspapers throughout the country, illustrates the important need for this bill to become law.

The Post Office Community Partnership Act takes another step in making the federal government a better partner with communities and local governments. It is important that local officials and citizens have input into the decisions that impact the daily livability of their communities. Additionally, this bill addresses the need for the Postal Service to abide by a community's own plans for growth management, land use, traffic management, and environmental protection—rules by which all citizens and businesses must adhere.

Communities and neighborhoods across the country have been subjected to Postal Service decisions that have negatively impacted service to postal customers and community development. This bill provides communities an opportunity to be notified of Postal Service plans in advance, which will allow for interaction in the decision-making process between local government officials, the public, and the Postal Service. The beneficial results of this type of interaction can be seen from Fairview Village in my congressional district to Castine, Maine.

In Fairview Village, Oregon, by working with the developers of the community, the post office was the first civic building constructed in the area and acted as an anchor for what has developed into a retail street. By centrally locating the post office as the developers proposed, residents can easily walk or drive to the post office from anywhere in Fairview Village. In Castine, Maine, the Postal Service proposed moving the oldest operating post office in the country—a national historic landmark—from its downtown location to the suburbs. After a public outcry, the Postal Service and the Town of Castine worked together to find a way to expand the existing building and

keep the post office in its historic downtown location.

Despite these examples, too often the Postal Service does not involve the community and instead relies on the fact that they are not required to follow local land use laws when building new facilities or renovating existing facilities.

The Post Office Community Partnership Act puts in place basic procedures for notifying local officials and post office customers of any planned facility changes or construction. The Act also requires that the Postal Service follow local land use laws, procedures and public participation requirements to the same extent and manner as other private enterprises. It has been shown that the Postal Service can manage this process without hampering its mission of cost effective and efficient universal service as evidenced by Fairview Village, Oregon and Castine, Maine. It is time to ensure that the Postal Service operates within the same framework and rules that a community imposes on its own citizens and businesses.

The Post Office Community Partnership Act would establish community notification and land use policies and procedures that should have been in place all along. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation that will help ensure that the post office is a productive federal partner in building livable communities.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO GERRITT BENJAMIN MEYERS III, CHAE CARLSON AND OLIVER MARTIN

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the accomplishments of three Lansing, Michigan, 2001 high school graduates who have played a major role in the selection and celebration of the nation's Capitol 2001 Holiday Tree, which will be provided by the state of Michigan this year.

Mr. Gerritt Benjamin Meyers III, Ms. Chae Carlson, and Mr. Oliver Martin have worked with a group of underclassmen at Waverly High School in Lansing for the past five months to create and maintain the U.S. Holiday Tree 2001 web site. As the senior members of their "Webmasters" group, Mr. Meyers, Ms. Carlson and Mr. Martin provided leadership, working many volunteer hours with the team to produce an attractive, well-organized web site that is easy to navigate and filled with helpful information. Mr. Meyers designed the Michigan map with holiday tree that forms the artistic theme for the pages and each of these seniors has participated in developing graphics and page layouts and also in updating the pages as plans for the selection, cutting and transport of the tree continue.

Their efforts leave a legacy for Michigan and the citizens of this nation who will enjoy not only the holiday tree but also the web site designed by Mr. Meyers, Ms. Carlson, Mr. Martin and their classmates and instructor/advvisor Ms. Janice Kesel. I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Mr. Gerritt Benjamin Meyers III, Ms. Chae Carlson and Mr. Oliver Martin for their mature, professional approach to chronicling the holiday tree and designing [www.holidaytree2001.org](http://www.holidaytree2001.org)

NATIONAL DAY OF AWARENESS FOR STURGE-WEBER SYNDROME

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. MALONEY and I rise today to recognize today as a national day of awareness for Sturge-Weber syndrome. We feel that it is important to recognize this day because Mrs. Karla Priepeke, a native of Haddon Heights, New Jersey and resident of Sandy Hook Connecticut, brought her son's plight to our attention. Her son is affected by this disease and rather than turn inward she has made it her mission to inform and educate members of the society and especially the medical community about this disease. This is why we wish to do our small part to increase awareness of this disease by submitting this Sturge-Weber Foundation press release for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on this national day of awareness of Sturge-Weber Syndrome.

Sturge-Weber Syndrome is a congenital disorder most easily recognized by a port wine stain on the face and/or body. No one is sure how or why it occurs. Babies born with Sturge-Weber can suffer from any or all of these complications: glaucoma, blindness, seizures that range from mild to the need to remove half the brain, mental retardation, and paralysis. The port wine stain often elicits rude stares and outrageously intrusive remarks from the public.

The Sturge-Weber Foundation ([www.sturge-weber.com](http://www.sturge-weber.com)) is establishing May 16, 2001 as the second national Day of Awareness for Sturge-Weber Syndrome. People will make a donation to the Foundation and wear a Sturge-Weber sticker on May 16th. They will receive a packet of information about the syndrome and the work of the Foundation so they can answer questions from colleagues and friends.

The Sturge-Weber Foundation was created in 1987—the result of tenacious parents who refused to accept that all that was known about Sturge-Weber were three paragraphs in medical textbooks. Through Herculean volunteer efforts, the Foundation support group started. Their outstanding web site links families all over the United States and in many parts of the world. The Foundation seeks to improve the quality of life for individuals with Sturge-Weber Syndrome by acting as a clearinghouse for information, providing emotional support, and facilitating research. A minuscule 8 percent of funds taken in goes towards administration. The rest, including what's collected for the National Day of Awareness, goes directly to education, emotional support and research.

The Foundation has attracted the attention and respect of a dozen teams of scientists who are tackling the question of how Sturge-Weber occurs from different angles Klippel-Trenaunay is a related syndrome in which port wine stains on limbs extend to muscle tissue and bone affecting circulation and mobility. Most children with port wine stains have neither Sturge-Weber Syndrome nor Klippel-Trenaunay. Of course, these can cause dermatological complications as the child matures.

Sadly, the culture in the United States over-emphasizes the importance of physical beauty

which adds to the emotional burdens of children and adults with Port Wine Stains, Klippel-Trenaunay, and Sturge-Weber. The Foundation has made progress in research and is determined to press on to find out everything they can about this family of syndromes.

LETTER FROM MELVIN HONOWITZ

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago, I entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD letters from individuals or their representatives who took issue with assertions made in the report released last fall by the House Government Reform Committee majority regarding the Department of Justice. Since then, yet another individual has written to complain of inaccuracies and unfairness in the majority's report. In the interest of a complete record on this matter, I submit into the RECORD this March 30, 2001, letter from Melvin Honowitz.

HONOWITZ & SHAW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
ONE MARITIME PLAZA, SUITE 1725,  
San Francisco, CA, March 30, 2001.

Re: Palladino & Sutherland, and Jack Palladino.

The Honorable DAN BURTON,  
Committee on Government Reform, Washington,  
DC.

The Honorable HENRY A. WAXMAN,  
2204 Rayburn House Office Building, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MESSRS. BURTON AND WAXMAN: This office represents Palladino & Sutherland and Jack Palladino, nationally known private investigators [hereafter the "client"]. We write without waiver of any applicable privilege to address the false allegations, accusations, assumptions, innuendos, speculations and references to our client contained in Chapter 10 of the Committee's report entitled "Janet Reno's Stewardship of the Justice Department: A Failure To Serve The Ends of Justice."

The report's allegations as to Jack Palladino are premised on the *false* assumption that Mr. Palladino, or someone under his direction or control, had a "source in the Bureau of Prisons," and that his "source" obtained NCIC information on Nabuo Abe. The Committee's assumption is false and defamatory.

Moreover, the record on which the Committee relies is void of evidence in support of this assumption. Page 157, Section 1.a. of the reports is entitled "Soka Gakkai Illegally Obtained Information on Nabuo Abe Through Jack Palladino." Except for this defamatory heading, the report utterly fails to present evidence to support the accusation. In fact, the only references to Jack Palladino in this Section states, without supporting documentation, "Palladino then *apparently* contacted a source in the Bureau of Prisons who had access to the NCIC data base." [emphasis added] This is untrue and never happened.

The report then goes on to make the untrue and unsubstantiated statement that "the source at the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) broke the law, as did possibly Langberg and Palladino." [emphasis added] In a manner more reminiscent of Kafka or perhaps Alice's Adventures In Wonderland, the report makes allegations of criminal acts which, prior to publication, the Committee never gave our clients an opportunity to refute. Accordingly, one must not only question the lack of

due process afforded our client, but the underlying bias of the report's findings and the Committee's investigation.

Then, in Section 1.b, the report gratuitously speculates as to why attorney Rebekah Poston may have sought NCIC records: "perhaps they were concerned with the reliability of Mr. Palladino's work . . ." In fact, in advancing this speculation the Committee ignores its own Exhibit 62 to the report which identifies where Ms. Poston obtained here alleged NCIC information, and makes no reference to Jack Palladino or Palladino & Sutherland or anyone under their direction and control.

Even a cursory review of the Committee's Report and attached Exhibits demonstrates a complete lack of evidence. The only mention of Mr. Palladino in the Exhibits supporting the report is contained in unfounded and false speculation and innuendo that Mr. Palladino (for reasons never made clear) might have "set up" Poston and Manuel in some undefined manner (Exhibit 97). Similar raw speculation appears in Exhibits 98 and 104 and is false.

In his letter of October 31, 2000 to the Committee, attorney Barry B. Langberg clearly states the truth:

"Simply put, there is no evidence that Soka Gakkai, Jack Palladino or I committed any crime, or engaged in any improper activity whatsoever. As the report acknowledges the staff failed even to interview Mr. Palladino or me about our role in this matter. These charges are particularly objectionable because they are not even relevant to the report's central thesis, that Ms. Poston and others working at her direction received favorable treatment at the hand of the Justice Department. Thus, these serious attacks are made almost casually, without any claim or relevance to any public purpose.

In fact, even a preliminary investigation would have revealed that the so-called "reliable source," Richard Lucas, never met with Mr. Palladino or discussed with him any of the facts or issues concerning this matter. Further, an investigation would also have shown that I had no personal involvement with the activity criticized in the report."

Mr. Langberg goes on to rebut and refute the allegations, including the speculation that something was planted in or deleted from the NCIC records. A copy of the entire Langberg letter is attached and incorporated by reference as Exhibit A, as are the four Committee exhibits referenced in this letter (Exhibits 62, 97, 98 and 104) attached as Exhibits B.

Be clear, my client did not access nor seek or direct anyone to access the NCIC data base. Accordingly, we request that this letter and Mr. Langberg's letter be read into the Congressional Record and that the report be corrected.

Sincerely,

MELVIN D. HONOWITZ,  
*Honowitz & Shaw.*

IN TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN  
JOHN DINGELL AND HIS WIFE,  
DEBBIE DINGELL ON THEIR 20TH  
WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a longtime personal friend and colleague, Congressman John Dingell, the dean of the House of Representatives, and his wife,

Debbie Dingell, on the occasion of their 20th wedding anniversary.

As all of us know, John Dingell's hard work and dedication to public service has improved the lives of all Americans. What many people do not know, is that he has had an unrecognized partner in those good works, his wife Debbie. Together they have done a tremendous amount of good for the American people, both with charity work, the work they do with our party and the support that they give to this institution.

Debbie and John met during their constant travels together between Michigan and Washington, DC. Mrs. Dingell was working for the General Motors Corporation, while John Dingell had already been a Congressman for 20 years. Debbie Dingell is a nationally recognized advocate for women and children around the country. She has been involved in countless charitable organizations, including the Susan B. Koman Foundation and the Children's Inn at the National Institutes of Health.

With both of them working as a strong team, John Dingell has worked to protect the environment, improve health care, and defend the consumer from unsafe products and unfair practices. In fact, John has authored some of America's most important environmental laws, including the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

It has been an honor and a privilege to serve in the House of Representatives with John Dingell. I congratulate him and Debbie for their 20 year wedding anniversary, and wish them every happiness.

HONORING JOELLE MARTINEZ OF  
THE SANTA FE BOYS AND GIRLS  
CLUB

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, for the past 13 years, the Santa Fe Boys and Girls Club on Alto Street has been a source of inspiration for Joelle Martinez. On March 16, 2001, Ms. Martinez was rewarded for her hard work and determination when she was named the Boys and Girls Club Youth of the Year.

The Youth of the Year program serves to recognize outstanding young people for their superior leadership skills, academic achievements, triumph over personal hardships, as outstanding contributions to the community.

Ms. Martinez had to endure a rigorous selection process in which she submitted a packet that included essays regarding her involvement at school, in church, with her family, and at the Boys and Girls Club to show her leadership skills within the community. After her packet was evaluated, seven judges, most of whom were Boys and Girls Club Board of Directors, conducted interviews and selected Ms. Martinez for the award.

Ms. Martinez, a senior at Calvary Chapel Christian Academy, first came to the Boys and Girls Club when she was five years old, and she has actively participated ever since.

Over the years, Ms. Martinez has participated in numerous activities aimed at keeping at-risk students involved in the community and off the streets. She has been involved in basketball, swimming, photography, wrestling,

dancing and cheerleading. Today, Ms. Martinez is a staff member of the Boys and Girls Club, working with the children of Santa Fe each day after school.

Ms. Martinez played varsity basketball at Calvary Chapel and was selected to the All-Star team. She is a member of the National Honor Society, successfully maintaining a 3.0 or better grade point average. Recently, Ms. Martinez went on a mission trip to Spain, France and England with Calvary Chapel, and she continues to work with the Keystone Club, a teen organization aimed at philanthropy in the community.

As part of her award, Ms. Martinez received a \$4,000 scholarship to use at the college or university of her choice. She has already made plans for her future, looking at several New Mexico colleges and a few out-of-state Christian schools to continue her education, where she will pursue a degree in either Computer Science or Criminal Justice.

Ms. Martinez is living proof of how the Boys and Girls Clubs of America impact the lives of children in communities throughout the nation. They develop a solid foundation of positive moral and ethical values for our youths. The five Boys and Girls Clubs in Santa Fe County alone have more than 2,500 members and serve more than 55,000 people in the community.

Today, the Boys and Girls Clubs provide children of working parents with after-school alternatives to drugs and violence, yet President Bush's budget cuts funding from these programs. His plan would extinguish a flame that has been lighting the County of Santa Fe for more than 60 years, seriously impacting the community. I hope there will be sufficient funding so that future generations have the opportunity to work with mentors like Ms. Martinez, who provide beacons of light that guide the way for other youth across the country.

NATIONAL WOMENS' HEALTH  
WEEK

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor National Women's Health Week. I commend all of the women who have worked so hard to improve the health of all women. You are making a difference in the healthcare of American women.

We have much to celebrate, in the past decade, funding for breast and ovarian cancer at the National Cancer Institute has more than quadrupled, and funding for osteoporosis has grown from only two osteoporosis-specific grants in the entire country in the early 1980's to more than \$80 million in osteoporosis-specific research grants today.

However, our job is far from over, we need to protect the work we have done, and more work remains for the 21st Century. Despite great strides on women's health research, we still must be vigilant and must address issues that are not receiving the public attention and research priority that they deserve.

One example is microbicides. Today the United States has the highest incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the industrialized world—15.4 million Americans ac-

quired an STD in 1999 alone. STDs cause serious, costly, even deadly conditions for women and their children, including infertility, pregnancy complications, cervical cancer, infant mortality, and higher risk of contracting HIV.

Microbicides are a potential new class of products that women can use, like today's spermicides, to prevent HIV infection as well as other STDs.

Microbicides have the potential to save billions in health care costs. The total cost to the U.S. economy of STDs, excluding HIV infection, was approximately \$10 billion in 1999 alone. When the cost of sexually transmitted HIV infection is included, that total rises to \$17 billion.

With sufficient investment, a microbicide could be available around the world within five years. Microbicide research and development receives less than 1% of the federal AIDS research budget, and best estimates show that less than half his amount is dedicated directly to product development. Clearly this is not nearly enough to keep pace with the growing STD and HIV epidemics.

Mr. Speaker, because of the need for focuses research on women's health, I have introduced legislation, that can serve as a catalyst for women's health. The "Women's Health Office Act of 2001" H.R. 1784, will provide for permanent authorization for offices of women's health in five federal agencies: the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ); the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA); and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

This bill includes authorization for appropriations to ensure that future funding will be adequate to support these offices' missions and programs.

Providing statutory authorization for federal women's health offices is a critical step in ensuring that women's health research continue to receive the attention it requires in the twenty-first century.

I can say without exaggeration that women working together—as patients, lawyers, advocates, medical researchers, and members of Congress—have been a powerful catalyst for the advances we have made in the research and treatment of breast, ovarian, and cervical cancer, osteoporosis, and heart disease.

I look forward to the continuation of our work together and a strong record of high achievements.

I look forward to supporting legislation and programs to address the health needs of our citizens and the fundamental challenges posed by our nation's health care system.

CONGRATULATION, CAL DARDEN

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Calvin "Cal" Darden on his election to the Board of Directors for United Parcel Service. Mr. Darden, senior vice President of all U.S. operations for UPS, is the highest ranking African-American ever to serve at UPS. As a person who has invested

a great deal of my life working to break down the racial barriers that divide our society, I commend him for his success. Through the success of Mr. Darden and others like him, we continue our journey toward a truly integrated society, toward what Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., called "the Beloved Community."

Jim Kelly, the UPS Chairman of the Board, also appreciates the contributions of Cal Darden, albeit for different reasons. "Cal Darden has devoted his professional life to making this company what it is today. It is due in no small measure to his efforts in the arenas of operations and customer service that Fortune Magazine just recognized UPS for the 18th consecutive year as 'America's Most Admired' transportation company."

Cal Darden joined UPS in 1971 as a part-time package handler while attending Canisius College. In 1972, he graduated from college and began his climb up the UPS corporate ladder as he was promoted into management. In addition to his success at UPS, Mr. Darden has been active in the community as a member of the National Urban League's Board of Directors, 100 Black Men of North Metro Atlanta, and his work with the United Way.

Congratulations and best wishes, Cal Darden. Keep your eyes on the prize.

POST OFFICE COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2001 LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, please accept the following letter of endorsement for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which corresponds with my introduction today of the Post Office Community Partnership Act of 2001.

AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION,  
1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., NW, SUITE  
400,

Washington, DC, May 15, 2001.

Hon. EARL BLUMENAUER,

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BLUMENAUER: The American Planning Association is pleased to endorse the Post Office Community Partnership Act of 2001. APA applauds your outstanding vision and leadership in introducing this important issue before the U.S. House of Representatives. This legislation recognizes and protects the central and compelling role that the local post office plays in the economic and social life of a community by providing a needed method for community input and support for local planning.

The Postal Service has too often closed or relocated facilities in ways that abandon service for some communities, vacate historic structures in downtown areas, and contribute to urban sprawl without providing for adequate community involvement in the decision-making process. This measure gives local citizens a greater voice in decisions about the location of postal facilities and ensures that local plans addressing growth management, land use, traffic congestion, environmental protection, downtown revitalization and historic preservation are respected by the Postal Service.

Increasingly, communities across the nation are developing comprehensive plans to better manage development, preserve vital

resources and encourage sustainable economic development. It is essential that the Federal Government is a good neighbor and partner in these smart growth communities. The Post Office Community Partnership Act simply guarantees that the Postal Service operates within the guidelines that a community develops for all other citizens and businesses, without establishing an unduly burdensome mandate on the Postal Service.

In a national voter survey sponsored by APA and conducted at the end of 2000, we found that an overwhelming 82% of voters support legislation ensuring that federal facilities are located in places that are easily accessible to citizens and are consistent with local growth management plans. This support transcended partisan affiliation, demographic group and regional location.

The post office is an institution at the heart of any community, particularly small towns. By protecting the values and vision of local citizens as embodied in the planning process, this bill lives up to its title by creating a real and lasting partnership between the Postal Service and communities.

APA lends its enthusiastic support to your efforts and urges the United States Senate to enact this legislation.

Sincerely,

BRUCE MCCLENDON,  
*FAICP President.*

#### CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP ACT

### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act. The legislation would establish a program within the National Park Service to help preserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the United States. The program would coordinate Federal activities and provide information, technical assistance and grants to States, Indian tribes, local governments and non-profit organizations.

Our nation's cultural heritage is a diverse array of natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources. The hallmark of these treasures is that they are authentic.

Together they define an area or region's distinct character. Communities increasingly recognize their cultural heritage as a valuable resource, both esthetically and economically. Cultural heritage tourism is now a \$50 billion segment of the \$600 billion US travel industry.

Within Colorado are six state heritage areas, designated by the Colorado Heritage Area Partnership and the governor. Colorado also has one federally designated heritage area, Cache La Poudre. The Colorado program is still relatively young and depends largely on volunteers and some small grants. Yet the heritage they share is very important not just to Colorado, but to the rest of the country as well.

Other states—such as Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Utah—have developed or are in the process of developing heritage area programs. I'm told that at least 20 states have developed cultural heritage tourism programs.

At the national level, however, no Federal agency has the role of coordinating the many government programs that could assist the

cultural heritage programs being developed by States, tribes, local governments and private organizations.

My legislation would create the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Program in the National Park Service to provide information and technical assistance on cultural heritage resources and activities, including heritage areas, heritage tourism and related economic and community development.

Technical assistance would include developing models of cultural heritage partnership agreements; holding workshops, conferences, training and public meetings; developing guidance on ways to access Federal programs; and coordinating meetings with Federal agencies and non-federal partners. An awards program would be established to recognize exemplary projects or program that carry out the purposes of this Act.

The legislation also provides for a modest grant program, to provide grants, on a competitive basis, to States, Indian tribes, local governments and nonprofit organizations. Annual funding for the grants is capped at \$9 million. No applicant could receive more than \$50,000 in grants in any fiscal year, all grants must be matched on a 50 percent basis, and all recipients must have at least one partner who also contributes facilities, supplies or services for the project.

Mr. Speaker, my bill has gained support from many international, national and local interests—not only from my own State of Colorado, but organizations from all over the country. Many of them are listed below, and the list grows daily.

They speak far more eloquently than I can about what the bill would do to further their efforts to preserve and enhance the cultural heritage of our great nation.

#### ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP ACT

##### COLORADO

Colorado Preservation, Inc.  
Colorado Community Revitalization Association.  
City of Lafayette, Colorado.  
Operation Healthy Communities (Durango Colorado).  
Park County Historical Society, Colorado.

##### OTHER STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Connecticut River Watershed Council—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont.  
Historic Staunton Foundation, Virginia.  
Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists.  
New River Community Partners, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.  
New York State Archaeological Association.  
Public Policy Information Fund, Austin, Texas.  
Rio Grande Institute, Marathon, Texas.

##### NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of Museums.  
American Cultural Resources Association.  
American Planning Association.  
National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.  
National Trust for Historic Preservation.  
Partners in Parks.  
Preservation Action.  
Scenic America.  
Society for American Archaeology.  
US/ICOMOS.

#### SELECTED STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP ACT

##### COLORADO

Colorado Community Revitalization Association (CCRA) wholeheartedly endorses the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act that Congressman Udall will be introducing this week in Congress.

CCRA is a statewide nonprofit organization that has, as one of its programs, the Colorado Heritage Area Partnership program (CHAP). Within Colorado there are six state heritage areas, designated by the Colorado Heritage Area Partnership and the governor. Colorado also has one federally designated heritage area, Cache La Poudre.

The heritage areas in Colorado are volunteer efforts that receive sporadic project funding from grants. Two of the areas have been fortunate to have volunteers who have had the flexibility to provide minor assistance to the heritage areas as part of their employment.

As Colorado wrestles with ways to control and direct its growth, the goals of Colorado's heritage areas become more difficult to realize and simultaneously all the more critical. Recognition of the importance of our heritage and providing ways to identify, inventory, preserve and enhance all the elements that make up what we call "heritage" is vital to securing our place in history. We must protect and enhance the qualities that make Colorado, Colorado.

BARBARA SILVERMAN,  
*Executive Director,*  
*Colorado Community*  
*Revitalization Association.*

On behalf of Colorado Preservation, Inc. (CPI), I write in support of the Cultural Heritage Resources Partnership Act which you are sponsoring and the assistance it could provide to heritage areas.

As Colorado's statewide historic preservation organization, CPI sees the needs of historic preservation around the state more clearly than most organizations. As CPI members, we see these needs through the lens of one of our own programs, Colorado's Most Endangered Places Program. As a citizen-driven initiative, this program identifies historic places that are about to be lost forever.

Most of the places that get placed on the Endangered Places List each year would not have been noticed had it not been for this annual listing and the publicity it generates. Yet, even with recognition that a historic place is threatened, many of these endangered places are located in small towns or rural areas where there is little funding for them. Local citizens typically want to save a beloved building in their town but often have no idea where to turn for help.

The bill which you are sponsoring would provide much needed technical assistance to these sites which otherwise would have no one to advocate on their behalf. And the program could generate good partnerships with already existing programs. For example, it could link to other Endangered Places Programs around the country since many statewide historic preservation organizations like CPI sponsor such a program.

This bill is a good idea and one that could provide needed assistance to areas that could really use it. Additionally, the bill could bring economic relief to local economies particularly those in rural areas.

As the public loves heritage areas and will travel to visit them, there is tourism potential. So add tourism development to the list of ways in which a local area could benefit from the bill.

Thank you so much for your efforts to take on this issue of helping heritage areas and

for understanding that these areas bring an economic advantage to places that need it the most.

MONTA LEE DAKIN,  
*Executive Director,*  
*Colorado Preservation, Inc.*

This legislation sounds like an answer to some of the prayers of local preservation organizations, especially in rural areas. We have been involved as partners with Park County, Colorado, and several state and federal organizations and agencies to strengthen the mechanisms to preserve our important cultural heritage resources.

This is difficult work when you are starting from scratch, and there is little or no technical advice available. The National Trust and the NPS websites and publications are excellent sources, but sometimes it comes down to being able to hire the expertise to get the pump primed, to get the local people sensitized and trained.

Colorado is fortunate in having the magnificent State Historical Fund that grants funds for historic preservation projects. However, there are areas of cultural heritage that do not qualify for this program—developing archives of documents and photographs, assisting local museums, conducting oral histories, writing community histories that are not directly related to preserving sites and structures.

Partnerships are “Best Practice” for accomplishing significant work in rural communities. Bringing together everyone who is interested in and responsible for cultural heritage preservation is essential. The proposed legislation will go a long way to help us in our efforts.

JACKIE W. POWELL,  
*Director, Park County Historical Society.*

#### FORT COLLINS, CO.

As someone who has done applied research and community outreach on cultural heritage issues, especially as they relate to local economic development, I strongly support the passage of the Cultural Heritage Partnership Act.

If possible, I'd appreciate any further information on the bill as it develops. Thanks!

STEPHAN WEILER, PH.D.,  
*Assistant Professor & Regional Economist,*  
*Department of Economics, Colorado State University.*

I serve on the boards of directors of the South Park Historical Foundation, Inc., The South Park Symposium, and the Park County Advisory Board on the Environment. The proposal by Representative Mark Udall to establish a Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Program as part of the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act would be beneficial to the three organizations I serve on in Park County, Colorado.

Park County has an abundance of cultural heritage worth preserving but the pressure to build for the expanding population could sweep much of it away. Assistance to preserve and manage a significant portion of this rich cultural heritage is needed.

GARY MINKE,  
*Park County, CO.*

I am in full support of Rep. Mark Udall's proposed legislation establishing a Cultural Heritage Resources Partnership Program. Many communities are trying to preserve their heritage resources.

In Park County, we have several programs such as a local historic register, a State Heritage Area, historical archives, historic preservation/rehabilitation, river conservation/recreation, and view corridor preservation,

which are actively working on small budgets with dedicated volunteers to preserve cultural resources and promote heritage tourism.

This legislation would benefit all communities by recognizing the importance of heritage preservation, acting as an informational base/disseminator, and providing small grant programs. Please add my name to the list of supporters for Rep. Mark Udall's proposed legislation.

LYNDA JAMES,  
*Bailey, Co.*

As a non profit organization that supports community development and mobilization, I am expressing our interest in the Act that Rep. Mark Udall is planning to introduce. Feel free to add the name of our organization. We serve 5 counties in SW Colorado.

LAURA LEWIS,  
*Executive Director,*  
*Operation Healthy Communities.*

#### NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The American Association of Museums is proud to support Rep. Mark Udall's outstanding legislation, the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act. Please list us as a supporter of this legislation.

Founded in 1906, the American Association of Museums (AAM) is dedicated to promoting excellence within the museum community. AAM currently represents more than 16,000 members—11,500 individual museum professionals and volunteers, 3,100 institutions, and 1,700 corporate members. Individual members span the range of occupations in museums, including directors, curators, registrars, educators, exhibit designers, public relations officers, development officers, security managers, trustees, and volunteers.

Museums are first and foremost educational Institutions and are entrusted to care for over 750 million objects and specimens. We strongly support programs, such as the one that would be established by the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act, to preserve and protect our national heritage for both recreational as well as educational purposes.

We strongly support preserving and protecting our wealth of cultural, scientific, technological, historic and artistic treasures so that they may be available to current and future generations as a learning resource. In this way, we can provide our children with the most well rounded and comprehensive education possible.

EDWARD ABLE, JR.,  
*President and CEO,*  
*American Association of Museums.*

US/ICOMOS (the US National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites) welcomes the proposed Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act (CHAP) and its efforts to foster and support cooperative partnerships designed to preserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the United States.

We are particularly pleased to see that you have included international organizations including ICOMOS as one of those involved in coordination efforts. We believe that ICOMOS with its 6000 members who are part of its 116 national committees (of which the US Committee, US/ICOMOS, is the largest) has much to bring to such a partnership program and we strongly believe that cultural heritage programs and activities in the US can gain from intellectual contributions to their efforts from professional colleagues in other countries.

The need for coordination and collaboration among players in the field of cultural

heritage protection is great and we applaud the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act as a step toward enriching a variety of programs large and small in this country and elsewhere through the program of partnerships that you have proposed.

With best wishes for the success of your efforts to achieve a truly collaborative and cooperative program where knowledge, expertise and technical information in the field of cultural heritage can be shared by Americans and their colleagues, at home and abroad.

ROBERT WILBURN,  
*President, US/*  
*ICOMOS, Wash-*  
*ington, D.C.*  
ANN WEBSTER SMITH,  
*Vice President,*  
*ICOMOS, Paris,*  
*France.*

#### OTHER STATES AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

##### Florida

I am a Ph.D. Candidate at the Univ. of Florida (Dept. of Anthropology), finishing in August. I could see many groups in Florida benefiting from the grants to be included in this act. Also, the idea of people striving to form partnerships is much needed.

It seems that many people talk about collaborating, but never know how to go about implementing such an effort. I hope the act passes Congress, as it is widely beneficial.

TANYA M. PERES,  
*Ph.D. Candidate,*  
*Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Florida*  
*Indiana*

Since 1996 in southwestern Indiana, we have developed a partnership of 10 organizations to present public education programs about regional archaeology, and we invite the public and school groups to visit our ongoing excavations. We do this in conjunction with the celebration of Indiana Archaeology Week, but our various public events extend over a month.

See the web site below for a list of our partners, and the kind of program we present with thousands of volunteered hours. The public loves our programs, and we do receive contributions from local businesses, but you might guess that we are always searching for grant funds.

