

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL DANIEL W.
KRUEGER

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American soldier and citizen, and I am proud to recognize Colonel Daniel W. Krueger in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to the Mid-South region and our nation.

Colonel Krueger has served for the past three years as the Memphis District Commander for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and he has distinguished himself by focusing on meeting the region's water resource needs, reducing costs, and decreasing project delivery time without sacrificing quality. His exceptional leadership skills guided the Memphis District into the 21st Century with an engaged workforce dedicated to open communications, improved safety and mission focused training.

Key projects completed under his command include: Hickman Bluff Stabilization, White-man's Creek, Francis Bland Floodway, and the initial on-farm construction phase of the Grand Prairie Demonstration Project.

He has dedicated his life to serving his fellow soldiers and citizens as a leader in both his profession as an engineer and his military service, and he deserves our respect and gratitude for his contributions.

On behalf of the Congress, I extend congratulations and best wishes to this faithful servant, Colonel Daniel W. Krueger, on his successes and achievements.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2002

SPEECH OF

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend my colleague from Michigan.

This is a solution though, that is looking for a problem. There is not one State in the Great Lakes Basin that allows off-shore drilling, not one. In Michigan, there is a moratorium on new directional angle drilling wells. What are we doing with this amendment?

This amendment is not about protecting the Great Lakes. For instance, it does nothing to address the potential for diversion of our fresh Great Lakes water. This amendment goes in a direction that I hope many in this chamber find disagreeable as it deeply involves the federal government in Great Lakes decision-making. I trust my Governor. I trust the Governors of the Great Lakes States to be in charge of the water of the Great Lakes States.

As a matter of fact, underneath the Great Lakes today, there are roughly 22,000 barrels of crude oil that float per hour under the Great Lakes. There are 550 off-shore wells operated by Canadians. This bill addresses none of that. There are 5 million tons of oil bobbing around on the Great Lakes every year via cargo ship, which leads to an average of 20 spills a year on our Great Lakes. This amendment does nothing to address any of those issues.

This amendment is not about protecting the Great Lakes; instead, it is about the federal government going into the State of Michigan and telling the legislators in Lansing that they do not know what they're doing. There are some great protections of our Great Lakes, and I trust those Governors, and I trust those Great Lakes state legislators to do the right thing.

I want to say it again, because this is very important, and I've heard it 10 times if I've heard it once, that somebody is out there trying to build an oil rig in the Great Lakes and that President Bush is leading the charge. This is ridiculous. There is not one State in the Great Lakes Basin that permit off-shore drilling. Not one. There is a moratorium on new licenses for directional drilling in the State of Michigan today. So what is the purpose for the Bonior Amendment?

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that a bureaucrat in Washington, DC, whose only experience with Michigan's Upper Peninsula is a picture in the National Geographic, is better equipped to protect our shoreline and our Great Lakes. I want the people who live on the Great Lakes to make those decisions. The gentlewoman from Ohio talked about HOMES, the acronym by which schoolchildren learn the names of the Great Lakes. HOMES is appropriate because the people who make their homes in the Great Lakes States should be making decisions about the Great Lakes. Why? Because we live there. We see the water, we see the pollution, we fought back and reclaimed Lake Erie. We can again eat the fish that swim in our lakes. Why? Because the people of the Great Lakes States took action. It is nothing that Congress did. That is why this argument should not be taking place on the floor of the United States House, it should be taking place in the legislatures of the Great Lakes States.

Mr. Chairman, I am passionate about the Great Lakes, but we have a true difference of opinion on the proper role of Congress in this debate. For example, look at the issue of water diversion. There is a bill in this House to empower Congress to decide what happens on diversion issues in the Great Lakes. The last I checked, the dry states of the Plains and Southwest could use a bit more extra water; and, the last I checked, there are more members from those states in this chamber than from Great Lakes States. These issues have no business in this Chamber. It has all the business in the chambers in our State legislatures back home.

This is a solution that is looking for a problem.

There is a package of bills in the House to address this issue in a manner that doesn't encroach on our States' rights. One concerns the diversion and export of Great Lakes water. Another is a resolution urging States to continue the ban on off-shore drilling in our Great Lakes and that goes after those 550 wells currently in operation in Canada.

It is important to remember that what the Federal Government can give us, they can take away. Pretty soon, maybe the faces of this Chamber will change, and maybe pretty soon the folks in this Chamber will decide that we want oil production from the Great Lakes. And since most of the members of this Chamber do not reside in the Great Lakes Basin, nor do the Washington, DC bureaucrats overseeing federal policy, the decision may come from Washington to tap into the Great Lakes oil reserves.

There is only one thing that can protect us from that: Our state legislators and our governors of the Great Lakes States.

Mr. Chairman, I want to urge this body to reject the Bonior Amendment, to throw out all the rhetoric about how without this amendment there will be polluted water, people rushing to put oil rigs on the Great Lakes, and how oil will start gushing into the waters of Lake Michigan or Superior. This is just absolutely untrue.

What I would encourage the gentleman from Michigan to do is to work with us. We should take a look at studying the quality of those pipes that are pumping those 22,000 barrels an hour under the Great Lakes today. Let us get together and tell Canada, get off the water. Shut down those rigs that are pumping on the water as we speak. We should work together to ensure that those ships bobbing around on the Lakes carrying 5 million tons of oil are safe and don't continue to average 20 spills each year.

Does the gentleman want to do something for the Great Lakes? Let us partner with our states and help solve this issue. The federal government should not come in and flex its muscles and tell state legislators that they really don't know what they are doing.

I used to be an FBI agent, and when I would walk into a local police station and tell them the federal government was here to help, I can tell you I never received a warm welcome. And I can tell you that passing legislation like the Bonior Amendment ensures that Congress will not receive a warm welcome in the State halls of Lansing and other Great Lakes capitals.

