

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INDIA, RUSSIA AGREE ON \$10 BILLION IN DEFENSE CONTRACTS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on June 4, the Information Times reported that India and Russia have signed \$10 billion worth of defense contracts. This is not good for American interests in the world or for the cause of freedom.

Much has been written lately about the Indian Government's desire to improve its relations with the United States. However, we must not forget that India just recently voted to oust the United States from the UN Human Rights Commission. It supported a Chinese bid to table our resolution condemning Chinese human-rights violations. In May 1999, according to the Indian Express, Defense Minister George Fernandes convened a meeting with the ambassadors to India from Cuba, Communist China, Libya, Yugoslavia, and Russia to construct a security alliance "to stop the U.S." India was an ally of the former Soviet Union and publicly supported its invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, America's national interests are best served by seeking new allies in south Asia. The best way to achieve that is to support the legitimate aspirations for freedom of the occupied and oppressed nations of South Asia such as Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagalim, and several others by means of a free and fair plebiscite under international supervision on the question of independence. Until India allows that democratic vote and permits all the minorities and every citizen to exercise their rights freely, we should cut off all aid to India. That should focus their attention on practicing democratic principles, not on grabbing every available military technology in pursuit of hegemony in South Asia. These are the best measures we can take to support the cause of freedom in the Indian subcontinent.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the Information Times article of June 4 into the RECORD.

INDIA, RUSSIA SIGN ABOUT 10 BILLION DOLLARS DEFENSE CONTRACTS

RUSSIA, 4 June 2001 (VOA): India and Russia have signed defense contracts worth some \$10 billion as the two countries seek to increase their military cooperation.

The signing came during a visit to Russia by Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh.

Singh arrived in Moscow late Sunday for a series of meetings with Russian officials that will also focus on the United States' proposal for a national missile defense system.

Russia opposes the plan, while India has indicated it is open to the idea.

Among the agreements already concluded are major Indian purchases of Russian Su-30MKI fighter jets and T-90 tanks.

Russian Deputy Prime Minister Ilya Klebanov says the two countries will sign an agreement later this year to jointly develop a military transport aircraft and a next-generation fighter plane.

Klebanov says contracts for the sale of a Soviet-era aircraft carrier to India will be signed later this year.

India has traditionally been one of the largest customers for Russian weapons.

RECOGNITION OF THE VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

HON. MICHAEL FERGUSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, in recent years there has been an increased movement to recognize veterans of World War II. Despite improved awareness, there are many veterans whose heroic efforts to preserve this great country are still overlooked. Accordingly, we must continue to take greater strides to demonstrate the appreciation and gratitude these loyal Americans deserve for the sacrifices they made.

During World War II, tens of thousands of U.S. POWs were captured and either killed under unspeakable conditions or forced into slave labor for Japanese companies. After the United States surrendered its forces on the Bataan Peninsula, Philippines in early 1942, the infamous 60-mile Bataan Death March claimed the lives of hundreds of Americans. In fact, more than 14,000 American POWs perished from disease, starvation, injury, brutality or execution at an appalling 40 percent death rate that proved it was more deadly to be a prisoner of the Japanese than to fight in battle. The prisoners who survived the Bataan Death March were joined by other American prisoners who were taken at Corregidor and throughout the Pacific—Guam, Wake Island, and survivors of the sinking of the U.S.S. *Houston*.

Any words used to describe the conditions these American prisoners faced cannot do justice to the pain and suffering that they experienced. Upon arrival in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories such as Manchuria, they were sent to work as slaves for some of Japan's richest companies like Mitsubishi and Nippon Steel—companies that remain wealthy and powerful today.

The U.S. played an instrumental role in the discussions between German companies and their victims during the Holocaust litigation, and it is now time that our government extend the same gesture of gratitude and support for the POW veterans of World War II. As such, I am proud to voice my strong support for H.R. 1198, the "Justice for United States Prisoners of War Act of 2001", introduced by Representatives DANA ROHRBACHER (R-CA) and MICHAEL HONDA (D-CA).

I applaud Representatives ROHRBACHER and HONDA for their leadership in bringing these Japanese companies to justice on behalf of the well-deserving veterans who suffered and lost their lives. The bipartisan legislation will rightfully allow American POW's to sue Japanese companies in U.S. state or fed-

eral court for losses and injuries sustained during the time they were imprisoned and forced into slave labor. Moreover, the bill also provides that if Japan enters into peace settlement terms with another country more beneficial to that country than to the United States, those additional benefits will also be extended to the United States.

I believe our POWs, who have given years of their lives to serve the cruel interests of our wartime enemies should at least be allowed the opportunity to have their grievances redressed in an international court of law. As a nation, which has thrived because of the sacrifices of these brave men, we must do everything in our power to recognize and repay their courageous efforts.

We owe it to these POWs—both the survivors and those killed in action—who made immeasurable sacrifices for the brighter future of this great nation. We owe it to their families, who also made sacrifices by losing precious days, weeks and months with loved ones who were off serving, preserving the peace and freedom we have in this country today.

CONSECRATION OF FATHER JACOB ANGADIATH

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to congratulate Father Jacob Angadiath, who will head up the newly created diocese in Chicago to serve Syro-Malabar Catholics in the United States and Canada. The consecration of Father Angadiath as bishop of the diocese will take place on July 1st.

Earlier this year, Pope John Paul II created the new diocese to serve the Syro-Malabarians of North America. The Syro-Malabar Archdiocese of Chicago is an Eastern Catholic Church with more than 3 million faithful, and they trace their roots to St. Thomas the apostle, who brought the Gospel to Southern India. Though the vast majority of Syro-Malabarians live in India, about 75,000 live in North America, including about 7,000 in Chicago.

The creation of the new St. Thomas Syro-Malabar Catholic diocese of Chicago is truly a recognition by Pope John Paul II of this faithful community, which refers to itself as "oriental in worship, Indian in culture and Christian in religion." It is the first Syro-Malabar diocese outside of India.

I want to again congratulate Father Angadiath, and wish him the best of luck as he takes on his new responsibilities as bishop. The St. Thomas Syro-Malabar Catholic diocese will provide a spiritual home for the Syro-Malabar Catholics outside of India, and it will be a wonderful addition to Chicago's many other religious communities.

• 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.

CONGRATULATING STEVE
SAMUELIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Steve Samuelian for being presented with the Chair's Award from the United Way of Fresno County (UWFC). The Chair's Award is selected by the Chair of the Board of Directors of the UWFC, and is awarded to the board member who has demonstrated outstanding service to community improvement.

The main goal of the United Way is to maximize financial resources in order to build a healthier community while improving the quality of life. Steve's exemplary service to the UWFC has helped advance the mission, values, and goals of the United Way. In addition to his work on the Board of Directors, Steve recruited and chaired the Leadership Giving Committee of the United Way of Fresno County. The Leadership Giving Committee is the group that recruits and handles major donors to the United Way of Fresno County. The amount of contributions to this committee has doubled under Steve's guidance.

Steve serves on the Board of Directors of the Clovis District Chamber of Commerce and participates in the National Education Association's Read Across America Program. He is also a member of the Resource Development Committee for the Fresno Leadership Foundation. In addition, Steve is actively involved in the Armenian-American community, and serves on the Board of Advisors for the Armenian Studies Program at California State University, Fresno.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Steve Samuelian for earning the United Way of Fresno County Chair's Award. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Steve Samuelian's contributions and dedication to the community.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL TIMOTHY
M. DANIEL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to congratulate and pay tribute to Colonel Timothy M. Daniel, who recently retired from the United States Army Corps of Engineers where he served as Chief, Commander's Planning Group. He has distinguished himself, the Army, and our nation with dedicated service.

Colonel Daniel, originally from Wyoming, enlisted as a soldier in 1970. Following his tour of duty as a construction surveyor and instructor, he returned to the University of Wyoming where he graduated in 1975. He accepted a ROTC commission and reentered active duty in July 1975.

Colonel Daniel is a graduate of the engineer officer basic and advanced courses, Command and General Staff College. He holds a bachelor's degree in International Relations. A master's degree in Public Administration and

attended Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government as a fellow in their national security program.

Prior to his assignment as Chief, Commander's Planning Group, United States Army Corps of Engineers, he served as the Garrison Commander of the United States Army Garrison, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. His other commands include the 35th Engineer Battalion and company command at the United States Army Engineer Center, serving again at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Other assignments of Colonel Daniel include Long Range Planner, Strategic Plans and Policy Division, Office of the Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans at Headquarters, Department of the Army; Area Engineer for Israel; executive officer, 14th Combat Engineer Battalion, TRADOC Liaison Officer to the French Corps of Engineers, Angers, France; and Group Engineer, United States Army Artillery Group, Cakmakli, Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Daniel has dutifully served our nation. As he prepares to spend more time with his wife Carol and his children, Thomas and Kelly, I know the members of the House will join me in expressing appreciation for his years of service.

IN HONOR OF ARTHUR MAYER, JR.
WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED NA-
TIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE BE-
NEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE
ORDER OF ELKS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Arthur Mayer, Jr., who formally became President of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks on Saturday, July 7, 2001. Mr. Mayer assumed his presidency at the 133rd Elks National Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Arthur Mayer, Jr. is a native of Bergenfield, New Jersey and has been an active member of the Bergenfield Elks Lodge #1477 for the past 35 years. In 1978, he was appointed District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler for the Northeast District of New Jersey. He also served as President of the New Jersey Elks Association from 1985 to 1986. As President of the New Jersey Elks Association, he managed and supervised over 120 lodges throughout New Jersey.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America is one of the largest fraternal organizations in the country. Currently, over 1.2 million men and women serve as members of this prestigious association. In the organization's 132-year history, it has disbursed over \$2 billion in goods and services for patriotic and civic programs that assist armed service veterans and students in over 2,000 communities nationwide.

As a result of his hard work and diligent efforts, Arthur Mayer, Jr. has helped improve the lives of thousands of families across the country.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Arthur Mayer, Jr. for his commitment to helping others and for his years of distinguished service at the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE
"QUINEBAUG AND SHETUCKET
RIVERS VALLEY NATIONAL HER-
ITAGE CORRIDOR PROTECTION
ACT OF 2001"

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague from Massachusetts, RICHARD NEAL, to introduce the "Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Protection Act of 2001."

The bill would provide for the implementation of a management plan for the Corridor to protect resources critical to maintaining and interpreting the distinctive character of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor.

Created by Congress in 1999, the Quinebaug-Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor (QSHC) encompasses about 695,000 acres in northeastern Connecticut and south-central Massachusetts.

Called "the Last Green Valley" in the sprawling metropolitan Boston-to-Washington, D.C. corridor, the QSHC has successfully assisted in the development and implementation of integrated cultural, historical, and recreational land resource management programs that has and will continue to retain, enhance and interpret these significant features. But much more needs to be done, which is why Mr. NEAL and I introduced this legislation.

The QSHC will embark on two very significant projects. The Green Valley Institute is an expansion of the successful natural resource education program that will serve as a key educational tool for the scores of volunteers who work on the municipal boards, committees and commissions making those important decisions regarding land use and natural resource conservation. The program will also provide much needed information in estate planning, forestland management, and technical assistance in GIS training and other important technology. The Green Valley Institute may be the single most important program that the QSHC can provide its 35 towns.

The other significant project is the planning and consideration of the Gateway Center proposed for I-395 in Thompson, Connecticut. Many entities in northeast Connecticut and south-central Massachusetts are looking to the QSHC as the unifying element to carry the project forward.

The Gateway Center will fill a significant need for the communities, businesses, attractions and recreational facilities in the region.

It's imperative that the Quinebaug-Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor be given the resources to continue to conserve, celebrate and enhance the significant historical, cultural, natural and scenic resources in the region while at the same time promoting a quality of life based on a strong, healthy economy compatible with the region's character.

The Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Protection Act will go a long way toward accomplishing these important goals. I hope my colleagues will join Rep. NEAL and me in support of this worthy initiative.