Rep. Udall's Cultural Heritage Resources Partnership bill would create the kind of program that could help us continue giving the public a “first hand view” of the past, which teaches about the value of archaeological research and preservation of heritage resources.

CHERYL ANN MUNSON,  
*Department of Anthropology,*  
*Indiana University, Bloomington, IN.*

##### Kentucky

I was recently forwarded a copy of the Cultural Heritage Resources Partnership Act, and wanted to applaud your efforts on behalf of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists. I have participated in numerous educational projects involved in Kentucky archaeology. They are always well received, and generate great public interest in the preservation of our cultural and historical resources.

As a professional, I often write reports that detail the specifics of archaeological sites in a scientific fashion. Programs that will be generated by this legislation will bring the stories of our cultural heritage directly to the public, rather than a dusty bookshelf. This legislation will serve to enhance the efforts of those who work to protect our history.

Thank you for your efforts. We are in full support of this legislation.

HANK MCKELWAY, PH.D.,  
President, Kentucky Organization  
of Professional Archaeologists.

#### Maryland

Please include my name on the list of supporters of the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act. Thank you and good luck. If there is anything further that I can do on an individual level, please feel free to contact me. I will be happy to provide whatever assistance I can.

PATRICK LANG,  
Historian,  
Bethesda, MD.

#### New York

I would very much like to support your efforts in the introduction of this bill. There are numerous "heritage areas" in New York State and throughout the United States which the Cultural Heritage Resources Partnership Act will aid in preserving.

SUSAN WINCHELL-SWEENEY,  
Secretary,

*New York State Archaeological Association.*

I would like to support your efforts in the introduction of this bill. It will serve as important in the effort to preserve our cultural heritage in the United States.

MARIE-LORRAINE PIPES,  
Zoarchaeologist,  
Victor, NY.

#### Virginia

Please include the Historic Staunton Foundation as a supporter of the bill. We are a local non-profit org. that could certainly use technical support of the NPS. Thanks

FRANK STRASSLER,  
Executive Director,

*Historic Staunton Foundation, Staunton, VA.*

OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL HERITAGE  
ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP ACT  
(By Representative Mark Udall)

**Background and Need:** Our nation's cultural heritage is a diverse array of natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources. The hallmark of these treasures is that they are authentic. Together they define an area or region's distinct character. Communities increasingly recognize their cultural heritage as a valuable resource, both esthetically and economically. Cultural heritage tourism is now a \$50 billion segment of the \$600 billion US travel industry. Yet no Federal agency has the role of coordinating the many government programs that could assist the cultural heritage programs being developed by States, tribes, local governments and private organizations.

**Program:** The legislation would establish a Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Program within the National Park Service to coordinate Federal programs and to provide information, technical assistance and grants to States, Indian tribes, local governments and non-profit organizations. In turn it would also provide Federal agencies with opportunities to benefit from the knowledge and experience of their non-Federal, cultural heritage partners.

**Federal Coordination:** To carry out the purposes of the Partnership Program, the Act would establish a Federal Coordinating Council composed of the heads of 11 Federal departments and agencies. The Secretary of the Interior would serve as chair. The purposes of the Council are to:

Identify Federal programs that can assist the Partnership Program;

Establish methods to collaborate together and with other governmental and nongovernmental entities on cultural heritage programs and projects;

Find ways to cut red tape and increase efficiencies in delivering services under existing Federal programs to States, Indian Tribes, local governments, and private organizations; and

Assure that the Partnership Program is responsive to the diverse needs of communities, from urban centers to remote rural areas, and are balanced in outreach and funding.

**Citizens Advisory Committee:** The legislation establishes an 11 member Citizens Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to provide independent advice from the private sector to the Partnership Program and the Federal Coordinating Council. Members would be chosen for 5 year terms from among individuals who represent a range of technical expertise as well as broad based interests in cultural heritage resources, heritage areas, heritage tourism and related economic and community development.

**Partnerships:** In carrying out the Partnership Program, the Secretary of the Interior would coordinate with and seek the participation of organizations and agencies involved in heritage areas and related cultural heritage tourism and economic and community development, including:

(1) Private sector non-profit organizations.  
(2) Educational and training institutions.  
(3) Professional societies and trade associations.  
(4) State and local government agencies and affiliated organizations.

(5) Indian tribes and tribal organizations.  
(6) Other offices and programs within the National Park Service, including Units of the National Park System.

(7) Federal agencies, including agencies not represented on the Federal Coordinating Council, and Federal organizations such as Coastal America and the National Rural Development Council; and

(8) International agencies and organizations.

**Information, Technical Assistance, and Awards.** The Partnership Program would provide information and technical assistance on cultural heritage resources and activities, including heritage areas, heritage tourism and related economic and community development. The information would be available electronically on the World Wide Web. Technical assistance would include developing models of cultural heritage partnership agreements; holding workshops, conferences, training and public meetings; developing guidance on ways to access Federal programs; and coordinating meetings with Federal agencies and non-federal partners. An awards program would be established to recognize exemplary projects or programs that carry out the purposes of this Act.

**Grants.** The legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants, on a competitive basis, to States, Indian tribes, local governments and nonprofit organizations. Annual funding for the grants is capped at \$9 million. No applicant could receive more than \$50,000 in grants in any fiscal year, and all grants must be matched on a 50 percent basis. All grant recipients must have at least one partner who also contributes facilities, supplies or services for the project. Priority would be given to projects that have more than two entities who contribute facilities, supplies or services or projects representing a broad base of interests that can increase community involvement.

**Types of Projects:** Among the types of projects that may be funded are projects that:

(1) Develop plans, programs, training, and informational materials relating to the development, management or interpretation of

cultural heritage resources and heritage areas or potential heritage areas;

(2) Create innovative projects that address natural resource conservation, environmental education, outdoor recreation, economic revitalization, archaeology, historic, scenic and cultural preservation, and the arts, humanities and folklore;

(3) Carry out cultural heritage activities in conjunction with libraries, museums and schools

(4) Improve the organizational and management capacity of cultural heritage organizations and agencies;

(5) Create or implement innovative ways to combine historic property restoration and conservation with economic and community development;

(6) Provide electronic access, including equipment and training, especially in rural or underserved urban communities, to promote cultural heritage activities or heritage areas;

(7) Develop alliances among heritage areas within a State and among the States;

(8) Share information with other nations on cultural heritage programs in the United States; and

(9) Develop programs for collecting information on cultural heritage activities and resources in other nations that might serve as models for similar activities in the United States.

**Report:** The legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a report to Congress within 4 years of enactment that describes the accomplishments of Partnership Program; identifies any problems that were encountered in implementing the provisions of this Act; and recommends any changes are needed in the Partnership Program, including amendments to the Act.

**Definitions:** Standard definitions are provided for terms used throughout the Act. The term "Heritage Area" is defined as "a discrete geographic area or region (including trails, corridors, rivers, and watersheds) designated by Federal, State, tribal or local legislation or executive action and having a distinctive sense of place embodied in its historic buildings, communities, traditions, cultural and natural features."

**Annual Funding:** In addition to the \$9 million authorized annually to be appropriated for the grants program, the \$500,000 is authorized for information and technical assistance and \$500,000 for program administration.

### RECOGNITION OF "STAMP OUT HUNGER" FOOD DRIVE

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the men and women of the United States Postal Service for their tireless efforts on behalf of the "Stamp Out Hunger" program. On Saturday May 12th letter carriers in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam collected food donations from postal customers along their routes in what has become the largest volunteer effort in America.

Saturday's collection marks the ninth consecutive year that the National Association of Letter Carriers, in conjunction with the Postal Service and Campbell's Soup, has conducted this food drive. The nationwide effort began with a generous donation of one million

pounds of food from Campbell's Soup. Since the "Stamp Out Hunger" program's inception nearly 400 million pounds of food have been collected and distributed to hundreds of local food banks and pantries. The food drive comes at a critical time to help food banks and pantries restock their bare shelves that have emptied from the winter months.

I commend the thousands of letter carriers and the millions of postal customers that contributed to the success of this year's "Stamp Out Hunger" food drive. These individuals can should be proud knowing that their contributions will make a difference.

#### RECOGNIZING ANN BANCROFT

### HON. BILL LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, my home state of Minnesota is proud of its strong and historic pioneer spirit. The often-brutal winters of Minnesota that early inhabitants endured, however, are no match for the icy tundra of Antarctica, recently traversed by a woman from Scandia, Minnesota.

Ann Bancroft is the first woman ever to cross the ice to the North and South Poles. She dogsledded 1,000 miles to the North Pole as the only female member of the Steger Expedition and led the 67-day American Women's Expedition to the South Pole on skis. Not content with these outstanding achievements, she also founded and led the nonprofit Ann Bancroft Foundation, dedicated to celebrating the successes of women and girls.

In the true spirit of a pioneer, Ms. Bancroft not only crossed geographic boundaries, but she traveled across gender barriers as well to become an inspiration for women and girls around the globe. Her work continues to celebrate the potential and the victories of women every day. I want to take this opportunity to recognize Ann Bancroft for her bravery not only to go where no woman has gone before, but also for encouraging young women to reach for their own dreams.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS PROBLEMS IN KAZAKHSTAN

### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the lamentable human rights situation in Kazakhstan. On April 4, in a meeting with Kanat Saudabaev, Kazakhstan's new Ambassador to Washington, I welcomed his desire for cooperation and his willingness to improve his country's image, but I emphasized that Kazakhstan's reputation has indeed been badly tarnished and that concrete actions, not implausible pledges of democratization, were necessary. Considering the recent political trends in that important Central Asian country, I would like to share with my colleagues a number of the concerns I raised with Ambassador Saudabaev.

As a Washington Post editorial pointed out on May 1, President Nursultan Nazarbaev has

recently been intensifying his longstanding campaign of repression against the political opposition, independent media, and civil society. Especially alarming is the escalation in the level of brutality. In the last few months, several opposition activists have been assaulted. Platon Pak of the "Azamat" Party was stabbed on February 7. Fortunately to survive, he said his attackers told him to "deliver their message to the head of his political party." On March 1, Ms. Gulzhan Yergalieva, the Deputy Head of the opposition "People's Congress of Kazakhstan" and a well-known journalist, was—along with her husband and son—attacked and robbed in her home. Prior to these incidents, both opposition parties strongly criticized the Kazakh Government's running of an electoral reform working group. In late February, Alexandr Shushannikov, the chairman of the East Kazakhstan branch of the "Lad" Slavic Movement, was beaten by unknown assailants in the town of Ust-Kamenogorsk.

Less violent harassment of the opposition has continued unabated. Amirzhan Kosanov, the Acting Head of the Executive Committee of the opposition Republican People's Party of Kazakhstan (RNPK), found threatening graffiti in the stairwells of his apartment building, on the doors of his apartment, and on neighboring buildings on March 17. Later that night, hooligans threw rocks at the windows of the apartment of Almira Kusainova, the RNPK's Press Secretary. In one case, a large rock shattered one of the windows.

To add insult to injury, Mr. Kosanov has been barred from leaving Kazakhstan. He is the former Press Secretary of Akezhan Kazhegeldin, Kazakhstan's former Prime Minister and now the exiled head of the RNPK. Claiming Mr. Kosanov had access to "state secrets," the authorities have confiscated his passport—even though he had left Kazakhstan many times before. To round out the campaign against Mr. Kosanov, a series of articles and reports in pro-government media have accused him of adultery and pedophilia.

In addition, Pyotr Afanasenko and Satzhan lbrayev, two RNPK members who were Mr. Kazhegeldin's bodyguards, were sentenced in April 2000 to three years in prison for a weapons offense; an appeals court upheld the convictions. The OSCE Center in Almaty has stated that it considers the charges to be political in nature. Moreover, these two individuals, as former members of the security forces, should be in special prisons instead of being incarcerated among the general prison population, where they are in danger.

Along with the targeting of opposition activists, the ongoing crackdown on freedom of the press has continued. Most media outlets have long been under the direct or indirect control of members of the president's family, leaving independent and opposition media under constant pressure and at serious risk. After the opposition weekly XX1st Century printed articles last October about alleged corruption by President Nazarbaev, the publication's editor, Bigeldy Gabdullin, was charged with "harming the honor and dignity of the President." On April 3, Yermurat Bapi, editor of the opposition weekly SolDat, was convicted of "publicly insulting the dignity and honor of the President." The court also ordered that the print run of SolDat in which the offending article appeared be destroyed.

Mr. Bapi, who was sentenced to one year in jail and ordered to pay \$280 in court ex-

penses, was immediately pardoned under a presidential amnesty. Still, his conviction remains on the books, which will prevent him from traveling abroad, among other restrictions. Mr. Bapi is appealing the verdict. As for Mr. Gabdullin, the prosecutor's office issued a press release on April 6 stating that it had dropped the case against him due to "the absence of [a] crime," although his newspaper has not yet received formal confirmation.

While both editors are currently at liberty, as the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) points out, their newspapers cannot publish in Kazakhstan because local printers will not risk angering local officials. In an April 17 letter to President Nazarbaev, CPJ concluded that "we remain deeply concerned about your government's frequent use of politically-motivated criminal charges to harass opposition journalists" and called on him "to create an atmosphere in which all journalists may work without fear of reprisal."

Apart from intimidating individual journalists and publications, Kazakhstan's authorities have taken legal action to restrict freedom of speech. The country's Senate on April 17 approved a draft media law that limits the retransmission of foreign programs and will also subject Internet web pages to the same controls as print media. Moreover, media outlets can be held responsible for news not obtained from official sources. In other words, if the New York Times or CNN runs stories Kazakhstan's leadership finds distasteful, Kazakh media outlets risk legal sanction for re-running those reports. Considering the ongoing investigations by the U.S. Department of Justice into high-level corruption in Kazakhstan, it is easy to draw inferences about what kinds of stories the authorities would eagerly spike. Indeed, although Mr. Gabdullin and Bapi were formally prosecuted for articles in their newspapers, both had also previously signed an open letter, published in the January 15 edition of Roll Call, expressing their support for the investigation.

Mr. Speaker, Kazakh authorities have also stepped up harassment of NGOs. The OSCE Center in Almaty, the Washington-based National Democratic Institute (NDI), and Internews-Kazakhstan had jointly organized public forums in 9 regions of Kazakhstan to educate local citizens, media, and interested parties about the proposed amendments to the media law. After the law's passage, local organizers of these Forums on Mass Media were called in to the Procuracy for "conversations." Other government agencies which took part in this intimidation were the Tax Police and the Financial Police.

According to OSCE sources, the authorities offered local NGOs "friendly" advice about not working with the OSCE and NDI. In Atyrau, one NGO contacted by the Financial Police did not even participate in these forums but that did not stop the police from sending a written request for information on "whether or not your organization had contacts with the OSCE or NDI in 2000–2001." Clearly, the authorities are singling out NGOs which maintain contacts with the OSCE and NDI and warning them about the possible consequences. In some instances, the authorities have made good on the implied threat and opened tax investigations into NGOs, seizing their documents and even computers, as happened in Almaty and Karaganda. This campaign is a blatant attack on the activities of the OSCE, of

which Kazakhstan is a participating State, and other international organizations which promote democratization.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, to round out a very depressing picture, Kazakhstan's parliament is reportedly working towards the adoption of amendments to the law on religion that will severely limit freedom of conscience. The draft provisions would require at least 50 members for a religious association to be registered (the law currently requires 10). In order to engage in "missionary activity," which would involve merely sharing religious beliefs with others, individuals—citizens or not—would have to be registered with the government, and religious activity would be permitted only at the site of a religious organization, which could bar meetings in rented facilities or even private homes. Violation of these provisions could lead to a sentence of one-year in prison or even two years of "corrective labor," and to the closing of religious organizations.

These draft amendments to the religion law were introduced in Kazakhstan's parliament in early April. According to the U.S. Embassy in Almaty, no date has been scheduled for discussion of the legislation though it is expected the measure will be considered before the current session ends in June. The U.S. Government, the OSCE, and other international agencies have expressed concern about the possible restriction of religious liberty, and there is reason to fear the worst.

In recent months, the attitude underlying these draft amendments has already had a real impact on believers. American citizens who did humanitarian work in several cities in Kazakhstan have been harassed, intimidated and eventually deported. The formal cause of their expulsion was violation of administrative regulations but one official told an American the real reason was because they were Christians. In one particularly brutal, ugly case, Americans who had been told to leave the country were preparing to do so when the authorities brought them back from the airport so they could be videotaped for TV broadcasts portraying them as engaging in various sorts of subversive activities. An American family preparing to leave Ust-Kamenorgorsk was harassed by a Kazakh security official who threatened to spend the entire night in their tiny apartment to make sure they left. It took several hours before he could be persuaded to leave, despite the fact that his presence was frightening a pregnant American woman.

Jehovah's Witnesses have also reported stepped-up harassment and intimidation. Over the past few months, central and local media have been attacking Jehovah's Witnesses, who are depicted as religious extremists. In one bizarre case, according to the Witnesses, a television station broadcast video footage of Islamic terrorists, who were described as Jehovah's Witnesses, as well as footage of a police raid on a meeting held in a private home.

Kazakhstan's new Administrative Violation Code, which went into effect in February, allows the suspension or prohibition of religious organizations for evading registration or for violating assembly rules. This has already been used to suspend the activity of a group of Jehovah's Witnesses in Kyzyl-Orda. A similar case is pending in Taraz.

Just today, May 16, Keston News Service reports that authorities have declared a Baptist church in the town of Kulsary (Atyrau region) illegal and ordered it to stop all meetings,

claiming that it may not function until it is registered. In fact, Kazakh law does not ban activity by religious communities without registration, but the regional prosecutor upheld the ban. Church leaders intend to appeal the decision, but local lawyers are afraid to take such a case.

Keston further reports that on April 10, the authorities in Kyzylorda fined a Baptist church 7,750 tenge (about \$53) and suspended its activities until it obtains registration. In February, police had raided a Kazakh-language service at that church, demanding that participants show their identity documents and write statements about the gathering. They confiscated religious writings in Kazakh and Russian, and took five people, including the leader of the service, Erlan Sarsenbaev, to the police station. According to the Baptists, the police told them "During the Soviet times, believers like you were shot. Now you are feeling at peace, but we will show you." When Sarsenbaev refused to write a statement, police officers "began to hit him on his neck, abdomen and head with a plastic bottle filled with water." Finally, they forged his signature, and wrote the statement on his behalf.

As President Bush recently said, "the newly independent republics of Central Asia impose troubling limits on religious expression and missionary work." This trend in Kazakhstan is especially disturbing because despite the consistent consolidation of presidential power and general crackdown on opposition and dissent, relative religious freedom had been one of the bright spots. It seems this bright spot is about to disappear.

Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, Erlan Idrisov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, visited Washington. In his public speaking engagements, he focused on Kazakhstan's emphasis on stability and its desire for good relations with its neighbors. These are understandable priorities which the United States has every reason to support. But Minister Idrisov simply discounted charges of human rights problems, arguing on May 2 at the Carnegie Endowment that the above-mentioned Washington Post editorial is "not the final word" on the human rights situation in his country.

Minister Idrisov may disagree with any Washington Post editorial, if he likes. But when you consider many other sources, such as the State Department's report on human rights practices, the Committee to Protect Journalists (which last year named President Nazarbaev one of the world's ten worst enemies of the media), and the OSCE Center in Almaty, the overall impression is clear and indisputable. Despite official Kazakh claims about progress, the human rights situation is poor and threatens to get worse. If President Nazarbaev wants to change that impression and convince people that he is sincere about wanting to democratize his country, he must take concrete steps to do so. The time is long past when we could take his assurances at face value.

RECOGNIZING VERNA IRENE SWOBODA

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Verna Irene Swoboda, a lifelong resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, who is celebrating her 90th birthday, today, May 16, 2001. She was born in St. Joseph in 1911, the only daughter of Thomas and Vera Moore, along with her four brothers, Joseph, Wilbur, Norman, and Mason. She was married to her late husband, Ralph J. Swoboda, for 61 years.

Verna's four children, Rachel, Tom, Vera, and Gloria are hosting a birthday celebration for her on May 26th at the home of her daughter, Rachel, in St. Joseph. It is expected that her entire family, including nine grandchildren and eight great grandchildren will attend, many coming from out of state. Also, her many friends in the senior residence where she lives in her own apartment plan to celebrate with her on May 16th.

Verna enjoys good health and is very active with her family, her church, her friends, and her hobbies. She still enjoys painting, writing poetry, reading good books, and working on her scrapbooks and picture albums. She is a very spunky lady with a very sharp wit and is adored by all who know her. She can tell a very good story and has always been proud of her Irish heritage, and she is especially proud of her hometown of St. Joseph.

Again, I want to wish Verna Irene Swoboda all the very best on her 90th birthday.

THE STATE AND LOCAL CANDIDATE FAIRNESS ACT

**HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend to the principal campaign committee of state and local candidates for elective public office the same graduated tax rates which apply to the principal campaign committee of a candidate for Congress.

In running for Congress, Members of the House are made aware of the Section 527 tax laws that apply to congressional campaign committees. What many Members of Congress may not be aware of is the unfair tax treatment of campaign committees for state and local candidates. Recently, state representatives from my home state of Wisconsin brought to my attention the burdensome tax laws involving the graduated tax rates applicable to interest bearing accounts for state and local campaign committees. Under current law, the tax rate applied to the interest earned by a campaign committee is determined by which office the candidate seeks. State and local candidates are forced to pay a 35% tax rate while congressional candidates pay only 15% on interest bearing accounts for their primary campaign committees.

That is why I am introducing the State and Local Candidate Fairness Act. This legislation would allow state and local candidates to pay

the same tax rate as congressional candidates on interest bearing accounts for their campaign committees.

As we are asking our state and local officials to build better and safer communities, we should be encouraging more involvement from our citizens and not discouraging them from participating in state or local government.

By addressing unfair tax burdens on state candidates, my legislation would also help to simplify the tax code. By making the tax rates the same for state and local candidates as they are for congressional candidates, the tax code will in a small way become simpler for everyone running for office. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to fight against unfair tax rates for candidates for state and local office.

---

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN HORN

**HON. PETE SESSIONS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize today an outstanding educator from my district, Dr. John Horn. At the end of this school year, Dr. Horn will retire as Superintendent of the Mesquite Independent School District, bringing his long and distinguished career to a close.

During his 38-year career, Dr. Horn has been a visionary in public education, receiving numerous awards for his service. In 1995, he was honored as the Texas Superintendent of the Year by the Texas Association of School Administrators. The Mesquite ISD, with over 32,000 students, has thrived under his leadership, most recently earning the "Recognized" rating from the Texas Education Agency in 2000.

Dr. Horn involves the entire community in the improvement of education and involves himself in the community through various civic organizations. Often referred to as the "superintendent's superintendent," Dr. Horn has thoroughly dedicated himself to the education and enrichment of his students.

Although he be will greatly missed, Dr. Horn's legacy will serve as a constant reminder of his extraordinary career. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. John Horn on all of his accomplishments and wishing him the best for his well-deserved retirement.

---

THE TREND OF PRIVATIZATION

**HON. TED STRICKLAND**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I want to address a trend that I find very disturbing; a trend that I encounter again and again across a spectrum of seemingly unrelated issues. It is the trend of privatization, the trend of government forfeiting its responsibilities to those it serves.

I believe strongly that certain societal functions are so important that they simply must be carried out by the government, namely the imprisonment of criminals and the maintenance

of a health care safety net for our most vulnerable citizens. Now, I realize that these two functions are extremely divergent, but both are vitally important to society. The purpose of imprisonment is to protect the public from dangerous individuals who are paying a debt to society, and the purpose of the public health safety net is to protect the public, particularly the poor, from the ravages of preventable and treatable disease.

These two public functions have one very important thing in common: once we privatize them and turn over their missions to profit-making entities, we will never be able to rebuild what we have lost.

Public hospitals and public health centers provide a vital service as part of our national health care delivery system; they provide care to those who would be turned away from other institutions for not having health insurance. They often serve the poorest and the sickest populations, and are particularly attuned to the health consequences of delayed care, poverty, poor nutrition and chronic disease. Because these institutions are directly accountable to the public, they serve the public well—better, I would argue, than a privatized counterpart. I am not saying that private hospitals are not important or that they do not provide their share of uncompensated care, because they do, and we need to have them around. I am saying that public health care providers play a very important role in the health care marketplace, and they are unique in that they are more directly accountable to the public than are their private counterparts. More important, once we break our commitment to providing public health care by privatizing this service, we will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to re-establish this vital component of our comprehensive health care delivery system. I fear that we are moving toward this unfortunate state of affairs right now in our nation's capitol with the proposed privatization of DC General Hospital. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the plan to privatize DC General is, like most privatization plans, an extremely shortsighted measure that will jeopardize the availability of quality health care for some of the city's poorest citizens.

Likewise, the privatization of our nation's prisons is a practice that I find equally repugnant. The need to make a profit creates an incentive for private prison companies to cut corners when it comes to the security of the facility and the quality of correction personnel. The result is understaffing, low wages, inadequate training, poor benefits, and difficult working conditions. Reports from various private facilities reveal a failure to fill staff positions, a failure to provide government mandated programs that involve proper correctional officer training and prisoner rehabilitation programs, and a failure to implement tested, comprehensive security measures. Additionally, when governments contract out with private prison operators, taxpayers lose much in the way of valuable oversight tools. Nevertheless, they are still forced to assume much of the financial and legal liability associated with the operation of private prisons. If there are riots or breakouts, local government authorities are called in to handle the situation. When a private prison official violates an inmates rights, the taxpayers from the community—not the prison corporation—foot the bill for the lawsuit.

Whether it's the security of our prison system or the health care of America's poorest

citizens, privatization is a risky business that could cost us dearly down the road. I hope that the Congress will take very seriously its responsibility to the American public and not continue efforts to privatize safety net health care providers or the nation's prison system.

---

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MARGARET VILLAGRAN (SIERRA) MELENDEZ

**HON. JOE BACA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I note the passing of Margaret Villagran (Sierra) Melendez, the mother of Ruby Ramirez on my staff.

Margaret was born to Milton Villagran & Juanita Palacios on June 10, 1910 in El Paso, Texas. She was the 15th child of a family of 17. Her father was employed for Santa Fe until he died in 1917. Her mother was a housewife for the most part, and followed her husband wherever he was sent. She did the laundry for the work crews at the different sites that they were assigned to.

Margaret came to California at the age of 10 with her sister who was 17. Her brothers were working at the Jurupa Quarry in South Fontana and her sister came to work as a housekeeper for one of the owners of a winery in Guasti. They had to leave their mother behind until they had enough money to relocate them to California which was about two years later. She attended an elementary school named "Wineville" later changed to Guasti.

Margaret dropped out of school at 14 and went to live with her brother, Albert Villagran in Orange, CA. She was bilingual and went to work for Woolworths as a sales girl. Later she worked at the Hunts Co. and Sunkist Packing House. She came back to Fontana when she was 18 and met her husband, Pete Sierra. They got married and moved to Colton in 1927. They bought a house at 965 Jefferson Lane and she lived there until she was hospitalized.

Tragically, her first husband was killed in 1956 by a drunk driver. She was a widow for 19 years and then she remarried Frank Melendez in 1977. Frank and Margaret had dated before she married Pete. 32 years later, they met and got married. He died in 1999.

Margaret was a loving caring mother to everyone. Everyone that came to her house was welcome and the first thing she did was feed them. She was active in the Heart Association and once a year took care of collecting funds for the Heart Foundation. She volunteered for the Cancer Association, VFW, PTA, and was a member of San Salvador Catholic Church. She liked to work in her garden and cook on her wooden stove whenever she had a chance. Her house was a regular soup kitchen. Her house was located between the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads. Every person that got off the train came knocking on her door and they never went away hungry.

Margaret never missed an election. She made sure that she had her absentee ballot. She was a good listener, helped wherever she was needed and never complained even with all the hardships she encountered throughout

her life. Everyone called her "Grandma Margaret."

Margaret leaves behind five daughters, Tillie Rodriguez, Ruby Ramirez, Mary Ramirez, Lorraine Chavez, JoAnn Beckman; and five sons, Pete Sierra Jr., Charlie Sierra, Amador Sierra, Johnny Sierra, and Joe Madrigal; sixty-five grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

I extend to the family my condolences and wish blessings to them in their time of mourning. We say, "goodbye, we miss you, God bless."

IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL  
WOMEN'S HEALTH WEEK

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of National Women's Health Week, to speak of a topic near and dear to me which is Lupus.

I know firsthand the heartache that lupus causes. I lost a sister to lupus and have seen many others suffer from this incurable disease. I know all too well the difficulties persons with lupus face to maintain employment and lead normal lives. I have seen the often-devastating side effects of current treatment regimens. I also know the profound impact that my sister's disease had on me and that lupus often has on the family and friends of lupus patients.

More people have lupus than AIDS, cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, sickle-cell anemia and cystic fibrosis combined. Yet I believe that much of the public does not yet have this awareness. The Lupus Foundation of America estimates that between 1,400,000 and 2,000,000 people have been diagnosed with lupus. Many others have the disease, but have not even been diagnosed because of the insidious way in which lupus "masks" itself, thereby often making it difficult to diagnose. Many lupus victims are mis-diagnosed, and some victims even die, without even knowing that they have this disease.

Lupus is a wide-spread and devastating autoimmune disease that causes the immune system to attack the body's own tissue and organs, including the kidneys, heart, lungs, brain, blood, or skin. It afflicts women nine times more than it does men, and is three times more prevalent in women of color than Caucasian women. Lupus has its most significant impact on young women during their childbearing years (ages 15-44).

Lupus patients from poor or rural areas often cannot access the level of specialty care required to manage such a varied and complex disease. When first presenting symptoms of the disease, lupus patients usually contact their family physician. It is not unusual for people to have lupus for three to five years and to visit up to five doctors before they receive a correct diagnosis. Unfortunately, medical schools do not provide family physicians with sufficient training to recognize lupus.

I am sure that increased public awareness of the pervasiveness of lupus will substantially assist our efforts to increase funding not only for research, but also for the treatment and support services that the Congress authorized last November when it passed my lupus bill,

H.R. 762, as part of the Public Health Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-505). Passage of H.R. 762 was an important step in the fight against lupus, one of which I am extremely proud. But it is not enough. It is time to take the next step this year by funding the research, treatment and support services that the Congress authorized last year when it passed my lupus bill.

Lupus affects multiple organ systems and can be an expensive disease to manage. Treatment requires the participation of many different medical specialists and expensive specialized testing and procedures. The average annual cost of medical treatment for a lupus patient is between \$6,000 and \$10,000. However, for some people with lupus, medical costs may exceed several thousand dollars every month. Lupus can be financially devastating for many families.

It was these human factors that caused me to offer H.R. 762 and to work so hard for so many years with all of you for its passage. The case management and comprehensive treatment services that we authorized in H.R. 762 for individuals with lupus, and the support services that we authorized for their families, will be tremendously helpful, but only if we adequately fund them. We need a coordinated, targeted, well-executed appropriations strategy to make the promise of these programs a reality.

My lupus bill that the Congress passed last year authorizes appropriations of such funds as are necessary for FY 2001 through FY 2003 for lupus research, education, and treatment, including a grant program to expand the availability of lupus services. It also empowers the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to protect the poor and the uninsured from financial devastation by limiting charges to individuals receiving lupus services pursuant to the grant program, the way that we do under the Ryan White Care Act, should the Secretary deem it appropriate to adopt such limitations.