Mr. Chairman, this is an important issue. It is an extremely important issue. I grew up on a lake. I want that lake safe for my kids. I want them to go to Lake Michigan and be able to play in the water and not have to worry about turning green when they come home. I want them to be able to eat the fish in Lake Erie.

I mean no disrespect to this Chamber; but, I just came from the State legislature, and I have seen the good things that Congress can do, and I have seen the bad things that Congress can do. I also served with some very

• 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.

bright people in that State legislature. I served with a great Governor who understood that we had to protect our Great Lakes while we have a moratorium on new drilling. I want those people empowered to make a difference for our Great Lakes.

I would urge this today's strong rejection of the Federal Government encroaching into the business of the Great Lakes States.

I applaud all of the Members for getting up on the floor and talking about their passion for protecting one of our greatest natural resources. Well, let us do just that, but let us be a partner with the States.

Talk to our state legislators, talk to our governors. They will be with us. Talk to the people who live there and ask them who do they best trust to protect our Great Lakes? Is it the people that get up every morning and eat breakfast, go to work, and send their children to school in the shadow of the Lakes, or is it a bureaucrat that they have never met in the halls of some Washington, DC bureaucracy? Or is it a future member of Congress from a dry state like California who stands up, maybe 50 years from now, and argues that it is worth the risk to stick a pipe in fresh water to extract oil? The answer is clear, our States are the best guardians of the Great Lakes.

I urge my colleagues to stand up for the Great Lakes today. Stand up for the environment of Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin. Stand up for these states by rejecting the Federal Government's role of encroaching on our ability back home to protect our greatest natural resource. I would urge this body's rejection of the Bonior Amendment.

2001 OHIO YOUTH HUNTER EDUCATION CHALLENGE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate the extraordinary young people that excelled in the 2001 Ohio Youth Hunter Education Challenge.

This respectable program is a comprehensive youth program of outdoor skills and safety training for young hunters who have completed hunter-safety training at the state-or provincial-level. Developed by the National Rifle Association in 1985, volunteer hunting education instructors provide expertise and hands-on training in various methods of take and game. The Challenge offers young people the opportunity to show their knowledge and ability, which was earned through hard work and dedication.

The following is a list of this year's winners:

2001 OHIO YOUTH HUNTER EDUCATION CHALLENGE

Top Senior Overall: Bryan Hum, Columbiana Pathfinders, 2112 pts. 2nd place: Tony Utrup, Putnam Sr., 1984 pts. 3rd place: Jeremy McCoy, 1796 pts.

Top Junior Overall: David Tobin, Columbiana Hawkeyes, 1807 pts. 2nd place: Travis Tourjee, Putnam Jr., 1777 pts. 3rd place: Nathan Mullen, Columbiana Hawkeyes, 1636 pts.

Rifle: Senior: 1st place: Bryan Hum, Col., 260 pts. 2nd place: Brandon McCoy, Putnam, 260 pts. 3rd place: Jerrod Miller, Col., 260 pts.

Junior: 1st place: Megan McCoy, Putnam, 170 pts. 2nd place: Bill McGuire, Columbiana, 160 pts. 3rd place: Derek Haselman, Putnam, 150 pts.

Muzzleloader: Senior: 1st place: Tony Utrup, Putnam, 300 pts. 2nd place: Judson Sanor, Col., 300 pts. 3rd place: Bryan Hum, Col., 275 pts. Junior: 1st place: David Tobin, Col., 275 pts. 2nd place: Travis Tourjee, Putnam, 275 pts. 3rd place: Nathan Mullen, Col., 250 pts.

Shotgun: Senior: 1st place: Bryan Hum, Col., 275 pts. 2nd place: Tony Utrup, Putnam, 250 pts. 3rd place: Josh Heckman, Putnam, 220 pts. Junior: 1st place: David Tobin, Col., 270 pts. 2nd place: Travis Tourjee, Putnam, 250 pts. 3rd place: Bill McGuire, Col., 200 pts.

Archery: Senior: 1st place: Bryan Hum, Col., 272 pts. 2nd place: Tony Utrup, Putnam, 269 pts. 3rd place: Jerrod Miller, Col., 244 pts. Junior: 1st place: Nathan Mullen, Col., 256 pts. 2nd place: Travis Tourjee, Putnam, 252 pts. 3rd place: Kyle Westbeld, Putnam, 252 pts.

Orienteering: Senior: 1st place: Matt McSherry, Fitchville, 275 pts. 2nd place: Bryan Hum, Col., 260 pts. 3rd place: Judson Sanor, Col., 260 pts. Junior: 1st place: David Tobin, Col., 280 pts. 2nd place: Nathan Mullen, Col., 265 pts. 3rd place: Colin Grosse, Fitchville, 230 pts.

Safety Trail: Senior: 1st place: Tyler Finley, 265 pts. 2nd place: Bryan Hum, Col., 260 pts. 3rd place: Jeremy McCoy, Putnam, 260 pts. Junior: 1st place: Kyle Westbeld, Putnam, 255 pts. 2nd place: Tiffany Utrup, Putnam, 251 pts. 3rd place: Andy Clutter, Col., 245 pts.

Exam: Senior: 1st place: Tony Utrup, Putnam, 260 pts. 2nd place: Bryan Hum, Col., 255 pts. 3rd place: Jeremy McCoy, Putnam, 255 pts. Junior: 1st place: David Tobin, Col., 250 pts. 2nd place: Nathan Mullen, Col., 225 pts. 3rd place: Travis Tourjee, Putnam, 225 pts.

Wildlife ID: Senior: 1st place: Jeremy McCoy, Putnam, 300 pts. 2nd place: Tony Utrup, Putnam, 285 pts. 3rd place: Bryan Hum, Col., 260 pts. Junior: 1st place: Kyle Westbeld, Putnam, 265 pts. 2nd place: Travis Tourjee, Putnam, 245 pts. 3rd place: Megan McCoy, 240 pts.