RECOGNIZING MISS ARKANSAS 2001
JESSIE WARD

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, It is with honor and great pride that I wish to recognize and congratulate the new Miss Arkansas 2001 Jessie Ward, who was crowned Saturday, June 16th, in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Jessie is a native of my hometown of Prescott, and I have watched her grow up since she was a little girl.

Jessie has always been a caring, talented, and hard-working young lady.

At her first press conference following her crowning as the new Miss Arkansas, Jessie said that during the competition she wanted to be different—to stand out, if you will—while remaining true to herself. I think it's safe to say she succeeded. In the talent competition, she performed an energetic tap-dance routine to "The King of Pop," a medley of hits by the world famous pop singer, Michael Jackson. Her performance earned her preliminary talent winner honors as well as the coveted \$1,000 Coleman Dairy Talent Scholarship.

During an on-stage interview, Jessie explained to the crowd that she enjoys not only bass fishing with her father, but also a rather unique hobby, taxidermy. In her words, she said, "to me, taxidermy is an art form, and everyone needs a little art in their life."

In addition to her hobby, Jessie is also co-authoring a book with her mother, Karen Ward, on perseverance, which is something I think we could all use a lesson on from time to time.

Jessie's platform as a contestant, and now as Miss Arkansas, is School Violence Prevention Awareness, and she has spent the past three years traveling through Arkansas and Texas to promote this message. In her program, she stresses the importance of recognizing warning signs and being aware of safe reactions to potentially violent situations. Just recently, she has developed a scholarship program to reward a graduating senior each year who exhibits dedication to his or her school and community.

Jessie is affiliated with the National Center for the Prevention of School Violence, and her goal, she says, is to rally the state and national governments for funding of preventative programs and to reach at least two schools in every school district in Arkansas with her school violence prevention message.

I know this is an issue that she cares very deeply about, and I want to applaud her for her interest and leadership in helping to make our schools and communities safer.

Jessie is currently completing undergraduate degrees in biology and radio, television, and film at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. She plans to attend medical school and begin working in rural medicine—something that is very important to south Arkansas. She eventually hopes to establish herself as a medical correspondent in the national broadcast arena.

Again, I say to Jessie, "Congratulations. We're proud of you, and we wish you all the best."

HONORING WAIN JOHNSON

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the retirement of Wain Johnson after his twenty years faithful dedication to Mariposa County. Mr. Johnson's agricultural vision revised and shaped Mariposa County's grape growing industry.

In March of 1981, Wain began working as the University of California Farm Advisor for Mariposa County. Wain is a past President of the Mariposa Wine Grape Growers Association. His impact on the grape growing industry, in Mariposa County has been great. Wain's dream was for the county to become a premier grape growing and winemaking region. He helped Mariposa County realize this dream by educating the County's grape growers, providing classes and seminars in viticulture to local farmers.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to Wain Johnson for his service to the people of Mariposa County. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing him a long and happy retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, 2001, I inadvertently failed to record my vote on vote No. 4187, H. Res. 99. This motion to suspend the rules adopted a resolution that would urge Lebanon, Syria and Iran to push Hezbollah to allow Red Cross staff to visit four Israelis abducted by that group in Lebanon last year. I strongly support this resolution and intended to vote "aye."

RECOGNITION OF FORT
CHADBOURNE, COKE COUNTY,
TEXAS

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fort Chadbourne, which is located in Coke County, Texas. I commend local citizens, including Garland and Lana Richards, along with many others who have worked to preserve this important part of Texas history.

A part of the Texas Fort Trails, Fort Chadbourne was established in 1852 as one of eight frontier posts set up to provide settlers protection while venturing into the Indian Territory. It also provided a stage stop for the Butterfield Overland Mail Route. The Fort, which is listed in the National Registry of Historic Places, is open to the public for the first time in 120 years.

The Fort Chadbourne Foundation, established in 1999 to preserve and protect the Fort, is currently in the process of stabilizing

the Fort ruins and also plans to restore four buildings. In addition, the Foundation has raised more than \$1,000,000 and is pursuing funding through the Statewide Transportation Enhancement Program in order to establish a visitors center and museum. The center will enable visitors to learn the history of the Fort and the area.

I wish to include in the RECORD an excellent article by Preston Lewis, a free-lance writer based in San Angelo, that appeared in Sunday's edition of The Dallas Morning News.

I know that many of my colleagues join me in recognizing the important historic preservation work at Fort Chadbourne.

[From The Dallas Morning News, July 8, 2001]

PIECES OF THE PAST, FORT CHADBOURNE
PRESERVATION WORK IS COUPLE'S MISSION
(By Preston Lewis)

FORT CHADBOURNE, Texas.—Not until college did Garland Richards truly realize that not everyone grew up with a genuine frontier fort in the back yard.

Today the 49-year-old, sixth-generation Coke County rancher is opening up his back yard so that all of Texas can share his fascination with the ruins that provided his imagination such a captivating playground during his youth.

Mr. Richards' mission—or possibly his obsession—is to preserve the history of Fort Chadbourne and to stop the deterioration of the remaining structures. Ultimately, he and his wife, Lana, hope to build a visitors center where travelers on U.S. Highway 277 between San Angelo and Abilene can stop for a break and a history lesson.

"Fort Chadbourne has been good to our family," Mr. Richards said. "It's been home. It's been shelter under the storms and a place where you could keep your saddles dry. The historical value of Fort Chadbourne, which I took for granted for so many years, belongs not just to our family but to everyone."

Through his personal research of books and of original source materials in Texas repositories and the National Archives, Mr. Richards estimates that about 6,000 soldiers were stationed at the fort during its brief life. In addition to those and the various other men and women associated with frontier forts, hundreds if not thousands more traveling the Butterfield Trail stopped at the stage station adjacent to the fort.

Established Oct. 28, 1852, by Companies A and K of the 8th U.S. Infantry, Fort Chadbourne was the midpoint of a line of U.S. military posts stretching from the Red River to the Rio Grande in pre-Civil War Texas. The fort was named for 2nd Lt. Theodore Lincoln Chadbourne, who had died in the Battle of Resaca de la Palma during the Mexican War.

Though officially closed as a military post in 1867 in favor of the newly established Fort Concho about 45 miles to the southwest, the site and buildings continued to be used by the Army in West Texas through 1873).

Three years after the Army left the site for good, T.L. Odom—Mr. Richards' great-great-grandfather—purchased the half section encompassing the fort near Oak Creek and another half section where the Army cut its timber.

Mr. Odom established the O-D Ranch headquarters at the fort site. That land and the fort have been in the family ever since. The property today is known as the Chadbourne Ranch, and it encompasses about 25,000 acres in Coke and Runnels counties.

"Back then, Fort Chadbourne didn't mean anything to them other than a place to stay, a roof to keep the rain off their heads and

some place to get in out of the sun," Mr. Richards said.

The roofs on all of the fort structures are gone now. During a 1957 West Texas wind-storm, the last surviving roof was blown off a barracks building that was being used as a tool and tack shed.

Today, that barracks's roofless sandstone walls, some with prickly pear growing out the top, are braced against collapse as they are being prepared for a stabilization project that should be completed by the end of the year.

FATHER WAS INSPIRATION

Mr. Richards' father, the late Conda Richards, provided both the inspiration and the grubstake for him to revive Fort Chadbourne from gradual decay and to save its legacy from historical oblivion.

"He and I talked at length about preserving the fort," Mr. Richards said. "He was excited and very supportive."

When his father died in 1998, Mr. Richards used all of the money from his inheritance to start the Fort Chadbourne Foundation, a 501 (c)3 nonprofit charitable foundation.

"It has been a learning process from the word go," he said. "I've run budgets on cattle and I've run budgets on wheat and everything else, but as far as me going in and making a seven-year projected budget on a fort and submitting it to the IRS for a 501 (c)3, I was pretty much at a loss."

Mr. Richards majored in agriculture at Angelo State University, but over the last five years, he and his wife have probably earned the equivalent of a Ph.D. in history, grant-writing and nonprofit management in their efforts to preserve the fort and its heritage.

Mrs. Richards said she has supported her husband in the project from the beginning.

"I'm not as knowledgeable a history buff as Garland is, but this is the kind of enterprise where he and I can use our strengths," she said. "I told him if he wanted to go to grant-writing classes, I'd go with him. I'm not the writer he is, but I'm a better speller. What he can't come up with, I usually can."

She has learned that the history can become fascinating.

"You never know what you are going to come up with," she said. "Today I've been taking pictures where we uncovered some more stones with names carved on them. That is exciting, a real energizer."

The creation of the foundation opened up the possibility of grant monies to support the work that the couple had been funding out of their own pockets. It was more money than Mr. Richards cares to admit, plus "four years of our lives."

To help cover the expenses, they started writing grant proposals. Through support from the Summerlee Foundation, the Dodge-Jones Foundation and the Texas Historical Commission, they have brought in an additional \$414,000.

RESEARCH PROJECT

In addition to the stabilization project, the grants have helped fund a billboard on Highway 277 pointing to the turnoff to the ruins. A historical research project is in progress to identify documents and other primary source materials necessary to write the first history of Fort Chadbourne.

Each fall, the foundation also has a fundraiser for the preservation efforts. The event includes reenactors, programs on the fort, and skits reflecting stories and vignettes from the fort's past. Last year, for instance, Mr. Richards included in the program a newly discovered letter from the post surgeon to the War Department stating in the most formal language that he was unable to give his monthly meteorological report in full because the Comanches had stolen his rain gauge. This year's fund-raiser is scheduled for Sept. 22.

"We've looked every way we could look trying to figure out a way for Fort Chadbourne to pay for itself," Mr. Richards said. "We've pretty much determined that Fort Chadbourne will never pay for itself or make an income. As far as the dollars Lana and I have invested in the fort, I don't think that anybody will ever recover those dollars. This is just something I wanted to do, and I convinced her that we needed to do it."

If the site can be preserved and developed, Mr. Richards said he believes it can bring in significant revenue to the area. He said studies indicate that visitors to historic sites spend an average of \$94 a day in the area.

"If we are capable of bringing in 80,000 visitors a year, which the numbers indicate to us we are capable of doing," Mr. Richards said, "theoretically, that could put another \$7.5 million into the economy of San Angelo, Abilene, Ballinger, Bronte and Winters."

Even if the economics of the fort never reach that level, Mr. Richards said he's glad he made the effort to save Fort Chadbourne.

"It has been a lot of work, but it's been a lot of fun. I've met some neat people along the way and they are what keeps us going," he said.

For example, an article on the Texas Forts Trail in the November issue of Texas Highways ran a photograph of a carved inscription in the barracks wall: Albert Haneman, Oct. 19, 1858, Co. B 2 Cav.

Two days after the magazine appeared on newsstands, Mr. Richards received a call from John and Laura Haneman of Austin, indicating that Albert Haneman was his great-grandfather. Barely weeks after the photo appeared, Haneman family members from Austin and El Paso met at Fort Chadbourne for a family reunion and the chance to see in person the graffiti of their ancestor.

"I've got a cool job," Mr. Richards said. "It doesn't pay well, but things like that are what makes what we are doing worthwhile."

HONORING LARRY HOLMAN ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Larry Holman on the occasion of his retirement later this summer. Mr. Holman has served 30 years as the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Superintendent for Education of the Eastern Navajo Agency. Since beginning his BIA career in 1966 as a Wingate Elementary school teacher, he has dedicated his life to bringing equal opportunity education to the Navajo youth of New Mexico.

Mr. Holman has seen many changes during his term. In the late sixties, families would bring their children to school in horse-drawn wagons. In the seventies, there was a lot of pressure to only emphasize English instruction. One of his many distinguished accomplishments was instituting a new Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel system. Through his efforts, BIA teachers' salaries were raised to equal the Department of Defense teacher's rate. This led to a superior teaching staff, and it has increased the quality of education for students.