H.R. 762 authorizes research to determine the reasons underlying the increased prevalence of lupus in women, including African-American women; basic research concerning the etiology and causes of the disease; epidemiological studies to address, among other things, the differences among the sexes and among racial and ethnic groups with respect to the frequency of the disease; the development of improved diagnostic techniques; clinical research for the development and evaluation of new treatments, including new biological agents; and information and education programs for health care professionals and the public.

The bill also authorizes appropriations of such sums as are necessary for FY 2001 through FY 2003 for a grant program. This program would support a wide range of services for the diagnosis and disease management of lupus for lupus patients, as well as a broad range of support services for lupus patients and their families, including transportation services, attendant care, homemaker services, day or respite care, counseling on financial assistance and insurance, and other support services.

I think it is appropriate during National Women's Health Week, that Congress fully fund research and treatment programs such as this.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE  
FRANCISCA GARMON

**HON. JOE BACA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise in memory of Francisca Garmon, of my district, who passed away on Mother's Day, May 13, 2001.

Francisca served as vice president of the local union, United Steelworkers of America Local 7600, which represents approximately 4,000 Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Employees in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. A woman of great faith, Francisca was known for her resilience and tenacity. A gifted communicator, she was asked by the union to serve as a spokeswoman because of her speaking abilities. A talented singer, she made a recording last year at the request of the Steelworkers International.

Francisca is survived by her husband, James Garmon, a physician's assistant at Kaiser Permanente's San Bernardino Clinic. She is also survived by her mother Virginia; Children Johnny, Troy and Anna (Sey), who is a customer service representative at Kaiser's Corona Call Center; grandchildren Dana, Kaleb and Jacob; brother, Richard; sisters Evelyn, Jeannie and Rosie; and many other relatives.

Francisca had worked for Kaiser Permanente for 18 years. Prior to becoming a grievance officer she served as an assistant grievance officer. In the year 2000, Fran became vice president of USWA Local 7600. She served as co-chair of the Legislative and Education Committee, was active in the Labor Management Partnership and was a political activist for State and Federal labor laws.

Francisca's presence, along with her efforts and hard work, will be missed tremendously by all her Brothers and Sisters of Local 7600, and indeed, all in our community, but our comforting memories of her will live on.

Francisca also served her country in the armed forces, in the Air Force from April 4, 1970, through September 11, 1970, being honorably discharged due to pregnancy; and also in the Army for two years, being honorably discharged on April 17, 1979.

Francisca made a lasting difference in her community. Our hearts go out to her family and loved ones. With God's grace we know she will have peace.

THE COST OF HIGH ENERGY  
PRICES ON OUR NATION'S AGRICULTURE PRODUCERS

**HON. JERRY MORAN**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the energy crisis that is draining the farm economy. My district, like many rural areas across the country, has suffered greatly as a result of high energy prices. Agricultural producers in particular have been hit hard as higher diesel and natural gas prices increase fuel, irrigation energy, and fertilizer costs.

Our reliance on foreign oil and dependency on imported fuel has created a crisis for our nation's farmers. Kansas producers' net income fell 7.7 percent in 2000, down 11 percent from the five-year average, largely because of the summer drought and dramatic increases in the price of energy. On a nationwide average, energy costs alone caused a 6 percent decrease in farm income.

According to the Kansas Farm Management Association, average cash operating expenses on Kansas farms increased 6.2 percent last year, and the increase was largely related to energy prices. Combined gas, fuel and oil expenses rose \$2,551 per farm, a 33 percent increase. Prices for nitrogen fertilizers, a natural gas derivative, were the primary determinant in driving fertilizer costs up more than 10% above the 1999 average. Irrigation energy costs for a typical irrigated corn farm in western Kansas were \$34,026, approximately one-fourth of the gross revenue generated. This figure represents an increase of almost \$18 per acre just to run the irrigation system.

With commodity markets remaining at record lows and the tremendous increase in energy prices, last year it cost farmers more to produce grain than they were paid for it. Without emergency assistance, producers would have lost money.

Unfortunately, projections for the 2001 crop year are not optimistic. Given the current status of energy supply and demand, the Department of Agriculture predicts that producers will face a 15 percent decrease in net cash income due to energy and fertilizer costs. Losses will be still greater for irrigators.

In addition to the negative impact on crop producers, the livestock segment of the agriculture industry has also been affected by fuel costs. According to the National Cattleman's Beef Association Cattle-Fax, high energy prices have cost the fed cattle market \$4 per hundred weight in decreased demand. The crises spreads across commodities and across all regions of the country, from rice producers in California, to Kansas wheat farmers, to New England dairies.

Since I arrived in Congress, I have asked both the Administration and my colleagues to develop a national energy policy. I look forward to reviewing the findings of the Domestic Energy Policy Task Force headed by Vice President CHENEY when their report is released tomorrow. As we finally begin to look at legislation regarding national energy policy, it is important to keep in mind both the short and long term challenges that exist in the agricultural sector.

---

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE TIMOTHY  
SECHRIST

**HON. JOE BACA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I note the passing of Timothy Sechrist, formerly my Press Secretary and Senior Legislative Aide, who died of a heart attack in Los Angeles this past weekend (May 13, 2001).

In addition to working on my staff, Tim also worked for Congressman Doug Applegate (OH 1984-94); and the Honorable Ron DeLugo

(PR). He also served on the staffs of the Honorable BART STUPAK and the Honorable MARCY KAPTUR and did some committee work.

Tim was from the old school, a different era, when the institution of Congress was perhaps a little bit smaller, a little bit more collegial, a little more productive. I think he sought to capture that quality in all that he did.

As a new Member, who was still learning how to get around the Capitol, I found Tim's guidance indispensable. He knew everything from how to advance briefings with the President at the White House and legislative meetings, to how to further a complicated parliamentary maneuver on the floor. Tim was a walking reference of the rules and procedures of the House, a mentor to staff, a tutor to Members.

As a long-time staff member on the Hill, Tim lived and breathed this institution. To walk around the Capitol with Tim was to be steeped in the history and lore of the place. One could not help but feel a sense of reverence, and even a little intimidation at the shoes one must fill coming to this great institution. He could make history come alive by describing the origin of a bullet hole in the Senate Chambers, and the story behind the portraits on the walls.

A gifted raconteur, Tim entertained us with legends about larger-than-life Members who have graced the Chambers and walked the Capitol grounds. Listening to Tim, one got the sense that this is the people's House, and it belongs to each of us who live in this wonderful country. We are temporary stewards with a mission that is almost sacred—the preservation of our democratic institutions.

Tim was a wonderful writer, turning out copy that was to the point and incisive. As a staff member handling appropriations and selected legislation, he was indefatigable, demanding nothing less than working to his highest potential, and seeking to bring the institution and his colleagues to increasingly greater heights of achievement.

Tim brought a confident and professional bearing to his work. And yet, lurking in all that seriousness was a man with a great sense of humor, who was not above playing a practical joke or laughing with his friends and colleagues at a particularly amusing story. It was wonderful to all of us to see that side of him, to counterbalance his seriousness and sense of purpose. It is from those happy times that we know Tim as a kind and humane man, one who was liked and loved by his friends and colleagues.

A graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, and a native of California, Tim loved government. He was a public servant in the humblest and best manner. He genuinely liked what he did, and you got the sense that there really was no other calling he would prefer.

Even when Tim left the Hill, it was to work in a position advocating for transit for the disabled. He never tired of working for the betterment of society, forgoing many lucrative opportunities that would have embraced him had he chosen such a path.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, Tim left the institution a better place for his having been here. Many Members and colleagues on Capitol Hill mourned his abrupt passing, and have recalled the friendship they enjoyed with him.

He is survived by his wife, Connie Jillett, his father, and two brothers.

There is nothing so fitting for—Tim, as a man who loved this institution dearly, that we

salute him on the floor of the House of Representatives. He will be missed. And so we say, "God Bless, we cherish your memory and your good works."

---

HONORING HOWARD JAY

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask that Congress take a moment to recognize and thank Howard Jay of Glenwood Springs, Colorado for his years of teaching and service to the community. The National Association of Elementary School Principals honored Howard as the National Distinguished Principal for the state of Colorado.

Howard graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Education degree from Arizona State University and received a Masters of Arts in Education from Western State College. He spent three years teaching special education classes in Roy, Utah before moving to Colorado, where he worked as a teacher for five years, and as a principal for 15 years. In 1986 he became the assistant principal at Glenwood Springs Elementary, and then in 1989 Howard started his career as a principal. He has spent the last four years at Sopris Elementary School. "It's quite an honor for our school and the community, as well as the district. The staff is just walking on air because of this, and I'm riding their coattails," said Howard.

Howard has the ability to involve parents in the day-to-day operations, which makes the school's successes a real community effort. He also takes a leadership role in the community by being involved in various organizations. "I'm thrilled for him. He's been with the district a long time and has worked hard to accomplish goals and to help teachers succeed with kids. I think that's what being a part of the community is all about. . . . It's not just a job, it's your life," said Jim Phillips, former Glenwood Springs principal.

Howard is the first principal in the district to win this prestigious award. "We're as strong as the community we serve. If I'm being recognized, it just says great things for the community."

Mr. Speaker, Howard, his wife Mary, and his three sons Zack, Steven and Jon should be proud of this achievement. Howard Jay has helped shape the minds of children for over 15 years and is well deserving of this award as well as the thanks and praise of Congress.

Howard, congratulations on a job well done and best wishes for continued success and happiness!

---

STUDENT AWARDS

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that the Silver Bell Club, Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, will be hosting the 28th Annual Hank Stram-Tony Zale Sports Award Banquet on May 21, 2001, at the

Radisson Hotel in Merrillville, Indiana. Twenty outstanding Northwest Indiana High School athletes will be honored at this notable event for their dedication and hard work. These outstanding students were chosen to receive the award by their respective schools on the basis of academic and athletic achievement. All proceeds from this event will go toward a scholarship fund to be awarded to local students.

This year's Hank Stram-Tony Zale Award recipients include Stacey Bailey of Hammond Clark High School, Michael Baron of Andrean High School, Phillip Barszczowski of Bishop Noll High School, Jason Carson of Lake Station Edison High School, Katie Dyer of Merrillville High School, Laura Helhowski of Hebron High School, Corrie Kaczmarek of Highland High School, Mark Korba of Portage High School, Amanda Meyer of Lake Central High School, Derrick Milenkoff of Hammond Morton High School, Sunny Oelling of Valparaiso High School, T. J. Pruzin of Crown Point High School, Courtney Schuttrow of Lowell High School, Kathryn Sliwa of Munster High School, Michael Tomaszewski of Griffith High School, Keith Turpin of Calumet High School, Robby Vrabel of Whiting High School, Natalie Vukin of Hobart High School, Christine Wajvoda of Hanover Central High School, and Sarah Zondor of Crown Point High School.

The featured speaker at this gala event will be Mr. Tom Dreesen. Tom Dreesen's name has appeared on major venue marquee in Las Vegas, Lake Tahoe, Reno and Atlantic City with artists like Frank Sinatra, Smokey Robinson, Natalie Cole and Sammy Davis, Jr. Dreesen, who opened for Frank Sinatra for well over a decade in club and concert appearances throughout the United States and Canada, has also appeared in many network television shows including the "Tonight Show," as well as "Columbo," "Gabriels Fire," "Murder, She Wrote" and "Touched by an Angel."

Kelly Komara, one of Purdue Women's Basketball's strongest players, will also be in attendance at this memorable event. Kelly was raised in Schererville, Indiana and graduated from Lake Central High School, where she played basketball and was named Indiana's Miss Basketball. While attending college at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Kelly has been an integral part of Purdue's successful basketball team. With Kelly's quick shooting, ball-handling skills and accurate free throws, she helped lead the Boilermakers to the final round of the 2001 NCAA tournament. Additionally, Kelly was named the Mideast Regional's Most Outstanding Player.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Silver Bell Club, Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, for hosting this celebration of success in sports and academics. The effort of all those involved in planning this worthwhile event is indicative of their devotion to the very gifted young people in Indiana's First Congressional District.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF  
INDIANA

**HON. JULIA CARSON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to extend

heartfelt congratulations to Boys and Girls Clubs of Indiana.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America is the fastest growing youth guidance organization in the nation. They inspire and enable all young people, especially those from disadvantaged circumstances, to realize their fullest potential as productive, responsible and caring citizens. The core programs enrich the lives of our youth through character and leadership development, the arts, sports and fitness, health, and life skills. Though youth involvement reflects wonderful diversity of income, age, and gender, it is especially important that 66 percent of the youth involved come from families with an annual income under \$15,000.

In Indiana, the Boys and Girls Clubs, harnessing energy and altruism, serve 90,000 youth with financial assistance from 35 corporations, helping at more than 60 sites. Board members, professionals, volunteers and youth members make possible the outstanding achievements of the clubs' youth, developing competence, usefulness, belonging, and power of influence of the participating young people of Indiana and Indianapolis. It is a matter of special pride to me that the Boys and Girls Clubs of Indianapolis is headquartered in the same building where the 10th Congressional District Home Office is located.

It is my distinct pleasure to ensure that the accomplishments of this special combination of effort in my district are forever memorialized in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the United States of America. Today, I have the honor of paying special tribute to two Indiana Youth of the Year: State Winner Amy L. Gley and State Runner-Up Zachary Stavedahl.

Mr. Speaker, let all who read these pages know that a very special group of people offer an outstanding service to the communities of the Boys and Girls Clubs, while promoting superior leadership skills and a perseverance of overcoming life obstacles.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, two challenges seem in order today: I challenge our youth to remain steadfast in their leadership to preserve and enlarge the future accomplishments of the Boys and Girls Clubs. I challenge my colleagues in this House to act in all things they do here with special sensitivity to the contributions of this organization in its many efforts across the nation.

RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITION  
ACT OF 2001

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today we introduce the Racial Profiling Prohibition Act of 2001 (RPPA). Congress is decades late in doing its part to insure that law enforcement officers no longer stop or detain people on the street because of their color or their apparent nationality or ethnicity.

It was not until 37 years ago that Congress passed the first civil rights law that had any teeth. The 1964 Civil Rights Act finally barred discrimination against people of color in employment, public accommodations and funding of public institutions. Yet, today, irrefutable, and widespread evidence from every state confirms racially and ethnically motivated

stops by police officers and shows that Congress has urgent, unfinished business to update the nation's civil rights laws.

This bill, which is overwhelmingly supported by both the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC) as original co-sponsors, seeks to eliminate both legal and constitutional problems that arise when a person is stopped by a police officer because of skin color, nationality or ethnicity. Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (CRA), enacted in part to implement the 14th Amendment requirement of equal protection, forbids the use of public money for discriminatory purposes. The bill we introduce today, is based on both the 14th Amendment, which gives power to Congress to implement its equal protection responsibilities and on the spending clause of the Constitution, which allows Congress to put conditions on the receipt of federal funds.

The federal funds that are the focus of our bill today are the vast sums contained in our transportation legislation. The last transportation bill, known as TEA-21 (Transportation Equity for the 21st Century Act) authorized \$172 billion for highways in 1998. The new transportation bill, which Congress will enact next year, will authorize at least \$250 billion in highway funding. By introducing our racial profiling bill today, we serve notice that Congress must not authorize another huge highway bill that does not effectively bar the use of transportation money to fund racial profiling stops on those highways.

The strength of our bill lies in what it requires and what it would do. The bill requires three important obligations if states are to qualify for federal transportation funds. First, law enforcement officers may not use race, national origin, or ethnicity in making decisions concerning a stop unless they are relying on a physical description that may include race to determine that a particular individual may be the person sought. Second, states must adopt and enforce standards prohibiting the use of racial profiling on streets or roads built with federal highway funds. Third, states must maintain and allow public inspection of statistical information on the racial characteristics and circumstances of each stop. Only three states even prohibit racial profiling today; ten others require only racial and ethnic data collection.

As important as information concerning who gets stopped is, what makes our bill effective is its sanction: the withholding of federal funds from states that fail to meet the three obligations of the statute. Money for streets, roads, bridges and other infrastructure is ardently pursued in the Congress. Each state and locality receives funds that are indispensable to building and maintaining major parts of its infrastructure. Next year's authorization will mean nearly 50 percent more in transportation funding to states and localities. These funds will either reinforce pervasive racial profiling or help eliminate it.

The power of transportation funding to command the necessary attention and bring quick results has been repeatedly demonstrated. Congress has successfully used federal highway funding to compel states to attack some of our most urgent problems, for example, reducing drunk driving among minors; requiring the revocation or suspensions of driving licenses of convicted drug offenders; and establishing a national minimum drinking age.

Police stops of people on the streets because they are black or Hispanic or of any other non-majority national origin requires the same urgent action.

Withholding federal highway funds works because it hurts. The threat of losing highway funds has proven to be a powerful incentive. We saw the power of this incentive as recently as last year's Transportation appropriation. Congress enacted a provision requiring states to enact .08 blood alcohol content (BAC) laws by 2004 or being forfeiting their highway funds. In only the first six months after that provision was enacted, six states have already passed .08 BAC laws. Many more are sure to follow in order to preserve precious highway funds. A racial profiling provision in the 2003 federal highway funding bill would give the same set of alternatives to the states—effective enforcement of racial profiling legislation or loss of federal funds. If Congress is serious about eliminating this last disgraceful scar of overt discrimination in our country, let us put our money where our mouth is.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

---

#### HONORING DEAN DENNIS

---

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dean Dennis of Pueblo, Colorado for his year of service to the community as the director of the Pueblo Convention Center. Dean is stepping down to move to Denver with his wife, former State Senator Gigi Dennis.

Dennis has been with the convention center since it opened in 1997. "Life's too short. We basically said we love each other and we like to be married to each other and we like to spend time with each other.," Dean said in a Pueblo Chieftain article.

Dean served as the Vice President of Conventions and Visitors for the Pueblo Chamber of Commerce, as well as President of the Tourism Industry Association of Colorado. In his spare time he works with the Historic Arkansas Riverwalk Project Commission, and has served on the Board of Directors for the United Way. Dean also serves on the Pueblo Board of Trustees for the Packard Foundation, and Pueblo Rotary 43.

His wife Gigi, has served in the Colorado State Senate since 1995, resigned at the end of March to accept an appointment from President George W. Bush to become the Colorado Director of the Department of Agriculture's Office of Rural Development.

Mr. Speaker, Dean Dennis has helped out the community in numerous ways, and his devotion, love and commitment to the wonderful city of Pueblo deserves the thanks and praise of this Congress. I hope that Dean and Gigi both find success and happiness in their new life.

Congratulations to both of you and good luck with your future endeavors!

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN GREAVES

#### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District, John Greaves. On May 29, 2001, John will be honored for his dedicated service to the United Steelworkers of America Local 6787 at a dinner to be held at American Legion Post 260 in Portage, Indiana.

John's distinguished career in the labor movement has made his community and nation a better place in which to live and work. For more than 30 years, John has worked at Bethlehem Steel Corporation and has been a dedicated member of Local 6787.

While a member of Local 6787, John served as Treasurer from 1984–1987, Chairman of the Grievance Procedure from 1987–1989 and Trustee from 1990 until his retirement earlier this year. Additionally, he serves as President of the Northwest Indiana Federation of Labor. John has devoted his entire working career to the expansion of labor ideals and fair standards for all working people. He has been a strong voice for the steel industry, meeting frequently with legislators in Indianapolis and lobbying leaders in Washington. Additionally, he has worked on a county level as a liaison between labor, industry and government to make the interests of working men and women known.

While John has dedicated a substantial portion of his life to the betterment of union members, he has always found the time to serve his community as well. He serves as a board member for the Westchester YMCA and the Porter County Chapter of the American Red Cross. He is a former member of the Jaycees of America and served as a Labor Board member for the Porter County United Way.

On this special day, I offer my heartfelt congratulations to John Greaves. His large circle of family and friends can be proud of the contributions he prominently has made. His work in the labor movement provided union workers in Northwest Indiana opportunities they might not have otherwise had. John's leadership kept the region's labor force strong and helped keep America working. Those in the labor movement will surely miss John's dedication and sincerity. I sincerely wish John Greaves a long, happy, and productive retirement.

---

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE "WE THE PEOPLE" ACADEMIC TEAM OF LAWRENCE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

#### HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of pride that I rise today to extend heartfelt congratulations to the "We the People" Academic Team from Lawrence Central High School.

"We the People" was established by an Act of Congress in 1985 and is supported by the U.S. Department of Education. The program is

designed to help students develop a commitment to the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy and to foster civic competence and responsibility. "We the People" develops critical thinking skills such as the ability to distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasonable judgment as the basis for formulating an informed position on public policy issues. The use of cooperative learning techniques enhances students' participation, leadership, and public speaking skills. Under the tutelage of Mr. Drew Horvath and Mr. Karl Schneider, the students of Lawrence Central worked tirelessly to become Constitutional scholars.

It is my distinct pleasure of ensuring that the accomplishments of this special group of young people of my district are forever memorialized in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the United States of America and I have the honor of paying special tribute to: Patricia Atwater, Bethany Barber, Jake Boyd, Bryce Cooper, Daniel Creasap, Lily Emerson, Marc Goodwin, Shayla Griffin, Sarah Hailey, Emily Jacobi, Andrew Johnson, Stevie Kelly, Andrew Kilpinen, Sarah King, Michael Leaming, Jeff Mirmelstein, James Henry Mohr, Elizabeth Molnar, Matt Musa, Tim Mundt, Adam Schwartz, Jim Shin, Megan Siehl, Kristin Smith, Oriana Taylor, Rachel Thomas, Marie Trimble, Adam VanOsdol, Julie Vargo, and Jeffrey Yoke.

Mr. Speaker, let all who read these pages know that a very special group of people came to our Nation's capital to demonstrate a commitment to political beliefs, attitudes, and values essential to a functioning democracy.

---

#### STATEMENT OF CONGRESSWOMAN ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLDEST SYNAGOGUE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington on the 125th anniversary of the oldest synagogue in the District of Columbia. The Society is housed in the synagogue structure along with the Lillian and Albert Small Jewish Museum. The historic synagogue is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites.

The original dedication ceremonies took place on Friday, June 9, 1876 with President Ulysses S. Grant and Acting Vice President Ferry in attendance. Over the years the building has gone from being a synagogue to a church to a bicycle shop to a barber and a sandwich carryout.

In 1969, the Society saved the building from demolition by moving it from its original location at Sixth and G Streets Northwest, to make way for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority's headquarters, to the corner where it permanently sits at 701 Third Street, Northwest.

The Society is a nonprofit organization aimed at chronicling and preserving the Washington area's rich Jewish community history. The Society brings the community's past to life

through museum exhibits, tours, lectures and children's educational programs.

Without the Society's work, our nation's capital would have lost an important part of its past. Through their work to preserve the synagogue they have also saved an important Washington landmark. The Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington should be commended for their tireless work and dedication to the history and therefore, the future, of both the District of Columbia's secular and Jewish communities.

HONORING BOB COTÉ, "NATIONAL SERVICE AWARD" WINNER

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to ask Congress to congratulate and thank Bob Coté of Denver, Colorado on receiving the prestigious "National Service Award", given by the Washington Times Foundation. The award honors Americans who have made outstanding contributions in the area of humanitarian service to their community. This is a proud moment for Bob, his family and his community.

Bob is one of over fifty outstanding faith-based leaders who were chosen for this award. Bob is the director and founder of Step 13, a 100-bed facility for the homeless in the skid-row district of Larimer Street in Denver, Colorado. Since its inception in 1984, Step 13 has touched the lives of more than 1,700 drug addicts and alcoholics. Graduates of Step 13 staff the program.

Being a former alcoholic is what fuels Bob's commitment to Step 13. "You can't take someone who's been drunk for five years and expect him to get it turned around in thirty days. Staying at a shelter a few nights doesn't help. They need to build up their self-respect by learning how to do things for themselves."

Step 13 is based on a clear and simple premise: "Any system or program that takes responsibility away from a capable person dehumanizes that person." Since the founding of Step 13, many clients have become "Total Successes", which means that after leaving, they continue to work as productive tax paying members of society. Over half of those who make it to the transitional houses stay off the street permanently.

Bob has also received the Thousand Point of Light Award, the Achievement Against the Odds Award, and was voted "One of America's Most Virtuous Citizens" by George Magazine.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for all citizens of Colorado to have such an exemplary hero such as Bob Coté to work to better the community. Bob has helped many over come life on the streets to become a member of society and for that he deserves the praise and thanks of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HANUS JAN STEINER

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, Northwest Indiana lost a great environmental leader late last year. Hanus Jan Steiner, who devoted every ounce of his spirit to conservation, passed away on December 28, 2000. On Saturday, May 19, 2001, Hanus Steiner's friends and family will gather to honor his memory at a Memorial Service in Chestertown, Indiana. Due to Hanus' dream, vision, and extraordinary efforts, Northwest Indiana retains numerous environmentally sensitive areas unique to our region and the world.

Hanus led a very eventful and interesting life. Born July 5, 1920, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, he was the only member of this family to survive the Holocaust. In the fall of 1939, he received a scholarship to New York University. He entered the United States in 1940 and received his bachelor's and master's degrees in chemistry from NYU. After leaving school, Hanus worked for over 40 years as a chemist in paint research for Sherwin-Williams on the South Side of Chicago. In 1945, he married his wife, Mary Ann Pickrel, who survives him in Alameda, California.

In 1959, Hanus helped found the Porter Country Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America and served as its president and treasurer. As a member of the League, he was dedicated to the continued success of the Chapter and the efforts to establish and protect the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Hanus received both State and national awards for his outstanding conservation work.

Additionally, during my tenure in Congress, I have had the privilege to work firsthand with Hanus on various pieces of legislation that affect the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Hanus' latest effort was to increase the public awareness of E. coli occurring at Indiana Dunes' beaches, specifically Dunes Creek.

Mr. Speaker and my other distinguished colleagues, Hanus Jan Steiner's legacy is a superb example of how activism can make a difference. Hanus will be missed not only by his family, but also by all those who knew him and worked with him throughout the years.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PIKE HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM

**HON. JULIA CARSON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to extend heartfelt congratulations to the Pike High School Basketball team for winning the legendary Indiana State High School Basketball Championship.

The Pike Red Devils, under the leadership of coach Alan Darner, won an astonishing twenty-six games against just three losses. But being a champion is about more than wins and losses. It is about heart, persistence, perseverance, determination, and a commitment to accomplishing something together that no

individual could accomplish alone. Together, the Pike Red Devils showed the people of Indiana that these old fashioned values can still take us to new heights.

It is my distinct pleasure of ensuring that the accomplishments of this special group of young people are forever memorialized in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the United States of America and I have the honor of paying special tribute to: Keith Borgan, Drew Breeden, Devin Thomas, Curtis Thomas, Tony Weeden, Darren Yates, Chris Thomas, David Teague, Brandon Hurd, Donald Yates, Stacy Jenkins, Kyle Murphy, Justin Cage, and Parnell Smith.

Mr. Speaker, let all who read these pages until time immemorial know that on the 24th day of March, a very special group of people came together and won the historic Indiana State Basketball Championship. Let all rejoice and celebrate the Pike High School Basketball team.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING GENERAL DANIEL W. CHRISTMAN

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to speak on the upcoming retirement of Lieutenant General Daniel W. Christman, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. In the very near future, General Christman will retire after over 30 years in the Army. He has distinguished himself, the Army and our nation with dedicated service.

General Christman began his service in the military in 1965, after graduating first in his class from the United States Military Academy. Throughout his career General Christman has continued his formal education. He received masters degrees in both civil engineering and public affairs from Princeton University and a law degree from George Washington University.

General Christman has held many command assignments and honorably served the American people throughout the world. He served as United States Representative to the NATO Military Committee. He served as Commander of the Savannah District, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Commander of the 54 Engineer Battalion, Company Commander in the 326th Engineer Battalion and Company Commander, 2nd Engineer Battalion.

General Christman also served as Staff Officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Department of the Army and as a Staff Assistant with National Security Council. In both of these positions General Christman was responsible for advising the Army Chief of Staff and senior staff on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Prior to his current assignment, General Christman served for nearly two years as Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Shalikashvili. He served for a year and a half as Army advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral William J. Crowe and as Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States for National Security Affairs.

General Christman also served as Director of Strategy, Plans and Policy in Department of

Army Headquarters. During this duty he briefed former President Bush, allied heads of state and the NATO Secretary General. He has also testified before Congress on numerous issues, including Conventional Forces in Europe, our NATO commitments and Army force structure.

Most notably, I personally got to know Dan Christman during his time as Commanding General, United States Army Engineer Center and Fort Leonard Wood and Commandant, United States Army Engineer School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. During that time, I witnessed Dan as a remarkably talented military leader at the base and in the surrounding communities. His contributions to Fort Leonard Wood will truly be one of the many positive legacies he leaves to the Army.

Mr. Speaker, General Christman has had an impressive career in the military and established a great relationship among the civilian community. I know that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this fine soldier.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this authorization bill, which includes many important State Department priorities including funding for our diplomatic and Consular programs, embassy security, international peacekeeping activities, and migration and refugee assistance. I am also pleased that this measure also authorizes the release of the second and third installments of \$926 million in back payments of arrears to the United Nations.

While I supported passage of the underlying bill, I have strong concerns about a number of the amendments offered, and the lack of consideration for an important amendment I attempted to offer to this bill. I am particularly concerned, and strongly opposed the Hyde-Smith amendment which would reinstate the so-called "global gag rule." This heavy-handed policy not only prevents overseas non-governmental organizations from using their own separate funds to provided information on the full range of family planning options, but forces them to withhold information on the abortion option. Moreover, this policy constrains such NGOs from engaging in any public debate on the abortion issue. Mr. Chairman, this policy does not block U.S. funds from being spent on abortions. The fact is, not since 1973, has U.S. aid been used to fund abortions. This undemocratic policy simply disqualifies otherwise qualified overseas groups from eligibility for U.S. family planning aid for engaging in speech-related activities that are at the heart of the U.S. political system and constitutionally protected for U.S. citizens. Accordingly, Mr.

Speaker, I am hopeful that our colleagues in the Senate will vote to remove this misguided amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to express my disappointment that the Committee on Rules did not make in order a very important amendment that I had planned to offer to the State Department Authorization bill. Under the amendment, which I have introduced as a separate bill, H.R. 1338, the Secretary of State would be required to designate an existing Assistant Secretary of State to monitor efforts to bring justice to U.S. victims of terrorism abroad. Each year, hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens work and travel overseas, including a growing number of U.S. employees who work for the energy industry, including many in my home state of Texas. Because of the confusing blend of multijurisdictional concerns, U.S. victims of terrorism and their families are often unable to obtain justice, even when the perpetrator's whereabouts are known by Federal authorities.

Under this measure, the Assistant Secretary of State would be required to work directly with the Justice Department and other applicable Federal agencies to identify and track terrorists living abroad who have killed Americans or who are engaged in acts of terrorism that have directly affected American citizens. In addition, the Assistant Secretary would provide an annual report to Congress on the number of Americans kidnapped, killed, or otherwise directly affected by the actions of international terrorists. Also included in the annual report to Congress would be a thorough detailing of what actions State and Justice are undertaking to obtain justice for U.S. victims of international terrorism and a current list of terrorists living abroad. I regret that the committee did not see fit to report my amendment which addresses a very critical and legitimate issue. I am hopeful that my legislation will be considered by the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on International Relations in the coming weeks.