Top Teams: Senior: Putnam Senior, 8673 pts.—Josh Heckman, Brandon McCoy, Jeremy McCoy, Tony Utrup, Trevor Utrup, Justin Winstead. 2nd place: Columbiana Pathfinders, 8190 pts.—Chris Dattilio, Jamie Garrod, Bryan Hum, Jerrod Miller, Judson Sanor, Justin Ross. Junior: Columbiana Hawkeyes, 7535 pts.—Andy Clutter, Bill McGuire, Samantha Miller, Nathan Mullen, David Tobin, Candie Grubbs. 2nd place: Putnam Juniors, 7337 pts.—Derek Haselman, Megan McCoy, Travis Tourjee, Tiffany Utrup, Kyle Westbeld.

HONORING THE EFFICIENCY OF NISSAN'S SMYRNA PLANT

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the hard work and dedication of the employees of Nissan's Smyrna, Tennessee, plant. Their work ethic has produced the most efficient car and small truck assembly plant in North America.

The Harbour Report, an annual study in productivity that's used as an industry benchmark, has picked the Smyrna plant as the most efficient for seven consecutive years. At a time when the sluggish economy forced

most automakers to slow production at their assembly plants, Nissan's Smyrna plant boosted its overall productivity by seven percent. That's a real indication of the know-how and dedication of the plant's work force.

Since June 16, 1983, when the first automobile rolled off the Smyrna plant's assembly line, Nissan has contributed immensely to the area's quality of life with good-paying jobs and responsive corporate citizenship. Nissan's corporate commitment to diversity within its employee population, supplier base and dealer body, encourages a variety of ideas and opinions that inspire the team behavior that wins these kinds of accolades.

My home is in Rutherford County, Tennessee, where the Smyrna plant is located. I was excited when I heard the news that Nissan was building a new plant in Smyrna. As the plant was being built, I watched its progress knowing that good-paying jobs were coming to Middle Tennessee. Since its completion, I have visited the plant on numerous occasions.

One of my more memorable visits came on the day the 1 millionth vehicle rolled off the assembly line. On that day, a young lady who worked at the Smyrna plant spoke to a large crowd that had gathered for the special occasion. She recalled for us the time she and her children were waiting at a traffic light in their car when a Nissan pickup truck pulled up to the same traffic light. She said her children asked if she had built the vehicle. With a wide smile and obvious pride, she told us that she responded to the question with an emphatic, "Yes, I did."

That young woman's story is a perfect example of the pride all Nissan employees have in their workmanship. I congratulate each and every Nissan employee at the Smyrna facility for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES "CHICKEN" JEANS

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansas and an outstanding citizen, and I am proud to recognize Charles "Chicken" Jeans in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to his community, to our state, and our nation.

"Chicken" has worn many hats during his lifetime: husband, father, grandfather, farmer, car salesman, and county road supervisor—to name just a few. But he will always tell you that he is "nothing but a bird."

In Lonoke County and around Arkansas, "Chicken" is well known as the man to see if you need anything. "Chicken" came to work for the county on September 24, 1984, and he retired sixteen years later, on September 16, 2000 after serving under three county judges. Judge "Dude" Spence, Judge Don Bevis, and Judge Carol Bevis all valued "Chicken" for his experience and knowledge of the county.

Ask any politician, farmer, or businessman in central Arkansas what they will be doing on the second Thursday in August, and they will say, "I'm going to Coy for the Po' Boy Supper to see Chicken!" The Po' Boy Supper has been an annual event for many years. Several

hundred people gather to eat barbecue bologna with all the trimmings, and to listen to the Chicken laugh and tell tall tales.

On behalf of the Congress, I extend congratulations and best wishes to Charles "Chicken" Jeans, on his successes and achievements. He has made life better for Lonoke County citizens, and richer for all—like me—who are lucky enough to call him a friend.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE
E. WHITE

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Katherine E. White of Ann Arbor, Michigan for being named a 2001–2002 White House Fellow by President Bush.

Lyndon Johnson once said "a genuinely free society cannot be a spectator society." Through her hard work and service, Katherine White has proven to be anything but a spectator.

Mrs. White is an assistant professor of law at Wayne State University where she teaches about intellectual property laws.

In previous experience, Mrs. White was a Fulbright Senior Scholar, a Major in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corp, as well as a legal clerk for Judge Randall R. Rader, U.S. Court of Appeals. She currently serves on the National Patent Board and is a member of the University of Michigan's Board of Regents. She was chosen out of a field of 540 applicants to receive a White House Fellowship.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Katherine E. White for appointment as one of the 12 new White House fellows.

FRENCH HERITAGE WEEK IN THE
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of all the people of French descent in my district, the U.S. Virgin Islands, on the occasion of the annual observance of French Heritage Week, an event that revolves around Bastille Day—which commemorates the destruction of the Bastille, the state prison in Paris, France, on July 14, 1789, which brought about one of the most significant movements in world history—the French Revolution.

The destruction of the Bastille, Mr. Speaker, was a significant act of bravery that not only brought on the French Revolution, but also became the symbol of democracy and human rights and the founding event for the movement towards liberty and liberal democracy around the world.

Today, I am proud to represent a striving and vibrant community of people of French descent who have inhabited the U.S. Virgin Is-

lands for centuries—contributing their expertise in fishing, farming, the professions and other vocations that have made significant differences in the political, social, cultural and economic progress and growth on the Territory.

Among the many treasures that make the Virgin Islands unique and special is our diversity. In particular, the French community has been a cultural asset through its presence and the many cultural, business and civic activities it promotes. One event put on by the Virgin Islands French Community that comes to mind, is the Father's Day celebration held each year in Frenchtown. Here, the French community recognizing the value in our fathers sponsors a weeklong celebration in their honor.