Such dedication to our teachers and our students, the future of our world, is one of the greatest gifts that a person can give. Mr. Holman has touched many lives and affected a strong beginning for a successful education for many New Mexicans.

Today we recognize Larry Holman's distinguished career and his remarkable service to the youth of the Navajo nation. Mr. Speaker, I believe that I speak for every citizen in the State of New Mexico when I extend our congratulations and best wishes for a retirement filled with happiness.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE POLICE OFFICER LOIS MARRERO

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I joined thousands of Floridians in saying goodbye to one of Tampa's finest, Police Officer Lois Marrero, who was struck down when a bank robber opened fire on four pursuing officers. Marrero was Tampa's first female police officer killed in the line of duty, but she will be remembered in Florida for so much more.

A devoted officer, Marrero never let her diminutive stature slow her down. Today, her friends and colleagues recalled her feisty spirit, her dedication to the job and as one officer described it, her "heart that was twice as big as her physical size."

Marrero, who was just 15 months shy of retirement, impressed her superiors throughout her career for her energy and professionalism. She was praised for her crime fighting efforts in Ybor City's neighborhoods, and as head of the Tampa Police Department's community affairs bureau and gang suppression units, Marrero was credited for cutting back a rash of car thefts that plagued our city in the mid-1990s.

To her friends and family, Marrero will be remembered as a caring person who was always ready to lend a helping hand. In the words of one neighbor, Lois Marrero was "the kind of person you could count on."

For those of us who never had the privilege of getting to know Officer Marrero, it is our duty to remember Lois for the ultimate sacrifice that she made to keep our community safe. This terrible tragedy reminds us that law enforcement officers put their lives on the line every day to protect us and our families, friends and neighbors. In honoring Lois Marrero, we show our gratitude to the entire law enforcement community.

So today, on behalf of the citizens of Tampa Bay, who came together this week in an outpouring of sympathy, prayers and tributes, I thank Officer Marrero and Tampa's Police Department for their commitment to our neighborhoods and I send our deepest sympathies to Lois' family, friends and colleagues for this great loss.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RICHARD W. MCDOWELL

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Dr. Richard W. McDowell, the longest-serving President in Schoolcraft College's history. He will be retiring on June 30,

2001. Dr. McDowell has been a great asset to his students, and served the Michigan educational community with diligence and excellence. In addition to his tenure as president, he has served on numerous educational and commerce boards, including the Livonia Chamber of Commerce, American Association of Community Colleges, and Council of North Central Two-year Colleges.

After completing his tenure as vice-president and acting-president at two community colleges in Pittsburgh and Florida respectively, Richard McDowell joined Schoolcraft College in 1981, and helped guide the college through a 20-year period of academic growth and brilliance. On this end, he achieved high standards in increasing staff development, employee recognition, and provided the necessary direction to establishing the Business Development Center that has generated a billion dollars in grants to various local companies.

The increased funds have enabled Schoolcraft College to be expanded considerably, which has made for a livelier and richer educational environment for students. On May 16th, 2001 the college broke ground on a \$27 million facility that will house a state-of-the-art information technology center, and its culinary arts department, which is recognized nationally. The college also plans to break ground on a \$27 million facility that will house a state-of-the-art information technology center, and its culinary arts department, which is recognized nationally.

Through his dedication and hard work to Schoolcraft College and the Michigan educational community, Dr. McDowell is a prime example of the kind of people that we need running the affairs of colleges and universities dedicated to providing the best environment and education possible to our students. I congratulate Richard on his fine achievements and wish nothing but the best in his future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO KELLY AIR FORCE
BASE

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 13, 2001, after 85 years the flag will be brought down for the final time at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas. In recognition of this momentous occasion I offer the following tribute to Kelly AFB and its lasting legacy to the United States Air Force, the nation, and the San Antonio community.

Seventy-four years after Travis, Crockett and Bowie manned the battlements at the Alamo, a different kind of warrior made his appearance over the South Texas City of San Antonio. He rode on wings of wood and fabric. In January 1910, on orders from Major General James Allen, Chief of the Army Signal Corps, Lieutenant Benjamin Foulois established a flying field at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Foulois arrived at the Fort with a Wright flyer, the only airplane in the air service. In April 1911, three young Army officers joined Foulois fresh from Glenn Curtiss' Flying School at San Diego. Among them was a thirty-year-old lieutenant from London, England,

George Edward Maurice Kelly. Kelly immigrated to America, enlisted in the United States Army and eventually received his citizenship and gained a commission. Volunteering for duty in the Air Service, he trained briefly with Curtis and then joined Foulois at San Antonio. Lieutenant Kelly's aviation career would be short lived. On May 10, 1911, he crashed his Curtis Type-4 Pusher into the brush near Fort Sam Houston's Drill Field. Lieutenant Kelly became the first American military aviator to die in the crash of a military aircraft. Six years later, one of the nation's premier flying fields would bear the name of this brave young aviator.

Lieutenant Kelly's death caused the Commander at Fort Sam Houston to call a halt to flying at the Post. Aviation didn't return to the Alamo City until November 1915, when the First Aero Squadron arrived from Fort Sill, Oklahoma. It did not stay long. In March 1916, the Mexican Revolutionary leader, Pancho Villa, attacked Columbus, New Mexico, and the First Aero Squadron, commanded by Foulois, joined a punitive expedition commanded by General John J. Pershing. Within months all its few aircraft were grounded. With World War I raging in Europe, it was clear that American military aviation needed to expand. Foulois, now a major, was called upon to form new squadrons and find a training site. In November 1916, he returned once again to San Antonio. Lacking space to expand at Fort Sam Houston, Foulois looked for another site for an aviation camp, choosing a 700-acre track of land southwest of San Antonio. The land was leased in January 1917. What was once cotton, cabbage, mesquite and cactus, was overrun with men and machines clearing the way for a landing field. On April 5th 1917, the first four planes slid out of the sky to land at the new field. The United States entered World War I the next day. Named Kelly Field in July, the new field was seen training aviators, mechanics, and support personnel destined for duty in France. Within 18 months, Kelly was the largest aviation training, classification and reception center in the United States. With the end of the war to end all wars, Kelly Field was consumed by the lethargy that follows most armed conflicts. The United States adopted an isolationist attitude and military aviation lapsed into a period of near hibernation. Aircraft that had been built for war were now turned to barnstorming and amusement. Throughout the nation aviation camps and depots were closing, but at Kelly Field the pace had merely slowed not stopped. For a time, all the active flying groups were stationed at Kelly. Then in 1922, the Air Service restructured its training program, making Kelly home to the Air Service Advanced Flying School. For the next two decades, Kelly would become famous as the alma mater of the Air Corps. During these years, some of aviation's greatest names pressed the rudder pedals of Kelly trainers. Early graduates of the Advanced Flying School include "lone eagle" Charles Lindbergh; General Curtis LeMay, cigar chopping advocate of strategic air power; and future Air Force Chiefs of Staff Hoyt S. Vandenburg, Thomas D. White, John McConnell and George S. Brown.

With the acquisition of more land west of Frio City Road in 1917, Kelly Field was divided into two areas, Kelly Number 1 and Kelly Number 2. While Kelly Number 2 was busy turning out dashing aviators, Kelly Number 1,

renamed Duncan Field in 1925, was engaged in a less glamorous task of aviation supply and maintenance. This humble stepchild spawned out of necessity would eventually thrive and go on to become an Air Force logistical giant. By 1935, most world powers were struggling to free themselves from the grip of worldwide depression. In Germany, Adolph Hitler had seized the reigns of power. On the other side of the globe, Japan was running rampant through Manchuria. The clouds of depression were clearing, but clouds of war were rapidly taking their place. Aircrew training at Kelly was stepped up; courses were conducted in nearly every form of military aviation including attack, pursuit, observation and bombardment. Paved runways and permanent facilities sprouted throughout the installation. When Japanese bombs rained on Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941, Kelly Field was ready to take its place as a major cog in America's war machine. Midway through World War II, Kelly's logistical role came to the forefront. Pilot training moved to Randolph and other new airfields while an organization known as the San Antonio Air Service Command sought to repair and supply the nation's aerial fighting force. In two short years, the workforce expanded from 1,000 to over 20,000. Many were women, Kelly Katies, the Kelly equivalent to Rosie the Riveter. Peace came in August 1945. Kelly Katy went home. The base paused, caught its breath, and then put itself to the task of supporting the most powerful Air Force in the world. On September 18, 1947, President Harry S Truman signed the National Security Act. Among the articles contained in this legislation was one establishing the Air Force as an independent military service. Duncan Field and Camp Normoyle had been absorbed during World War II, and in January 1948, the field became Kelly Air Force Base. Within a year, the base would once more respond to an international challenge. The Russian bear was putting paw prints all over Eastern Europe. When the Soviets attempted to slam the door on West Berlin, allied air power came to its rescue. Kelly engine maintenance shops operated night and day. Pratt and Whitney R2000 engines rolled off the production lines destined for installation on C-54 aircraft flying the Berlin Airlift. The Russian bear hug on Berlin was broken after 11-months of Herculean effort by crews, aircraft and dedicated support by San Antonio Air Materiel Area workers. Less than a year later, the outbreak of the Korean War dropped the temperature of Cold War even further. Kelly personnel labored around the clock to prepare B-29 bombers and Mustang fighters for service overseas. The outdoor lighting lit up the sky at night and became famous as San Antonio's "Great White Way". Nuclear deterrent was the "watch word" and Kelly's people worked in support of the intercontinental B-36 bomber, the first capable of flying anywhere in the world, dropping its nuclear payload and returning home. Its Pratt and Whitney R4360 engines monopolized Kelly's overhaul facilities for over a decade. A proud yet poignant story revolves around the cargo version of the B-36. The XC-99 transport was the largest cargo aircraft ever built until the advent of the massive C-5A. The huge bird nested at Kelly and from this base of operations set numerous cargo hauling records, but logistics theorists at the time balked at having too many eggs in one basket. Cost of

maintaining this one-of-a-kind aircraft grew prohibitive. It now sits next to Kelly's runway; silently watching the C-5s fly the role it pioneered.

In the early '50s, propeller whine was replaced by jet roar. Boeing B-47s, first operational all jet strategic bombers, began to line Kelly ramps awaiting their turn to pass through the overhaul and modification lines in building 375, at that time the world's largest hangar. They would be followed by a succession of aerial armament including the B-58 Hustler, the F-102 Delta Dagger, and now the venerable B-52 Stratofortress. For over forty-five years the B-52 filled the role of manned strategic bombers; and for thirty-six of those years, the San Antonio Air Materiel Area and its successor, the San Antonio Air Logistics Center, strengthened its airframe and modified its offensive and defensive capabilities. In January 1970, a cavern with wings shared the maintenance area with the camouflaged B-52s. It is the world's largest aircraft, the Lockheed C-5. This enormous cargo and troop carrier, longer than the area covered by the Wright brothers' first flight, was the most ambitious workload ever assumed by this or any other Air Logistics Center. From the tip of its liftable nose, to the top of its five-story tail, the C-5 was a Kelly management responsibility for over 35 years. Less visible was the vital support given to other aircraft and weapon systems. Kelly personnel managed over half of the Air Force engine inventory, repairing and managing the C-5's TF39 engine and the F100 engine, which powers the F-15 and F-16 aircraft. Kelly personnel also managed engines for the T-37 and T-38 trainers, the A-10 Attack aircraft and C-130 transport. Other members of the Kelly team manage all the fuel used by the Air Force and NASA and monitor all Air Force nuclear weaponry.

Although the Berlin Wall came down in 1989, Kelly AFB remained a vital part of American defense of freedom. During Operation JUST CAUSE in December 1989, Kelly was a staging area for troops on their way to Panama and was a reception point for wounded Americans. Less than a year later Kelly's people worked 24-hour days in support of American and Allied efforts to drive Iraqi invaders from Kuwait in Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. By March 1991, Kelly had sent nine million pounds of munitions to the theatre of operations along with 7,400 tons of other supplies and 4,700 passengers. In April 1999, Kelly employees again were called upon to perform their "logistical magic." Engines were surged to support NATO's efforts to end brutal ethnic cleansing in Kosovo.