I also strongly supported passage of the amendment offered by my colleague, HIRC Ranking Member TOM LANTOS, to prohibit International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds for Lebanon's military forces unless the President certifies that the Lebanese Army has deployed to the internationally recognized border with Israel. One year ago, Israel unilaterally withdrew from Lebanon, and the UN subsequently certified Israel's pull-out as complete, and called on the Lebanese government to take control of its southern region. However, Israel continues to face attacks, kidnappings and the threat of rocket attacks from southern Lebanon. Hezbollah terrorists, with the support of Syria and Iran continue to operate freely in Southern Lebanon because the government of Lebanon refuses to assert its authority in the region, as called for by the UN Security Council Resolution. I strongly support this amendment, which would block IMET funding to the Lebanese military, but does not block any other assistance. It simply mandates a Presidential report in six months about a possible termination of economic assistance. While I understand the concern of those who believe this amendment will embolden Hezbollah and increase Syrian influence in Lebanon, tens of thousands of Israeli citizens are within range of Hezbollah rockets and kidnappers, and the U.S. must take steps to ensure that the Lebanese government takes firm control of its own territory.

Mr. Chairman, the State Department Authorization bill helps fund some of the most critical programs administered by the State Department. I regret that the bipartisan-supported language stripping the Mexico City provisions was included in the final version of the bill we approved in this chamber. However, whenever possible, I believe Congress should stand in support of an Administration's foreign policy agenda. I believe that the underlying bill makes good on our commitment to fund many critical priorities. That is why I believe that amendments such as those that would disqualify legal medical services had no place in this bill. The Mexico City policy is not the way to cease abortions, and I hope that the original language—which was approved by the House Committee on International Relations without this provision—will be reinstated by the time this bill is delivered to the President's desk.

TRIBUTE TO TEACHERS FROM  
NORTHWEST INDIANA

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, It is my distinct honor to commend seven dedicated teachers from Northwest Indiana who have been voted outstanding educators by their peers for the 2000–2001 school year. These individuals, Darwin Kinney, Zita Dodge, Mary Hedges, Judy Seehausen, Sandra Baker, Pat Reyes and Pat Nemeth, will be presented the Crystal Apple Award at a reception sponsored by the Indiana State Teachers Association. This glorious event will take place at the Broadmoor Country Club in Merrillville, Indiana, on Wednesday, May 16, 2001.

Darwin Kinney, from Crown Point Community School Corporation, has taught for 34 years at Crown Point High School. While Darwin carries a heavy teaching load of Biology and Life Science, he has always been dedicated to maintaining personal interaction with his pupils. His commitment to students is obvious. As an educator, Darwin works closely with his students during and after school, ensuring that they maximize their potential. His desire to educate and enlighten the minds of the young adults who enter his room is evident in the way in which he interacts with his classes.

Zita Dodge, from Hanover Community School Corporation, uses several different learning styles to reach every student. The love and care that she shows the children is reflected on every student's face. Zita started teaching in Hanover in 1970, where her career began as a music teacher. She then taught kindergarten and later moved on to teach first grade. During her service as an educator, Zita has served on several district and building committees. Continuing to challenge herself through education, Zita went back to school to become a counselor and was hired as a Home School Facilitator. For the past five years, Zita has enjoyed being back in the classroom teaching first grade. Zita has always unselfishly dedicated herself to the field of education, both to the children who were in her many classes and to all the adults that she helped become better parents and teachers.

A dedicated teacher for 32 years, Mary Hedges of the School Town of Highland is a role model, inspiration and an outstanding professional. Mary is a wonderful caring teacher who frequently creates hands-on lessons for her students. She is always ready to listen to others. Mary is very active in the School Corporation. She is an officer of the PTO, sits on the Science Curriculum Committee and the Textbook Committee, and helps with the Performance Based Assessment.

Judy Seehausen began her teaching career in 1974 in Columbus, Georgia, and is currently employed in the Lake Central School Corporation in St. John, Indiana. When Judy and her family moved to Indiana, she taught at Kahler Middle School. In 1979, Judy earned a life license in English, Guidance and Counseling and began working as a counselor at the high school. Judy returns to the classroom every summer to teach English, maintaining her teacher-student perspective. Teachers turn to Judy as their strongest advocate and her peers describe her as an outstanding and dedicated professional. She is a diplomat, creative problem solver and a mediator for all.

As a professional educator during her thirty years of service to the School Town of Munster, Sandra Baker has been a valuable asset. Sandra is a leader in civic education, and has led her classes to superior rankings in the regional and state "We the People" constitutional hearings for eight consecutive years. In 1995, the American Lawyers Auxiliary named Sandra "Elementary Teacher of the Year." For the past 15 years, she has taught a full-time magnet class for academically talented 5th graders. Sandra's greatest desire is to leave a positive mark on the world through her work with children.

Pat Reyes from North Newton School Corporation in Morocco, Indiana, has been a third grade teacher at Lincoln Elementary School for twenty-six years. Pat is conscientious about having her students meet the standards expected of them, but she also gets involved in many extracurricular activities. For example, Pat works with the National Arbor Day Foundation in order to involve the school in an annual tree planting ceremony. She also is instrumental in coordinating special observances such as Read Across America Day, Grandparents' Day and PTA sponsored events. Pat is a continuous source of enthusiasm for her student and others.

Pat Nemeth's high school teaching career is coming to a close as she nears a well-deserved retirement. Pat has taught at North Newton High School, Hanover Central High School, and for 24 years at Lowell High School. In addition to teaching business courses in the Tri-Creek School Corporation, she also teaches courses at Davenport University. Pat is the past recipient of the Inland-Ryerson Steel Outstanding Teacher Award, I wish Pat a long, happy, and healthy retirement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending these outstanding educators on their receipt of the 2000-2001 Crystal Apple Award. The years of hard work they have put forth in shaping the minds and futures of Northwest Indiana's young people is a true inspiration to us all.

FALLEN HERO SURVIVOR BENEFIT  
FAIRNESS ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 15, 2001*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1727, the Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Fairness Act. This bill would allow a necessary extension of tax free benefits to the survivors of law enforcement and public safety officers killed in the line of duty before December 31, 1996. This bill provides all families of deceased public safety officers the opportunity to receive an exclusion from the income accumulated from any survivor annuity granted on account of the death of a public safety officer killed in the line of duty. This legislation will help the families who have endured the loss of their safety officer family member.

Currently, 1.2 million men and women serve as firefighters or emergency medical technicians. Every year, our country can expect to lose over 100 men and women who bravely provide our communities with these essential public safety services. In 1999, the strong line held by our police and law enforcement agencies thinned by 134 officers killed in the line of duty. Many of these individuals left behind mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters, wives, husbands, sons and daughters to carry out legacies and lives without their beloved peace officers and safety officials. The families of our deceased public safety officers deserve to continue their lives as free from unnecessary obligation as possible.

Law enforcement officers, their family and friends living in my district of El Paso, Texas will soon hold the El Paso Police Memorial Service in remembrance of police officers killed in the line of duty. This service will be held tomorrow, and will honor officers who have served El Paso and El Paso County from the late 19th century to the present. Officers of all description will be honored, such as Detective Charles Heinrich who died from a gunshot wound to the head in 1985, two years after being shot by a perpetrator; Detective Norman Montion who was killed during a massive gunfight in October of 1989; and Officer Ernesto Serna, a Persian Gulf war veteran working off duty security who was fatally shot in November of 1991. They all served proudly and honorably in the face of danger. With the passage of this bill, their families may enjoy compensation without burdensome taxation.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1727 allows our country to lend assistance to families who have faced loss for the sake of public safety. We should approve this legislation as a tribute to the service of public safety officers, the lives that they save and protect, and the families who survive them.

TRIBUTE TO MISSOURI INDUSTRY  
OF THE YEAR—SCHOLASTIC INCORPORATED

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I announce that Scholastic Incorporated,

of Jefferson City, Missouri, has been named Missouri Industry of the Year. Scholastic is Jefferson City's largest private employer.

Scholastic, which ships paperback books to students throughout the nation, was recognized at Missouri Industry Day. Missouri Industry Day was designed to help young people, legislators and the general public become more aware of the role of business and industry in Missouri's state economy. Criteria for the award include use of company resources to contribute to a municipality where the company is located, showing entrepreneurial spirit in the community and providing innovative leadership relating to products or services.

Scholastic excelled in all of these areas. They created an additional 1500 new jobs in Missouri, employing a total of 3000 Missourians. Scholastic offered on-site training programs for employees including English As a Second Language, GED classes and computer application classes. Scholastic employees are also eligible for 50 percent tuition reimbursement for post-high school education. Employees of Scholastic are involved in locals Chambers of Commerce, March of Dimes, United Way and other organizations.

Scholastic and the Missouri General Assembly collaborated for the "Missouri Reads" program. An initiative where legislators read to students and the students receive a free copy of the book. So far Scholastic has donated over 80,000 to Missouri's children.

Mr. Speaker, Scholastic Inc., of Jefferson City, Missouri, has been an example to industry throughout Missouri and the Nation. I wish Scholastic and its employees all the best in the days ahead. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in congratulating such a fine company.

28TH ANNUAL PASADENA, TEXAS,  
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL HONORS  
COUNCILMAN GENE (IGGY)  
GARISON

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my friend and constituent, Councilman Gene (Iggy) Garison of Pasadena, TX. The 28th Annual Pasadena Strawberry Festival which takes place from May 18 through May 20, 2001, will honor Councilman Garison by making him Honorary Grand Marshal of the parade and dedicating the festival to him. In his honor a special monument is being constructed at the Pasadena Fairgrounds for display at the Festival and feature a history of his many accomplishments.

Gene was born in the city of Houston and graduated from Stephen F. Austin High School. He attended the University of Houston while working construction as a Member of Hodd Carriers Local and Carpenters Local. He also worked as a deep-sea diver in Texas and Louisiana. He served in the Air Force and Air National Guard before joining the Pasadena Police Department in 1966. While on the Pasadena Police Force he was also a Pasadena Volunteer Fireman. He started several local businesses, becoming President/CEO of Emergency Safety Products in 1982.

In 1992, Gene was elected Councilman for District D. He will leave this position on June

30, 2001, after serving the people of Pasadena for four successful terms. During his tenure as Councilman, some of his many accomplishments include: revitalization of the North End, the Capitan Theatre and the Corrigan Center; creation of the hike and bike trail between Thomas and Harris; hiking trail at Deepwater; repaving of Harris and Burke; miles of new sewer lines, water lines, and street lights; and cleaning of ditches for flood control.

In addition to his tireless efforts as a Councilman, Gene's giving heart also comes through for many charities. He never turns his back on anyone in need or a charitable cause. He loves donating his time cooking for many local charitable fundraisers. He has always believed in being active and involved in community organizations. His civic involvement includes: The Elks; The Eagles; American Legion; San Jacinto Day Foundation; Strawberry Festival; Pasadena Livestock Show and Rodeo; South Pasadena Rotary Club; Pasadena Volunteer Fire Department; Life Member of the 100 Club; Life Member of the National Guard Association of Texas; Pasadena Chamber of Commerce; Deer Park Chamber of Commerce; Chef for Deer Park's Men Who Cook; Former Pasadena Police Officers' Association; CASI Pasadena POD; Board of Directors for Houston Fire Museum; CITA Council for City of Pasadena; 1st graduating class of Pasadena Police Citizen's Academy; Disaster Chairman for American Red Cross; Life Member of Stephen F. Austin High School Alumni; and Parliamentarian for S.F. Austin High School Alumni.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Gene Garison on his continued outstanding contributions to our community. Everyone who knows Iggy knows of his great sense of humor and his tremendous dedication to his family—wife, Susie, son John, stepdaughter Tammy, stepson Sam, grandson Tyler, and mother-in-law, Jane. He is an inspiration to all of us in public service and this honor by the Pasadena Strawberry Festival is well deserved.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CLEAN EFFICIENT AUTOMOBILES RESULTING FROM ADVANCED CAR TECHNOLOGIES ACT (THE CLEAR ACT)

**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing legislation that would provide incentives to encourage the development of alternative fuel technologies and consumer acceptance of these products. The primary purpose of the legislation is to enhance overall energy security and diversity goals by reducing U.S. dependency on foreign oil. Transportation accounts for nearly 2/3 of all oil consumption and is almost 97% dependent on petroleum.

Providing tax incentives for a limited period of time to consumers is needed to help offset the higher costs associated with new technology and alternative fuel vehicles. As the vehicles gain consumer acceptance and production volumes increase, the cost differential between these vehicles and conventional vehicles will be reduced or eliminated.

This legislation will develop market acceptance of a wide range of advanced technology

and alternative fuel vehicles including: Fuel Cell Vehicles, Hybrid Vehicles, Dedicated Alternative Fuel Vehicles and Battery Electric Vehicles.

Historically, consumers have faced three basic obstacles to accepting the use of alternative fuels and advanced technologies: the cost of the vehicles, the cost of alternative fuel, and the lack of an adequate infrastructure of alternative fueling stations.

My legislation provides a tax credit of 50 cents per gasoline-gallon equivalent for the purchase of alternative fuels at retail establishments. To give customers better access to alternative fuel, we are extending an existing deduction for the capital costs of installing alternative fueling stations. We also provide a 50 percent credit for the installation costs of retail and residential refueling stations.

Finally, my legislation provides tax credits to consumers to purchase alternative fuel and advanced technology vehicles. To make certain that the tax benefits we provide translates into a corresponding benefit to the environment, we split the vehicle tax credit into two. One part provides a base tax credit for the purchase of vehicles dedicated to the use of alternative fuels or vehicles using advanced technologies. The other part offers a bonus credit based on the vehicle's efficiency and reduction in emissions.

Tax incentives will sunset within 6 years for all applications with the exception of fuel cell vehicles which are extended to 10 years. With minimum development cycles of 2–4 years for new vehicles, incentives are needed now to move existing designs to the market so they can accelerate the process for customer acceptance.

COMMEMORATING DEDICATION  
AND SACRIFICES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

SPEECH OF

**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 15, 2001*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 116, a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a Peace Officers Memorial Day should be established to honor law enforcement officers killed or disabled in the line of duty. This resolution also calls upon the citizens of the United States to commemorate and pay homage to these officers with appropriate ceremonies of appreciation and remembrance as well as respect for the sacrifices they have made while protecting and serving our communities and our country.

As someone who spent twenty six and a half years as a law enforcement officer, I realize how important it is to recognize the men and women who stand in the line of fire everyday and protect our cities and our neighborhoods. The establishment of a Peace Officers Memorial Day will ensure that everyone in this country recognizes the service given to us by our law enforcement community. Most of us can imagine such a day to include the flying of flags of tribute; the attendance of memorial services for fallen officers; the embraces given by family members, some to comfort and some to express gratitude; many will offer

their thanks in knowing that our streets are safer since they are being watched by men and women brave enough to carry the badge of a law enforcement officer. The time has come to declare such a day of commemoration.

Twenty-two police officers from my district of El Paso, Texas who were killed in the line of duty will be remembered at the El Paso Police Memorial Service to be held on Wednesday, May 16, 2001. The dates of their service range from the late 19th century to the present. Proud public servants such as Assistant City Marshal Thomas Mode who was killed on July 11, 1883 while answering a report of disturbing the peace; Officer Newton Stewart who died on February 17, 1900 during a jailbreak; Officer William Paschall who was killed by suspected burglars on the night of December 4, 1914; Detective Guillermo Sanchez, a two-year veteran of the El Paso Police Department and father-to-be who was killed by burglars on December 14, 1957; and Officers Arthur Lavender and Roger Hamilton who both died in traffic accidents respectively in 1966 and 1970. These officers will forever be remembered within the El Paso law enforcement community. These men served their community proudly, and I ask that they receive the recognition and respect they deserve by granting them a national day of remembrance.

Finally, I am reminded of one of the most honored monuments that rests in our Nation's capital. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, which has inscribed on its marble walls the names of more than 14,000 officers who have been killed in the line of duty, dating back to the first known death in 1794, contains an inscription that captures the spirit of all who are blessed upon seeing this Memorial. It reads: "In Valor, There is Hope." May that hope live on forever, and continue along with the memory of every officer etched on that wall.

RECOGNIZING CAROLE KENT FOR HER ACHIEVEMENTS IN CARING FOR CHILDREN

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Carole Kent for her continuing work in improving the lives of the children in our community. Carole has been invaluable to the people of the Napa Valley by directly working with our community's children and by teaching her unique skills to her colleagues in child development.

Currently, Carole is a professor of Child and Family Studies at Napa Valley Community College. She has taught at Napa Valley College for over 23 years, and under her stewardship the number of students in the College's child development program has grown tenfold to a total of 1500 students in 32 classes today.

Carole's influence goes beyond the classroom—she is a founding member of both the Napa County Self Esteem Task Force and Napa County Community Resources for Children. Moreover, she has been actively involved in national and international child development issues. In addition to her research

into the Reggio Emilia method in Italy and her role as an exchange professor to Napa Valley College's sister school in Tasmania, Carole has been described by her peers as "a role model for child advocacy throughout the nation."

Carole is being honored this week by the Napa County Child Development Consortia during its "Caring for Those who Care for Children Conference" at Napa Valley College. The Napa Valley is truly fortunate to have someone of Carole's caliber who works so tirelessly to improve the condition of the children of our community.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when our society is facing a growing demand for child development services, leaders like Carole Kent are essential to enriching the lives of our children. Please join me in honoring Carol Kent, a talented individual who is an inspiration to us all.

#### WELCOME HOME MARISSA

### HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate a team of individuals who worked together to recover a missing child.

Marissa Meuse was a year old when her noncustodial father abducted her from Florida in October 2000. Posters of Marissa and her father were created by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and distributed around the country. On March 22, 2001, Alberta Morris and Glenda Kay Thomas recognized pictures of Marissa and her father on a NCMC poster displayed on the bulletin board in a Wal-Mart store in Ada, Oklahoma. The witnesses remembered that they had seen the little girl and her father earlier at a local laundromat. The poster indicated a felony warrant had been filed for the father and that the case was being handled by the Haverhill, Massachusetts Police Department in Haverhill and Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston. The witnesses alerted authorities in Ada, Oklahoma and then proceeded to call a lead into NCMC's hotline. The witnesses stated that the child was going by the name of Camille. Law Enforcement responded and after a short investigation were able to locate Marissa and her father living in a house in Ada, Oklahoma.

On March 23, Marissa was reunited with her searching mother thanks to these two Ada, Oklahoma, Wal-Mart shoppers. This successful recovery, part of Wal-Mart's Missing Children's Network, was the 50th for Wal-Mart in the six years since it began to feature missing child images in their store lobbies.

This morning I'd like to recognize individuals from Wal-Mart, Ernie Allen, the President and CEO of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Alberta Morris and Glenda Kay Thomas, and especially Susan Pane, Marissa's mother, and Marissa herself. The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children has found that one out of every six children featured in its photo distribution program is recovered as a direct result of someone in the public recognizing the image and reporting to authorities. NCMC's annual May campaign, *Picture Them Home*, is a reminder to the public to look at missing child flyers. This

recovery is an example of how taking the time to look at a child's face can lead to a happy ending.

Again, congratulations to all involved and welcome home to Marissa.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

SPEECH OF

### HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration to the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Hyde-Smith Amendment. Once again, we are debating the use of federal tax dollars for abortion. In a poll taken last year, Fox News surveyed 900 Americans and found that 55% of them believed that abortion was wrong, with 15% not sure. Why are we using taxpayer dollars to fund abortion when the vast majority of Americans don't agree with it?

I am also amazed at the other side's argument that reversing the Mexico City policy will save lives! It does exactly the opposite by murdering children who just happen to have not yet been born. Don't let their rhetoric fool you! We do provide quality family planning for overseas family groups, and keeping the Mexico City policy in place will further protect the newest members of these families.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the Hyde amendment.

#### INTRODUCTION OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 TO EXPAND THE CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM CERTAIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES TO ENERGY PRODUCED FROM LANDFILL GAS

### HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing legislation that would encourage the development of projects that capture landfill gas and use it as an alternative energy source. Furthermore, this bill would add incentives to landfill gas (LFG) projects by making the existing tax credit in Section 45 of the tax code available to them. Section 45 currently provides a tax credit for electricity generated by projects using wind, closed-loop biomass or poultry waste.

I believe the host of environmental and renewable energy benefits that can be provided by LFG projects, as described below, also deserve federal support. Additionally, our legislation would extend the current tax credits for wind, closed-loop biomass and poultry waste.

LFG is produced as waste decomposes in the many landfills that serve our communities.

If not captured, the gas is odorous, presents a fire hazard, and contributes to local air pollution.

This tax credit will encourage the installation of LFG utilization projects which capture and use the gas which would otherwise go unused. This captured product can then be used to generate electricity or as a fuel for heating. In addition, the captured gas can be used for industrial and commercial use and fuel cells or alternative fuel vehicles, decreasing our dependence on foreign fuels.

For communities owning municipal solid waste landfills, sale of the electricity or gas from such projects can provide a welcome stream of revenues to offset the cost of environmental controls at the landfills, including Clean Air Act requirements, and other costs related to solid waste management and recycling services. LFG's use can also significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Currently, there are about 270 LFG projects in existence, the bulk of which were made possible by a previous federal tax credit for development of non-conventional fuels. It is estimated that between 400 and 500 additional LFG projects could be brought on line if a tax credit were provided. With these potential energy projects on line, the nation could save more than 40 million barrels of oil annually.

#### RECOGNIZING DAVE CURTIN FOR HIS TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE

### HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dave Curtin as he retires from the St. Helena Police Department. Dave, a true friend of mine, has spent the last twenty-four years of his career serving the people of St. Helena, California.

As a native of St. Helena, I can attest to the strong embodiment of law enforcement that Dave proves on a daily basis. It is not solely in law enforcement that Dave has made a positive impact on; his involvement in numerous aspects of community life is invaluable to St. Helena. Dave is a fellow U.S. Army veteran, and he is also a colleague of mine in the American Legion, St. Helena Post 199. He has served as Post Commander five times in St. Helena. I am impressed with his unflinching commitment to our community.

Dave's dynamic experience includes stints as the Police Reserve Coordinator, Check Fraud Officer, Juvenile Officer, and acting Field Supervisor. In the greater community, he has served on the Napa College Criminal Justice Advisory Board, the St. Helena High School Attendance Review Board, and served on the negotiating team as president of the St. Helena Police Officers Association.

Dave is also involved internationally in law enforcement. As a member of the International Police Association he has been a host to numerous European and South African police officers visiting the Napa Valley.

A native of Northern California, Dave originally hails from Oakland, and he received his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Public Administration from California State University, Sacramento. He also holds a lifetime teaching credential from University of California, Davis.

Dave and his wife, Susan, have been married for over twenty-nine years. Their daughter Shayna, recently graduated from San Jose State University, and their son, Calen, is finishing his senior year at Justin Siena High School in Napa.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize Dave Curtin for his tremendous work for the people of the Napa Valley. He is a true asset to our community and I speak on behalf of the people of St. Helena when I thank Dave Curtin for his valued service.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JAMES  
EDWARDS, JR.

**HON. NICK LAMPSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to honor James Edwards Jr., who passed away at age 68. James Edwards Jr. was a man who not only talked the talk, but walked the walk. He was a true visionary with a vision of a better life for all Americans. He spent his life fighting for equality, justice, and opportunity and was one of the first African-Americans elected to political office in Galveston County in modern times.

He was a community activist who believed in opportunity for all, and was always looking to the future of the Southeast Texas-Gulf Coast area. Throughout his long and successful career he provided opportunity to many. James was a long time union leader who joined the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union in 1964 when he went to work at the Marathon Oil Co. Refinery in Texas City. He was named Texas state legislative director by OCAW's District 4 Council in 1983 and served as secretary-treasurer of the Texas City local from 1986 until the early 1990's. James was a tremendous influence on the labor and political community in Texas, and those in that arena often sought his advice.

James was a family man. He is survived by his wife, Johnnie Mae; their son, James Edwards III; and her children from a previous marriage, Deborah Boone, Pierce Boone and Joseph Boone.

Mr. Speaker, despite his great success, James Edwards Jr. remained a man of the people, honest and forthright. His was of the utmost character, and his attributes of selflessness and commitment to others are rare gifts that the Southeast Texas-Gulf Coast area was lucky to have. His work and his dedication to the people of this great country is unparalleled. James Edwards Jr. will be sorely missed.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

**HON. DAN BURTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on May 22nd, President Chen Shui-bian of the Republic of China will be completing his first

year of service as Taiwan's head of state, and I would like to take this occasion to congratulate him and comment on a few of Taiwan's achievements.

For the last two decades, the republic of China on Taiwan has been a major trading partner of the United States. It has maintained friendly ties and relations with us for the last ninety years. Taiwan is one of the most successful models of rapid political reform in the entire world. Fifty years ago, Taiwan was a closed authoritarian society with no freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, or right to vote. Today, Taiwan is a full-fledged democracy. It is home to more than 90 political parties. Virtually every political office in Taiwan is hotly contested through free and fair elections.

Taiwan believes in free-market economics. Taiwan's economics. Taiwan's economy is so strong that it offers its people one of the highest standards of living in Asia, universal education, and free medical care for people of all ages. With respect to U.S.-Taiwan trade, Taiwan is our seventh largest export market, supporting many jobs for U.S. manufacturers. In addition, U.S. colleges and universities host more than 10,000 Taiwan students. The U.S. is the number one destination for most of Taiwan travelers. Lastly, Taiwan and the United States share many common values such as a respect for human rights, freedom of speech, and democracy.

I would like to offer my congratulations to President Chen and the people of Taiwan. I also would like to welcome President Chen as he transits New York on his way to Central America. Although his stay in New York will be brief, his visit is of tremendous importance to all of us Americans who recognize and value what a great, longstanding friend Taiwan has been to the United States.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION  
ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002  
AND 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration: The bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to voice my reasons for voting against final passage of H.R. 1646, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. I wish for my colleagues and constituents to know the reasons for my action.

There were many good provisions in H.R. 1646 that I am glad were in the final bill that the House passed. I support the sale of *Kidd* class destroyers to Taiwan. I support the call for moving the United States Embassy in Israel to the capital of Israel, Jerusalem. I also voted for several amendments that made H.R. 1646 a better bill. I joined my colleagues in voting for Mr. DELAY's amendment to protect United States servicemen from the clutches of the United Nation's new international Criminal Court. America's service men and women serve our nation under our Constitution, not

international bureaucrats under a foreign flag. I am pleased that this House voted to pass the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from California, Mr. LANTOS, prohibiting United States military aid to Lebanon until they step up their efforts to stop terrorist attacks against Israel. I am particularly pleased that the Hyde Amendment restoring the Mexico City policy was added to the final bill.

Despite these improvements, I could not vote for final passage of this bill for two reasons. The first reason is the failure of this House to pass the amendment of my friend and colleague from Colorado, Mr. TANCREDO. I cannot support a bill that authorizes \$118 million for rejoining the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNESCO is a profoundly anti-western, anti-American organization. President Ronald Reagan was correct in withdrawing the United States from this group, and I will not vote to send my constituents' tax dollars to an unelected intelligentsia who hate this country.

The second reason I voted against this bill is because of language urging United States acceptance of the Kyoto treaty on the environment. There is no way I could vote for this bill with the language intact. This provision is unsound constitutionally and economically. The Kyoto language is unsound constitutionally because the other body has refused to ratify this treaty. The Constitution specifically reserves the treaty ratification power to the Senate. This house has no place urging the President to enforce a treaty that our country is not bound by. We have very strict laws restricting air and water pollution. If the House of Representative thinks these laws aren't strict enough, which I do not believe, then the House should pass a bill changing those laws. International negotiations are not the way the Founding Fathers intended for our environmental laws to be changed.

More importantly, Mr. Chairman, the Kyoto treaty is monumentally flawed. If ratified it would require the United States and other developed countries to reduce their emission of so-called "greenhouse gasses" at least 7% below 1990 levels by 2010. At the same time developing countries, such as China, Brazil, and India, were exempted from the greenhouse requirements.

If implemented, the Kyoto treaty would have driven manufacturing industries entirely out of the United States. The United States already has strict Clean Air laws. Requiring a 7% decline in emissions for every industry would impose enormous costs on manufacturers and has not been scientifically proven to prevent global warming. If given the opportunity to choose between a country with these strict laws and a nation that was not bound to reduce emissions, I am of no doubt as to which country that firm will move to.

In addition to driving industry off-shore, full implementation of the Kyoto treaty would require increases in gasoline and electricity prices of up to 50%, and an estimated job loss of 2.4 million, according to one study. Mr. Chairman, the Clinton Administration did not sign a treaty at Kyoto, they signed a death sentence for the American economy. President Bush sensibly announced on March 28 that the United States would not take steps to implement the Kyoto treaty. I could not join this House in urging our President to destroy the American economy, and voted against H.R. 1646.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote numbers 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 on May 15, 2001 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all five votes.

ROC PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN'S  
FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE**HON. J.D. HAYWORTH**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a year ago, Mr. Chen Shui-bian assumed the presidency of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Today I would like to join my colleagues and the people of Taiwan in wishing President Chen a happy one year anniversary in office. Also, a warm welcome to President Chen and his party as they transit through New York later this month. After a brief stop in New York, they will journey to Central America.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan has a dynamic economy that is the envy of much of the world. Taiwan is now the world's 17th largest economy and holds \$100 billion in foreign exchange reserves. The United States is a major trading partner of Taiwan.

Politically, Taiwan is one of the freest nations. It has a democratically elected head of state and holds free elections at all levels. People enjoy full human rights and press freedom.

By any measurable standard, Taiwan is an economic powerhouse and a beacon of democracy. Mr. Speaker, I salute President Chen and his people on the occasion of Mr. Chen's first year in office.

HONORING FATHER AMOS  
WISCHMEYER**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated more than 50 years to making our community a better place. On June 3, 2001, Father Amos Wischmeyer, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, will celebrate his Golden Jubilee.

Father Wischmeyer was ordained in 1951 and began his career at Holy Trinity in Fowlerville and then St. Phillips in Battle Creek. He later went on to serve at St. Joseph's in Gaines and St. Mary's of the Lake in New Buffalo. In 1967, he followed the Lord's calling to serve as the Pastor for St. Mary's Catholic Church in Swartz Creek, where he has served for the past 34 years.

One of the high points of Father Wischmeyer's priestly life was when he was able to meet Pope John Paul II in January of 2001. He was the great privilege and opportunity of having a private audience with Pope

John Paul II at the Vatican. It was a truly memorable experience for Father Wischmeyer.

Since his assignment to St. Mary's in 1967, pastor Wischmeyer has been an effective advocate for the disadvantaged. He continually extends his arms to help anyone in need. Throughout his service at St. Mary's, Father Wischmeyer has also managed to keep the Parish School open and fully operational, enriching children's lives with faith and allowing them to open their hearts to God.