I am especially pleased and privileged to be able to pay homage to our French Community and the Virgin Islands community at-large during the 2001 French Heritage Week celebrations. While it is not generally known, my maternal great grandmother was a Parisian, and so I proudly claim kinship, although my command of the French language is limited.

This U.S. Virgin Islands French Heritage Week is a celebration of our heritage and national pride—two things that are important to the survival of any society. I congratulate Senator Lorraine L. Berry, a ten-term member of the Virgin Islands Legislature, for her continual efforts to enlighten her fellow Virgin Islanders on the rich traditions of French culture and history.

On behalf of my family, staff and myself, I wish to congratulate the members of the French community of the U.S. Virgin Islands for their many contributions to our community and for so generously sharing their history, culture and crafts with each generation of Virgin Islanders.

May God continue to bless our citizens of French descent and may they continue in the rich and strong democratic traditions of their motherland, France. Best wishes for an eventful, fulfilling "French Heritage Week."

HONORING VACHE AND JANE
SOGHOMONIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Vache and Jane Soghomonian for being named Honorary Presidents at the 26th Annual Homenetmen Navasartian Games. The announcement was made on May 28 in Los Angeles, CA.

The Soghomonians are long-time supporters and activists within the Armenian community. Vache has been a member of the Homenetmen since age seven. Vache and Jane have both remained active in the physical, moral, and social education of Armenian youth, organizing many events and fund-raisers. Vache and Jane Soghomonian are active participants in the Fresno, CA community, and continue to support the Armenian population. They have recently made a generous donation to the Homenetmen Navasartian Games, and will always keep their hearts close to the Armenian community.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Vache and Jane Soghomonian for their dedi-

cation to the local Armenian community. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. and Mrs. Soghomonian and wishing them continued success.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM JACKSON
BEVIS, SR.

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansan and an outstanding citizen, and I am proud to recognize William Jackson Bevis, Sr. in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to his community, to our state, and our nation.

William was from Scott, Arkansas, and was born on August 14, 1922, in Pulaski County, Arkansas. He married Mary Jo Barnett in 1942, and they were blessed with three sons, Bill Bevis, Jr., Don R. Bevis, and Bob Bevis.

William was President of W.J. Bevis & Sons, Inc. and owner of William J. and Mary Jo Bevis Farms. He attended Peabody School and graduated from Scott High School in 1941. He was elected to Lonoke County Agriculture Conservation and Stabilization Service Commission in 1950 and served off and on for 25 years. He served 20 years on the District Soil and Water Conservation Board and was appointed by then-Gov. Dale Bumpers to chair a study of water diversion from the Arkansas River to the eastern Arkansas Delta. He served on the Lonoke School Board from 1962 and 1972. William was elected to the Federal Land Bank Board and served 15 years, 10 years as chairman. He was President of Farm Credit Services of Central Arkansas for 10 years and was appointed by Farm Credit of St. Louis to a task force for Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas, to restructure regulations for farm loans and credit in these states. He was appointed by then Gov. David Pryor to the State Board of Corrections for a five-year term. He was appointed by then Gov. Bill Clinton to the Arkansas Agriculture Museum Board in Scott and he, along with Governor Clinton and State Rep. Bill Foster were instrumental in securing funding for this preservation project for the farming community of Scott. "This," as said by William, "is a project that is very dear to me."

William was a life-long member of All Souls Church in Scott. He has served as Sunday School Superintendent, Chairman of the church Board of Directors, and as All Souls Church Trustee until the age of 75.

Sadly, William died last month. He was preceded in death by one son, Judge Don Bevis of Cabot, and he is survived by his wife of 58 years, Mary Jo Bennett Bevis, two sons—Rep. Bill Davis, Jr. and his wife Kay of Scott and Bob Bevis and his wife Liz of Scott—along with numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren and a host of friends.

On behalf of the Congress, I extend sympathies and condolences to the family of William Jackson Bevis, Sr. His name commands respect and honor from all who knew him.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. OLLYE
BALLARD CONLEY OF HUNTS-
VILLE, ALABAMA

HON. ROBERT E. "BUD" CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Olye Ballard Conley on her June 30th retirement after more than 35 years of dedicated service to the Huntsville City school system. Mrs. Conley has made the students of the Huntsville community shine through her creation of a top-notch magnet school, the Academy for Science and Foreign Language.

Her career in education is extensive and very impressive. Beginning as a teacher in Limestone County, Mrs. Conley has spent time teaching in Germany with the Department of Defense as well. After returning to Huntsville, her career took off and she soon rose through the ranks to become an administrator and then principal. She has led the schools of University Place, Rolling Hills and most recently the Academy for Science and Foreign Language to be more efficient, better organized schools. She believes in mission and her mission has been to provide the best environment possible for children to excel. She is innovative bringing in new curriculums such as the National Service-Learning program. The Academy is the only middle school in Alabama and only one of 34 nationwide to implement the service-learning program. She has shared her knowledge and the benefits of the service-learning program as a Regional Trainer for the Southern Region Corporation for National Service-Exchange.

Mrs. Conley believes that an education does not have to be limited to the classroom. Along with her students whom she inspires to achieve more and give back to their community, she established the first annual Community Day at Glenwood cemetery earning the Huntsville Historical Society Award and the Alabama Historical Commission Distinguished Service Award.

On behalf of the United States Congress and the people of North Alabama, I want to personally thank Mrs. Conley and pay tribute to her for her being an unsung hero. The difference she has made in countless children's lives over the years is incalculable. I would like to extend my best wishes to her, her family, friends and colleagues as they celebrate her well-deserved rest and a job well done.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CYBER SE-
CURITY INFORMATION ACT OF
2001

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to reintroduce legislation with my good friend and colleague from northern Virginia, Representative, JIM MORAN. Last year, we introduced H.R. 4246 to facilitate the protection of our nation's critical infrastructure from cyber threats. We aggressively pushed forward with the legislation and held a productive Subcommittee hearing with the

then-Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology on the importance of the bill. Based on comments made at that hearing, we have worked hard with a wide range of industries to refine and improve this legislation. Today, we are again introducing this legislation with the full partnership of the private sector. Over the past several months, I have worked with the industry leaders from each of our critical infrastructure sectors to draft consensus legislation that will facilitate public-private partnerships to promote information sharing to prevent our nation from being crippled by a cyber-terrorism threat.