Even before the end of the Cold War, America's military services saw their budgets grow smaller, and by the early 1990s, people expected to see a "peace dividend" to help reduce the budget deficit and pay for soaring costs of social services. Continuing efforts to cut defense spending by relocating some missions and closing some bases put Kelly and the San Antonio Air Logistics Center at risk. In May 1993, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission added the San Antonio ALC and three other air logistics centers to its list of places to consider for closure. While Kelly escaped the bullet in 1993, it did not do so again. In 1995 the BRAC was determined to close one, or possibly, two of the Air Force's giant depots. Once again, the city and the

base marshaled it forces to persuade the commission that this depot was too important to close. Despite heroic efforts, on June 22, 1995, the commission voted first to close the Sacramento ALC at McClellan AFB in California and then voted to close the San Antonio ALC and realign Kelly AFB west of the landing strip to the adjoining Lackland AFB. The ALC would close July 31, 2001.

The center had the maximum of six years to relocate its missions and turn over a going concern to the city's redevelopment authority. Center officials used three guiding principles in its planning: the first was continued support to maintain Air Force readiness; the second was taking care of the Kelly work force; and finally, minimizing the impact on the San Antonio Community.

Both the city and the Air Logistics Center were determined to make this transition a success. Kelly created the Privatization and Realignment Directorate, headed by Tommy Jordan, to handle the Air Force side of the operation. The city created the Greater Kelly Development Corporation (later Authority) to carry out the strategies and plans to redevelop the base. The group went right to work, signing its first lease for a portion of East Kelly to Rail Car Texas for a rail car repair facility. Less than a month later, aircraft engine giant Pratt & Whitney signed a lease to perform upgrades on the F100 engines. And in November 1997, Ryder International Logistics, Inc. signed a lease for warehouse space.

However, the dream to keep all of the Center's workload at Kelly never materialized. The Air Force ran public-private competitions for Kelly's workload. The first went to another ALC. In September 1997, the Air Force announced that Warner Robins ALC won the C-5 depot maintenance contract. Only 200 Kelly workers moved to the Georgia base, but thousands upon thousands of pounds of equipment necessary for C-5 maintenance were loaded on 18-wheelers for the trek to south Georgia. Over the next year, as workers finished maintenance on the C-5s, Kelly's giant aircraft hangar got emptier and emptier. On 15 September 1998, the last C-5 to undergo PDM at Kelly lifted off the runway, ending nearly eight decades of aircraft depot maintenance.

But building 375 didn't remain empty for long. On 20 February 1998, representatives from Boeing, GKDC, and the city of San Antonio signed letters of intent for the lease of five buildings. Workloads at the new Boeing Aerospace Support Center included C-17s, KC-10s and KC-135s for the Air Force and MD-10s for commercial companies like Federal Express. By May 1999, this new center had over 1,300 employees with prospects of more workload and more workers every day.

Kelly's other large workload, the Propulsion Business Area, went on the bidding block in March 1998. In February 1999, the Air Force announced that Oklahoma City ALC and its bidding partner Lockheed Martin had won the contract. The news for Kelly and San Antonio was not all bad, however. Early on, Oklahoma City ALC announced it was only interested in Kelly's F100 workload, which left in December 1999. Work on the TF39 and T56 engines, and about 1,400 former Kelly federal workers, would stay at Kelly in building 360 under contract with Lockheed.

The rest of Kelly's depot maintenance workload, automatic test equipment, gas turbine

engines, and ICBM reentry vehicles for example, moved to the other ALCs between 1997 and 2000. The remaining three ALCs picked up Kelly's materiel management responsibilities beginning with ICBM reentry vehicle items in August 1997 and ending with secondary power systems in June 2001. In the intervening four years, millions of pounds of equipment needed to perform Kelly's various missions left the base for their new homes across the country.

Kelly's remaining base operating support transitioned to Lackland AFB, beginning with the 76th Medical Group in October 1999. The final realignment of base support and Kelly's major tenant units to Lackland was completed by April 2001. Meanwhile, the GKDA's vision of a "new Kelly" had taken off. The city-appointed authority renamed the base KellyUSA as a way to convey the nonmilitary focus of the burgeoning 2,000-acre industrial and commercial park. By 2000, GKDA was already well on its way to its goal of replacing the civil service jobs lost at Kelly.

Although the flag came down on the San Antonio Air Logistics Center on July 13, 2001, it was not the end of Kelly's story. Kelly's legacy will live on for generations. Kelly was a place where people from all backgrounds came together to roll up their sleeves and work for a united cause—our country's freedom. For 85 years Kelly AFB made major contributions to the military strength of the United States and the prosperity of San Antonio. Kelly was the largest single employer in San Antonio and South Texas for over 50 years, and year-after-year Kelly was the largest contributor to the Combined Federal Campaign within the city. Kelly was a place where the workers prospered, purchased better homes, and provided family members the resources to pursue more education and more opportunities. Kelly Field provided tens of thousands of civil service jobs, and was the birth and backbone of the Hispanic middle class in the Alamo City. Generations of Hispanic families were employed at Kelly throughout its history, and, today many of the city business leaders and even congressional members have their roots as Kelly families.

For decades the men and women of Kelly AFB dedicated their hearts and lives to the service of their country. From its beginnings as a farmer's cotton field in 1916, Kelly became the largest recruit and aviation training camp in the United States during World War I. In the interwar years, Kelly served as the Alma Mata of the Air Corps while its neighbor Duncan Field provided repair and supply support for America's small air arm.

Following World War I, Kelly became one of the country's largest logistical supermarkets, supporting the Air Force around the globe. During the most recent conflicts of JUST CAUSE, DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, and Kosovo, the Kelly employees had the greatest logistical support of all the ALCs, shipping more components, more engines, and more munitions. From the beginning of Kelly Field to the end of the San Antonio Air Logistics Center, the logistical impact and support of Kelly and its employees were vital for the United States to be successful in completing the mission. Today, Kelly transitions again, becoming KellyUSA, an industrial, commercial park for the 21st century. But, throughout this tradition of service remains and will continue to be—Kelly Forever!

HONORING EDWARD PAELTZ

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Edward Paeltz of Godfrey, Illinois. Mr. Paeltz is a veteran of World War II and was recently awarded the "General William C. Westmoreland Award" from the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for his distinguished service to veterans.

Since he was discharged from the Army 55 years ago, Edward Paeltz has spent countless hours helping veterans in need of care. With the help of his wife, Nancy, he frequently visits veterans in hospitals, nursing homes, and veterans homes throughout Illinois. During the Christmas season, he brings them cookies and other gifts to put a smile on their faces. In addition, Mr. Paeltz helps transport veterans from the Veterans Hospital in Marion, Illinois, to a lodge and retreat center in Carbondale so they can participate in recreational activities.

Edward Paeltz is a former commander of Alton American Legion Post 126. He recently fulfilled his dream by designing and organizing the construction of a Veterans' Memorial in Alton, Illinois, to honor the veterans of all branches of the armed forces. Mr. Paeltz is an inspiration to us all.

A TRIBUTE TO HERB OBERMAN

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Mr. Herb Oberman, who will step down from his job as a Los Angeles County social worker on July 12, 2001. A dedicated public servant, Herb has served the people of Los Angeles County for the past 35 years.

Herb has proven that he truly cares about protecting children's rights. He received his Master's Degree of Social Work from the University of California Los Angeles in 1966 and spent seven years dedicating himself as a Children's Service Worker in the Foster Care Program. In 1973, he participated in the formation of Community Service Centers.

Herb has served on the board of directors of several social service organizations. He is the past president of the Santa Clarita Valley Girls and Boys Club and served on the board of directors of the Los Angeles Regional Foodbank between 1973-1993.

Herb Oberman's contributions have received recognition for his programs, which include the Los Angeles Efficiency and Productivity Program administration of the Los Angeles Citizenship Assistance Campaign; the Ford Foundation's "Innovations in State and Local Government" award in 1986 for his administration of the county's Federal Food Commodities Distribution Program; and the Parents Fair Share Project, a national demonstration project which helps noncustodial parents find employment and pay.

As Herb moves on to new pursuits, I would like to thank him for his remarkable work. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring his

hard work and extraordinary contributions and wish him luck on his retirement.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2311) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain my position on the Kucinich amendment that would reduce funding for the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and move some of the NIF money into the non-proliferation programs of the national Nuclear Security Administration. There is clearly a need to avoid the damage that would occur to our nonproliferation programs if funding is not increased. The President made a mistake in his budget when he made deep cuts in the non-proliferation programs. The cuts make little sense in a world where many nations have the capability and desire to develop weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. We must therefore increase our capability to monitor developments around the globe in this area.

The President's budget already cuts the NIF programs. I support that cut given the troubling history of this program. I am very concerned about the recent GAO report findings, which concluded that not only will NIF cost at least \$1 billion more than planned and take six years longer than expected to begin operations, but also that the program poses a serious number of unresolved technical problems. Moreover, because of the critical nature of the GAO findings, the agency reportedly is doing a follow-up report, which it intends to submit to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, furthermore, in an article in the Albuquerque Tribune, the Director of Sandia National Laboratory, Mr. Paul Robinson, criticized NIF suggesting there be a reduction in its design and cost to protect other nuclear weapons program components. Moreover, a report by Dr. Robert Civiak, a physicist and former OMB Program Examiner for the Department of Energy, spells out the need to cancel NIF before any further spending occurs.

For these reasons and others, Congress needs to closely examine the NIF program and determine whether it warrants future funding. That is why I am voting NO on the Kucinich amendment.

PROJECT VOTE SMART

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I was recently informed of the efforts of an organization called

Project Vote Smart—a group of dedicated individuals who work tirelessly in a non-partisan fashion to develop dependable facts about various national and state issues affecting all Americans while encouraging eligible citizens to vote. I am pleased to share some background information about the organization, which I hope my colleagues will find interesting and beneficial.

PROJECT VOTE SMART

A few years ago a handful of people, a mixture of young energetic students and retired leaders from fields in politics, academia and various other civic fields, held a meeting about the increasing use of media and technology by campaigns to manipulate information, and the citizen's diminishing access to dependable, abundant information on issues and political candidates.

That meeting gave birth to Project Vote Smart (PVS), a small 501(c)(3) now engulfed in its own success. In the beginning the idea seemed simple: use young people from throughout the country to collect millions of documented facts about issues, candidates and other pertinent information about politics; index the information and then categorize it so that citizens could easily access the information through local libraries, toll-free hot lines, the internet and published reports.

Specifically, the Project is in a national library of factual information on over 40,000 candidates and incumbents in public office—all presidential, congressional, gubernatorial, state legislative seats, county, and local candidates and incumbents. They are researched in five basic areas: backgrounds, voting records, campaign finances, performance evaluations by over 100 conservative to liberal special interests, and campaign issue positions on the issues they will likely have to deal with if elected.

Project Vote Smart does not lobby, support or oppose any candidate or cause, and does not accept financial support from any organization that does—it is supported entirely by philanthropic foundations and the individual contributions of over 45,000 members. Election-year programs are sponsored by over 4,000 public libraries and hundreds of national and local news organizations. National leaders are not allowed to join the founding board without a political opposite—founding board members are national leaders as diverse as Goldwater and McGovern, Carter and Ford, Hatfield and Ferraro, Gingrich and Dukakis. PVS is staffed by volunteers, interns and a small staff paid only minimal salaries. They are conservatives and liberals of various parties who have volunteered for up to two years in order to help citizens get the facts about candidates instead of just the rhetoric.