For the past 50 years, Pastor Wischmeyer has worked tirelessly to spread the Word of the Lord. He has made this his goal and dedicated his life to working not only within the parish, but also throughout the community to achieve this goal. Continually putting the needs of others above his own, Father Wischmeyer is an exemplary and loyal servant of God.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to acknowledge the fine work of Father Amos Wischmeyer. His dedication to providing food, clothing, shelter and education to anyone at anytime, without hesitation, serves as a fine example to us all. Our community would not be the same without the presence and influence of Father Wischmeyer. I know our community is a better place to live because of his spiritual mission. I am pleased to ask my colleagues in the 107th Congress to join in congratulating his 50 years of pastoral service.

ENIGMA CODE BROKEN MAINLY  
BY THE POLES**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant events in World War II other than those which took place on the battlefield was the cracking of the Germans' Enigma code. This great contribution to our victory in the war against Hitler was recently highlighted because of the theft of one of the Enigma machines last year in England. This led to some discussion in the newspapers about this event, and there are extremely well informed people who believe that the newspaper discussions of the event were inaccurate, particularly in not giving sufficient credit to the work of brilliant analysts from the University of Poznan in Poland in cracking this code. According to Edward Piwowarczyk of New Bedford, an authority on this matter, and the Program Director of the Polish Happy Time on WNBH radio, "by 1937, the Poles deciphered nearly three-quarters of all intercepted German military communications," and "in July 1939, the Poles offered their accomplishments to the potential allies."

Because it is important for us to get history right, and because the brilliant achievements of the Polish analysts who did this work deserve recognition now that this matter has once again come to the fore, I submit Edward Piwowarczyk's brief discussion of this history to be printed here.

[From the New Bedford (MA) Standard-Times, Oct. 13, 2000]

ENIGMA CODE BROKEN MAINLY BY THE POLES  
(By Edward L. Piwowarczyk)

One can say that Poland's most significant contribution to the Allies winning World

War II was cracking the masterful German war code Enigma. According to an Associated Press story in the Oct. 11 Standard-Times, "Historians say the codebreakers' work shortened the war by as much as two years." The British contribution was only to improve the Polish analytic machine called Bombe, which would process intercepted Enigma-based communications and enable decipherment of them.

Here's the story. In the late 1920's, Polish radio monitoring stations of German messages started to receive a new type of machine code. The BS-4 section, department of German codes at the Main Staff in Warsaw, were helpless. So, the University of Poznan was chosen as an organizer of a cryptological course for military purposes.

Through a combination of hard work and brilliance, three members of this class, namely, Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Rozycki and Henry Zygalski, solved the puzzle. The cryptological success was also a scientific success of the Poles. A command of higher mathematics useful for investigation on code systems, especially the so-called permutation and cycle theory, was a prerequisite to master the Enigma Cipher Machine.

By 1937, the Poles deciphered nearly three-quarters of all intercepted German military communications, a tremendous aid to Allied forces. Major Maksymilian Ciezki, head of the German Department of the Polish Signal Intelligence, along with the group of Polish mathematicians mentioned, were responsible for decoding Hitler's enigma: the code name for their operation Wicher (Gale).

In July 1939, the Poles offered their accomplishments to the potential allies. Delegations from the French staff, Lt. Col. Gustave Bertrand and Capt. Henri Bracquenne, and the British staff, Commander Dillwyn Knox and Commander Alistair Denniston, arrived at the secret BS-4 Center situated in the Kabacki Forest outside of Warsaw. The Polish specialists acquainted them with the method of breaking the Nazi codes. Each delegation was presented with one Polish-made Enigma coding machine called Bombe.

Just this further note: Recently in Poland, the Polish government honored Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Rozycki and Henry Zygalski, posthumously, for their outstanding achievements.

The eminent English historian Ronald Lewin, in his book "Ultra Goes to War," details the indispensable Polish contribution to World War II. The dedication at the beginning of Lewin's book reads: "To the Poles who sowed the seed and to those who reaped the harvest."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 121, passage of H.R. 1646, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE ENERGY PROBLEM AND ITS  
EFFECTS ON WEST VIRGINIANS**HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to raise attention to the energy problem and how

it is affecting people in the Second Congressional District of West Virginia. The recent energy crisis in California has become front-page news in papers throughout the country and rightfully so. Other regions are suffering too, though, and unless action is taken soon, the problems of Californians will become the problems of everyone. Evelyn P. Jones of Montrose, Randolph County, West Virginia, is a citizen in my district whose plight is particularly distressing. Her caring son, James A. Jones, who is the workers' compensation program manager for the Library of Congress, brought Evelyn's situation to my attention. I want to tell her story because I think that it is representative of others in my district and state as well as throughout the country.

Evelyn Jones is a retiree living on a fixed income of \$500 a month. She lives on the family farm and takes care of her 90-year-old sister. The rising cost of home heating oil has placed Mrs. Jones in a terrible financial quandary. Her heating oil bills from last September 12 through March 3 totaled \$1725.55. Fortunately for Evelyn, she has a close-knit family, many of whom live in nearby Elkins and help her buy food, medicine, and other necessities.

Were it not for Evelyn's family, she would likely have to make the difficult decision of choosing between adequate heating, food, or medicine. I have little doubt that many citizens of a similar disposition do, in fact, have to make such decisions. Congress has provided some relief in the form of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). However, many citizens in need are either not eligible for this program or do not like the idea of government help. Clearly, a more comprehensive policy approach is needed to provide both short-term relief and long-term solutions to high prices and energy shortages.

The Washington Post reports that gas prices have risen to a nationwide average of \$1.68 per gallon of regular unleaded. The Energy Department has estimated that the cost this summer will range from \$1.50 to \$1.75, a five percent increase from last year. In some areas of the country, prices may reach \$3.00 per gallon. The rising price of gasoline is representative of the rising prices of petroleum products in general. Certainly a great many causes factor into such prices. A decline in domestic production and infrastructure accompanied by an increase in demand has left the country ill prepared for the current struggles. Congress and the Bush Administration must be receptive to new ideas and solutions to correct the neglect of the past.

The current energy situation was not created overnight and it will not be corrected easily. I look forward to working with my fellow members in the House of Representatives as well as the President and his administration to begin to solve this complex problem. The Evelyn P. Joneses of our country demand that effective action be taken soon.

TO HONOR THE U.S. COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMISSIONERS FOR THEIR SERVICE, MAY 15, 1999–MAY 14, 2001

### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and thank the nine men and women who have completed their two-year term of service to our nation as commissioners on the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom. This commission was created by Congress to generate a heightened awareness to the never ending atrocities associated with persecution of individuals around the world for their religious beliefs.

As a result of their investigations, hearings, and reports of religious rights abuses, these commissioners have provided Congress and the administration with timely and accurate information used to formulate U.S. policy. In this capacity, chairman Elliott Abrams and commissioners Nina Shea, Rabbi David Saperstein, Dr. Friuz Kazemzadeh, Michael K. Young, Laila Al-Marayati, John R. Bolton, Cardinal Theodore McCarrick, and Justice Charles Z. Smith have served our nation with distinction, honor and faithfulness from May 15, 1999, until May 14, 2001.

I was pleased to hear that because of her faithful commitment to religious freedom issues around the world and her stellar performance during her first term, Ms. Nina Shea has just been appointed to serve a second term on the commission.

These commissioners have made sound policy recommendations to the president, the secretary of state, and Congress with respect to matters involving international religious freedom. They have testified before Congress numerous times, held timely hearings to investigate religious persecution atrocities in such countries as Sudan, China, Vietnam, Indonesia and Burma, and have worked with the non-governmental organization community to bring aid and comfort to the oppressed of the world.

Those around the world suffering persecution for their religious beliefs have truly benefited from the commitment of these nine servants of conscience. These commissioners have professionally completed their responsibilities by producing annual reports and conducting ongoing reviews of the facts and circumstances of violations of religious freedom around the world. Each of their activities has helped to bring visibility to any oppressor government that violates the basic freedoms of their citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I have come to appreciate each of these commissioners for their dedication and professionalism in protecting the rights of all citizens of the world who practice religious worship, be they Christian, Jewish, Muslim or any other faith. Their service to the American people and the peoples of the world has established credibility and relevance of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom. I know many of my colleagues in the House join me in saluting Elliott Abrams, Nina Shea, Rabbi David Saperstein, Dr. Friuz Kazemzadeh, Michael K. Young, Laila Al-Marayati, John R. Bolton, Cardinal

Theodore McCarrick, and Justice Charles Z. Smith for representing the United States in the cause to protect religious freedom around the world for these past two years.

MOZART CLUB OF WILKES-BARRE  
CELEBRATES 95TH YEAR

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mozart Club of Wilkes-Barre, which is celebrating its 95th year this month. The club, a group for those 50 and older led by President Elenora Butcofski Grant, is a member of both the Pennsylvania and National Federations of Music Clubs.

The Mozart Club was founded on October 10, 1906, by a young Miss Euda Hance, who later became Mrs. A. Livingston Davenport, and 14 of her friends in her living room.

The mission of the Mozart Club is stated in its constitution: "The object of this club shall be to encourage and promote musical interest among its members; to encourage the development of musical talent in the youth of the community and to cooperate with the Pennsylvania Federation of Music Clubs and the National Federation of Music Clubs in their specific plans for the advancement of music."

Over the years, the members of the Mozart Club have certainly fulfilled that mission. They have played major roles in establishing musical institutions such as the Community Concert Association, the Opera Guild and the Wyoming Valley Philharmonic Orchestra. They have fostered young talents through scholarships, and in 1926 they founded the Junior Mozart Club for children with musical interests.

Both the Pennsylvania and National Federations have awarded the Mozart Club honors through the years and in 1974, the National Federation granted it the Award of Highest Merit in the Parade of American Music from a panel of judges headed by composer Samuel Barber.

Active members of the Mozart Club must audition to be accepted as performing members. Many of these musicians are degreed performers who teach in schools or colleges or have their own private studios. At each monthly meeting, the club presents a musical program, which is open to the public. While the performers are sometimes guests, more often the club draws on the considerable talent within its own ranks.

Among the club's other activities are: providing a yearly scholarship to a local graduate musician, taking part in the Fine Arts Fiesta, celebrating National Music Week, providing help for the State Federation Festival, providing programs for nursing home residents and sponsoring a series of opera trips to New York City each spring and fall.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the many good works of the Mozart Club and its 95th anniversary, and I wish them its members all the best as they continue with their many endeavors.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HEALTH  
WEEK

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues of the Women's Caucus to discuss the importance of women's health.

It is an especially appropriate topic because this week is National Women's Health Week.

As a Caucus, we are working hard to improve health for all women. From protecting Social Security and strengthening Medicare to working for equality for all women.

And we are working to add a reliable, affordable prescription drug benefit.

Today, there are 6 million more women in the United States than men. Women are 51 percent of the U.S. population.

And the projected life expectancy for women in this country is 80 years.

Therefore, we must ensure that the progress we have made to improve women's health continues.

To this point, I urge my distinguished colleagues to join me in the following measures.

I am working to improve the health and well-being of women—young and old.

On May 2nd, I, joined with Mrs. MORELLA of Maryland, reintroduced the Osteoporosis Early Detection and Prevention Act, H.R. 1683.

May marks Osteoporosis Prevention Month. Osteoporosis is a disease characterized by low bone mass or brittle bones. The statistics are startling. 71 percent of women with osteoporosis are not diagnosed, leaving them at increased risk for fractures. And osteoporosis causes 300,000 new hip fractures each year. My bill would require private insurers to reimburse for bone mass measurement. Prevention and early detection are critical in combating this disease.

Last week, Congresswoman KELLY and I reintroduced the Cancer Screening Coverage Act, H.R. 1809, to give everyone a fighting chance in detecting cancer at its earliest stages. CASCA as we call this bill, applies to private health insurance plans and to the Federal Employees Health Benefits plan, requiring these plans to cover cancer screenings.

Cancer screening allows for the detection of cancer in its earliest form, when the cost of treatment is the least. And more importantly, it is estimated that the rate of survival would increase from 80% to 95% if all Americans participated in regular cancer screenings. The legislation we introduced has the power to save thousands of lives.

I am also working with my distinguished colleague, CONNIE MORELLA, to make women's health research a priority. We, joined by many members of the Women's Caucus, introduced the Women's Health Office Act, H.R. 1784, to make the women's health offices at the Department of Health and Human Services permanent.

And for our littlest people and their moms, I have introduced the Breastfeeding Promotion Act, which supports and protects mothers who choose to breastfeed. Everyday, new medical studies are released highlighting the positive health effects of breastfeeding for both mother and child. Just today, a new study was released showing that breastfed babies are less likely to become overweight children.

Again, let's celebrate National Women's Health Week. We must continue to work hard to ensure that the priorities of our nation include policies that protect and promote the health and well-being of women and their families. I urge my colleagues to join me on these measures.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the Hyde amendment, which would prohibit foreign non-governmental organizations which receive population aid from the United States from using their OWN funds to provide abortion services or counsel women about abortion options.

This amendment would place an unfair restriction on family planning efforts in developing nations. How can a democratic country like the United States have in place a policy which has the very un-democratic effect of restricting free speech? The Hyde amendment would restrict the ability of foreign nongovernmental organizations to talk openly to patients about their health care options. It is simply unfair.

Reproductive health care is a matter of life and death in developing countries. Family planning programs provide critical health care services for women and families in the world's poorest regions. Taking away U.S. funds for foreign organizations who use their own money to counsel women about abortion options will do real harm to important international family planning efforts.

While opponents of international family planning may attempt to cast this vote as an abortion-related matter—it is not. It has been illegal to use U.S. funds for abortion overseas since 1973. This vote is about whether women overseas should have access to needed family planning information. I think they should and I urge my colleagues to vote against the Hyde amendment.

IN RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM  
HENRY SEWARD

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, William Henry Seward was born in Florida, Orange County, New York on May 16, 1801; two-hundred years ago.

The son of Samuel Sweezy Seward and Mary (Jennings) Seward, he graduated from Union College in 1820, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1823, he

moved to Auburn, New York, where he entered Judge Elijah Miller's law office and, one year later, married Frances Adeline Miller, the daughter of Judge Miller.

Seward was interested in politics early in his career and became actively involved in the Anti-Masonic movement after 1828. With the backing of Thurlow Weed, the Whig newspaper editor, he was elected to the New York State Senate in 1830 where he served for four years. He was nominated by the Whigs for governor in 1834, but was defeated by William L. Marcy. From 1834 to 1838 he practiced law and served as an agent for the Holland Land Company, settling settlers' claims in Chautauque County.

In 1838 Seward was elected governor of New York State and again in 1840. He favored internal improvements, public support of Catholic schools, and began to favor free soil and abolition positions. From 1842 to 1848 he again practiced law, first in the court of chancery and later in patent cases. He also defended cases involving fugitive slave laws.

In 1849 Seward was elected to the United States Senate, and increasingly built a reputation as an anti-slavery senator. After 1855, the Whig party merged into the Republican party, and Seward became one of the leading Republicans. He was passed over as the presidential nominee in 1856 and, though he was the front runner in 1860, Lincoln was given the nomination.

After Lincoln's election, Seward was appointed to the post of Secretary of State, a position he held until 1869 serving under both presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

As Secretary of State Seward was a central force in the administration. The major issues he dealt with during the Civil War years were the possibility of European intervention, the outfitting of Confederate cruisers in British ports, the Trent affair and the French invasion of Mexico. Seward was also interested in territorial expansion, and in 1867 negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia.

Seward was seriously wounded in the Lincoln assassination conspiracy, and after 1865 his health was not good. He retired from public life upon Grant's election, and despite his poor health, took a trip around the world in 1871. William Henry Seward died in Auburn on October 10, 1872.

THE COMPUTER EQUIPMENT COMMON SENSE DEPRECIATION ACT

**HON. MAC COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by my colleague from Maryland, Congressman BEN CARDIN and several of our other colleagues, to introduce legislation that will return common sense to the Internal Revenue Code by changing the depreciation period for computer equipment.

The depreciation provisions in the Code have not been updated since the 1980s. Since that time, the technology available to manufacturers has literally exploded. Tax rules require businesses and manufacturers to keep their computer equipment "on the books" for five years. In highly competitive industries, the average economic life of the equipment ranges

from 14 and 24 months, far shorter than depreciation rules. This skewed limitation places manufacturers at a competitive disadvantage.

In a slowing economy, more flexibility is needed over capital investment choices. Many manufacturers would like to expand their businesses and increase employment opportunities. They would have greater opportunities to do so if the tax code recognized a more realistic economic life expectation for this equipment. Unfortunately, these business owners often put off investing in new equipment due to the unfavorable tax treatment they receive from the outdated computer depreciation schedule.

Specifically, the legislation we are introducing would update the tax code to acknowledge the rapid advancements in computer technology by changing the depreciation period for computer equipment used in manufacturing processes from five years to two years. We need to encourage businesses to make investments that will keep them competitive, not penalize them with an outdated tax provision.

Please join us in this effort to inject a little common sense into the Internal Revenue Code by cosponsoring the Computer Equipment Common Sense Depreciation Act.

**CHILD PROTECTION/ALCOHOL AND  
DRUG PARTNERSHIP ACT**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I reintroducing legislation today to improve the prevention, screening, and treatment of substance abuse for parents with children in the child welfare system. Regrettably, child welfare workers and judges are not always sufficiently trained in how to detect and cope with substance abuse problems. And of even greater concern, when accurate assessments are made, there is often a lack of available treatment. In fact, the Department of Health and Human Services reports that 63 percent of all mothers with drug problems do not receive any substance abuse treatment within a year.

To combat this threat to child safety and family stability, I am introducing the Child Protection/Alcohol and Drug Partnership Act, which would provide \$1.9 billion over the next five years to States that develop cooperative arrangements between their substance abuse and child abuse agencies to provide services to the parents of at-risk children. Bipartisan companion legislation has been introduced by Senators SNOWE and ROCKEFELLER.

Under the bill, funding would be disbursed to States based on the number of children in the State. To receive their allotment under the program, States would be required to spend a match starting at 15 percent in 2002, rising to 25 percent in 2006. In addition, they would be required to provide a detailed analysis of their current efforts to address substance abuse issues for families in the child welfare system and specify the additional steps they intend to pursue with the new funding (supplanting of existing funds would be prohibited). Funding could be used for a variety of specific activities, including: providing preventive and early intervention services for children of parents with alcohol and drug problems; expanding the

availability of substance abuse treatment, including residential treatment, for parents involved with the child welfare system; and improving the screening and assessment of substance abuse problems for families in the child welfare system.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this proposal, which is strongly supported by the Children's Defense Fund, the Child Welfare League of America, the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, and the American Public Human Services Association.

**CONFERENCE REPORT ON H. CON.  
RES. 83, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL  
YEAR 2002**

SPEECH OF

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 2001*

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the conference report on H. Con. Res. 83, the Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2002.

This conference agreement was developed in a manner which abused the congressional budget process. Consider the following:

The debate in the House on the tax cut contained in this budget resolution has already taken place. We were forced to vote on these cuts—which far exceed the levels contained in this conference agreement—months before we will understand the full impact of what we were considering.

The House was later forced to consider its version of the budget resolution prior to receiving the President's budget.

The Senate Budget Committee was never afforded the opportunity to consider this bill; rather the committee of jurisdiction was circumvented using a questionable procedure.

Minority House and Senate Members were explicitly noticed that they would not be included in negotiations between the two chambers to work out differences between the competing versions of the budget.

Finally, in the most recent example of an abuse of power, the House leadership filed late last week a resolution only moments before it was to be adopted in the dead-of-the-night, without a Congressional Budget Office analysis or a Joint Tax Committee scoring of the tax cut.

Mr. Speaker, in its haste to rush through a conference report before anyone had a chance to look at the details, two pages were lost that happened to contain language crucial to the compromise that persuaded moderates to agree to this budget. As a result, members, including the minority, were afforded the opportunity to examine this budget in detail over four days. This fortuitous event afforded me the opportunity to discover that the numbers in this budget simply do not add up and that there is much more missing than two pages.

Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement calls for \$661.3 billion in discretionary spending for fiscal year 2002. Instead of making recommendations for the level of funding for our national priorities, however, the conference agreement lists CBO baseline levels, and then uses a plug number of \$6 billion in a catchall

function known as "allowances" to make the numbers for 2002 add up.

These unrealistic discretionary spending levels will result in a year-end conflict over funding levels for appropriations bills, much like those we have seen in years past. Undoubtedly, we will soon be faced with a chaotic budget process that drags on into the fall that produces much higher spending than would have been necessary had we reached agreement on realistic spending levels within the context of the budget resolution.

Moreover, if one takes these spending numbers at face value, then this majority has broken its promise to increase funding for education and the critical research needs at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The majority will argue that the function numbers in the conference agreement do not represent intended policy and that increases for education and NIH can be provided by the Appropriations Committee.

But if appropriators can change the recommended levels, what purpose does this budget resolution serve? The troubling conclusion is that either these increases will come at the expense of other programs or we will once again far exceed the spending targets outlined in this resolution.

More troubling than the unrealistic spending levels are the items missing from this budget. Last week, the President established a Commission on Social Security reform and announced his commitment to pursuing a national missile defense system. Nobody knows how much either of these broad initiatives will cost and the budget fails to account for either of these items.

Also conspicuously missing from this conference report are funds for debt reduction. This budget commits funds dedicated to the Medicare and Social Security Trust Funds to debt reduction without devoting a single dollar of our projected on-budget surpluses towards paying down our national debt. This is like a family using one credit card to pay off another and then claiming that their debt was paid. The American people will not be deceived by this manipulation.

Finally, there is one more missing page that explains how all of our other priorities, including education, emergencies, defense increases and future tax cuts, will fit into the so-called contingency fund. Indeed, the overall tax and spending totals in this budget will virtually eliminate the non-Social Security, non-Medicare budget surplus. Any additional expenditures as expected in defense; any downward revisions of the surplus projections that may occur due to our slowing economy, increased unemployment, decreased labor productivity, and lower-than expected revenue collections; or, any additional tax cuts above and beyond those contained in this so-called agreement—and I have reason to believe that these will occur since the Secretary of the Treasury testified last week that he would be willing to consider tax breaks that go beyond the budget resolution on a case-by-case basis—will return this nation back to the era of deficits, tapping our Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds.

Mr. Speaker, on May 1, 2001, I sent the Chairman of the Budget Committee a letter indicating I could support the proposed budget resolution provided that the resolution cut taxes no more than \$1.25 trillion, set realistic spending levels, and maintained a commitment to debt reduction by ensuring that any

remaining on-budget surpluses be devoted to debt reduction. These conditions were not only not met, but there was not even an opportunity to discuss them.

Because of these concerns about process, unrealistic spending levels, the failure to reduce our national debt and the very real threat this budget poses to our Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds, I will vote against this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same.

---

#### ELECTION REFORM

---

### HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS and the Members of the Democratic Caucus Special Committee on Election Reform for their hard work in organizing election reform hearings across America, and developing Democratic proposals on election reform.

Ensuring every American's vote is counted is the cornerstone to rebuilding faith in our democracy. That's why Democrats have made clear our commitment to finding bipartisan solutions to the ills that plague America's electoral process. Real election reform is a top priority for the American people and is the civil rights issue of the new millennium.

Unfortunately, I know the Election Reform Committee has heard a great deal about attempts to intimidate minority voters around the country during this past election. Having attended two of the Special Committee's field hearings, I know how important they are to uncovering the truth about voter suppression, and to ensuring we stop efforts to disenfranchise African American and Hispanic voters in the future.

It is clear that what happened in Florida to intimidate and suppress African American turnout was not an isolated incident. In fact, significant efforts to suppress the African American vote occurred in my district in Fort Worth this fall. I personally witnessed a systematic campaign by local Republicans to harass, intimidate and suppress African American voters—especially senior citizens.

With so many sad examples of voter intimidation and voting irregularities, the need for real action on election reform could not be clearer. After the field hearings are completed, Democrats will propose to the House real steps to make it easier for people to vote, expand participation in our democracy, and fix a broken system that has disenfranchised too many Americans for too long.

The importance of election reform to preserving the integrity of our democracy is so great that we must not allow partisan politics to keep Congress from addressing it. I thank Congressman WATERS for her strong leadership and for organizing this special order, and I desperately hope Republicans will join us in passing meaningful election reform to ensure every American's vote is counted.

#### TRIBUTE TO BERNIE ROBINSON

### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bernie Robinson who has served the State of Illinois and indeed all of us as the Assistant to the Governor of Illinois in charge of the state's Washington, DC office.

Bernie is about to leave his position for some exciting opportunities in the private sector. It would be inappropriate of me not to take this opportunity to publicly thank him for the work he has done, the counsel he has given and the lifetime's worth of friendships that he has made within our delegation.

Thanks to Bernie and his capable staff, the State of Illinois has emerged with the most cohesive voice that we have ever had in terms of pursuing opportunities for the people we serve. It would be impossible for me to list all of Bernie's accomplishments, but I cannot overstate the important role he played in helping to bring our delegation together in pursuit of appropriations projects and priorities for our state. Thanks to him, I have a better understanding of the special needs of my colleagues in the northern part of Illinois and they have a better understanding of mine.

Only one person could have brought together a delegation as diverse as the one we currently have. Without Bernie, it's unlikely that we would have had the successes that we have.

I know that the members and staff of the Illinois delegation join me in thanking Bernie and wishing him well in his new endeavors.

Bernie Robinson is a unique individual who has enriched our lives and allowed us to better understand who we are and how we can work together.

Thanks also to Bernie's children, Sarah and Army, who have allowed us to share so much of Bernie's time. Together with his beloved wife Bess, may God rest her soul, Bernie has proven that the greatest joy in our lives is the beauty and potential of our children. He has prepared them for a life of tremendous possibilities and all indications are that they are poised to tackle them.

Bernie, our thanks for establishing a foundation from which our delegation and therefore our state will grow and prosper. God's blessings to you and yours.

---

#### KEEP D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL OPEN

### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, we, as a nation, spend more on health care than any other country in the world. Yet, we have 43 million uninsured people and our working families continue to struggle to obtain quality and affordable care. And now, in our nation's capitol, there are efforts to close down the last remaining public hospital in the city, D.C. General. The closure of public hospitals around our nation and D.C. General, in particular, should be of concern to us all.

In Michigan, our public hospitals continue to serve patients and communities with dignity and with the belief that all people have the right to health care. These public hospitals provide our uninsured and underinsured working men and women with the quality and essential health care they deserve. D.C. General has been serving the people of Washington, D.C. since 1806, and the care it provides is crucial for residents of the nation's capitol.

I am deeply concerned with the impact the closure of this hospital will have on the residents of Washington, D.C. In Detroit and other urban and rural communities, affordable and reliable health care is becoming hard to find. Our public hospitals serve local communities without prejudice and are the only source of care millions in this nation can rely on. Now, the people of Washington, D.C. will have no choice but to turn to private hospitals for their health care—hospitals that base their care on a person's financial status and ability to pay.

Those who advocate closing D.C. General are concerned that the hospital has woefully inadequate funds to operate. The financial situation of this and other public hospitals is severely impacted by Congress' unwillingness to provide additional resources and the fact our public hospitals serve most of our uninsured and poor. The plight of D.C. General is just one example of what will happen if we do not stand up immediately and support our public hospitals.

I am also deeply troubled by the process that determined the fate of D.C. General Hospital. Through the use of an unelected financial control board, those wishing to see the hospital closed overrode the democratically-elected D.C. City Council, who unanimously opposed the closure of the hospital. In 1999, a similar situation occurred in Detroit, when Lansing lawmakers dissolved the elected city school board and appointed a supervisory board, unaccountable to the citizens of Detroit. The Detroit school takeover and the D.C. control board's actions should be of concern to all Americans. Both these actions denied citizens a voice in the decisions affecting their lives. Our compassion and resolve to ensure quality health care and education for all must not be compromised by an unelected body which is accountable to no one.

Today, I join many of my colleagues in Congress, community leaders in my home state and from around our great nation, and champions in the Michigan State Legislature in urging that D.C. General be kept open and accessible to the people of Washington, D.C.

---

#### A TRIBUTE TO RABBI HILLEL COHN FOR 38 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CALIFORNIA'S INLAND EMPIRE

### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to pay tribute to my good friend Rabbi Hillel Cohn, who for the past 38 years has been a remarkable community leader, and a spiritual guiding force for thousands of members of Congregation Emanu El in San Bernardino County, California. After nearly four decades as leader of this congregation, Rabbi Cohn is retiring this week.

Just a few weeks ago, Rabbi Cohn was present on this House floor to deliver our morning prayer. His message was a reflection of the central philosophy in his spiritual and community life: "Let America pursue justice in our enforcement of laws, in our forms of punishment, in our methods of choosing our leaders, in our allocation of precious resources, in our expectations of other nations, and in our daily relations with one another."

Throughout his career in San Bernardino County, Rabbi Cohn has served as a community conscience and a voice of unity for people of all races, religions and cultures. He was the founding chairman of the San Bernardino Human Relations Commission, and was selected in 1996 as one of 5,500 "community heroes" across the country who carried the Olympics Torch.

Rabbi Cohn's community involvement ranges from president of the county Mental Health Association and Family Service Agency, to serving on the bio-ethics committees of many local hospitals. He is a national leader in his faith, currently serving as treasurer of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and serves on a team that counsels other rabbis. Many of his sermons have been published in "American Rabbi," and he has edited national books on rabbinical contracts and retirement.

I began my community service career on the local school board about the time that Rabbi Cohn became the spiritual leader in Congregation Emanu El. It was clear even then that he would be a force to bring all of the people of our community together. Throughout his career, his integrity and reputation for conciliation have shown through, and I am grateful for his wise counsel on many matters.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in thanking Rabbi Cohn for his years of service and leadership, and to wish him and his wife Rita good luck in their future endeavors. I am sure they will be active members of our community for many years to come.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1886

### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce H.R. 1886, a bill aimed at closing an unfortunate administrative loophole and bridging a legal gap in the working of our intellectual property system. As you know, I chair the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet and Intellectual Property. In that capacity, my colleagues and I have as one of our continuing goals making certain that the U.S. patent system is the finest regime in the world. This bill relates to two important areas within our jurisdiction, namely the procedures linking the courts and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO). This legislation eliminates an asymmetry in an administrative procedure disallowing the public the right to appeal a question from the PTO to a higher and independent authority for redress.

This legislation closes a procedural loophole that is a gap in the law. Today, many of these administrative appeals are prohibited by cur-

rent law. In my view, this makes the patent system unable to fully serve the needs of inventors and the public. Congress created the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in 1982 with a specific goal. It was intended to be a specialized forum that brings both legal and technical expertise to bear on appeals of certain issues of national importance, including patent issues. The overwhelming consensus is that in the past 20 years, the Federal Circuit has proven to be a marked success. It contributes to the fairness of the system in two ways. First, it ensures predictability and certainty to appeals within the subject matter of its jurisdiction. Second, it is a check on the agencies within its jurisdiction.

We have all heard stories about patents that issue but are subsequently challenged based on new evidence pertaining to scope and validity. This bill will ensure that the outcome of these challenges initiated by the public and consumers through the optional inter partes reexamination will be fair by establishing the right to appeal and judicial review. It is a very limited measure and it does not lead to any additional district court trials, or other added discovery burdens or expenses for inventors. It is aimed at the improved functioning of our domestic system and has no relation to what our trading partners use in their systems. While this is admittedly a small bill—some will describe it merely as a housekeeping bill—I believe that it will contribute greatly to the improved functioning of our patent system for all parties involved.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL AUTHORIZING EXPANSION OF PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

### HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to authorize the expansion of the Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park, which is located in South Kona on the island of Hawaii.

Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park, formerly known as the City of Refuge National Historical Park, was authorized by an act of Congress on July 26, 1955 (60 Stat. 376) "... for the benefit and inspiration of the people..." The park was formally established in 1961. All the lands included within the park are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The overall management goal for the historical park is for the resources to accurately represent a slice of time ranging from pre-contact (circa 12th–13th century) to about 1930, when Ki'ilae Village was completely abandoned. The objectives developed to meet that goal focus on preservation, stabilization, and restoration of the park's cultural and natural resources.

A significant portion of the ancient Hawaiian village of Ki'ilae lies outside of the current park's boundaries. The proposed addition of 805 acres, located within the tradition land divisions of Ki'ilae ahupua'a and Kauleoli ahupua'a, contains significant cultural and natural resources, which complement the Park's mission of preservation and rehabilitation of Hawaiian natural, cultural, and historic re-

sources. These lands contain at least 800 cultural sites, structures, and features; at least 25 caves (or cave openings), many of which are refuge caves; a minimum of 10 heiau (temples); more than 20 platforms; 26 enclosures; over 40 burial features (or highly probable burials); trails and trail remnants; a minimum of 6 residential compounds; a holua slide; several canoe landing sites; a water well; numerous walls and wall remnants; and a wide range of agricultural features.

Ancient Native Hawaiian burial sites are a particularly sensitive issue in Hawaii. Many descendants of the Ki'ilae villagers live in the area and want to make sure that the graves of their ancestors are respected and that archaeological and historical sites are preserved. The local community strongly supports incorporation of these lands into Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park.

I urge my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this bill.

#### ANNAPOLIS CENTER REPORT ADDRESSES KEY CONCERNS ABOUT ASTHMA

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important report that was recently issued by the Annapolis Center for Science-Based Public Policy. Asthma is a serious disease that is often undetected, misdiagnosed and not properly treated. I am hopeful the Center's Executive Summary will help to enlighten my colleagues about the importance of addressing the problems associated with asthma.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report defines asthma, evaluates trends, and reviews how it is studied. It reviews potential triggers of asthma attacks and their proper management, which can dramatically decrease morbidity and prevent mortality. The report recommends prudent steps that decision-makers, doctors, and patients should take in combating the disease.

Several major points of the report are as follows:

Asthma is a serious disease, with a great impact on public health and the economy;

Asthma has a disproportional impact in the United States on minorities, the poor, and children;

Asthma is a complex disease. We do not have a complete picture of asthma because we have an insufficient understanding of all the interacting mechanisms. Because of this, there is no universally accepted definition of the disease;

Because of the lack of a completely acceptable definition of asthma, it may be underdiagnosed or over-diagnosed;

We do not yet know all the causes of asthma. Genetic factors play a role but these alone do not explain the disease. The strongest (but incomplete) evidence exists for interactions between genetic factors, indoor environmental allergens and tobacco smoke; however, finding "the cause" (or causes) of asthma will take time and money.

Underlying causes, unlike immediate triggers, are speculative, or highly speculative, requiring much more research.

A national asthma registry is needed.

Action strategies aimed at eliminating some suspected environmental risk factors

may reduce the prevalence of asthma attacks but are not guaranteed to reduce the incidence of new cases of asthma. There is evidence that dust mites, cockroaches, cat dander, spores of the common airborne mold, and Alternaria (a type of fungus) play an important role. It seems reasonable to clean homes, workplaces, and schools to reduce exposure to these triggers. This may not prevent all asthma attacks, but it may lessen their frequency and/or severity;

Asthma is a very manageable disease. Much of the current morbidity and mortality is avoidable;

Many asthmatics and their doctors do not take the disease as seriously as they should;

Clinical guidelines for asthma treatment need to be followed;

Better disease management is the strategy most likely to yield benefits for asthmatics at this time. Better disease management will result from specific programs to educate physicians and patients along with programs to ensure better access to care for all asthmatics.

IN HONOR OF DR. LUTHER  
BLACKWELL

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bishop Luther Blackwell and to celebrate his half century of service to his church, his faith, and the greater Cleveland community.

Mr. Speaker, the ministry of Dr. Luther Blackwell, senior pastor of Mega Church in Cleveland, Ohio, is known throughout the world. Dr. Blackwell has spent his career traveling extensively as a lecturer, teacher, and guest speaker. He has been featured in some of the country's most prestigious and life-changing spiritual conferences, sharing his knowledge and faith to help bring positive change to the lives of thousands.

Dr. Blackwell has had a very distinguished and proud career. After graduating with a Bachelors Degree in Music Education from the Conservatory of Music at Baldwin Wallace College in Berea, Ohio, Dr. Blackwell went on to teach for four years in the Cleveland Public School System. There, he received numerous awards for his service, including be honored as one of Cleveland's finest teachers. Dr. Blackwell has also received his Masters and Doctor Degrees of Biblical Studies from Christian Leadership University in Elma, New York, as well as a Doctor of Ministry from Vision Christian College in Romona, California.

Dr. Blackwell faithfully served fifteen years as Vice President of the International Congress of Local Churches, and most recently held seminars on the Biblical application of money and on the Black believer.

Mr. Speaker, of Dr. Blackwell's numerous outstanding accomplishments I would like to specially honor the ten year anniversary of Dr. Blackwell's founding of the Mega Church in Cleveland, Ohio. The Mega Church has been among the national leaders in the area of racial reconciliation, demonstrating the ability of using faith to bring people of different races and cultures together.

Dr. Blackwell represents the very best of Cleveland, and his long and very distinguished career deserves the highest of praise.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in rising to honor this truly remarkable man, and his half century of service to his fellow man. Dubbed the pastor's pastor, Dr. Blackwell is a man of the highest standing and an example for all to follow.

ARRIVAL IN U.S. OF TAIWANESE  
PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as Republic of China President Chen Shui-bian reaches his first anniversary in office, I would like to commend him for his successful leadership and steadiness of purpose. President Chen has expertly handled cross-strait relations due in part to his emphasis on the formation of mutual trust between Taipei and Beijing through economic and cultural integration. President Chen recently expressed his vision for a lasting peace with the mainland by noting the importance of ensuring channels of communication. "I understand that only through resumption of constructive cross-strait dialogue and normalization of bilateral relations can permanent regional peace be ensured."

President Chen's leadership within the Republic of China exemplifies a record of which he should be proud. He presides over a democracy characterized by free and fair elections, a free press, and an unquestioned respect for human rights and the rule of law. Yet President Chen's capacity to guide economic success is as strong as his commitment to democratic values. The 5.25% growth forecast for the ROC economy in 2001 is higher than that of the U.S., Japan, Germany, or the U.K., and the ROC enjoys a lower level of unemployment than each one of the aforementioned economic powerhouses.

I am delighted that President Chen will have the opportunity to make two transit stops in the U.S. and to meet with Members of Congress during his upcoming visit to the Americas. Secretary Powell's spokesperson noted that such meetings "would be a good thing," and I could not agree more. This will be an important visit for President Chen and for the U.S.—the first time a Taiwanese leader has been permitted to stopover in New York. I hope President Chen's transit visit brings fruitful discussions with my colleagues as well as a chance to enjoy the Texas steakhouse, baseball game, and New York museum on his agenda. Most importantly, I hope President Chen's transit visit signals the strong ties and friendship between the U.S. and the Republic of China.

INTRODUCTION OF MAERSK Mc-  
KINNEY MOLLER

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a great leader in the maritime community, Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller, owner of the A.P. Moller Group—a

global transportation provider whose fleet of ships make it the world's largest shipping company and also the largest US-flag carrier. When Germany invaded Denmark in 1940, the company's fleet numbered 46 ships and many of those vessels were used by the United States and its allies during WWII. Maersk Moller and his wife spent the war years in the United States. After almost eight years in America, Maersk Moller and his father faced the daunting challenge of rebuilding their company. A number of ships were purchased from the United States government and slowly the company was rebuilt. A.P. Moller has made significant contributions to the U.S. economy over the years. The company's United States headquarters was founded in 1943, and in 1947 a notable affiliate—Maersk Line, Limited—was chartered in Delaware. Today Maersk has 10 United States corporate entities devoted to terminal operations, trucking, rail transportation, and third party logistics and it generates employment for approximately 9000 Americans. Maersk serves more than 30,000 US exporters and importers dedicated to international trade. Today A.P. Moller is the largest carrier in the world. It operates approximately 250 ships including container vessels, tankers, bulk carriers, supply ships, car carriers, and drilling rigs. 53 of these ships fly the Stars and Stripes and are owned, operated or chartered by Maersk Line, Limited. It is the largest U.S. flag carriers serving the foreign trades of the United States. Allow me to recognize some other important contributions. Maersk Line, Limited ships were the first vessels to arrive in Desert Storm and off-load critically needed Marine Corps supplies and equipment. Space on Maersk commercial ships was provided free of charge to the U.S. government so we could load much needed supplies for our troops during the sustainment phase of the operation. Prior to Desert Storm, Maersk Line, Limited obtained a secret clearance from the Department of Defense and now has a top-secret clearance to operate ships for the U.S. Navy. This important mission and valuable program continues today.

Mr. Speaker, I am very interested in strengthening a cost effective U.S.-flag fleet that is dedicated to the foreign commerce of the United States. The Maritime Security Program (MSP) will soon have to be reauthorized for our nation to maintain a U.S.-flag presence. It is important to recognize that during a contingency, companies participating in MSP like Maersk Line, Limited are contractually obligated to the statutorily mandated Voluntary Intennodal Sealift Agreement (VISA). Combined, Maersk and other U.S. vessels provide the intennodal infrastructure that includes terminal, truck, rail and sealift capacity the Department of Defense (DOD) would rely on to lift critically important military equipment during a conflict. Without the MSP it would cost the taxpayers billions of dollars in DOD spending to replicate what MSP carriers, like Maersk, provide. A strong, competitive commercial U.S.-flag presence in international trade is therefore vitally important. It is important we recognize that in order to maintain a strong, reliable and available fleet of MSP vessels the program must understand and meet carrier operating costs. It should be indexed to keep abreast of inflation and we should make sure that MSP benefits flow to the U.S. corporate citizen providing VISA assets to our military. I look forward to working with my colleagues

and improving the Maritime Security Program. Mr. Speaker, Maersk Line, Limited plays a critical role in both the national security interest of the United States and the transportation of goods in and out of the U.S. I am proud to recognize Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller for the services his company provides and for his dedicated leadership in the maritime arena. He is a true friend of the United States of America.

EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
BIRTHDAY OF DR. ANDREI  
SAKHAROV

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the 80th anniversary of the birth of the late Dr. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, one of the truly great figures in the struggle for human rights in the 20th century. On May 21 of this year, Dr. Sakharov would have celebrated his 80th birthday.

A brilliant physicist, Dr. Andrei Sakharov enjoyed the respect of his colleagues and the material privileges provided by Soviet officialdom for his work in helping to develop the Soviet atomic bomb. He could easily have continued to enjoy his elevated status in Soviet society, but his conscience would not permit it. He became deeply convinced that the arms race was pointless and a threat to mankind. When he protested privately to Soviet authorities, he was ignored. In 1968, Dr. Sakharov circulated his groundbreaking essay entitled, "Thoughts on Progress, Peaceful Co-Existence and Intellectual Freedom," in which he drew the connection between human rights and international security. For this challenge to the system, he was barred from military research, and when he continued to protest, he was fired from his work. In 1975, Dr. Sakharov was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, but Soviet authorities would not allow him to travel to Oslo to receive the award. In January 1980, without any legal procedure, let alone a trial, Dr. Sakharov was picked up on the streets of Moscow by KGB agents and spirited off to exile in the city of Gorky.

At the same time, the Kremlin, under the leadership of former KGB chairman Yuri Andropov, launched a crackdown on Soviet dissidents. In 1984, Dr. Sakharov's wife, Dr. Elena Bonner, was convicted of "defaming the Soviet political and social system" and sentenced to join him in exile.

Even in these dark hours, Dr. Sakharov continued to speak out against the war being carried out by Soviet forces in Afghanistan, to defend persecuted human rights activists in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and to address vital issues of disarmament and peace. On three occasions, Dr. Sakharov went on a hunger strike to protest the mistreatment of his friends and colleagues in the human rights movement. During his confinement, his notes and his manuscripts were stolen from him by KGB thugs. President Reagan declared his sixtieth birthday, May 21, 1980, "Andrei Sakharov Day."

In December 1986, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev lifted Dr. Sakharov's exile and "in-

vented" him to return to Moscow. In 1989, Dr. Sakharov was elected to the Congress of People Deputies, an organization that had previously been the rubber stamp legislature for the Soviet Union. In the short time that he served, Dr. Sakharov joined a handful of other elected leaders to press for real reforms in the Soviet Union. On December 14, 1989, the world was saddened to learn of this great man's death.

In its coverage of "the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century," Time magazine noted that, "By the time of his death in 1989, this humble physicist had influenced the spread of democratic ideals throughout the communist world. His moral challenge to tyranny, his faith in the individual and the power of reason, his courage in the face of denunciation and, finally, house arrest—made him a hero to ordinary citizens everywhere."

Although Andrei Sakharov has passed on and the Soviet Union is no more, the issues that he and his colleagues confronted still challenge us today. "Small wars," like the bloody conflict in Chechnya, have replaced the big Cold War. Human rights continue to be violated. Arms control and security issues are high on the agenda.

Several years ago, Dr. Bonner bequeathed Dr. Sakharov's papers to an American university bearing the name of one of our country's greatest jurists—Justice Louis Brandeis. This is a priceless gift not only to Brandeis, but to our entire nation. A generation of young people who have grown up since the fall of the Soviet Union, will be able to study Dr. Sakharov's writings on civic responsibility, non-violence, ethnic and religious intolerance, and other aspects of human rights and what we now call the human dimension.

Mr. Speaker, on this, the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Andrei Sakharov, I urge Americans young and old to acquaint themselves with Dr. Sakharov's struggle for peace and human dignity, and to support educational efforts such as the Sakharov archive at Brandeis to preserve the legacy of an intellectual and humanitarian giant of the 20th century.

THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNISTS  
ARREST FATHER NGUYEN VAN,  
A NEW ROUND OF RELIGIOUS  
PERSECUTION IN VIETNAM

**HON. DANA ROHRBACHER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, this morning, Vietnamese communist authorities arrested a highly respected Catholic priest Father Nguyen Van Ly, a former Amnesty International "prisoner of conscience," accusing him of fomenting unrest against the government. Father Ly was detained in his parish of Phu An, near Hue, under a criminal law for failing to obey surveillance rules and agitating followers to cause public disorder.

"He was arrested for spreading propaganda against the government," said a spokesman for the secret police of Phu An commune. The propaganda charges Ly faces carry penalties of 10 to 12 years in prison. A longtime critic of the government, Ly has previously spent nearly 10 years in prison.

On Wednesday, Ly led a religious service of about 150 people in which police said he dis-

tributed leaflets. The government said the leaflets were anti-communist. Ly, 54, had previously been under heavy police surveillance and in March was denounced by official media as a "traitor" for urging the United States to link religious freedom to ratification of a bilateral trade agreement with Vietnam. "(Ly) continued to carry out behavior that affected public security and obstructed production and normal life of the people," the spokesman said.

Father Ly's arrest came amid growing criticism of Hanoi for persecution of religious groups—Christians, Buddhists and, Cao Dai. Ly's detention coincided with a report that a dissident Buddhist leader, Thich Quang Do, was summoned for questioning in Ho Chi Minh City. The Paris-based International Buddhist Information Bureau said that 73-year-old Thich Quang Do received a summons demanding he appear before a Communist kangaroo court tomorrow to explain "a number of wrongful acts" he has recently committed." The move could be related to Do's recent letter to the Vietnamese leadership in which he called for the release of another dissident monk, the group said. Do is the second-highest monk in the banned Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam. The movement's patriarch, Thich Huyen Quang, 83, has been imprisoned for 19 years.

Mr. Speaker, the Hanoi regime insists it grants full religious freedom to its citizens. This is a blatant lie. Given the simultaneous mass persecution of our former allies, the Montagnard tribes people in Vietnam's Central Highlands, this body should link an end to religious and ethnic persecution to the ratification of the bilateral trade agreement between the United States and Vietnam. I also call on the United States embassy in Hanoi to aggressively make every possible effort to demand the release of Father Ly and an end to religious persecution and rampant human rights abuses in Vietnam.

NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY WEEK

**HON. DARRELL E. ISSA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, during National Biotechnology Week, to commend the biotechnology community for its many contributions to science, healthcare, and technology.

Biotechnology has contributed enormously to the success of the United States as the global leader in research and international commerce. It will unquestionably be an important vehicle for high-tech job creation throughout the 21st century.

Today, biotechnology is widely used in many fields, including agriculture, food processing, and energy production. It has been largely responsible for improving quality of life all around the globe through its utilization in water quality protection, conservation of topsoil, and improvement of waste management techniques. Through its many innovations in pharmaceuticals from penicillin to AIDS drugs, biotechnology has paved the way for finding cures to many of the world's devastating diseases.

Mr. Speaker, I commend and thank the biotechnology community for its many contributions to our nation and the world.

## TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM RECHLIN

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mr. William Rechlin upon his retirement from his position of City Manager of Berkley, Michigan.

Mr. Rechlin has been a public servant in Michigan for the past four decades. Beginning as a police officer in Dearborn in 1958, he then served as lieutenant, sergeant and police chief of Westland.

Mr. Rechlin came to Berkley after his Westland service, and assumed the position of Director of Public Safety. After ten years, he was named City Manager, a position he held for four and one-half years. William is highly respected throughout law enforcement and by his peers as a City Manager.

Throughout his career, Bill has been an effective worker, diligent, caring, and a man "in charge." Mayor John Mark Mooney said, "Rechlin has filled the job so thoroughly the last four years, it will be difficult to choose a replacement."

Mr. Speaker, I have enjoyed my many opportunities to work with Bill Rechlin, a truly fine gentleman and a consummate professional. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing William Rechlin a happy and healthy retirement. He will be missed.

KEEPING OUR PROMISE TO  
SPECIAL EDUCATION ACT OF 2001**HON. ROB SIMMONS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or IDEA.

Improving special education is on the minds of millions of Americans. Our Governors, school boards, education professionals, and families of children with disabilities identify full funding for special education as their number-one priority.

The nearly six-and-a-half million students with disabilities have a right to a free and appropriate public education. They deserve to participate in the American dream.

Today this Congress has an opportunity to help these students fulfill that dream. I am pleased to introduce the "Keeping Our Promise to Special Education Act of 2001" to provide for mandatory increases in special education funding each of the next ten years. My effort sets the course to achieve full funding for Part B of IDEA by fiscal year 2011.

The enactment of this bill will give relief to school districts, resources to teachers, hope to parents, and opportunities to children with disabilities. It will free up State and local funds to be spent on such things as better pay for teachers, more professional development, richer and more diverse curricula, smaller class sizes, making needed renovations to buildings, and addressing other needs of individual schools. To me, fully funding IDEA will provide the ultimate in local educational flexibility.

I am proud to say that the Keeping Our Promise to Special Education Act has received the support of the National Education Association, the Connecticut Association of Public School Superintendents and the Connecticut Association of Boards of Education, Incorporated.

Mr. Speaker, twenty-six years ago, Congress made a commitment to fully fund the Federal Government's share of special education costs. If in this era of economic prosperity and unprecedented budgetary surpluses we cannot meet this commitment, when will we keep this pledge?

School districts in the Second District of Connecticut and other congressional districts are demanding financial relief. Children's needs must be met. Parents expect accountability. There is no better way to touch a school, help a child, or support a family than to commit more spending for special education.

It is time to fulfill our promise. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Keeping Our Promise to Special Education Act.

CONGRATULATION ON TAIWAN  
PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN'S  
FIRST ANNIVERSARY IN OFFICE**HON. GARY G. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the people in the Republic of China on Taiwan will be celebrating President Chen Shui-bian's first anniversary in office on May 20, 2001.

President Chen Shui-bian won his presidential election last year and in the last 12 months, he has shown the world his steady leadership at home and abroad. He has continued the social and economic programs of his predecessor and convinced the world of his intention to seek better relations with the Chinese mainland and maintain good relations with allies and friends abroad. He has done an excellent job for the people of Taiwan.

Taiwan has become one of our nation's largest trading partners and continues to grow in that capacity to the benefit of both the people of the United States of America and Taiwan. Trade between the United States and Taiwan totaled \$64.9 billion in 2000, up 19.4 percent from 1999. Last year, Taiwan's imports from the United States grew by 27.4 percent to \$24.2 billion. It is hard to believe that just fifty years ago, the per capita GNP in Taiwan was \$150. Today, Taiwan is the world's 17th largest economy and Taiwan's vigorous trade with foreign countries has given the people of Taiwan a much higher standard of living. The great strides Taiwan has made economically are an admirable tribute to Taiwanese people and their democratic leaders. I particularly thank President Chen Shui-bian in continuing to lead Taiwan in that tradition.

On his first anniversary in office, I wish President Chen Shui-bian every success in leading his country and his people to ever greater economic heights at home and international recognition abroad. Also, I am delighted to see that as he travels to Central America this month, he will be making a transit stop in New York City. I welcome President

Chen to the United States and wish him the best in leading Taiwan in continued prosperity.

IN HONOR OF JAMES LARGE, JR.

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor James Large Jr., who has served as Acting President of the Wildlife Conservation Society and distinguished himself as a virtuous leader in business and philanthropy and, most importantly, as a citizen dedicated to conserving the natural heritage of his local as well as global communities.

For more than a year, and for what was offered as a temporary and part-time assignment, James Large has devoted 12-hour work days, restless nights, early mornings along with the whole of his intellect, heart and spirit to leading the Wildlife Conservation Society into the 21st century. Under his stewardship, the Wildlife Conservation Society's celebrated wildlife parks inspired more than 4.5 million visitors to care about wildlife and wild lands and to participate in their conservation, managed field projects in living landscapes around the world, and developed award-winning environmental education programs for schools across the United States and abroad.

Jim's role as Acting President will soon be coming to an end. I congratulate him on a job well done, and wish him and his wife, Carol, well on the journey that lies ahead. He will no doubt continue to serve his community with diligence, honesty and devotion and remain steadfast to his commitment to conserve the beauty, bounty, and wonder of nature.

## RAILROAD HEROES

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents in the Fourth Congressional District, I want to honor the heroes who stopped the runaway train in northwestern Ohio on Tuesday.

The entire nation saw the courage of Jon Hosfeld, Jess Knowlton, and Terry Forson as they slowed and then stopped a 47-car train whose cargo included a dangerous chemical. This train, which got loose near Toledo, traveled unmanned through communities at speeds approaching 46 miles an hour.

The television images of how the train was finally stopped riveted a nation. Knowlton and Forson maneuvered a second locomotive and coupled up with the runaway train, bringing it down to a speed that allowed Jon Hosfeld to leap on and finally bring this drama to an end.

Jumping onto a moving train is something you only see in the movies. But we witnessed every bit of the trainmaster's 31 years of experience with CSX as he surmounted the risk. Amazingly, what we later learned is that Hosfeld, who lives in my hometown of Findlay, had been in a car pursuing the train nearly from the start. Jon Hosfeld's moment to be a hero had arrived.

I salute Jon Hosfeld, Jess Knowlton, Terry Forson and the other skilled railroad workers who responded so nobly and professionally. Thanks to them, what could have been a disaster was averted. I also commend the law enforcement and emergency management teams along the line who secured rail crossings and kept citizens away from harm.

While it appears that this incident began as a result of a human error—an error, it seems now, the first engineer tried to correct by vainly trying to climb onto a moving train—what we saw unfold during a dramatic afternoon in Ohio was a testament to professional skill and personal courage. Jon Hosfeld, the feat that you and your colleagues performed will go down in railroad lore.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARY BETH CAROZZA

### HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding person whom it has been my privilege to know and work with for more than 10 years.

Mary Beth Carozza has been my Chief of Staff since I became a Member of Congress in 1990. I knew that to have a successful Congressional office I would have to have someone serving as my Chief of Staff who could get the things done that I might tend to overlook, and who had strengths in areas where I sometimes needed assistance. I never have regretted my decision to make Mary Beth my top aide, and I fully realize the deep impact her experienced leadership has had in helping me try to meet the expectations of my constituents as a member of this distinguished body.

Before coming to work for me, Mary Beth worked for then Senator William Cohen and served as the press secretary for then Congressman Mike DeWine. My first personal involvement with her came during an event at a dairy farm in my district, when I was directly told by a young woman with a commanding voice to move quickly over to a group of Ohio State legislators for a photograph. Little did I realize that same young woman so at ease with giving orders to a State Senator, would soon become the most important member of my team and one of my closest friends.

Mary Beth has been a successful leader not only in the way she has led the staff of Ohio's 7th Congressional District, but in the way she has been successful in helping the Ohio Congressional delegation work together. She has fought very hard on numerous issues, never swayed from her personal convictions, and successfully directed hundreds of important projects that would not have been accomplished without her direct involvement.

Mary Beth shares my belief that the best investment is an investment in good people. She always has been a supportive Chief of Staff, deeply committed to helping staff develop their creative abilities and best use their talents. Her success in this can be seen in our current outstanding office staff, and in the levels of achievement reached by former staff members who have gone on to become leaders in government and the private sector.

While keeping the 7th District Congressional office running smoothly, Mary Beth has also

been generous with her time to help new chiefs of staff develop their leadership skills. She has served with distinction as a member and past vice president of the House Administrative Assistants Association which provides management training for Administrative Assistants in conjunction with the Congressional Management Foundation.

As a result of her tireless efforts, Mary Beth has become a trusted and valuable resource for staff and Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle and across the country. Mary Beth has demonstrated time and again the selfless service and dedication to ideals which guide her actions, and reflect positively on all who are around her. She will undoubtedly be a tremendous asset as the new Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for House Affairs and I am truly thankful for our time together and what we were able to accomplish.

Mary Beth has achieved a great deal through hard work and determination, but she also knows the value of maintaining close ties with her family. I have had the pleasure of meeting Tony and Mary Pat Carozza on several memorable occasions. They exemplify the traditional values of hard work and integrity, and instilled those same attributes in Mary Beth which have served her well.

As Ohio's Seventh District Representative to the Congress of the United States, I take this opportunity to join with members of my staff, the Ohio Congressional delegation, and the thousands of Ohioans who have benefited from knowing and working with her to honor the efforts and the achievements of Mary Beth Carozza. Her many contributions to the people of Ohio and the U.S. House of Representatives are greatly appreciated by all and I thank her for her service.

#### SALUTE TO PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN

### HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, May 20 marks the one-year anniversary of the inauguration of Chen Shui-bian as President of the Republic of China on Taiwan. It was the first peaceful transition of power in Chinese history and a day that will long be remembered by people and nations of the world who believe in and value democracy and all that it stands for.

I honor President Chen for his many accomplishments in leading his country economically and politically. I admire the goals he has set for his government to increase the visibility of Taiwan on the world stage through trade and international organizations. And I applaud his efforts in extending the olive branch of peace across the Taiwan Strait to Mainland China.

In a few short days President Chen will be traveling to Central America and during the course of that trip he will make a brief stop in New York. While his time in New York will be short it will be a major first step toward easing the Clinton Administration restrictions governing the ability of Taiwan leaders to travel freely between the United States and Taiwan.

The United States and Taiwan have arisen from the desire to live freely, born from the hearts of the people who dwell within their

borders. President Chen's leadership continues to advance the cause of freedom and democracy so it is with great honor that I salute President Chen Shui-bian and look forward to the continued strengthening of the relationship between the United States of America and the Republic of China on Taiwan.

#### THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

### HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I wish to extend to President Chen Shui-bian of the Republic of China on Taiwan my congratulations on the occasion of his first anniversary in office on May 20, 2001.

In his inaugural address, the president mentioned two key points: his hope that Taiwan and the Chinese mainland could resume their dialogue on reunification and that Taiwan would continue to strengthen its good relationship with the United States.

Twelve months later, while President Chen continues to hope for a breakthrough in Taiwan's evolving relationship with the Chinese mainland, Taiwan's relationship with the United States is certainly becoming ever stronger. Bilateral trade between Taiwan and the United States topped \$64.8 billion last year, and Taiwan was the United States' eighth largest trading partner. Last year, nearly 30,000 students from Taiwan were enrolled in United States colleges and universities. And the United States, outside of Asia, is the number one destination for Taiwan travelers. Clearly, Taiwan's people like the United States, as Taiwan and the United States share many values in common such as attachment to freedom, democracy, and human rights.

To President Chen Shui-bian of the Republic of China, I say "Good luck and good fortune. You have done a good job for your country." Last but not least, America welcomes President Chen to make a brief stop-over in New York City as he travels to Central America.

#### TAIWANESE—AMERICAN HERITAGE WEEK

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, This week Taiwanese Americans all over the nation celebrate "Taiwanese-American Heritage Week." The week of May 13-May 20 honors the diverse contributions of over 500,000 Taiwanese-Americans in the United States. These Americans have contributed significantly to our social fabric, making notable contributions as doctors, scientists, small business professionals, entertainers, human rights activists, public servants and captains of business and industry.

It is important to recognize the achievements of Taiwanese-Americans in the United States. This week also gives us the opportunity to celebrate the success of democracy

in Taiwan. Since the lifting of martial law in 1987, Taiwan has made consistent strides toward becoming an open, democratic society where freedoms are respected and the will of the people is observed. To the credit of the many Taiwanese-Americans who fought to bring democratic principles back to the island, Taiwan is now a vibrant democratic member of the international community.

The March 18, 2000, election of opposition leader Chen Shui-bian as president, and Annette Lu as vice-president, represents the crowning achievement of the struggle of the people of Taiwan for full-fledged democracy and freedom. As we all know, in a democracy, it is the elections won by opposition parties that dictate the peaceful nature of the change of power.

While the future of a democratic Taiwan is promising, many challenges remain. Gaining worldwide recognition of the legitimacy of Taiwan's government is paramount. With all that Taiwanese and Taiwanese-Americans have accomplished, there is still much more work to be done before Taiwan's status and global contributions are properly appreciated. We remain confident that Taiwan will meet their challenges and continue to play a productive role in the international community.

Taiwan and the United States share a common commitment to the ideals of democracy, freedom and human rights. The 1979 Taiwan Relations Act, which forms the official basis for friendship and cooperation between the United States and Taiwan provides a strong foundation for the bond between the people of both countries. That bond is made stronger each day by the Taiwanese-American community.

I ask my colleagues to Join me in paying tribute to the Taiwanese-American community for their strength, commitment and contributions during Taiwanese-American Heritage Week.

#### BUSH ENERGY PLAN

### HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's energy plan fails on several counts, but I am particularly concerned about the fact that it completely ignores the immediate need for a short-term response to the energy crisis that is negatively impacting California.

Businesses are closing, Mr. Speaker, and people are losing their livelihoods and their ability to provide for their families.

For example, L.A. Dye & Print Works Incorporated, one of southern California's largest textile firms employing 700 people, closed its doors at the end of April.