In the 104th Congress, we called upon the previous Administration to study our nation's critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and to identify solutions to address these vulnerabilities. Through that effort, a number of steps were identified that must be taken in order to eliminate the potential for significant damage to our critical infrastructure. Foremost among these suggestions was the need to ensure coordination between the public and private sector representatives of critical infrastructure. The bill we are again introducing today is the first step in encouraging private sector cooperation and participation with the government to accomplish this objective.

Since early spring of this year, Congress has held a number of hearings examining the ability of our nation to cope with cyber security threats and attacks. For instance, the House Energy and Commerce has held numerous hearings regarding the vulnerability of specific Federal agencies and entities, and how those agencies are implementing—or not implementing—the appropriate risk management tools to deal with these threats. The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime has held a number of hearings specifically looking at cybercrime from both a private sector and a federal law enforcement perspective. These hearings have demonstrated the importance of better, more efficient information sharing in protecting against cyber-threats as is encompassed in the legislation I have introduced today.

Also, the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) met in early June of this year to discuss the necessary legislative action to encourage industry to voluntarily work in concert with the federal government in assessing and protecting against cyber vulnerabilities. The bill I am introducing today was endorsed at the June meeting. In recent months, the Bush Administration has aggressively been working with industry to address our critical infrastructure protection needs and ensure that the federal government is better coordinating its cybersecurity efforts. I look forward in the coming weeks to working with the Administration to enhance the public-private partnership that industry and government must have in order to truly protect our critical infrastructure.

The critical infrastructure of the United States is largely owned and operated by the private sector. Critical infrastructures are those systems that are essential to the minimum operations of the economy and government. Our critical infrastructure is comprised of the financial services, telecommunications, information technology, transportation, water systems, emergency services, electric power, gas and oil sectors in private industry as well as our National Defense, and Law Enforcement and International Security sectors within the gov-

ernment. Traditionally, these sectors operated largely independently of one another and coordinated with government to protect themselves against threats posed by traditional warfare. Today, these sectors must learn how to protect themselves against unconventional threats such as terrorist attacks, and cyber intrusions.

These sectors must also recognize the vulnerabilities they may face because of the tremendous technological progress we have made. As we learned when planning for the challenges presented by the Year 2000 roll-over, many of our computer systems and networks are now interconnected and communicate with many other systems. With the many advances in information technology, many of our critical infrastructure sectors are linked to one another and face increased vulnerability to cyber threats. Technology interconnectivity increases the risk that problems affecting one system will also affect other connected systems. Computer networks can provide pathways among systems to gain unauthorized access to data and operations from outside locations if they are not carefully monitored and protected.

A cyber threat could quickly shutdown any one of our critical infrastructures and potentially cripple several sectors at one time. Nations around the world, including the United States, are currently training their military and intelligence personnel to carry out cyber attacks against other nations to quickly and efficiently cripple a nation's daily operations. Cyber attacks have moved beyond the mischievous teenager and are now being learned and used by terrorist organizations as the latest weapon in a nation's arsenal. During this past spring, around the anniversary of the U.S. bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, U.S. web sites were defaced by hackers, replacing existing content with pro-Chinese or anti-U.S. rhetoric. In addition, an Internet worm named "Lion" infected computers and installed distributed denial of service (DDOS) tools on various systems. An analysis of the Lion worm's source code revealed that it could send password files from the victim site to e-mail address located in China.

We have learned the inconveniences that may be caused by a cyber attack or unforeseen circumstance. Last year, many of individuals and companies were impacted by the "I Love You" virus as it moved rapidly around the world disrupting the daily operations of many of our industry sectors. The Love Bug showed the resourcefulness of many in the private sector in identifying and responding to such an attack but it amply demonstrated the weakness of the government's ability to handle such a virus. Shortly after the attack, Congress learned that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) operating systems were so debilitated by the virus that it could not have responded adequately if we had faced a serious public health crisis at the same time. Additionally, the federal government was several hours behind industry in notifying agencies about the virus. If the private sector could share information with the government within a defined framework, federal agencies could have been made aware of the threat earlier on.

Last month, NIPC and FedCIRC received information on attempts to locate, obtain control of and plant new malicious code known as "W32-Leaves.worm" on computers previously

infected with the SubSeven Trojan. SubSeven is a Trojan Horse that can permit a remote computer to gain complete control of an infected machine, typically by using Internet Relay Chat (IRC) channels for communications. In June 1998 and February 1999, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency testified before Congress that several nations recognize that cyber attacks against civilian computer systems represent the most viable option for leveling the playing field in an armed crisis against the United States. The Director also stated that several terrorist organizations believed information warfare to be a low cost opportunity to support their causes. We must, as a nation, prepare both our public and private sectors to protect ourselves against such efforts.

That is why I am again introducing legislation that gives critical infrastructure industries the assurances they need in order to confidently share information with the federal government. As we learned with the Y2K model, government and industry can work in partnership to produce the best outcome for the American people. Today, the private sector has established many information sharing organizations (ISOs) for the different sectors of our nation's critical infrastructure. Information regarding a cyber threat or vulnerability is now shared within some industries but it is not shared with the government and it is not shared across industries. The private sector stands ready to expand this model but have also expressed concerns about voluntarily sharing information with the government and the unintended consequences they could face for acting in good faith. Specifically, there has been concern that industry could potentially face antitrust violations for sharing information with other industry partners, have their shared information be subject to the Freedom of Information Act, or face potential liability concerns for information shared in good faith. My bill will address all three of these concerns. The Cyber Security Information Act also respects the privacy rights of consumers and critical infrastructure operators. Consumers and operators will have the confidence they need to know that information will be handled accurately, confidentially, and reliably.