TRIBUTE TO 2001 LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP FINALISTS

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is a sincere pleasure to recognize the finalists of the 2001 LeGrand Smith Scholarship Program. This special honor is an appropriate tribute to the academic accomplishment, demonstration of leadership and responsibility, and commitment to social involvement displayed by these remarkable young adults. We all have reason to celebrate their success, for it

is in their promising and capable hands that our future rests:

Brian Anderson of Lansing, Michigan; Nicole Beil of Tecumseh, Michigan; Leah Brady, of Battle Creek, Michigan; Jeremy Connin of Jackson, Michigan; Lindsay Elliott of Pittsford, Michigan; Calby Garrison, of Onsted, Michigan; Aaron Heinen of Battle Creek, Michigan; Sarah Holliday of Hillsdale, Michigan; Stephanie Lallemand of Battle Creek, Michigan; Tabbetha McLain of Quincy, Michigan; Molly Miller of Marshall, Michigan; Jessica Muterspaugh of Spring Arbor, Michigan; Teresa Reinker of Horton, Michigan; Adam Shissler of Jackson, Michigan; Anna Vanderstelt of Charlotte, Michigan; and Randi Wigent of Reading, Michigan.

The finalists of the LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship Program are being honored for showing that same generosity of spirit, depth of intelligence, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan. They are young men and women of character, ambition, and initiative, who have already learned well the value of hard work, discipline, and commitment.

These exceptional students have consistently displayed their dedication, intelligence, and concern throughout their high school experience. They are people who stand out among their peers due to their many achievements and the disciplined manner in which they meet challenges. While they have already accomplished a great deal, these young people possess unlimited potential, for they have learned the keys to success in any endeavor. I am proud to join with their many admirers in extending our highest praise and congratulations to the finalists of the 2001 LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship Program.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
SERGEANT RON PACKARD, OFFICER
JOE REIS AND OFFICER
JOHN NYIKES OF THE UNION
CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on July 14, 2001, the Union City Police Department will celebrate the retirement of three of its finest officers, Sergeant Ron Packard, Officer Joe Reis and Officer John Nyikes.

Sergeant Ron Packard began his law enforcement career with the Union City Police Department on November 1, 1968. His first assignment was undercover at a local high school, posing as a student. During the day, he attended classes with the intention of identifying sales and distribution of illegal drugs on campus. In the evenings, he completed class homework assignments and police reports. Sergeant Packard progressed in his career and was promoted from Officer to Sergeant on January 16, 1974. He has served as a Firearms Instructor and Range Master, SWAT member, and has supervised a number of divisions, including Traffic Investigations and Patrol. Sergeant Packard was instrumental in developing the Union City Police Department's current Canine Program and is currently the Canine Program Manager. During his off-duty

hours, Sergeant Packard enjoys participating in local and international Police and Fire Olympic Games, and is the recipient of numerous silver and gold medals in archery.

Officer Joe Reis, President of the Union City Police Officers Association, began his career in law enforcement on December 16, 1974. During his tenure with the Union City Police Department, Officer Reis worked as a Field Training Officer for ten years. He was responsible for training new Police Officers in Union City and assisted in developing a Recruit Training Manual for the Department. Officer Reis continued his enthusiasm for teaching by becoming the instructor of "Introduction of Administration of Justice" at James Logan High School for five years. In addition, Officer Reis was one of the Department's Firearms Instructors for nineteen years and was assigned as the Court Liaison Officer with the District Attorney's Office for four years. For the past eight years, Officer Reis has served on an assignment he considers the most rewarding, as a D.A.R.E. officer working with the New Haven Unified School District.

Officer John Nyikes began his career in law enforcement as a Detroit Police Officer for eight years where he was awarded a meritorious citation. He was hired by the Union City Police Department on July 2, 1980. While assigned Patrol duties with the Department, Officer Nyikes worked as a Field Training Officer and was responsible for training new police officers in Union City. Officer Nyikes was transferred from the Patrol Division to the Investigations Division where he has received many letters of commendation for his teamwork and clearances of crimes ranging from homicides to arson, and recovery of stolen property.

I am honored to join the colleagues of Sergeant Packard and Officers Reis and Nyikes in commending them for their many years of dedicated and exemplary service to law enforcement. They have left their indelible mark of excellence on the Union City Police Department.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LANSING, MI,
FOR "HIGH GROWTH" STATUS

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the City of Lansing, Michigan, for having been named one of the top five cities in its population category for high-growth companies. The National Commission on Entrepreneurship released a study on High Growth Companies this week. This study was the first of its kind and examined entrepreneurial-growth companies in communities across the country.

Surprisingly to some, but not to the people of Michigan, the report found that the bulk of high-growth companies in the past ten years are not in "high tech" areas, but are instead found in the industrial sectors of America.

High-Growth status is achieved by few companies. It is given only to those that have attained a 15% employment growth per year for 5 years or 100% employment growth over 5 years.

Among the communities recognized for High-Growth is the City of Lansing, Michigan,

located in the 8th Congressional District, in the heart of Michigan and the greater Mid-west. Since 1996, the city of Lansing has generated more than 300,000 new jobs, more than New York, Los Angeles, or San Diego.

I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating and expressing pride in the city of Lansing, Michigan, and the community businesses that work for job growth and development of the city's entrepreneurial landscape.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained due to a delayed flight arriving into the Ronald Reagan National Airport on July 10, 2001, and unfortunately missed the following recorded votes: No. 211 on H. Con. Res. 170; No. 212 on H. Con. Res. 168; and No. 213 on H. Con. Res. 174.

I ask that the RECORD reflect that, had I not been delayed, I would have voted "yea" on all of the above bills.

TRIBUTE TO ERIN DOHERTY OF
JONESVILLE, MI, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, It is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Erin Doherty, winner of the 2001 LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship, Erin is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Erin Doherty is an exceptional student at Jonesville High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Erin has received numerous awards for her academic achievement and her success as a young athlete. She is active in student government, serving as President of her class, and participates in the high school and pep bands. Erin is active in S.A.D.D. and the Jr. Rotary, Interact.

Therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Erin Doherty for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE 18TH ANNUAL
FREMONT FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the 18th Annual Fremont Festival of the Arts sponsored by the Fremont Chamber of Commerce. The two-day Festival, to be held on July 28 and 29, 2001, is expected to attract over 450,000 attendees and has become a model of success for the modern festival. This single event provides some \$400,000 in contributions to non-profits for the betterment of communities in Fremont, California.

Over 780 artists, 35 culinary selections and 20 bands will be featured at the Festival. Three thousand volunteers give willingly of their time to contribute to the Festival's success.

It takes generous and concerned individuals, such as the volunteers, to reach out and make a difference, ensuring promise and opportunity for this and future generations. It also takes the support of business sponsors and patrons to ensure the success of the Festival.

The Festival typifies the spirit of community service, which is alive and thriving in Fremont. I am proud to salute the efforts of this year's Festival Chairman, David M. O'Hara, the organizers, the volunteers, the sponsors and the patrons of the Fremont Festival of the Arts for their generous and untiring efforts to ensure continued success.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE LANSING
BOARD OF WATER & LIGHT

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the proactive efforts of the Lansing Board of Water and Light in Lansing, Michigan, to develop a program aimed at using environmentally friendly energy to generate the electricity it provides in the Lansing metropolitan area.

The Board of Water and Light has launched a Green Wise Electric Power program that encourages customers to voluntarily pay an additional minimal fee to cover the added cost of purchasing electricity from "clean" sources. The program allows the municipal utility to buy some or all of its electricity from clean, renewable sources such as wind, water and biomass generation. While the cost of cleaner electricity may be higher than that provided through conventional sources such as coal or natural gas, the environmental advantages make this a highly worthy program.

As America struggles to meet its environmental challenges, the Lansing Board of Water and Light has shown extraordinary vision and commitment to protecting our precious resources while continuing to meet the electric power needs of its customers. They are working hard to achieve that balance between environment and economy which is essential for the future of every community across the nation.

I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Lansing Board of Water and Light and to extend to its board of directors and staff our admiration for their service in the interest of the nation, the State of Michigan, and their own community. We wish them well in their future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, July 10, I was in my district attending to official business and as a result missed rollcall votes 211, 212 and 213. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three votes.

TRIBUTE TO ELLEN V. FUTTER,
NASA PUBLIC SERVICE MEDAL
RECIPIENT

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my pride, and that of New York, that on June 21, 2001, Ellen V. Futter, President of the world-renowned American Museum of Natural History, was awarded NASA's prestigious Public Service Medal by NASA Administrator Daniel S. Goldin. She was presented this medal in recognition of her leadership in advancing the highest quality science education.

Through Ms. Futter's leadership, the American Museum of Natural History is bringing NASA's cutting-edge science to children and families of New York, the nation, and the world through the Rose Center for Earth and Space and the NASA-sponsored National Center for Science Literacy and Education Technology. Her achievements rest on a keen appreciation of the importance of scientific literacy in the 21st century and a unique vision for bridging the gap between science and the public.

With the leadership of Congress, the American Museum of Natural History and NASA have forged a productive scientific and educational partnership that advances their shared goals of advancing science and scientific literacy nationwide. The National Center for Science Literacy, Education, and Technology was conceived by the Museum; approved, advanced, and supported by Congress; and sponsored by NASA. It is a model partnership of which we can all be proud.

Founded in 1869, the American Museum of Natural History is one of the nation's pre-eminent science and education institutions. Throughout its history, its efforts have been directed to its twin missions: to examine critical scientific issues and increase public knowledge about them. Its rich scientific legacy includes an irreplaceable record of life on Earth in collections of some 32 million natural specimens and cultural artifacts. The Museum's power to interpret wide-ranging scientific discoveries and convey them imaginatively has

inspired generations of visitors and educated millions about the marvels of the natural world and the vitality of human cultures.

I congratulate Ellen Futter, the American Museum of Natural History, Daniel Goldin and NASA on their remarkable accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO KRISTIN ANDERSON
OF BROOKLYN, MICHIGAN
LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP
WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Kristin Anderson, winner of the 2001 LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship, Kristin is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Kristin is an exceptional student at Columbia Central High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Kristin has received numerous awards for her excellence in academics, as well as her involvement in soccer and volleyball. She is active in student government, serving as President of the National Honor Society and Secretary of the student body. Kristin's volunteer efforts include helping to organize a local coat drive and working with the Toys for Tots Program.

Therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Kristin Anderson for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE JUSTICE
STANLEY MOSK

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay my final respects to California Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk. It is with great sadness and deep respect that I share with my colleagues the following words on the life of Justice Stanley Mosk.

Justice Mosk was born in San Antonio, Texas, graduated from the University of Chicago Law School, and in 1933 he moved to California. Justice Mosk served for his country in WWII before returning to his family and career as a judge of the Superior Court in Los

Angeles. Justice Mosk was elected Attorney General in 1958 with an overwhelming million vote majority—the largest of any election that year. During his six years as the Chief Law Officer of the State of California he argued before the United States Supreme Court in the *Arizona v. California* water case and other landmark cases before the California Supreme Court. In 1961 Justice Mosk was credited with persuading the Professional Golf Association to admit African American golfers. In 1964 Justice Mosk was appointed to the California Supreme Court by Governor Pat Brown.

Justice Mosk was an astute, independent thinker whose tenure as a California Supreme Court Justice was both brilliant and controversial. As Mosk's former colleague California Chief Justice Ronald George stated correctly, "Stanley Mosk was giant in the law". He revealed that status by writing nearly 1,500 opinions while serving for 37 years, the longest tenure of any California Supreme Court Justice. Stanley Mosk continued his tireless efforts until his last day. Each year in the last decade, Justice Mosk authored more opinions than any other Supreme Court Justice. Although widely considered a liberal, he chose not to abide to any limitations on his opinions. On several occasions, Justice Mosk's decisions stunned the legal and political community.

As Justice, Mosk traveled extensively. He observed the South-West Africa case at the World Court, on behalf of the State Department. He lectured throughout Africa thereafter. Justice Mosk traveled to the Netherlands in 1970 to participate in summer sessions of The Hague Academy of International Law at the Peace Palace. Justice Mosk lectured at Universities throughout the United States as well.