Their natural gas costs had soared from about \$120,000 per month to over \$600,000 per month—that's 5 times higher than their costs at the start of 2000.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that this crisis is not just a California crisis, but one that is spilling over to other western states and to states across this nation.

In spite of this reality, pleas to the Bush Administration and to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to implement temporary cost-based pricing, which would stabilize en-

ergy prices while still allowing generators and marketers to make a healthy profit, have fallen on deaf ears.

At a time when forecasts predict that prices may hit \$3 per gallon in California and New York this summer, the Administration's only solution is to drill for oil in the pristine Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. This approach ignores the fact that drilling in Alaska won't produce a barrel of oil for a decade, when Americans need relief now.

Mr. Speaker, the Administration's plan is also short sighted in that it fails to adequately support other important energy initiatives that would provide our nation with a well-balanced and comprehensive energy plan. This is demonstrated by the Administration's 27% cut in energy efficiency programs and 26% cut in renewable energy programs.

Americans want the President to stop the power generators from raiding their pockets and to stop catering to his friends in the oil industry. Americans need the President to put together a national energy policy plan that addresses both the short- and long-term needs for everyone in this country.

Americans need a plan like the Democratic energy plan, which provides assistance for business and consumers without compromising our nation's fundamental values.

#### TRANSCRIPT OF THE 48TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

### HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House and Senate Prayer Groups, it was an honor to chair the 48th Annual National Prayer Breakfast held on February 3rd, 2000.

Each year, leaders and guests from across the nation and around the world meet in our capital city to share breakfast and to celebrate a mutual faith in God. We join in respect and love in a remarkable time of fellowship to honor the spiritual principles that are the heritage of our country and the God who has blessed us with them. We meet not as members of different countries and creeds but as children of God to pray for guidance and peace.

Participating in the National Prayer Breakfast has been an honor and a blessing for me. The thoughts and prayers shared at this year's breakfast were of great value to those who attended, and I believe they will be so to many more. I am therefore including the program and transcript to be printed in the RECORD.

The program and transcript follow:

#### 2000 NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

REP. ZACH WAMP: I am here to greet you in the spirit of Jesus this morning, on behalf of the Prayer Breakfast Group, and to introduce to you Maceo Sloan, the chairman, president, and chief executive officer of the Sloan Financial Group who will offer our pre-breakfast prayer. Please welcome Maceo Sloan.

MR. SLOAN: Good morning. George Washington Carver said, "How far you go in life depends on your being tender with the young, compassionate with the aged, sympathetic with the striving and tolerant of the weak and the strong, because some day in

life you will have been all of these." We must remember that our nation will not be judged by how prosperous we were or how innovative we were in business, but with how we assisted those most in need of a fair chance and opportunity. We must further realize that America's success is predicated on these values, and that we violate those principles if we do not reach back and embrace those Americans who have not had an opportunity nor have they benefited from our rising tide, for while a rising tide may rise all boats, it does not help if you do not have a boat. As the Reverend Jesse Jackson has said, "We have removed the ceiling above our dreams. There are no more impossible dreams."

My prayer for America today can be found in part in John, chapter 3, verse 18. Let us pray: Dear children, let us not love with words or tongue, but with actions and in truth. We ask you dear Lord to open our hearts to those who need our guidance, love, compassion and understanding. Lord, we are assembled here today to ask you to strengthen our commitment to love one another. We ask you to heal our nation and direct our path to righteousness. These things we ask in your name. Amen.

REP. WAMP: Thank you, Maceo. Your Congressional hosts have provided for our international guests translation into the following six languages: Chinese, German, Russian, French, Korean, and Spanish. Anyone who desires translation and has not picked up a radio receiver, please raise your hand at this time and an usher will provide you with one. For those who may need to hear the English amplified, it is also available on the radio receivers on Channel 1.

Ladies and gentlemen, if I may have your attention, for all of our enjoyment this morning, it is my privilege to introduce the Bethune-Cookman Concert Chorale. Welcome them.

(Choral Performance.)

SEN. CONNIE MACK: Good morning. My name is Connie Mack, and as the leader of the Senate Prayer Breakfast Group, it is my pleasure to welcome you to this special occasion on behalf of both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of the Senate and the House want to express a warm welcome to President and Mrs. Clinton. We are deeply honored by your presence. You have been with us every year of your presidency, and again, we are deeply grateful for your presence here with us this morning. (Applause.)

A year ago, I had the pleasure of hearing a choral group from Bethune-Cookman College, located in Daytona, Florida, sing at the inauguration of Governor Jeb Bush. I was so moved by their performance, I invited them to sing here at the breakfast this morning. (Applause.) They are going to perform again for us, The Battle Hymn of the Republic.

(Choral Performance.)

SEN. MACK: Again, I want to thank the Bethune-Cookman Concert Chorale. You have truly touched our souls and moved our hearts this morning. Thank you for getting us off to a great start.

At this point I would like to call General Joseph Ralston, United States Air Force and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to offer the opening prayer.

GEN. RALSTON: Let us pray: Dear God, on this day of prayer, we join together in thanksgiving for the many blessings you share with us. We thank you for a land of abundant treasures, a people of limitless talents, and a nation of priceless freedoms, including freedom of religion. We ask that you grant us the wisdom, courage and strength to be faithful stewards of this trust so that future generations may benefit as we have from your bountiful gifts.

We are blessed today because we are joined by so many people, from so many nations, so

many cultures, and so many religions who share in the unifying power of prayer. We ask that you enlighten all of us that we may find the path to peace and freedom, and that we all may come to embrace our similarities and resolve our differences.

We especially ask that you extend your guidance to those who have been chosen to lead your people throughout the world. Please give them the discernment of mind, heart and spirit to be benevolent and just in all they do.

Dear God, though we are of many faiths, we have one prayer in common, that you would use each of us as instruments of your peace, that we may ease the burdens of those less fortunate.

We ask this in your name. Amen.

SEN. MACK: I would ask you, if you have not already had breakfast to go ahead and eat your breakfast. Normally we have a 20 to 25 minute period for breakfast, but we have an extended program this morning and we want to get you out on time, so this is going to be an abbreviated period of about five minutes. I will be back with you in a moment.

(Breakfast)

SEN. MACK: The first prayer breakfast took place in 1953 during the administration of President Dwight David Eisenhower, and every president since President Eisenhower has been very supportive and involved in this annual event. This is a moment in time when members of Congress, the President and other national leaders and heads of countries from around the world come together in one gathering to reaffirm our trust in God and recognize the reconciling power of prayer. Although we face tremendous challenges each day in our lives, our hearts can be strengthened both individually and collectively as we seek God's wisdom and guidance together.

As I have traveled around the world, I have been blessed with the opportunity to meet with the leaders of government, business, education and clergy in the spirit of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. We gather in small groups representing all religions, political, cultural and economic backgrounds. We gather in the spirit of brotherhood, in the spirit of love, and in the love of God. We are gathered here this morning in that spirit, in the presence of our God. We are reminded to live each day sharing with each other, our families, our friends, and yes, even our adversaries, the peace and joy which comes from following the teachings of Jesus, teachings which speak to us of the importance of love, of hope, of peace, of joy. But the most important of these is love. In these moments we affirm who we are and why God has called us to be servant leaders in such a time as this. Once again, we join with our founders in committing our lives to God, as sovereign of our lives, and our country, and our world.

At this time, I would like to introduce the folks seated at the head table. Starting on your left and my far right—and I know that probably bothers him a little bit to be referred to as "to my far right"—my cousin, Federal Appellate Judge Richard Arnold. General Joseph Ralston, who you heard from a moment ago. Mrs. Ralston. Hadassah Lieberman, wife of Senator Joe Lieberman. Senator Joe Lieberman. My partner in life, Priscilla Mack. The First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton. The President of the United States, the Honorable William Jefferson Clinton. Speaker of the House, the Honorable Dennis Hastert. The Representative of the Vatican to the United States, the Apostolic Nuncio, the Very Reverend Gabriel Montalvo. Congressman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable Mike Doyle. Ms. Amy Grant. Mrs. Joseph Gildenhorn, wife of Ambassador Gildenhorn. The former Ambassador to Swit-

zerland, the Honorable Joseph Gildenhorn. Reverend Franklin Graham. And a young lady I was worried about for a few minutes, but she is here with us now, Erin Hughes. Mr. Maceo Sloan, who you heard from earlier this morning.

It is my privilege at this time to introduce to you the Honorable Mike Doyle, Congressman from Pennsylvania, who is the leader of the House Prayer Breakfast Group. Mike will speak on behalf of the House and the Senate Prayer Breakfast Groups.

REP. DOYLE: Thank you very much, Senator. I feel a little vertically challenged this morning. I'm going to stand up a little bit to see you. How's that, huh? (Laughter and applause.) It's not easy being short.

It is a real honor to be here this morning. Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Speaker, His Excellency, distinguished guests one and all, fellow sinners—have I left anyone out? (Laughter.) I want you to know it is my distinct pleasure to bring you greetings from the United States House of Representatives. I want to especially welcome our international guests, people who have traveled thousands of miles to be here with us today. Welcome. We are glad you are here.

My job this morning is to tell you a little bit about our Prayer Breakfast here in the nation's capital. Every Thursday morning we gather in the Capitol, approximately 50 or 60 members of the House, Republicans and Democrats, all religious faiths, every background, from every part of the country, and it is members only, with a few rare exceptions. The amazing thing is that what is said in that room stays in that room. That is probably unique in all of Washington, D.C.

We have breakfast together, we hear a Scripture reading, and we try to sing. We sing a hymn each morning, and some days are better than others. Then we get a member to come up and share a little bit about their life—their political journey, how they got here to Washington, D.C., their family, and most importantly, their spiritual journey. I can tell you that we learn more about a member of Congress from those 30 minutes when that member shares, than from any other activity that takes place on the House floor.

It truly is an amazing event to watch people who you see for the first time. You think, "I don't really have much in common with that person, or I might not particularly like that person." Then they share their heart and tell their story and you get to see what is really inside a person. You realize that although there are so many things that separate us and there are so many differences, there is so much more that bring us together. It is in the spirit of Jesus Christ that we meet, that people open up their hearts and you get to see what is inside. It changes how you feel about people, and it changes your own life.

There is a verse in the Bible that says, "Fix your eyes not on what is seen, but on that which is unseen, for what is seen is temporary, but that which is unseen is eternal." I just want to take one moment to tell you how that verse changed my life and to challenge everybody in this room to take that verse and change someone else's life with it too.

When I got to Congress in 1994, it took me about a week to realize that one of the first things you do is try to get your committee assignments. I learned right away I was not going to be sitting on the Appropriations Committee or the Ways and Means Committee as a freshman, and decided I wanted to be on the Veterans Affairs Committee because we have a lot of veterans back in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. I got on this committee, and the chairman at that time was a gentleman by the name of Sonny Mont-

gomery. There was a subcommittee I wanted to serve on, the Hospital Subcommittee, but that subcommittee was pretty full. There was only one slot open and I did not have the seniority to get on the committee. I saw Sonny in the gym and I told him how much I wanted to serve on that committee, that my father was a 100 percent service-connected disabled veteran, that what the VA hospitals did for my family meant a lot to me and I would like to be able to serve on that committee. Sonny told me there were no slots on that committee.

The morning we got to the committee meeting to draw the committee assignments, I was told that I had a slot on that subcommittee because Sonny Montgomery had stepped off that committee as the chairman so that I could be on the committee. He traded something that was seen for something that was not seen. I did not know what that second half was, but that week I saw Sonny in the gym, and he asked me if I would come to the prayer breakfast that met on Thursday mornings in the House. I had never heard of it before and probably would have never attended. But because Sonny did that for me, and he did not even know me, I thought it was just a wonderful gesture on his part, I said, "Sure, I'll come to the prayer breakfast."

And that is how I was first acquainted with the prayer breakfast. Here I am, six years later, having the privilege to serve as President of the House Prayer Breakfast. That single act changed my life down here in Washington, D.C., because somebody took something that was seen and traded it for something much more powerful, that which is unseen.

I know Sonny is here. I see him sitting right there at the first table. Sonny Montgomery, thank you for helping to change my life.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is my message today. Think about that when you go home. What is seen is just so temporary, but the unseen things in life, love, are the really powerful things in your life. Touch someone else's heart when you go home today. Trade something seen for something unseen, and you will change people's lives.

God bless you all.

SEN. MACK: Mike, thank you for that story and for helping us interpret the meaning of the Scripture that you read. Thank you again very much for that personal story.

We will now hear a reading from the Old Testament by the Honorable Joseph Gildenhorn, former Ambassador to Switzerland, a man who has been involved with this gathering for many years.

AMB. GILDENHORN: Thank you, Senator. As we start the new millennium, our hope, desire and prayer is to promote peace throughout the world. Our country's divine mission is to help find solutions to problems facing nations both in distress and in turmoil. To me, this is America's noblest calling, to be a strong and trusted peacemaker and peacekeeper wherever conflicts occur. We pray that we are successful in meeting this awesome responsibility, not only for ourselves but for our fellow man. I believe that the unqualified acceptance by our country to play a major leadership role in seeking universal peace poignantly demonstrates the greatness of America as we look to the future.

I have chosen a passage from the book of Micah, chapter 4, verses 1-5, which I believe is relevant to this message. It reads: "But in the last days it shall come to pass that the mountain of the house of the Lord shall be established in the top of the mountain, and shall be exalted above the hills, and people shall go unto it. And many nations shall come and say, Come, let us go up to the

of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; that he may teach us his ways and we may walk in his paths, For out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. He shall judge between many peoples and shall decide for strong nations afar off, and they shall beat swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation. Neither shall they learn war anymore. But they shall sit, every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none shall make them afraid, for the mouth of the Lord of Hosts hath spoken it. For all people will walk, everyone in the name of his god, and we will walk in the name of the Lord our God forever and ever."

SEN. MACK: Thank you, Mr. Ambassador.

The music of Amy Grant has touched the lives of people throughout the world. She has toured extensively, spreading a message of hope and love, and her faith has been the driving force of what she has done in the past 20 years. I am pleased to have Amy with us this morning, singing the beautiful "El-Shaddai."

(Amy Grant performs.)

SEN. MACK: Amy, once again you have reminded us that music truly is the voice of the soul. Thank you very much for that beautiful song.

It is now a special pleasure and a delight, frankly, to introduce a gentleman from Arkansas, of whom I am very proud. He is my cousin, Richard Arnold, and he is a federal judge with the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals. Richard will read a Scripture reading from the New Testament.

JUDGE ARNOLD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is a reading from the Holy Gospel according to Matthew: The Kingdom of Heaven is like treasure hidden in a field, which someone has found. He hides it again, goes off in his joy, sells everything he owns and buys the field. Again, the Kingdom of Heaven is like a merchant looking for fine pearls. When he finds one of great value, he goes and sells everything he owns and buys it. Again, the Kingdom of Heaven is like a drag net that is cast into the sea and brings in a haul of all kinds of fish. When it is full, the fishermen haul it ashore. Then sitting down, they collect the good ones in baskets and throw away those that are of no use. "Have you understood all this?" He said. They said, "Yes." And He said to them, "Well, then, every scribe who becomes a disciple of the Kingdom of Heaven is like a householder who brings out from his store room new things as well as old."

SEN. MACK: Thank you, Richard.

Last year we had a conversation with the Vatican about the possibility of the Pope coming to this prayer breakfast. However, we were unable to make the arrangements. We do have, however, a very special message personally written by Pope John Paul II, which has been sent to us through the Archbishop Gabriel Montalvo, the Apostolic Nuncio in the United States. It is my pleasure now to introduce the Most Reverend Gabriel Montalvo, who will bring to us the special message from the Pope.

ARCHBISHOP MONTALVO: To the distinguished participants in the 48th National Prayer Breakfast. "Christ yesterday and today, the beginning and the end, Alpha and Omega; all time belongs to him and all the ages. To Him be glory and power through every age, forever. Amen"

With this ancient invocation to the Lord of History, I greet all of you and thank you for the gracious invitation extended to me through Senator Connie Mack, to address the 48th National Prayer Breakfast sponsored by the Congress of the United States. Although it is not possible for me to be present in person, I am grateful for this op-

portunity to share some thoughts with you through my representative in the United States, Archbishop Gabriel Montalvo.

We are now at the dawn of the new millennium, when followers of Christ throughout the world are celebrating the Great Jubilee of the year 2000, the 2000th anniversary of Christ's taking flesh and dwelling among us, the central event of history and the key to the meaning of human existence.

The beginning of the millennium evokes reflection on the passage of time, especially when we are convinced that humanity is at the crossroads and must make important decisions regarding the epoch that is opening up before us. This is a time to reaffirm our belief that the God who created the universe and fashioned human beings in his own image and likeness continues to guide and sustain human history. The Great Jubilee of the Year 2000 obliges us followers of Christ to renew our faith in Christ, the key, the center and the goal of all history, the new Adam who reveals man to himself, unlocks the mystery of his origin and goal, and sheds light on the path that leads to humanity's true destiny.

This great vision of faith has an authentic public dimension: for the deeper understanding of the truth about human nature and human fulfillment, given to us by faith, naturally inspires efforts to build a better and more humane world. The century that just ended has shown clearly that immense suffering results when economic and political systems do not respect the full truth about man, his spiritual nature and his quest for the transcendental in his search for truth and freedom.

This great project—the building of our world more worthy of the human person and our society, which can foster a renaissance of the human spirit—calls also for that sense of moral responsibility which flows from commitment to truth: "walking the path of truth," as the Apostle John puts it. And such a moral responsibility, by its very nature, cannot be reduced to a purely private matter. The light of Christ should illumine every thought, word and action. There is no area of personal or social life, which is not meant to penetrate, enliven and make fruitful. The spread of a purely utilitarian approach to the great moral issues of public life points to the urgent need for a rigorous and reasonable public discourse about the moral norms that are the foundation of any just society. A living relationship with the truth, Scripture teaches, is the very source and condition of authentic and lasting freedom.

Your nation was built as an experiment in ordered freedom, an experiment in which the exercise of individual freedom would contribute to the common good. The American separation of Church and State as institutions was accomplished from the beginning of your republic by the conviction that strong religious faith, and the public expression of religiously informed judgments, contribute significantly to the moral health of the body politic. Within the fabric of your national life, a particular moral authority has been entrusted to you who are invested with political responsibility as representatives of the American people. In the great Western democratic tradition, men and women in political life are servants of the polis in its fullest sense—as a moral and civil commonwealth. They are not mere brokers of power in a political process, taking place in a vacuum, cut off from private and public morality. Leadership in a true democracy involves much more than simply the mastering the techniques of political management: your vocation as representatives calls for vision, wisdom, a spirit of contemplation, and a passion for justice and truth.

Looking back on my own lifetime, I am convinced that the epoch-making changes

taking place and the challenges appearing at the dawn of this new millennium call for just such a prophetic function on the part of religious believers in public life. And, may I say, this is particularly true of you who represent the American people, with their rich heritage of commitment to freedom and equality under the law, their spirit of independence and commitment to the common good, their self-reliance and generosity and sharing their God-given gifts. In the century just ended, this heritage became synonymous with freedom itself for people throughout the world, as they sought to cast off the shackles of totalitarianism and to live in freedom. As one who is personally grateful for what America did for the world in the darkest days of the 20th century, allow me to ask: will America continue to inspire people to build a truly better world, a world in which freedom is ordered to truth and goodness; or will America offer the example of pseudo freedom which, detached from the moral norms that give life direction and fruitfulness, turns in practice into a narrow and ultimately inhuman self-enslavement, one which murders people's spirits and dissolves the foundations of social life? These questions pose themselves in a particularly sharp way when we confront the urgent issue of protecting every human being's inalienable right to life from conception until natural death. This is the great civil rights issue of our time, and the world looks to the United States for leadership in cherishing every human life and in providing legal protection for all the members of the human community, but especially those who are weakest and most vulnerable.

For believers who bear political responsibility, our times offer a daunting yet exhilarating challenge. I even go so far as to say that their task is to save democracy from self-destruction. Democracy is our best opportunity to promote the values that will make the world a better place for everyone, but a society that extols individual choice as the ultimate source of truth undermines the very foundations of democracy. If there is no objective moral order that everyone must respect, and if each individual is expected to supply his or her own truth and ethic of life, there remains only the path of contractual mechanisms as the way of organizing our living together in society. In such a society, the strong will prevail and the weak will be swept aside. As we have written, "if there is no ultimate truth to guide and direct political action, then ideas and convictions can easily be manipulated for reasons of power. As history demonstrates, a democracy without values easily turns into open or thinly disguised totalitarianism."

Faith compels followers of Christ in the public arena in your country to promote a new political culture of service, based on the vision of life and civilization that has sustained the American people in their positive character and outlook that has nourished their optimism, their hope, their willingness to be generous in the service of others, and will protect them from the cynicism which dissipates the very energies needed for building the future. Today, this optimism is being tested, but the Gospel of Jesus Christ remains the sturdy foundation of hope for the future.

I am convinced that, precisely at these crossroads in history, Christ's message of truth and justice, and of our universal brotherhood as God's beloved children, has the power to emerge once again as the "good news" for our times, a compelling invitation to real hope. It will do so if the power of God leading to salvation is seen in the transformed lives of those who profess the Gospel as the pole star of their lives and the deepest source of their commitment to others. To

build a future of hope is, to use a favorite expression of the late Paul VI, to build a "civilization of love." Love, as Scripture teaches, casts out fear, fear of the future, fear of the other, fear that there is not enough room at the banquet of life for the least of our brothers and sisters. Love does not tear down, but is rather the virtue that builds up. And this is my prayer for you: that as men and women involved in public life, you will truly be builders of a civilization of love, of a society which precisely because it embodies the highest values of truth, justice and freedom for all, is also a sign of the presence of God's kingdom and its peace.

May God grant you peace in your personal lives, in your families, and in the country you are privileged to serve. From the Vatican, January 29, 2000, John Paul II.

SEN. MACK: Your Excellency, the members of the House and the Senate and our guests this morning feel honored and privileged to have received the message from the Pope, and we thank you for delivering it this morning.

At this time, it is my pleasure to introduce to you the Speaker of the House, Mr. Denny Hastert.

REP. HASTERT: Thank you, Senator. Would you please bow your heads and join with me in prayer.

Heavenly Father, in the book of Romans, the Apostle Paul writes that we should offer our bodies as living sacrifices to you. And Paul continues and he says we have different gifts according to the grace given to us. If a man's gift is prophesying, let him use it in proportion to his faith. If it is serving, let him serve. If it is teaching, let him teach. If it is encouraging, let him encourage. If it is contributing to the needs of others, let him give generously. If it is leadership, let him govern diligently. If it is showing mercy, let him do it cheerfully.

Those of us gathered here in your name, Lord, have many different gifts, but we all carry the responsibility of leadership. But our first responsibility, Lord, is to serve you. And let us remember that only through faith in you can we transcend the fears and the doubts that confront us day by day. Through your providence, you have helped place in us these positions where we can do much good. And so we pray to you, Lord, to help us govern diligently, to bless us with the wisdom we need to make the decisions that will best help our nation.

Lord, also help us to remember your goodness and your mercy so that we may show that goodness and mercy to others. And help us to always remember why we have been called into your service and into the service of this nation. Lord, as we walk these paths of responsibility and governance, let us remember that when we are on the high roads, when people are looking up to us, that we continue to look to thee so that we don't trip and fall. Lord, and when we walk the low roads, when it is dark, help us again turn to thee for your faith and your guidance and your love.

We ask this, Lord, in your precious name. Amen.

SEN. MACK: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Our principal speaker today is a very dear friend, the Senator from Connecticut, Senator Joseph Lieberman. I have been privileged in my years in the Senate to have known Joe. He is a participant in our weekly Senate prayer breakfast. Joe and I have worked together in the Senate on a number of issues, and we have traveled together and had great times together. He is truly one of the finest men I have known. And he has sometimes been referred to as the conscience of the Senate. It is a special joy to be able to present to you my friend and colleague, Senator Joe Lieberman.

SEN. LIEBERMAN: Here is evidence of the power of prayer to raise a man up. (Laughter.) Thank you, Connie Mack, my dear friend. You are one of the most thoughtful, decent, loving people that I have ever met or known. You not only give politics a good name, you give humanity a good name. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

Perhaps you can hear—I have been struggling with a cold and a sore throat for the last few days. This brings to mind an incident that happened many years ago when I went to a synagogue in my home city of New Haven. The Rabbi got up at the time for the sermon and he said, "Dear congregants, those of you who have been here for the daily services and those who are here today, can hear that I have a terrible sore throat, and frankly I had decided that I would not give a sermon this morning. But then I thought to myself, why should you derive pleasure from my misery?" (Laughter.) So, with that in mind, I proceed.

Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, Speaker Hastert, distinguished clergy, particularly here at the head table, Archbishop Montalvo and Reverend Graham, other head table guests, honored guests in the hall, ladies and gentlemen, to each and every one of you, I extend the greeting that the people of Jerusalem in temple times extended to those who came to thank God for his blessings. (In Hebrew.) "Blessed be those who come in the name of the Lord."

Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, I want to particularly pray for you this morning as we begin a session of Congress and you begin the final year of this extraordinary administration. God has given you gifts that you have used so magnificently in the service of the people of this country, indeed, of the people of the world, literally raising up millions of our fellow citizens and making peace in places where most people thought that was impossible. God has given you many gifts, and this morning I thank God particularly for the gift that God has given you, Mr. President, to speak the language of faith as you have at moments of crisis in our history over the last seven years in a way that is powerfully unifying and inclusive. May God bless both of you, not only this year, but as you continue your lives of service in the years ahead. God bless you. (Applause.)

This morning, uniquely in this place, this very temporal city we come together to reach up to the timeless, which brings to mind the story of the man who is blessed to be able to speak with God. And in awe of the Lord's freedom from human constraints of time and space asks respectfully, "Lord, help me understand—what is a second of time like to you?" And God answers, "A second, my son, to me is like a thousand years." The man then asks, "Then Lord, help me to understand in my own mundane way—what is a penny like to you?" "To me," the Lord declares, "A penny is like a million dollars." The man pauses, thinks for a moment, and then asks, "Lord, would you give me a penny?" And God answers, "I will, in a second." (Laughter and applause.)

I am honored deeply by being asked to speak to you this morning. But as that story suggests, I proceed with a profound sense of my own human limitations.

I want to begin by talking with you about the weekly Senate prayer breakfast. Those still small gatherings that have, along with their counterpart in the House, spawned this magnificent National Prayer Breakfast, as well as similar meetings in every American state and so many countries throughout the world.

When I was first invited to the Senate Prayer Breakfast years ago, I found a lot of excuses not to go. Some were good, like my reluctance to leave my family early on an-

other weekday morning. But some excuses turned out to be not so good, like my apprehension that the Senate Prayer Breakfast was really a Christian breakfast, and that because I am Jewish, either I might feel awkward or my presence might inhibit my Christian friends in the Senate in their expressions of faith. Well, I turned out to be wrong on both counts. The regular participants in the breakfast and our wonderful shepherd, Chaplain Lloyd Ogilvie, persisted and finally convinced me to attend by employing a tactic that usually works with us politicians. They asked me to be the speaker. (Laughter.)

That was a very important morning in my now 11 years in Washington. We began with prayer and readings from the Bible, and then called on the Chaplain who told us about some people in the Senate family we might want to pray for because they were ill or had lost loved ones. And then it was my turn. I spoke about the Passover holiday and answered some very thoughtful questions. At the end, we joined hands and prayed together. All in all, it lasted less than an hour, but I will tell you, I was moved that morning. More than that, I felt at home. I found a home. Today, years later, I can tell you that the Senate Prayer Breakfasts have become the time in my hectic life in the Senate when I feel most at home, most natural, most free, most tied to a community, because when we are at those breakfasts, we are there not as senators, not as Republicans or Democrats or liberals, or conservatives—not even particularly as Christians or Jews. We are there as men and women of faith, linked by a bond that transcends all the other descriptors and dividers, our shared love of God, and acceptance of his sovereignty over us, in our common commitment to struggle to live according to the universal moral laws of the Lord.

I pray that all of you who have come from so many places, some from so far to be here this morning, feel that same unifying, humanizing, elevating love. And I also pray as we begin this new session of Congress that your presence will inspire those of us who are privileged to serve in government to appreciate the truth that is so palpable at these breakfasts. What unites us is so much greater than what divides us. The work that needs to be done for the people we in government serve will best be done if we work together and we will work together best if we understand that we are blessed, not only to be citizens of the same beloved country, but children of the same awesome God.

Praying for the Lord's guidance, as Connie has said as we begin a new session of Congress, has been the traditional purpose of this National Prayer Breakfast. But there is another stated aspiration, and I quote, "To reaffirm our faith and renew the dedication of our nation and ourselves to God and his purposes."

I want to speak with you about that second goal this morning because I believe it is critically important at this moment in our national history, when our economic life and so much else is thriving, but there is evidence that our moral life is stagnating. Although so much is so good in our country today, there are other ways in which we need to do better. There is, for example, compelling evidence that our culture has coarsened, that our standards of decency and civility have eroded, and that the traditional sources of values in our society—faith, family and community—are in a life and death struggle with the darker forces of immorality, inhumanity and greed.

From the beginning of our existence, we Americans have known where to turn in such times of moral challenge. John Adams wrote, "Our Constitution was made only for a

moral and religious people." George Washington warned us never to indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. That is why we pledge our allegiance, after all, to one nation, under God, and why faith has played such a central role in our nation's history.

Great spiritual awakenings have brought strength and purpose to the American experience. In the 18th century, for instance, the First Great Awakening put America on the road to independence and freedom and equality. In the 19th century, the Second Awakening gave birth to the abolitionist movement, which removed the stain of slavery from American life and made the promise of equality more real. And early in the 20th century, a third religious awakening led to great acts of justice and charity toward the poor and the exploited, which expressed themselves in a progressive burst of social and humane legislation.

In recent years, I believe, there have been clear signs of a new American spiritual awakening. This one began in the hearts of millions of Americans like you who felt threatened by the vulgarity and violence in our society and turned to religion as the best way to rebuild a wall of principle and purpose around themselves and their families. Christians flocked to their churches, Jews to their synagogues, Muslims to their mosques, and Buddhists and Hindus to their temples. Others chose alternate spiritual movements as their way to values, order and peace of mind. I have thought at times that it has been as if millions of modern men and women were hearing the ancient voice of the prophet Hosea saying, "Thou hast stumbled in thine iniquity, therefore, turn to thy God, keep mercy and justice."

This morning I want to ask all of you here to think with me how we can strengthen and expand the current spiritual awakening so that it not only inspires us individually and within our separate faith communities, but also renews and elevates the moral and cultural life of our country. Let me suggest that we can begin by talking more to each other about our beliefs and our values, talking in the spirit of these prayer breakfasts—open, generous, and mutually respectful—so that we may strengthen each other in our common quest.

The Catholic theologian Michael Novak has written wisely, "Americans are starved for good conversations about important matters of the human spirit. In Victorian England, religious devotion was not a forbidden topic of conversation, sex was. In America today, the inhibitions are reversed." So, let us break through those inhibitions to talk together, study together, and pray together, remembering the call in Chronicles to give thanks to God, to declare his name and to make his acts known among the peoples, to sing to him, and speak of all his wonders. And I would add that we who believe and observe have an additional opportunity and responsibility to reach out to those who may neither believe nor observe and reassure them that we share with them the core values of America, and that our faith is not inconsistent with their freedom, that our mission is not one of intolerance but of love.