The Cyber Security Information Act is closely modeled after the successful Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act by providing a limited FOIA exemption, civil litigation protection for shared information, and an antitrust exemption for information shared among private sector companies for the purpose of correcting, avoiding, communicating or disclosing information about a cyber-security related problem. These three protections have been requested by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Edison Electric Institute, the Information Technology Association of America, Americans for Computer Privacy, and the Electronics Industry Alliance. Many private sector companies have also asked for this important legislation. I have attached to my statement a letter from the many professional associations and private sector companies supporting the introduction of this measure.

This legislation will enable the private sector, including ISOs, to move forward without fear from the government so that government and industry may enjoy a mutually cooperative partnership. This will also allow us to get a timely and accurate assessment of the

vulnerabilities of each sector to cyber attacks and allow for the formulation of proposals to eliminate these vulnerabilities without increasing government regulation, or expanding unfunded federal mandates on the private sector.

ISOs will continue their current leadership role in developing the necessary technical expertise to establish baseline statistics and patterns within the various infrastructures, as clearinghouses for information within and among the various sectors, and as repositories of valuable information that may be used by the private sector. As technology continues to rapidly improve industry efficiency and operations, so will the risks posed by vulnerabilities and threats to our infrastructure. We must create a framework that will allow our protective measures to adapt and be updated quickly.

It is my hope that we will be able to move forward quickly with this legislation and that Congress and the Administration will work in partnership to provide industry and government with the tools for meeting this challenge. A Congressional Research Service report on the ISOs proposal describes the information sharing model as one of the most crucial pieces for success in protecting our critical infrastructure, yet one of the hardest pieces to realize. With the introduction of the Cyber Security Information Act of 2001, we are removing the primary barrier to information sharing between government and industry. This is landmark legislation that will be replicated around the globe by other nations as they too try to address threats to their critical infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Cyber Security Information Act of 2001 will help us address critical infrastructure cyber threats with the same level of success we achieved in addressing the Year 2000 problem. With government and industry cooperation, the seamless delivery of services and the protection of our nation's economy and well-being will continue without interruption just as the delivery of services continued on January 1, 2000.

JULY 5, 2001.

Hon. —
*U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: We, the undersigned, representing every sector of the United States economy, write today to strongly urge you to become an original cosponsor of the Cyber Security Information Act to be shortly introduced by Representatives Tom Davis and Jim Moran. This important bill will strengthen information sharing legal protections that shield U.S. critical infrastructures from cyber and physical attacks and threats.

Over the past four years, industry-government information sharing regarding vulnerabilities and threats has been a key element of the federal government's critical infrastructure protection plans. Several industry established information sharing organizations, including Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs) and the Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Security (PCIS), have been set up to support this initiative. The National Plan for Information Systems Protection, version 1.0, also calls for private sector input about actions that will facilitate industry-government information sharing.

As representative companies and industry associations involved in supporting the ongoing development of a National Plan for critical infrastructure protection, we believe that Congress can play a key role in faci-

tating this initiative by passing legislation to support the Plan's strategic objectives.

Currently, there is uncertainty about whether existing law may expose companies and industries that voluntarily share sensitive information with the federal government to unintended and potentially harmful consequences. This uncertainty has a chilling effect on the growth of all information sharing organizations and the quality and quantity of information that they are able to gather and share with the federal government. As such, this situation is an impediment to the effectiveness of both industry and government security and assurance managers to understand, collaborate on and manage their vulnerability and threat environments.

Legislation that will clarify and strengthen existing Freedom of Information Act and antitrust exemptions, or otherwise create new means to promote critical infrastructure protection and assurance would be very helpful and have a catalytic effect on the initiatives that are currently under way.

Companies in the transportation, telecommunications, information technology, financial services, energy, water, power and gas, health and emergency services have a vital stake in the protection of infrastructure assets. With over 90 percent of the country's critical infrastructure owned and/or operated by the private sector, the government must support information sharing between the public and private sectors in order to ensure the best possible security for all our citizens. A basic precondition for this cooperation is a clear legal and public policy framework for action.

Businesses also need protection from unnecessary restrictions placed by federal and state antitrust laws on critical information sharing that would inhibit identification of R&D needs or the identification and mitigation of vulnerabilities. There are a number of precedents for this kind of collaboration, and we believe that legislation based on these precedents will also assist this process.

Faced with the prospect of unintended liabilities, we also believe that any assurances that Congress can provide to companies voluntarily collaborating with the government in risk management planning activity—such as performing risk assessments, testing infrastructure security, or sharing certain threat and vulnerability information—will be very beneficial. Establishing liability safeguards to encourage the sharing of threat and vulnerability information will add to the robustness of the partnership and the significance of the information shared.

Thank you for considering our views on this important subject. We think that such legislation will contribute to the success of the institutional, information-sharing, technological, and collaborative strategies outlined in Presidential Decision Directive—63 and version 1.0 of the National Plan for Information Systems Protection.

Sincerely,
Americans for Computer Privacy.
Edison Electric Institute.
Fannie Mae.
Internet Security Alliance.
Information Technology Association of America.
Microsoft.
National Center for Technology and Law,
George Mason University.
Owest Communications.
Security.
Computer Sciences Corporation.
Electronic Industries Alliance.
The Financial Services Roundtable.
Internet Security Systems.
National Association of Manufacturers.
Mitretek Systems.
The Open Group.

Oracle.
U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

WHY INFORMATION SHARING IS ESSENTIAL FOR
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What are Critical Infrastructures?