Justice Mosk was valued and respected by his colleagues. He will be remembered as a passionate proponent of the will of the law. Justice Mosk was one of the most influential figures in shaping California law and his death brings a void to the bench that will not easily be filled. Justice Mosk was confirmed for a new twelve-year term in November of 1998. Sadly, he was not able to fulfill the wishes of the California people. The death of Justice Stanley Mosk is a tremendous loss to the California Supreme Court, to California, and to America's judicial system. My thoughts and prayers are with Justice Mosk's wife Kaygey, and his son Richard. We will all miss him greatly.

RICHARD HENRY LEE "DICK"
KOPPER, 1948–2001, A JOURNALIST,
A PRESS SECRETARY
AND A FRIEND IS REMEMBERED

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 2, 2001 in the historical federal courthouse where a consummate young reporter named Dick Kopper gained his reputation for accuracy, integrity and style, many of his friends and admirers gathered for his memorial service. They laughed and cried together in his honor and memory.

Prominent citizens from law, government, journalism and academia came to remember

the unique life and times of a brilliant journalist, press secretary, friend and associate who loved life and who was loved by all that came to know him well. They remembered a man of unflinching honesty, of incurable curiosity and a keen sense of humor.

For more than 6 years, Dick Kopper served as my Press Secretary, but he was much, much more than that. He was a valuable resource. If I needed to find a quotation from Sir Winston Churchill or President Ronald Reagan—I would simply ask Dick. If I needed sound policy advice on a difficult decision pending before the House—I would ask Dick. Even if I needed to know where a semicolon went instead of a simple comma—I would always ask Dick. His institutional knowledge consistently amazed me.

As I said at the memorial service, if you knew Dick you would know that he loved Episcopal High School, The University of the South, The Chattanooga Times and its reporters, the Republican Party and this great nation. He read, he wrote and he ran (3 miles or so) virtually every day. He also loved to tell stories, do impersonations and he especially loved to talk politics.

Before joining my Washington staff in 1995, Dick was a reporter for The Chattanooga Times for 23 years. During the time that he covered the federal courts, many of his colleagues fondly remember Dick making his way through the courthouse—extremely tight lipped—so as not to let on to his latest story.

Dick's extensive political knowledge was also useful in the successful 1994 campaign of Senator Fred Thompson—where he served as the Tennessee Press Secretary.

Even at the end, Dick was courageous and unselfish. He knew that his illness was serious but he downplayed its effect on his life. Before going into the hospital, he worked every day and insisted to many people that if the doctors hadn't told him that he was sick, he would not have known it. He was a professional in every sense of the word. Dick's spirit was inspiring and his grace was impeccable.

He was indeed, a unique (and some might say eccentric) person, but in my opinion the world needs more folks like Dick Kopper . . . colorful and full of joy. I will miss my good friend.

IN HONOR OF DR. DOROTHY IRENE
HEIGHT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on July 17, the University System of Maryland Board of Regents will honor civil rights pioneer Dorothy Irene Height with the sixth annual USM Regents' Frederick Douglass Award.

Dr. Height, chair and president emerita of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) in Washington, D.C., is a legendary figure in the civil rights movement. In 1989, President Reagan acknowledged her achievements by presenting her with the Citizens Medal Award. In 1993, the NAACP awarded her its prestigious Spingarn Medal. That was followed by the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award, bestowed by President Clinton in 1994. Last August, a feature story on Dr.

Height in the Cincinnati Enquirer declared that every president since Eisenhower has called on her for advice. In their book, *The African American Century*, Cornel West and Henry Louis Gates, Jr., cited her as one of the 100 most influential African-Americans of the 20th century.

Dr. Height was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1912, but grew up near Pittsburgh in a household where volunteerism prevailed. In those days, blacks from the southern states were migrating north to jobs in the steel mills. Height's mother and father, a nurse and building contractor respectively, helped these families settle in, thus instilling in her a sense of responsibility and integrity. Dr. Height earned both bachelor's and master's degrees in educational psychology from New York University in four years and graduated in 1933—the height of the Depression. She then turned her attention to social work in New York City, later working for the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). During those years, she also was active in community service and religion, and eventually became one of the first leaders of the United Christian Youth Movement.

From her position in the church and at the YWCA in Harlem, she spanned caps between the city's impoverished ethnic groups and the government, spotlighting the plight of unemployed domestic workers for national figures such as Eleanor Roosevelt and Langston Hughes.

Dr. Height's successes did not escape notice by the leadership of the NCNW. In 1937, she was approached to conduct committee work for the organization, an affiliation of civic, education, labor, community, church, and professional institutions headquartered in Washington. By 1957, she was its president. Under the guidance of educator and NCNW founder Mary McLeod Bethune, she organized voter registration drives in the South, testified repeatedly before Congress on social issues, and worked tirelessly on the more mundane tasks of the civil rights movement, such as jobs programs and food drives. She became an international leader in the burgeoning field of humanitarianism, working closely with Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, and a host of other legendary leaders.

Dr. Height, who has been called the "grande dame" of the civil rights movement, has served in the leadership of dozens of organizations devoted to social change, most notably as president of Delta Sigma Theta sorority from 1947 to 1956. In 1986, she founded and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration, a national coming together of African-American families designed to promote historic strengths and traditional values.

The Frederick Douglass Award will be presented to Dr. Height at Westminster Hall, in Baltimore, adjacent to the University of Maryland School of Law. Those in attendance will include Maryland Governor Parris N. Glendening, USM Board of Regents Chairman Nathan A. Chapman, Leronia A. Josey, member of the USM Board of Regents, Thelma T. Daley, past national president of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, and USM Chancellor Donald N. Langenberg. Frederick Douglass IV, professor at Morgan State University and a direct descendant of Douglass, will provide a dramatic reading from the latter's work. David J. Ramsay, president of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, will welcome the audience.

The Frederick Douglass Award was established in 1995 by the USM Board of Regents to honor individuals "who have displayed an extraordinary and active commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, justice, and opportunity exemplified in the life of Frederick Douglass." Previous recipients include the Honorable Parren J. Mitchell, a member of Congress for the 7th District of Maryland (1996); Benjamin Quarles, scholar at Morgan State University (1997, posthumously); Samuel Lacy, Jr., sports writer for the Baltimore Afro-American (1998); the Hon. Kweisi Mfume, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1999); and Beatrice "Bea" Gaddy, advocate for the poor and homeless and a member of the Baltimore City Council (2000).

Statesman, publisher and abolitionist Frederick Douglass was the leading spokesman of American blacks in the 1800s. Born a slave in 1817 in Tuckahoe, MD, he devoted his life to the abolition of slavery and the fight for black rights. Douglass's name at birth was Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, but he changed it when he fled from his master in Baltimore in 1838. He ended up in New Bedford, Mass., where he attempted to ply his trade as a ship caulker, but settled for collecting garbage and digging cellars. In 1841, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Antislavery Society, Douglass delivered a lecture on freedom that so impressed the society that it hired him to talk publicly about his experiences as a slave. He then began a series of protests against segregation, and published his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, in 1845.

Mr. Speaker, I know the Members of the House take great pride in joining me in congratulating Dr. Dorothy Irene Height on this very special day for her lifelong work. She is truly deserving of the Frederick Douglass Award and I rise to congratulate her on this esteemed award.

TRIBUTE TO JENNIFER ARVER OF
BRONSON, MICHIGAN, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Jennifer Arver, winner of the 2001 LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship, Jennifer is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Jennifer Arver is an exceptional student at Bronson High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Jennifer has received numerous awards for her involvement in 4-H, as well as high school athletics. She has participated in student government and is

a member of the Youth Advisory Council. Jennifer is active in her community, volunteering as a mentor with the Big Brothers Big Sisters Program, and as a member of the Branch County Finance Board.

Therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Jennifer Arver for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

THE NEW DETROIT SCIENCE
CENTER

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate The New Detroit Science Center on its grand opening. I am pleased to say that The New Detroit Science Center will be partnering with Marshall Field's in its grand opening festivities which will be attended by Governor and Mrs. John Engler on July 28. The celebration, "Marshall Field's Weekend of Wonder at The New Detroit Science Center—32 Hours of Exploration," will kick off at 10 AM on July 28 and continue around the clock until 6 PM on July 29.

The Detroit Science Center was founded by Detroit businessman and philanthropist Dexter Ferry nearly 30 years ago. In 1998, plans were made to transform the Detroit Science Center into a leading center for science education. The Center broke ground on its expansion and renovation in 1999. The New Detroit Science Center will serve as a vehicle to educate our children and their families in the areas of science and technology. Detroit is known as a technological hub, and this new Center will involve our children and expose them to the resources that surround them.

This Center will serve as a tremendous resource for teachers, children, and families across the State of Michigan. Its exciting programs, which include an IMAX theater, five hands-on laboratories, the DaimlerChrysler Science Stage and Sparks Theater, the Ford Learning Center, and the Digital Dome Planetarium, will create an interest in science, engineering, and technology. The New Detroit Science Center will open up a whole new world of opportunities for the children of Detroit.

I am especially pleased that so many of our community members and businesses have contributed their time and funds to this project. This commitment to our children by the community is vital. I know that the benefits of bringing such a center to our children will prove to be immeasurable.

I invite all of my colleagues to come and bring their families to visit Detroit's newest star, The New Detroit Science Center.

TRIBUTE MR. ELIO RODONI

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Elio Rodoni, who has been named Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau's 2001 Farmer of the Year.

Mr. Rodoni, is the son of Andreina and the late Dante Rodoni, and the younger brother of Mario Rodoni. Mr. Rodoni's sister Jeanne passed away two years ago. Mr. Elio Rodoni celebrates this great honor with his many friends, colleagues, and family. Mr. Rodoni and his wife Joy have three children, Catherine, Stephen, and Robert. Both of Mr. Rodoni's sons farm in the Watsonville and Moss Landing areas.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to honor Mr. Rodoni, who has been a member of the Farm Bureau for over 35 years. Mr. Rodoni grew up on a Brussel sprout farm on the coast just north of Santa Cruz, in the 15th Congressional District. He always helped on the farm, and knew early on that he wanted to be a farmer. The skills that Mr. Rodoni developed as a child, combined with the knowledge he gained from his involvement with Future Farmers of America while he was a student at Santa Cruz High School, led the way to Mr. Rodoni's successful career as a farmer. Mr. Rodoni, who began working fulltime as a farmer immediately after graduating from high school, purchased an interest in a Brussel sprout farm in 1960. He later ran this farm with the help of his partners, brother Mario and his late sister's husband Mac Morelli.

Mr. Rodoni has served as a dedicated and innovative member of the Santa Cruz County Community, and the entire farming community. As a member of the Future Farmers of America, he helped with displays at county fairs, served as a delegate to the California State Convention, and was chapter president during his senior year at Santa Cruz High School. For most of his life, Mr. Rodoni has dedicated his time and energy to his farms. He was one of the first farmers to utilize mechanical harvesting, and has always understood the importance of diversity in his crops. He is a hard-working farmer, and knowledgeable businessman.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute to the Mr. Elio Rodoni for his contributions to the farming community and the 15th Congressional District. I commend and congratulate him on this important occasion.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I was absent the week of June 25, 2001, attending to my wife Melissa during the birth of our first child, Abigail Anna Putnam. Had I been present this is how I would have voted on the following roll call votes.

June 25, 2001:

On Roll Call 186—I would have voted Yea in support of H Res 160 calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to

immediately and unconditionally release Li Shaomin and all other American scholars of Chinese ancestry being held in detention, and calling on the President of the United States to continue working on behalf of Li Shaomin and the other detained scholars for their release.

On Roll Call 187—I would have voted Yea in support of H Res 99 expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Lebanon, Syria, and Iran should call upon Hezbollah to allow representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit four abducted Israelis, Adi Avitan, Binyamin Avraham, Omar Souad, and Elchanan Tannenbaum, presently held by Hezbollah forces in Lebanon.