Discussion, and study and prayer, I think, are only the beginning, because we know, all of us from our faith communities, that in the end we will be judged by our behavior. In the Koran, the prophet says, "So woe to the praying ones who are unmindful of their prayer and refrain from acts of kindness." Isaiah at one point seems to summarize the entire Torah in two acts: keep justice and do righteousness. And the Beatitudes inspire and direct us beautifully to action. Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled. Blessed are

the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called the children of God.

Turning faith into action I think is particularly appropriate in this millennial year, whose significance will be determined not by turning a page on our calendars at work or home, but by turning a page on the calendars of our hearts and deeds. To make a difference, we must take our religious beliefs and values, our sense of justice and right and wrong into America's communal and cultural life. In fact, I want to suggest to you this morning that there is good news, that that has begun to happen. In our nation's public places, including our schools, people are finding constitutional ways to honor and express faith in God. In the entertainment industry, a surge of persistent public pressure, a revolt of the revolted, has prodded at least some executives to acknowledge their civic responsibility to our society and our children. It is even happening in government, my friends, where we have come together, under the leadership of President Clinton in recent years, to embrace some of our best values, by enacting, for instance, new laws and programs that help the poor by reforming welfare, that protect the innocent by combating crime, and that restore responsibility and trust by balancing our budget. In communities across America, people of faith are working to repair some of the worst effects of our damaged moral and cultural life, like teenage pregnancy, family disintegration, drug dependency and homelessness. Charitable giving is up. More of the young are turning to community service. And because our economy is booming, or perhaps in spite of it, people are finding that they need more than material wealth to achieve happiness. They want spiritual fulfillment, cultural inspiration, more time with their families, and more confidence that they in their lives are making a difference for the better.

So, there is ample reason in this millennial year to go forward from this 48th National Prayer Breakfast with our hearts full of hope, ready, each of us in our own way, to serve God with gladness, to work to transform these good beginnings into America's next spiritual awakening, one that will secure the moral future of our nation and raise up the quality of life of all of our people.

"Let your light shine before others," Jesus said, "so that they may see your good works and give glory to your father in heaven." And if enough of us do let our lights shine before others and involve ourselves in good works, then in time, as Isaiah prophesied, "Every valley will be exalted, every mountain and hill will be made low, the crooked will become straight, and the rough places smooth, for the earth will be full of the glory of the Lord."

Thank you, God bless you. Godspeed.

SEN. MACK: Joe, thank you very much for that most inspiring and thoughtful and beautiful presentation, the message of which is unity and love that we share among each other. Thank you again for that beautiful message.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, as I mentioned a moment ago, we are deeply honored to have both the President and Mrs. Clinton with us this morning. It is now my pleasure and honor to present to you the President of the United States.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you and good morning Senator Mack, Senator Lieberman, Mr. Speaker, Congressman Doyle, other distinguished head table guests, and members of Congress and the Cabinet and my fellow Americans and our visitors who have come from all across the world. Let me thank you

again for this prayer breakfast and for giving Hillary and me the opportunity to come. I ask that we remember in our prayers today the people who are particularly grieved, the men, women and children who lost their loved ones on Alaska Airlines Flight 261. And let me say to all of you, I look forward to this day so much every year; a little time to get away from public service and politics into the realm of the spirit and to accept your prayers.

This is a special year for me because, like Senator Mack, I am not coming back, at least in my present position. I have given a lot of thought to what I might say today, much of it voiced by my friend of 30 years now, Senator Joe Lieberman, who did a wonderful job for all of us.

The question I would hope that all of my fellow citizens would ask themselves today is: "What responsibilities are now imposed on us because we live at perhaps the greatest moment of prosperity and promise in the history of our nation, at a time when the world is growing ever more interdependent? What special responsibilities do we have?" Joe talked about some of them.

I sometimes think in my wry way: when Senator Mack referred to his cousin, Judge Arnold, a longtime friend of Hillary's and mine, as being on his far right and that making it uncomfortable, I laughed to myself, "That's why Connie wanted him on the bench so he'd get one more Democrat out of the public debate." (Laughter.) But I wonder how long we will be all right after this prayer breakfast. I wonder if we will make it 15 minutes or 30 or an hour; maybe we will make it 48 hours before we will just be back to normal.

So I want to ask you to think about that today: What is underneath the fundamental points that Senator Lieberman made today? For us Christians, Jesus said the two most important commandments of all were to love the Lord with all our heart and to love our neighbors as ourselves. The Torah says that anyone who turns aside the stranger acts as if he turned aside the most high God. The Koran contains its own powerful version of the golden rule, telling us never to do unto others what we would not like done to ourselves.

So what I would like to ask you in this, my last opportunity to be the President at this wonderful prayer breakfast: Who are our neighbors? And what does it mean to love them?

His Holiness John Paul II wrote us a letter about how he answered that question, and we are grateful for that.

For me, we must start with the fact that "neighbors" mean something different today in common language than it did when I was a boy. It really means something different in common language than it did when I became president, when there were 50 websites on the world wide web. Today there are over 50 million, in only seven years, so that we see that within our borders we are not only growing more diverse every day, in terms of race and ethnic groups and religion, but we can talk to people all across the world in an instant, in ever more interesting ways that go far beyond business and commerce and politics.

I have a cousin who is from the same little town in Arkansas I am, who plays chess a couple times a week with a man in Australia, 8,000 miles away. The world is growing smaller and more interdependent.

The point I would like to make to you today is, as time and space contract, the wisdom of the human heart must expand. We must be able to love our neighbors and accept our essential oneness.

Now, globalization is forcing us to that conclusion. So is science. I have had many

opportunities to say in the last few months that the most enlightening evening I had last year was one that Hillary sponsored at the White House, where a distinguished scientist, an expert in human genome research, informed us that we are all genetically 99.9 percent the same, and furthermore said that the differences among people in the same racial and ethnic group genetically are greater than the differences from group to group.

For some, that is reassuring. For some, that is disturbing. When I said that in the State of the Union, the Republicans and Democrats both laughed uncomfortably. (Laughter.) It seemed inconceivable. (Soft laughter.) But the truth is that modern science has taught us what we always learned from ancient faiths: the most important fact of life on this Earth is our common humanity.

Our faith is the conviction of things unseen—I love what Representative Doyle said—but more and more our faith is confirmed by what we know and see. So with all the blessings we now enjoy, what shall we do with it? If we say, okay, we accept it, God, even though we don't like it everyday, we are one with our brothers and sisters. Whether we like them or not all the time, we have to be bigger. Our hearts have to grow deeper. Time and space contract; help us to expand our spirits. What does that mean?

We know we cannot build our own future without helping others to build theirs, but many of us live on the cutting edge of a new economy while over a billion people live on the bare edge of survival; and here in our own country there are still too many poor children and too many communities that have not participated in our prosperity.

The Bible says that Jesus warned us that even as we do it unto the least of these, we have done it unto our God. When times are tough and all of our fellow citizens are having a hard time pulling together, we can be forgiven if we look at the welfare of the whole. Now the welfare of the whole is the strongest it has ever been, but people within our country and beyond our borders are still in trouble—people with good values, people with the values you have held up here today, people who would gladly work. We dare not turn away from them if we believe in our common humanity.

We see all over the world a chorus of denial about our common responsibility for the welfare of this planet, even though all the scientists say that it is changing and warming at an unsustainable rate, and all the great faiths remind us of our solemn obligation to our earthly home.

Even more troubling to me, our dazzling modern world is witness to a resurgence of society's oldest demon—the inability to love our closest neighbors as ourselves if they look or worship differently from the rest of us. Today the Irish peace process is strained by a lack of trust between Republican Catholics and Protestant Unionists. In the Middle East, with all its hope, we are still having to work very hard to overcome the profoundest of suspicions between Israeli Jews and Palestinian and Syrian Arabs.

We have people here today from the Indian subcontinent, perhaps the most dangerous place in the world today because of the tensions over Kashmir and the possession of nuclear weapons. Yet, when people from the Indian subcontinent come to America, they do better than nearly anybody because of their family values, their work ethics and their remarkable innate capacity for absorbing all the lessons of modern science and technology.

In Bosnia and Kosovo, Christians thought they were being patriotic to cleanse their lands of Muslims. In other places, Islamic terrorists claim their faith commands them

to kill infidels, though the Koran teaches that God created nations and tribes that we might know one another, not that we might despise one another. Here at home, we still see Asians, blacks, gays, even in one instance last year children at a Jewish school, subject to attacks just because of who they are.

Here in Washington, we are not blameless, for we often, too, forget in the heat of political battle our common humanity. We slip from honest difference, which is healthy, into dishonest demonization. We ignore when we are all tight and in a fight, all those biblical admonitions we profess to believe, that we all see through a glass darkly; that with St. Paul, we all do what we would not and we do not do what we would; that faith, hope and charity abide, but “the greatest of these is charity”; that God says to all of us, not just some: “I have redeemed you. I have called you by your name. You are mine, all of you.”

Once Abraham Lincoln responded to some friends of his who were complaining really bitterly about politicians who would not support him. And he said to them, and I quote: “You have more of a feeling of personal resentment than I have. Perhaps I have too little of it. But I never thought it paid.”

We know it does not pay. And the truth is we are all here today because, in God's timetable, we are all just like Senator Mack and me: we are all term-limited.

In my lifetime, our nation has never had the chance we now have—to build the future of our dreams for our children, to be good neighbors to the rest of the world, to live out the admonition of all our faiths. To do it, we will have to first conquer our own demons and embrace our common humanity, with humility and gratitude.

I leave you with the words of a great prayer by Chief Seattle. “This we know: all things are connected. We did not weave the web of life. We are merely a strand in it, and whatever we do to the web, we do to ourselves.”

May God bless you all. (Applause.)

SEN. MACK: Mr. President, thank you for those comments. At least for me, what you said was a challenge, a challenge to reconcile the way we live, what we do, with the spirit that we hold so dear—the challenge for us as individuals and the challenge for the nation as well. Thank you so much for those beautiful words. (Applause.)

Mr. President, we have another very special moment, I think. Our closing song this morning will be sung by a young lady from my hometown of Ft. Myers, Florida. Her name is Erin Hughes. I had the joy of hearing Erin sing last year at the prayer breakfast in Ft. Myers. Erin will sing for us *The Lord's Prayer*.

(Erin Hughes performs.)

SEN. MACK: Wow! Thank you so much, Erin. You touched my heart a year ago, and you touched it again this morning. Thank you so much.

Now I would like to call on Reverend Franklin Graham, who will lead us in the closing prayer. But first let me say to you, Franklin, we are delighted to have you with us. Your father, Billy Graham, was one of the founders of this event in 1953, and has been with us almost every year since its inception. We wish him and your mother our best and our love, and our prayers are with both of them.

REV. FRANKLIN GRAHAM: Thank you, Senator Mack. Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Speaker, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I bring greetings to you from my mother and father. I spoke with my father last night, Mr. President, and he asked I give to you and Mrs. Clinton his love and his greetings. He is unable to be with us this

morning due to an operation that my mother had just a few days ago. She is in the hospital, and she is not doing very well. I know my mother and father would appreciate your prayers for them.

We have heard much said about a new beginning at the start of this millennium. Many would like to have a new beginning because of the mistakes and sin in their lives. They wish they could experience forgiveness and just some way start over again, to have a new beginning. This is exactly what you can have with Jesus Christ, a new beginning. In your personal life, your home, your family, in your role as a leader, in your office, in daily relationships and responsibilities, a new beginning is what Jesus Christ accomplished with his death on the cross and his resurrection from the grave. The Bible says that we have all sinned and come short of God's glory and that the wages of sin is death. But God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life. God gives each one who will respond in faith to his son the opportunity for a new beginning. If we confess our sins to God and repent, and by faith receive Jesus Christ, God's son, into our hearts and make him the lord of our lives, God will forgive our sins. He will heal our hearts and give us the hope of eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Let us pray: Our father and our God, once again, we thank you for this unique occasion that brings us together to reflect on your goodness to our nation, to meditate on thy word and pray to you with thanksgiving. We come this morning first of all to pray especially for those in leadership over us. We ask you to give wisdom and strength to our President, to our Vice President, the Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court, the Congress, our military leaders, and all others who carry such heavy responsibility in our nation. We thank you for their willingness to give of themselves, sometimes at great personal sacrifice. We pray also for those heads of state and those who have joined us from other nations.

We humbly turn to you, oh God, for the help we need each day. In spite of the fact that we are now in the year 2000, the social problems of the world are still with us, as they have been since the dawn of history. Our tremendous technological and scientific achievements have not solved the basic human heart and the problems of this world of greed, and pride, and moral depravity and hatred, or the problem of loneliness and sorrow and suffering.

Once again as we have gathered here in this great city and amidst this bountiful breakfast, we are reminded that there are those that are hungry and hurting in this country and around the world. We pause, father, to remember those who are homeless and those who are starving, those who are living under war and oppression and persecution like in the Sudan and other parts of the world. Oh, father, guide our President and leaders in Congress as they try to solve and respond to the great political and humanitarian crises at home and around the world.

You alone have given this nation our prosperity, father. You have given our freedom, and our strength. Our faith in you, oh God, is our heritage and our foundation. We have neglected your word. We have ignored your laws. We have tried to solve our problems without reference to you, and we ask for your forgiveness. Help us this day to confess our sins and to repent and to receive by faith your salvation, your son, Jesus Christ. Thank you for our great nation and the freedoms you have given to us. With this freedom, may we not serve ourselves, but may we serve others in your holy name. Amen.

SEN. MACK: That concludes our prayer breakfast. There have been lots of people who have spent a great deal of time in preparing both the program and the breakfast this morning, and I would like for you to give them and all those who volunteered a round of applause. (Applause.)

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for coming this morning. Your presence has helped to make the event a great success, and I hope you are happy that you came and that you are leaving with a very special spirit.

Good morning, and God bless.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 16, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, and in great bewilderment over its purpose. Passing this amendment will damage the credibility of the United States in the Middle East, weaken the government of Lebanon, and further isolate and endanger Israel. It, in fact, runs counter to the objectives of establishing stability along the Lebanese-Israeli border and fostering a climate more conducive to peace in the Middle East.

While this amendment doesn't help the U.S., Lebanon, or Israel, it does strengthen the appeal of extremist groups in South Lebanon and increases Syrian influence over Lebanon. This amendment lands a haymaker on the person of innocent Lebanese civilians, USAID and U.S. educational institutions. Mr. Chairman, I cannot believe that my good friend from California really wants the result he is going to get.

Proponents of this reckless amendment have quoted a lot of sources, but I want to read what Secretary of State Colin Powell had to say about this matter. "The Department opposes the amendment proposed by Representative LANTOS to H.R. 1646. If enacted, this amendment would severely impede our ability to pursue the critical U.S. policy objectives in Lebanon and the region, including stabilizing the south and providing a counterweight to the extremist forces." Mr. Chairman, I submit a copy of this letter for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Colleagues, if you want to perpetuate instability in Lebanon and undermine the Lebanese government's efforts to rebuild the nation, the Lantos amendment is the mechanism for doing so.

Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations, has been quoted. He had this to say about what the Lebanese are doing: "At present, Lebanese administrators, police, security, and army personnel function throughout the area (southern Lebanon), and their presence and activities continue to grow. They are reestablishing local administration in the villages and have made progress in reintegrating

the communications infrastructure, health, and welfare systems with the rest of the country."

That is what this amendment would bring to a halt. He goes on to say. "The Lebanese Joint Security Forces proceeded smoothly, and the return to Lebanese administration is ongoing. I appeal to donors to help the Lebanese meet urgent needs for relief and economic revival in the south, pending the holding of a full-fledged donor conference."

Mr. Chairman, I submit the Secretary General's full report of October 31, 2000, for the RECORD. Mr. Annan has gone on to point out that we should help, not hurt, the Lebanese in these undertakings.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 425 has been cited today. I submit for the RECORD the entire text of that resolution. Had proponents of this measure read UNSCR 425, they would know that Lebanon is neither required to deploy a specific number of troops to south Lebanon, nor take specific steps to reestablish "effective control." However, U.S. Assistant Secretary for Near Asian Affairs Ned Walker testified to Mr. LANTOS' committee on March 29 that, "The Lebanese government has sent a thousand security forces, both military and police, to the southern area (of Lebanon)."

Last May, Israel withdrew its troops from south Lebanon for the first time since 1977. Only then did Lebanon regain the ability to govern the south. Lebanon, which is in the process of rebuilding its economy after years of war, has actively sought international aid to assist in its efforts to reunite the south with the rest of the country, replace infrastructure, and provide basic social services. Congress recognized that providing USAID assistance to Lebanon in wake of Israel's withdrawal was critical, and increased the Lebanese assistance package from \$12 to \$35 million. I would note that the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) joined me by signing a letter to President Clinton in support of this aid. I would also note that Israel received \$4.1 billion. Israel even received \$50 million from the U.S. to finance its withdrawal from Lebanon. This figure was larger than the entire Lebanese aid program.

USAID-Lebanon has developed ties and initiated projects in south Lebanon, helping fill the vacuum created by the Israel's departure. Without access to the basic life-sustaining services provided by USAID, to whom does this author think the people of south Lebanon will turn to?

Rebuilding a country after years of occupation and civil war is not an easy job. However, it is a job that is made much easier with the financial support and encouragement of the United States. The money we spend in Lebanon is minimal, but provides funding for essential public works projects, basic social services, and American educational institutions. The administration and the United Nations support these efforts, which demonstrate American goodwill to the Lebanese people at a critical time. The Lantos amendment is the way to kill these efforts and further poison the well and harm U.S. interests in the region.

I know my colleagues who support this amendment steadfastly believe that it in some way helps Israel. It won't. It does not help Israel's defenses, nor does it foster stability along the Lebanese border. It does nothing to improve relations between Israel and Lebanon, and further isolates Israel. The Lantos amendment, in fact, only increases the appeal

of organizations in South Lebanon hostile to Israel.

The only message being sent by this message is directed at the people of Lebanon, and the message being conveyed is that the United States' Middle East policy is biased against Lebanon. Instead of hope, goodwill, and encouragement, we are telling Lebanon that we are not friends and have no vested interest in helping the Lebanese rebuild their country and economy.

I urge my colleagues to read this amendment, see what it really does, and vote no. This amendment is unwise, it is irresponsible, it is destructive of American interests, it is destructive of the interests of Lebanese citizens, and it is destructive of the interests of the people of Israel and the region.

Mr. Chairman, if you want peace, if you want this country to work for and be able to effectively lead the people in this troubled area, reject this amendment. Show the Lebanese people that you support their efforts to redevelop a peaceful land. And do something else: Demonstrate to people in Lebanon and across the Middle East that this is a country that wants to be a friend of all parties.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
*Washington.*

Hon. JOE KNOLLENBERG,  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. KNOLLENBERG: Thank you for your letter and the chance to elaborate on my congressional testimony of May 10 on Lebanon.

The Department opposes the amendment proposed by Representative Lantos to H.R. 1646. If enacted, this amendment would severely impede our ability to pursue critical U.S. policy objectives in Lebanon and the region, including stabilizing the south and providing a counterweight to extremist forces.

The United States has provided assistance for the essential framework for alleviating destabilizing influences in Lebanon. Our economic assistance program strengthens Lebanese central government institutions, and provides a foundation for improved economic and social conditions. Our modest international military education and training (IMET) program helps build an important unifying institution. As such, U.S. assistance helps foster stability and mitigates sectarianism.

I strongly oppose the proposed amendment. I want to assure you that we are actively encouraging the Government of Lebanon to deploy its forces and assert its authority in the south, and will continue to do so. I look forward to working with Congress to advance this shared goal as part of our broader effort to work for comprehensive peace in the region.

Sincerely,

COLIN L. POWELL.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL—INTERIM REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1310 (2000) of 27 July 2000, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months, until 31 January 2001, and requested me to submit an interim report on progress towards achieving the objectives of resolution 425 (1978) and toward completion by UNIFIL of the tasks originally assigned to it and to include recommendations on the tasks that could be carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

## MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASEFIRE

2. From the end of July until early October, the situation in the UNIFIL area of operations was generally calm, except for numerous minor violations of the line of withdrawal, the so-called Blue Line. These violations were attributable mainly to Israeli construction of new military positions and fencing along the line; they were corrected in each case after intervention by UNIFIL. Minor Lebanese violations occurred as a result of shepherds or fishing vessels crossing the line; in a few instances, vehicles were driven across the line. For several weeks, Hizbollah maintained a post across the line east of Kafr Shuba. The personnel there stated that they had permission to be there but would leave if ordered to do so by the Government. UNIFIL repeatedly raised this violation with the Lebanese authorities but without effect. Hizbollah vacated the position on 7 October in connection with its attack across the Blue Line (see below).

3. In addition to these violations, there were daily incidents of Lebanese civilians and tourists hurling stones, bottles filled with hot oil and other items across the line at Israeli soldiers and civilians, some of whom were injured. On several occasions the soldiers fired warning shots and rubber bullets, which caused some injuries. Most of these incidents occurred at the so-called Fatima Gate west of Metulla. There was also friction at a tomb on Sheikh Abbad Hill (east of Hula), which straddles the Blue Line and is considered a holy site by both Muslims and Jews. In September, Lebanese civilians held several demonstrations east of Kafr Shuba, in some cases crossing the line. Rolf Knutsson, my Personal Representative, and Major General Seth Obeng, the Force Commander of UNIFIL, repeatedly urged the Lebanese authorities to take the necessary measures to put an end to those incidents and violations.

4. A serious incident occurred on 7 October. In the context of the tension in the Occupied Territories and Israel, about 500 Palestinians and supporters approached the line south of Marwahin to demonstrate against Israel. As the crowd attempted to cross the Israeli border fence, Israeli troops opened fire, killing three and injuring some 20. Since then, the Lebanese authorities have prevented further demonstrations by Palestinians on the line.

5. Later the same day, in a serious breach of the ceasefire, Hizbollah launched an attack across the Blue Line about 3 kilometers south of Shaba and took three Israeli soldiers prisoner. The attackers withdrew under cover of heavy mortar and rocket fire, targeting all Israeli positions in the area. More than 300 rounds were fired over a period of 45 minutes. The Israeli forces did not immediately return fire, but later fired at some vehicles from the air. Following this incident, the Israeli air force resumed flights over Lebanese territory; the flights take place almost daily, usually at high altitude.

6. Hizbollah has stated that its operation had been planned for some time in order to take prisoners and thus obtain the release of 19 Lebanese prisoners still held by Israel. The Secretary-General, who had been pursuing the question of these prisoners with the Israeli authorities, remains ready to work with the Governments of Israel and Lebanon with a view to resolving this matter.

7. On 20 October, in what appears to have been a local initiative, three Palestinians crossed the Blue Line east of Kafr Shuba and tried to break through the Israeli technical fence, which runs some distance behind the line. The Israeli forces responded with heavy fire. One of the three was killed; the others managed to get away.

## RETURN OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY

8. On 9 August the Lebanese Government deployed a Joint Security Force of 1,000 all ranks, which is drawn from the Internal Security Forces and the Lebanese army. The Force has its headquarters in Marjayoun and Bint Jubayl and carries out intensive patrolling, with occasional roadblocks. Lebanese security services have established a strong presence in Naqoura, and the Lebanese police have resumed operations in key villages. Although it is outside the UNIFIL area of operation, it is worth mentioning that the Lebanese army deployed in mid-September in the Jezzine area, which the de facto forces had vacated in January.

9. At present, Lebanese administrators, police, security and army personnel function throughout the area, and their presence and activities continue to grow. They are re-establishing local administration in the villages and have made progress in re-integrating the communications, infrastructure, health and welfare systems with the rest of the country. In late August the former Israeli-controlled area participated for the first time since 1972 in a parliamentary election.

10. However, near the Blue Line the authorities have, in effect, left control to Hizbollah. Its members work in civilian attire and are normally unarmed. They maintain good discipline and are under effective command and control. They monitor the Blue Line, maintain public order and, in some villages, provide social, medical and education services. On several occasions, Hizbollah personnel have restricted the Force's freedom of movement. The most serious incidents of this kind occurred after Hizbollah's operation on 7 October, one on the same day, the other four days later. In both, Hizbollah forced UNIFIL personnel at gunpoint to hand over vehicles and military hardware they had found on the terrain. UNIFIL protested all such incidents to the Lebanese authorities.

11. The Government of Lebanon has taken the position that, so long as there is no comprehensive peace with Israel, the army would not act as a border guard for Israel and would not be deployed to the border.

## UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

12. UNIFIL monitored the area through ground and air patrols and a network of observation posts. It acted to correct violations by raising them with the side concerned, and used its best efforts, through continuous, close liaison with both sides, to prevent friction and limit incidents. However, UNIFIL so far has not been able to persuade the Lebanese authorities to assume their full responsibilities along the Blue Line.

13. At the end of July and in early August UNIFIL redeployed southwards and up to the Blue Line. The redeployment proceeded smoothly, with the Lebanese authorities assisting in securing land and premises for new positions. At the same time, in order to free the capacity needed for the move south, UNIFIL vacated an area in the rear and handed it over to the Lebanese authorities. In the interest of economy, UNIFIL continues to use its larger facilities in that area. A map showing the current deployment of UNIFIL is attached.

14. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to lead the efforts of the United Nations system in working with the Lebanese authorities on a plan of action for the development and rehabilitation of the area vacated by Israel. In this effort UNDP cooperated closely with the United Nations Special Coordinator, Terje Roed-Larsen, who led the efforts at the international level together with the Euro-

pean Union and the World Bank. A donor meeting was convened on 27 July to gather support. Mr. Knutsson joined those efforts when he assumed his responsibilities in Beirut in mid-August. On 27 and 28 September UNDP organized in Beirut a conference of non-governmental organizations, funded by the Italian Government. As in the past, UNIFIL assisted the civilian population, using resources made available by troop-contributing Governments.

15. The clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance was an important concern, especially in connection with the redeployment. UNIFIL also assisted in humanitarian demining activities and set up an information management system for mine action. In Tyre, Lebanon, a regional mine action cell was established with the help of the United Nations Mine Action Service, which cooperated closely with the Lebanese national demining office. During the period, three children died and eight persons were injured by exploding mines and ordnance.

## OBSERVATIONS

16. During the past three months there has been further movement towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). Except for Hizbollah's attack on 7 October, the area was relatively calm. The deployment of both UNIFIL and the Lebanese Joint Security Force proceeded smoothly, and the return of the Lebanese administration is ongoing. While much remains to be done to restore the full range of government services to a standard comparable to that in the rest of the country, there has been tangible progress in that direction.

17. The sequence of steps foreseen in Security Council resolution 425 (1978) is clear and logical: the Israeli forces must withdraw, there must be no further hostilities, and the effective authority of the Lebanese Government must be restored. Thereafter, the Governments of Israel and Lebanon are to be fully responsible, in accordance with their international obligations, for preventing any hostile acts from their respective territory against that of their neighbour. It is relevant to recall in this connection that both Governments have committed themselves, despite misgivings, to respect the Blue Line established by the United Nations for the purposes of confirming the Israeli withdrawal in accordance with resolution 425 (1978).

18. I believe that the time has come to establish the state of affairs envisaged in the resolution. This requires, first and foremost, that the Government of Lebanon take effective control of the whole area vacated by Israel last spring and assume its full international responsibilities, including putting an end to the dangerous provocations that have continued on the Blue Line: Otherwise, there is a danger that Lebanon may once again be an arena, albeit not necessarily the only one, of conflict between others.

19. I had the opportunity to speak about these matters with the President and Prime Minister of Lebanon during my recent visit to Beirut. We also discussed Lebanon's need for international assistance to address longstanding problems, in particular the reintegration of the area that was until recently occupied. I appeal to donors to help Lebanon meet urgent needs for relief and economic revival in the south, pending the holding of a full-fledged donor conference.

20. The present report is being written at a time of high tension in Arab-Israeli relations and continuing confrontations in the occupied Palestinian territories. Under the circumstances, I deemed it prudent not to submit suggestions for the reconfiguration of the United Nations presence in south Lebanon, as requested in paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1310 (2000). With the

agreement of the Security Council, I proposed to address this subject in the report that I shall be submitting prior to the expiration of the UNIFIL mandate.

RESOLUTION 425 (1978)

OF 19 MARCH 1978

The Security Council,  
Taking note of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon and from the Permanent Representative of Israel,

Having heard the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel,  
Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace,

Convinced that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East,

1. Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

2. Calls upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

3. Decides, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for Southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within twenty-four hours on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 2074th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

RESOLUTION 426 (1978)

OF 19 MARCH 1978

The Security Council,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), contained in document S/12611 of 19 March 1978;

2. Decides that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be established in accordance with the above-mentioned report for an initial period of six months, and that it shall continue in operation there-after, if required, provided the Security Council so decides.

Adopted at the 2075th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

DECISION

At its 2076th meeting, on 3 May 1978, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 1 May 1978 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/12675)".

RESOLUTION 427 (1978)

OF 3 MAY 1978

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 1 May 1978 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

1. Approves the increase in the strength of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon requested by the Secretary-General from 4,000 to approximately 6,000 troops;

2. Takes note of the withdrawal of Israeli forces that has taken place so far;

3. Calls upon Israel to complete its withdrawal from all Lebanese territory without any further delay;

4. Deplores the attacks on the United Nations Force that have occurred and demands full respect for the United Nations Force from all parties in Lebanon.

Adopted at the 2076th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

HONORING THE LIFE OF WILLIAM  
H. HANLEY III

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to honor the life of Mr. Wil-

liam Hanley. Mr. Hanley served his community diligently as the Mayor of Mountain Village. His contributions to the area were varied and distinguished. Not only did Mr. Hanley serve as Mayor, but as a member of the board of directors on various community organizations. As his friends, family and colleagues gather this week to celebrate a life spent in service to the public, I too would like to pay tribute to William and honor his accomplishments. Clearly his service is worthy of the praise of Congress.

Born in San Pedro, California, William spent much of his childhood overseas. His family eventually settled in Indianapolis, Indiana making annual trips to Walloon Lake in Michigan. This summer tradition created the avid outdoor enthusiast and sportsman that his friends and family know well. William attended the Fountain Valley School, and received his degree from the University of Colorado. In 1989 William moved from San Francisco to the Telluride area with the beautiful Kimmy Kelly whom he married the following year. The hobbies that he enjoyed included skiing, golfing, fly fishing and spending time with his family.

William started his career in the Telluride area as a real estate developer and realtor. He then served on various board of directors including Mountain Village Metro District, Telluride Foundation and the Elk Run Homeowners Association. He was also a member of the Telluride Elks Club and the Telluride Ski and Golf Club. For eight years William made great contributions to the town of Mountain Village, as their Mayor. As Mayor he had the opportunity to touch many lives.

Mr. Speaker, although Mr. Hanley's life was short, he made an enormous impact on his community. His wife Kimmy, daughter Ryan, son Wilder along with his parents Barbara and William, Jr., sister Bobsey and brother Micheal should all be extremely proud of his accomplishments. William is an example to all, and going to be missed by many. His legacy, Mr. Speaker, is what I would like to honor here today.