Critical Infrastructures are those industries identified in Presidential Decision Directive—63 and version 1.0 of the National Plan for Information Systems Protection, deemed vital for the continuing functioning of the essential services of the United States. These include telecommunications, information technology, financial services, oil, water, gas, electric energy, health services, transportation, and emergency services.

What Is the Problem?

90% of the nation's critical infrastructures are owned and/or operated by the private sector. Increasingly, they are inter-connected through networks. This has made them more efficient, but it has also increased the vulnerability of multiple sectors of the economy to attacks on particular infrastructures. According to the Carnegie-Mellon Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT), cyber attacks on critical infrastructures have grown at an exponential rate over the past three years. This trend is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. In our free market system, it is not feasible to have a centralized-government monitoring function. A voluntary national industry-government information sharing system is needed in order for the nation to create an effective early warning system, find and fix vulnerabilities, benchmark best practices and create new safety technologies.

How Do Industries and the Government Share Information?

Based on PDD-63 and the National Plan, a number of organizations have been created to foster industry-government cooperation. These include Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs). ISACs are industry-specific and have been set up in the financial services, telecommunications, IT, and electric energy industries. Others are in the process of being organized. ISACs vary in their membership structures and relationship to the government. Most of them have a formal government sector liaison as their principal point of contact.

What Are Current Concerns?

Companies are concerned that information voluntarily shared with the government that reports on or concerns corporate security may be subject to FOIA. They are also concerned that lead agencies may not be able to effectively control the use or dissemination of sensitive information because of similar legal requirements. Access to sensitive information may fall into the hands of terrorists, criminals, and other individuals and organizations capable of exploiting vulnerabilities and harming the U.S. Unfiltered, unmediated information may be misinterpreted by the public and undermine public confidence in the country's critical infrastructures. Also, competitors and others may use that information to the detriment of a reporting company, or as the basis for litigation. Any and all of these possibilities are reasons why the current flow of voluntary data is minimal.

What Can Be Done?

Possible solutions include creating an additional exemption to current FOIA laws. There are currently over 80 specific FOIA Exemptions throughout the body of U.S. law, so it is clear that exempting voluntarily shared information that could affect national security is consistent with the intent and application of FOIA. Another solution is to build on existing relevant legal precedents such as

the 1998 Y2K Information and Readiness Disclosure Act, the 1984 National Cooperative Research Act, territorially limited court rulings, and individual, advisory Department of Justice Findings.

Why Pursue a Legislative Solution?

The goal is to provide incentives for voluntary information sharing. Legislation can add legal clarity that will provide one such incentive, as well as also demonstrate the support and commitment of Congress to increasing critical infrastructure assurance.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, flight delays caused me to miss rollcall votes Nos. 186, 187, and 188. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on No. 186, "yes" on No. 187, and "yes" on No. 188.

CELEBRATING THE DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Defense Logistics Agency's 40th anniversary. The Defense Logistics Agency has a distinguished history as the nation's combat support agency. Its origins date back to World War II when America's entrance into the global conflict required the rapid procurement of large amounts of munitions and supplies. When the agency was first founded, managers were appointed from each branch of the armed services for this task. In 1961, the Department of Defense centralized management of military logistics support by establishing the Defense Supply Agency. After 16 years of increasing responsibilities, the Defense Supply Agency expanded its original charter and was renamed the Defense Logistics Agency in 1977.

I would like to commend the Defense Logistics Agency's impeccable record of supporting defense and humanitarian missions. It stands as a testament to the agency's commitment to provide seamless support of our armed forces around the world and to extend a helping hand to victims of all types of adversity.

As the world has changed and evolved, the Defense Logistics Agency also has adapted and proven its ability to streamline. Agency employees have shown dedication to improving quality, reducing costs and improving responsiveness to their warfighter customer needs. They have also demonstrated their ability to embrace the latest technologies of today's competitive business world, which has resulted in saving the taxpayers billions of dollars. The Defense Logistics Agency's record of achievement serves as an example of government service at its best, highlighted by two Joint Meritorious Service Awards.

On behalf of my colleagues, I would like to praise the individual efforts of the men and women involved in the Defense Logistics

Agency, and thank them for making the Agency a world-class organization. In honor of the 40th anniversary of the Defense Logistics Agency, we are proud of the Defense Logistics Agency's past endeavors and look forward to a bright and successful future of continued commitment and service to our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in extending congratulations and best wishes to the employees of the Defense Logistics Agency on this memorable occasion and achievement.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES H. MULLEN

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansan and outstanding educator. I am proud to recognize James H. Mullen in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to his community, to our state, and to our nation.

For over three decades James Mullen of DeWitt, Arkansas has made a profound impact on the lives of people. Born in Mendenhall, Mississippi, James served in the United States Air Force during World War II. After being honorably discharged, he used the GI benefits to attend Mississippi State University, where he earned a degree in agriculture. That government investment would reap tremendous returns.

After graduating from Mississippi State, James moved to DeWitt, an area primarily dependent on its agrarian strengths. It was his responsibility to assist other veterans in developing their agricultural proficiency.

In 1955, James accepted a job with the DeWitt Independent School system teaching agriculture. For the next eleven years he would remain in this position. His influence far exceeded his teaching responsibilities.

It was not uncommon for young men to seek him out for personal counsel. His home was always open to young men who needed a listening ear, wise counsel, or any type of support. On one occasion a former student came to James and informed him he was going to quit college because of lack of funds. Although James didn't have the money to loan the student, he did the next best thing and went to the bank and secured a personal loan.

Each summer, in addition to visiting in the home of each student, James would take a group of students to camp. He had the unique ability to have fun with the students while maintaining an authoritarian position. On one visit to summer camp, the students destroyed his hat. With James, there were two things you never messed with: his hat or his pipe! Before nightfall, he had driven all those boys to town and required them to purchase a new hat. He never lost control!