On Roll Call 188—I would have voted Yea in support of H Con Res 161 honoring the 19 United States servicemen who died in the terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia on June 25, 1996.

June 26, 2001:

On Roll Call 189—I would have voted Yea on Approving the Journal.

On Roll Call 190—I would have voted Yea on the motion to consider H Res 178.

On Roll Call 191—I would have voted Yea on agreeing to H Res 178 providing for the consideration of HR 2299, Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for FY 2002.

On Roll Call 192—I would have voted Yea on agreeing to H Res 166 recognizing disaster relief Assistance Provided to Houston, TX after Tropical Storm Allison.

On Roll Call 193—I would have voted Yea on the Sabo amendment to HR 2299.

On Roll Call 194—I would have voted Yea in support of HR 2299, the Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for FY 2002.

On Roll Call 195—I would have voted Yea on agreeing to the approval of the Journal.

On Roll Call 196—I would have voted Yea on agreeing to H Res 180, providing for consideration of HR 2311; Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for FY 2002.

On Roll Call 197—I would have voted Yea on H Res 172 honoring John J. Downing, Brian Fahey, and Harry Ford, who lost their lives in the course of duty as firefighters.

On Roll Call 198—I would have voted Yea on HR 2213 to establish a commission for the purpose of encouraging and providing for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

June 28, 2001:

On Roll Call 199—I would have voted Nay on the Tancredo amendment to HR 2311.

On Roll Call 200—I would have voted Nay on the Tancredo amendment to HR 2311.

On Roll Call 201—I would have voted Nay on the Hinchey amendment to HR 2311.

On Roll Call 202—I would have voted Nay on the Kucinich amendment to HR 2311.

On Roll Call 203—I would have voted Nay on the Bonior amendment to HR 2311.

On Roll Call 204—I would have voted Nay on the Berkley amendment to HR 2311.

On Roll Call 205—I would have voted Yea on the Davis amendment to HR 2311.

On Roll Call 206—I would have voted Yea on final passage of HR 2311, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for FY 2002.

On Roll Call 207—I would have voted Yea on H Res 183, providing for consideration of HR 2330; Agriculture Appropriations Act for F.Y. 2002.

On Roll Call 208—I would have voted Yea on the Brown of Ohio amendment to HR 2330.

On Roll Call 209—I would have voted Yea on the Brown of Ohio amendment to HR 2330.

On Roll Call 210—I would have voted Yea on the Engel amendment to HR 2330.

HONORING WAYNE SCOTT ON HIS
RETIREMENT AS EXECUTIVE DI-
RECTOR OF THE TEXAS DEPART-
MENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and to express the thanks of Texans to our friend Wayne Scott on the occasion of his retirement as Executive Director of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. His leadership of the fastest growing agency in the State of Texas during years of difficult transitions have earned him the respect and admiration of all Texans.

Wayne began his professional journey in 1972 as a correctional officer at the Huntsville unit of the Texas Department of Corrections. While working there, Wayne Scott received his Bachelor of Business Administration from Sam Houston State University in 1973. Making his way into the system, he became warden of the facility in 1984. In the following years, Wayne served as regional director, deputy director for operations, and institutional division director. In 1996, Wayne Scott was promoted to Executive Director of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the largest agency in the state of Texas. It can be said that Wayne began at the bottom of the ladder and climbed to the top through a firm commitment to hard work, a willingness to make the tough decisions, and a constant pursuit of the highest ethical standards for both himself and the department.

With the responsibility of more than 40,000 employees and more than 150,000 felony offenders, Wayne Scott has been recognized by his fellow criminal justice professionals in the American Correctional Association, the Southern States Correctional Association, and the Association of State Correctional Administrators as an outstanding correctional administrator.

Under Wayne's leadership, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice confinement facilities were accredited by the American Correctional Association. The agency also received Awards of Excellence in community service for its partnership with Habitat for Humanity, and for the nation's largest correctional employee training facility, the Edmundo Mireles Criminal Justice Training Academy. While Executive Director, Wayne developed the Advisory Council on Ethics in order to aid the agency in the awareness of ethical issues and assure the execution of ethical behavior.

Not only has Wayne Scott been a hard working administrator, but he has also been a leader in innovations for rehabilitation of prison inmates. In 1996, he started the Inner Change Freedom Initiative, which was the first faith-based pre-release program in a penal institution in the United States. Also, under Scott's leadership, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice has worked to modify the agency's mission statement to assure justice for victims.

Wayne Scott has served the State of Texas for more than 28 years in the criminal justice field. His leadership in the fastest period of growth in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice have made him well-known in the field of criminal justice not just in Texas, but across the country. The Texas Department of Criminal Justice—and indeed, the entire state of Texas—has been the beneficiary of his service, dedication, and leadership over the last three decades.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY STACK OF
HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Emily Stack, winner of the 2001 LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship, Emily is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Emily Stack is an exceptional student at Lenawee Christian High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Emily has received numerous awards for her academic achievement, as well as receiving state recognition for her excellent oratory skills. She is active in student government, serving as President of her class for two years. Emily has volunteered her time to various community service projects, such as Big Brothers Big Sisters and Project Build.

Therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Emily Stack for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

IN TRIBUTE TO PERSIS "PERKY"
HORNOR HYDE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Persis "Perky" Horner Hyde who passed away on June 15, 2000 of breast cancer. During her lifetime, Mrs. Hyde was an active community member and a dedicated mother and wife. She is survived by her husband of 52 years, Harold "Hal" Hyde, four children, one brother, and three grandchildren.

Mrs. Hyde, a 50-year resident of Watsonville, was born in San Francisco on October 2, 1924. She received her education at the University of California at Berkeley, and later became a devoted mother and active community volunteer. She was a leader and board member of many local nonprofit, church, and civic groups which include, but are not limited to, the Girl Scouts, the Santa Cruz Symphony Guild, the Cabrillo College Foundation, and the Pajaro Arts Council. Although she devoted much time and effort to numerous organizations, one of her most cherished causes was the Cabrillo Advancement Program. Mrs. Hyde, and her husband, offered \$1000 scholarships to local county schools to encourage kids to stay in school.

During her lifetime, Mrs. Hyde was honored with various awards commemorating her service to the community. In 1977, the Watsonville Chamber of Commerce named her Woman of the Year, and in 2000, Mrs. Hyde was honored by the Watsonville Soroptimists Club with the Women of Distinction Award. Most recently, the United Methodist Church honored Mrs. Hyde for her dedication and continuous service. Although service in local organizations and her family took up much of her time, she still managed to travel, which she enjoyed and often encouraged her children to do; her travels took her to Sweden, Germany, Africa, and South America.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Mrs. Hyde's achievements and accomplishments. The service of local members of this community are an asset to this nation and I commend Mrs. Hyde for her lifelong dedication to her community and her family. Mrs. Hyde's service is admirable and her character and dedication have made lasting impacts on our community and the people with whom she has worked. I join the County of Santa Cruz, and friends and family in honoring this truly commendable woman and all of her lifelong achievements.

A TRIBUTE TO CAROLINE R. JONES, A WOMAN OF MANY FIRSTS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Caroline R. Jones for her tremendous contributions during her shortened life.

Born and raised in Benton Harbor, Michigan, as Caroline Richardson, the eldest daughter in a family of ten children, she graduated from the University of Michigan with a degree in English and science.

Caroline traveled to New York City in 1963 to look for teaching positions. She ended up taking a job as a secretary at J. Walter Thompson, at the time the world's largest advertising firm. She soon switched career paths after she was moved to the creative department. It was there that she was selected for a junior copywriter program. With this selection, Caroline became the first African American trained as a copywriter in the firm's 140 year history.

Caroline's success did not end at J. Walter Thompson. She worked at a number of leading general market and black-owned agencies as both a copywriter and as a creative direc-

tor. Caroline later became the first black woman elected vice president of a major advertising firm. Caroline also helped to found the Black Creative Group as well as Mingo-Jones Advertising, where she served as executive vice president as well as creative director. During her time at Mingo-Jones, Jones created the "We Do Chicken Right" campaign for Kentucky Fried Chicken.

Jones started her own firm in the 1980s, Creative Resources Management, as well as many shops under her name. She was also the successful television and radio host of two programs, "In the Black: Keys to Success" and "Focus on the Black Woman."

Mr. Speaker, Caroline Richardson Jones devoted her life to eliminating the barriers of sex and racial discrimination in the advertising arena. Only 59 at her death on June 28 from cancer, she will always be remembered for her tireless efforts in promoting the agenda of Annual Legislative Weekend sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus. As such, she and her family are more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in remembering and honoring the life of this remarkable woman.

TRIBUTE TO THE 12TH GREAT DOMINICAN PARADE AND CARNIVAL OF THE BRONX

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, once again it is an honor for me to recognize the Great Dominican Parade and Festival of the Bronx on its twelfth year of celebrating Dominican culture in my South Bronx Congressional District. This year's festivities will take place on July 15, 2001.

Under its Founder and President, Felipe Febles the parade has grown in size and splendor. It now brings together an increasing number of participants from all five New York City boroughs and beyond. I also would like to recognize all the people who, under the leadership of Director Rosa Ayala, are making sure that this year's events will be successful as in the past.

On Sunday, July 15, thousands of members and friends of the Dominican community will march from Mt. Eden and 172nd Street to East 161st Street and the Grand Concourse in celebration of their Dominican heritage and their achievements in this nation. Among other accomplishments, Dominicans have been instrumental in transforming New York City into a great bilingual city. Moreover, the parade has served as a national landmark in which people from all ethnic groups unite to commemorate our Nation's glorious immigrant history.

Mr. Speaker, the Board of Directors of the Dominican Parade of the Bronx has chosen me to be their "International Godfather" and I have gladly and humbly accepted that honor.

As one who has participated in the parade in the past, I can attest that the excitement it generates brings the entire City together. It is a celebration and an affirmation of life. It feels wonderful to enable so many people to have this experience—one that will change the lives of many of them.

The event will feature a wide variety of entertainment for all age groups. This year's festival includes the performance of Merengue and Salsa bands, crafts exhibitions, and food typical of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Speaker, it is with enthusiasm that I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this wonderful celebration of Dominican culture, which has brought much pride to the Bronx community.

IN RECOGNITION OF MT. ROSE CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 11th Annual Founder's Day celebration of the Mt. Rose Church of God In Christ and the ground breaking ceremony of their new facility.

The Mt. Rose Church of God was founded in 1944 and is located in Barrett Station, Texas. Though located in Barrett Station, the ministry performed at Mt. Rose Church of God In Christ is felt throughout the greater Houston area. The goal of Mt. Rose Church of God In Christ is to create "The City of Refuge." A place where the vision of salvation, deliverance, Christian maturity, and support are shared; a place where the doors are always open to those enduring hardships.

The prayerful and Spirit-filled members of Mt. Rose Church of God In Christ have come to the aid of the community in need time and time again. Through their compassionate offerings, these leaders have enhanced the lives of the entire community. Their actions provide a flicker of hope to individuals who were otherwise in despair.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the members of Mt. Rose Church of God In Christ and in particular Pastor Elder Ron Eagleton, whose passionate and dedicated leadership has borne the commitment to service that is so much a part of this congregation.

The 11th Annual Founder's Day Celebration on Sunday, July 15, 2001, is especially significant because it also marks the ground breaking of the new 43,000 square foot facility to be completed next year. The new sanctuary will seat 1,100 people and the facility will house the more than 20 ministries of Mt. Rose Church of God In Christ. In addition, it will also include a gymnasium for recreational activities.

Mr. Speaker, as Mt. Rose Church of God In Christ continues to grow in size and members, I applaud their efforts to embrace the community of Harris County. Their work sets an example for the entire community to follow.

MEDICARE EDUCATION AND REGULATORY FAIRNESS ACT OF 2001

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to preface my comments by saying that Medicare is a wonderful program. Since the enactment of Medicare in 1965, seniors and disabled individuals have had better access to physicians

and more access to life-saving treatments. And in comparison to managed care, Medicare is also extremely cost-effective. It's an under-appreciated fact that Medicare is administered for just two cents on the dollar, while managed care is typically administered at a rate twelve times greater.