In 1966, James joined the Arkansas State Department of Education as Associate Director of Petit Jean Vocational Technical School in Morrilton, Arkansas. He would remain in that position until 1970 when he was named Director of the Crowley's Ridge Vocational Technical School in Forrest City, Arkansas. At Crowley's Ridge, he inherited a fledgling institution and successfully restored the integrity of the institution.

Construction of the Rice Belt Vocational Technical School was approved in 1974. Community leaders from DeWitt would accept no

other than James Mullen as first choice to head the school. Building a school from the ground had been his ambition, and he quickly acquiesced to return to his adopted hometown. Because of the strong foundation laid by James and others, Rice Belt still stands as a model institution for continuing education.

James is probably most proud of his long marriage to Mary Helen, and his children: Terry Mullen of Canyon Lake, Texas and Steve Mullen of Burleson, Texas.

James H. Mullen is an educator, advisor and friend to many. He has dedicated his life to serving his fellow citizens as a leader in both his profession and his community, and he deserves our respect and gratitude for his priceless contributions. On behalf of the Congress, I extend congratulations and best wishes to my good friend James H. Mullen, on his successes and achievements.

WE MUST NOT REWARD CHINESE
TYRANNY BY GIVING THE OLYMPICS
TO BEIJING

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a powerful testimonial that appeared in today's Wall Street Journal by three human rights heroes, Wei Jingsheng, Vladimir Bukovsky, and Gerhard Loewenthal who are united in opposition to China's bid to host the 2008 Summer Olympics. The authors are witnesses to and victims of human rights violations by three of the most brutal regimes of recent history, Communist China, the Soviet Union, and Nazi Germany. In the article, they urge the International Olympic Committee (IOC), when it votes on the host city for the 2008 Olympics in Moscow this Friday, July 13th, to avoid the shameful decision of two past IOC's to award the games to totalitarian states—Germany in 1936, and the Soviet Union in 1980.

The Chinese leadership in Beijing has argued strenuously that "politics" should be kept out of the IOC's decision. They assert that the

potential candidates should only be judged by their ability to build a new sports facility, construct a new subway stop or erect more shining hotels. But focusing on bricks and mortar—and turning a blind eye to the egregious human rights violations taking place every day in China—does not remove politics from the Olympics. It simply permits a brutal regime to exploit the Olympics to prop up its faltering legitimacy—as Nazi Germany did in 1936 and the Soviet Union did in 1980—by basking in the reflected glow of the Summer Games.

Four months ago, I was joined by my colleagues from California, Mr. COX and Ms. PELOSI, and by Mr. WOLF from Virginia in introducing H. Con. Res. 73, which expresses strong opposition to Beijing's Olympic bid due to China's horrendous human rights record. This resolution was overwhelmingly approved by the International Relations Committee on March 27th by a vote of 27–8. Unfortunately, the leadership has failed to schedule a vote on the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the entire article "Don't Reward Beijing's Tyranny," by Wei Jingsheng, Vladimir Bukovsky, and Gerhard Loewenthal and published in the July 10th edition of The Wall Street Journal be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I urge my colleagues to consider the poignant testimony provided in this article to the tragic human suffering that was contributed to by granting the Olympics to Nazi Germany in 1936 and the Soviet Union in 1980. In the hope of preventing a similar travesty in 2008, I call on the leadership to immediately schedule a vote on H. Con. Res. 73. The House must be given an opportunity to express its views on this critical moral issue.

DON'T REWARD BEIJING'S TYRANNY

Wei Jingsheng, Vladimir Bukovsky and
Gerhard Loewenthal

The International Olympic Committee should not offer the 2008 Olympic Games to the one-party dictatorship of the Chinese government. Such a decision would not only be harmful to the interests of the Chinese people, but it could also threaten the interests of China's neighbors and ultimately world peace. That's hardly what the Olympic spirit is all about. The IOC offered the 1936 games to Nazi Germany. Adolf Hitler and his party exploited that opportunity to fan their

political fanaticism, and ultimately initiated a war that caused tens of millions of deaths. Although the Olympic Games were not the cause of World War II, they were indeed one of the tools Hitler used for his purposes. Does the IOC feel no shame for offering the games to a regime that killed six million Jews and many millions more? I, Gerhard Loewenthal, am one of the witnesses and victims of that tragedy.

The IOC offered the 1980 games to the Communist Soviet Union, which cruelly oppressed its own people and the Eastern Europeans, and sought control of the rest of the world too. The Soviet Communist Party used the games as an opportunity to shore up faith in their system. Moscow also started a war in Afghanistan that resulted in many Soviet and Afghan deaths. Only the effort and unity of various peace-loving parties turned back that aggression and stopped the spread of the war. Does the IOC feel regret for helping the Soviet dictators? I, Vladimir Bukovsky, witnessed the disaster of the former Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries.

Apparently ignorant of history, the IOC may now be on the verge of giving the Chinese Communist dictatorship the honor of hosting the 2008 Olympic Games. The Chinese Communist government is already using this opportunity to whip up extreme nationalism and fanaticism in China, in an effort to encourage and prepare for military aggression that could threaten China's neighbors and ultimately world peace.

Beijing will surely use this opportunity to oppress those Chinese who fight for human rights and democracy. This oppression will delay China's democratic progress and extend the life of a dictatorial and corrupt government. I, Wei Jingsheng, have seen what the Chinese people have had to suffer for the last half century. I protest the wrongful deaths of 80 million Chinese under the Communists. I do not want to see more disasters in the future.

All three of us are pleading with you, the members of the IOC, to cast your votes for the 2008 host city with your conscience, to avoid the regret you may have when the future replays the nightmares we had.

Mr. Wei spent 18 years in Chinese prison for dissident activity. Mr. Bukovsky spent 12 years in Soviet prison for opposing the government. Mr. Loewenthal, a Jew, is a German TV journalist and a concentration camp survivor.