Still, it's absolutely amazing how much bureaucratic red tape you can generate for two cents on the dollar. This is 500 sheets of paper. If you write double-sided, it's 1000 pages. Now, if you imagine 110 of these stacks piled on top of each other, you begin to have an idea of how complicated Medicare is. 110,000 pages of regulations—that's over three times the length of the U.S. tax code.

Every month, physicians receive pages upon pages from their Medicare carriers describing ever-changing policies and regulations. Keeping track of everything is frankly impossible. Yet, if a physician doesn't follow one of the rules, no matter how unintentionally, he or she can be subjected to the draconian process of a Medicare audit. Currently, when carriers identify an alleged physician billing error, they can "extrapolate" the single identified error to the physician's other claims. This would be like the IRS identifying an error on your most recent tax return, and then assuming that you made that error on every tax return you ever filed.

The "Medicare Education and Regulatory Fairness Act of 2001" is a common-sense piece of legislation that addresses this injustice, as well as many others. This act will guarantee that physicians receive the same due process that we guarantee all our citizens. If this alone were the only virtue of this bill, it would still be worth passing. But there is a larger significance here that extends beyond physicians, and it can be summarized with a simple equation: Less time spent on paperwork means more time spent on patient care. Therefore, as much as physicians will benefit from this legislation, let us always keep in mind that the true beneficiaries are the patients.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO ALLOW FEDERAL CIVILIAN
EMPLOYEES TO RETAIN FRE-
QUENT FLYER MILES THEY RE-
CEIVE WHILE TRAVELING ON OF-
FICIAL GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that would assist federal departments and agencies in their efforts to recruit and retain employees. This bill would allow federal civilian employees to keep frequent flyer miles and other promotional benefits they receive while traveling on official government business. Unlike private-sector employees, federal workers are currently prohibited by law from keeping these benefits for personal use.

The existing law, enacted in 1994, intended to save the government money. However, the law has been difficult to implement because the airlines regard frequent flyer miles as belonging to the individual traveler and are generally unwilling to create separate official and

personal frequent flyer accounts for the same individual. Overall, the burdens and costs of administering this program have limited its benefits to the government.

The private sector commonly allows its employees to keep the frequent flyer miles they receive while on business travel, giving private companies, including government contractors, a competitive edge over federal agencies in attracting and retaining skilled employees. Changing this policy would help level the playing field.

However, in order for federal employees to keep these benefits, the bill would require that they be obtained under the same terms as provided to the general public and must be at no additional cost to the government. Frequent flyer miles that are accrued during employees' official travel will also help compensate employees for the sacrifices and frustrations often associated with air travel. Similar to private-sector employees, federal employees must often travel on their personal time to meet work schedules.

This is just one small step to help counteract the effects of the expected retirements in the federal workforce in the coming years, and it would help the government compete for top-quality employees.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

HONORING THE CITY OF TRINIDAD

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker. It gives me great pleasure to recognize the city of Trinidad, Colorado as the city celebrates its 125th anniversary.

Throughout Trinidad's town history, the city has been a melting pot for various cultures. In its defining years, Trinidad was a bustling city founded on coal mining and cattle ranching. Trinidad was also a stopping point for the railroad as it progressed westward. Today, it is a city of rich historical significance and livelihood located on the western slope of Colorado.

The 125th anniversary of Trinidad presents a wonderful opportunity for many residents to recall the valuable memories that have shaped this dynamic community. For others, it highlights historical notes that illuminate an era when Bat Masterson was the town marshal in the 1880's and when Trinidad was frequented by such famous western legends as Kit Carson, Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday and Billy the Kid.

Mr. Speaker, I would especially like to commend the men and women who have impacted the city of Trinidad and made it the delightful place it is today. For example, Felipe Baca was an early businessman who built and resided in the notorious Baca Mansion. Sister Blandina was a pioneer for the Catholic nuns in the territory and Father Charles M. Pinfo was the first Jesuit pastor of Holy Trinity Catholic Church, erected in 1886. These are just a few of the many personalities that have molded not only the city of Trinidad, but also the western territory in general.

Mr. Speaker, as the members of this historic community reminisce of days gone by and anticipate those yet to come, I am proud to

honor and congratulate the residents of Trinidad on their anniversary. It is truly a remarkable accomplishment to celebrate 125 years of prosperity and good fortune.

RECOGNITION OF EXTRUDE HONE
CORPORATION

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Wall Street Journal article printed on Friday, July 6th. The story discusses the importance of small manufacturers in our economy, and specifically talks about the success of Extrude Hone Corp. in Irwin, PA. This company is located in my district and produces a special abrasive putty to smooth metal products. Along with thousands of other successful small businesses in western Pennsylvania, Extrude Hone Corp. represents the hard work and entrepreneurial spirit that helps to sustain and drive the American economy.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 6, 2001]

BY RESISTING LAYOFFS, SMALL
MANUFACTURERS HELP PROTECT ECONOMY

(By Clare Ansberry)

IRWIN, PA.—Extrude Hone Corp. is one of the reasons that the bottom hasn't fallen out of the U.S. economy.

Quietly, but profitably, the company is going about its business: making machines that use a special abrasive putty to smooth out rough edges on aircraft engines, fuel-injection systems, artificial knee joints and heart valves. By itself, Extrude Hone, which has a work force of less than 200 locally and 400 world-wide, hardly registers beyond its rural hometown near Pittsburgh and the large community of its customers. But its broader significance lies in the fact that it's far from alone.

Extrude Hone is just one of about 4,000 manufacturers in this southwest corner of Pennsylvania, nearly all with fewer than 500 workers. As a group, they employ about 170,000 people, and their payrolls total \$7.1 billion annually. Most are too small to show up on Wall Street's radar screen. But these stealth manufacturers, principally durable-goods makers, have an outsized impact on the nation's economy, and many of them are showing surprising strength.

LAYOFFS VS. HIRING

Though there have been some recent signs of a pickup, the durable-goods sector, which produces big-ticket items designed for repeated use, has borne the brunt of the manufacturing slump that began in the second half of 2000. Many of the sector's publicly traded giants, such as General Electric Co., Eaton Corp. and International Paper Co., have responded by announcing major layoffs.

But despite all that, about 60% of southwestern Pennsylvania's durable-goods manufacturers plan to add workers this quarter, according to a recent survey by staffing agency Manpower Inc.

Why? Larry Rhoades, Extrude Hone's chief executive, can cite several reasons. So can Kurt Lesker III, whose family-owned company makes vacuum systems, or Robert Moscardini of U.S. Tool & Die Inc., who has nearly tripled his work force to 110 people since 1994 and whose board wants him to increase it to as many as 500.

All three businesses have been understaffed in recent years and have had to invest heavily in recruiting and training. Mr.

Moscardini figures U.S. Tool & Die spent 3,000 hours training workers last year, even paying an outside welding company to help it in the effort. "You figure every hour is worth \$60 to \$100," he says, "That's a big investment. You don't just let those people go."

EIGHT GREAT YEARS

Nor are many small to midsize manufacturers elsewhere in the nation rushing to cut back. Though some have had no choice but to lay off employees, even many of those whose business has softened are holding on to their workers, both out of loyalty to their communities and employees and out of fear that they will be left without much-needed talent when the economy strengthens. And, without public shareholders breathing down their necks demanding that they maximize returns, they have the flexibility to eschew layoffs in favor of longer-range business goals.

"They're not crying the blues because they had eight great years," says Dean Garritson of the National Association of Manufacturers, a trade group based in Washington. Most such businesses keep overhead low, and their owners can still afford to put "dollars into the company," he says. "They're less apt to let people go, and that creates a stabilizing force."

UPBEAT IN A SLOWDOWN

And a significant one. Those largely anonymous businesses account for about 9.8 million, or more than half, of the nation's manufacturing jobs. And their seeming resistance to layoffs helps explain why consumers, who are also employees, have remained relatively upbeat, despite the current slowdown.

Jerry Letendre owns Diamond Casting Corp. in Hollis, N.H., where he and his 50 employees pour molten aluminum into shapes for high-tech pumps. Last year, his profits dropped 50% and sales fell 30%. But rather than make big layoffs, he decided to hold off buying a new computerized milling machine and dug deeper into his own pockets to rebuild inventory and introduce new products. Twenty-five percent of his products were introduced in the past 10 months.

"During good times you conduct yourself so you can comfortably sustain not-so-good times like now," Mr. Letendre says. And, he adds, "I don't have Wall Street calling me asking, 'What have you done for me this week?'"

Here in southwest Pennsylvania, industrial stalwarts such as U.S. Steel Corp., Alcoa Inc. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. drove the economy, spawning thousands of smaller operations that were formed solely to supply and serve them. Many of those operations dried up over the decades as Westinghouse left town and steel's presence here shrank. The small manufacturers that have survived the shakeout have done so by keeping in step with the market and adopting new technologies in order to cut costs.

Extrude Hone is one of them. Mr. Rhoades's father started the business 35 years ago in the back of a tire shop. The company's purpose was to polish rough edges and holes in metal parts. Though that sounds like a minor adjustment, such fine-tuning can greatly enhance a product's performance. Having a smooth hole, rather than a jagged one, in a fuel-injection system, for example, even when the hole is only twice the diameter of a hair, can increase the flow of fuel by 20%. That means improved fuel economy and lower emissions. When it comes to heart valves and knee joints, the difference means better blood flow and less chance of

contamination. When it comes to aircraft engines, it means more power.

And if the customer doesn't want to do that kind of work itself, Extrude Hone will finish the parts for it in one of its several shops around the world, from Ireland to Japan. It also sells the proprietary putty used in its machines.

EXPLOITING ADVANTAGES

The fact that Extrude Hone is growing makes it an anomaly among the nation's machine-tool producers, whose overall sales have slumped since the late 1990s. In a recent speech before a business group in Birmingham, England, where the decline of heavy industry has paralleled that of Pittsburgh's, Mr. Rhoades shared his company's survival strategy with an audience eager to know how his manufacturing business had weathered the U.S. steel industry's diminished local presence.

The key, Mr. Rhoades said, was exploiting the advantages inherent in being a small manufacturer. Having relatively few employees, he said, helps his company to remain flexible and stay close to the factory floor and customers. Making things more economically, precisely or consistently isn't enough, he told the group. A small manufacturer, he said, has to make something distinctive and difficult for its customers to do without, and that requires investing in new designs and processes.

Mr. Rhoades spends about 15% of his company's sales on research and development, a surprisingly high percentage for a machine-tool maker. Many small and private companies are conservative and cautious about spending, in part because they don't have public investors to help them raise cash. That's where being private has its limitations, he says. The upside, he says, is that he is freer to focus on the long term, rather than on quarterly results.

Mr. Rhoades's newest and most promising technology, invented at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a process for custom-making hundreds of different parts using a single machine. Rather than stamping a piece out of metal, the new process uses a computer scan of a part to create a copy of it, building it up layer by layer from a mixture of powdered metal and glue, which is then fused in a furnace.

Mr. Rhoades says the process eventually could be used by airlines or by auto shops that want to make replacement parts on site, rather than waiting for them to be delivered.

And that's why he's hiring. He needs metallurgists and people with computer and software skills, many of whom as recently as two years ago wouldn't have considered working for a machine-tool maker. "It just got to an unhealthy point where people were being drawn out of the work force and into dot-coms when they could make a bigger economic contribution" by working in mainstream manufacturing, he says.

Manufacturers create a local multiplier effect. They go through a lot of nuts, bolts, grease and paper clips, often relying on other local businesses and keeping their dollars in the community. They use the local delivery service, the local trucking company. Home sales here rose 41% in May, and while there's no direct correlation between robust real-estate sales and an uninterrupted flow of coated metal, it can't hurt either.

Last year, U.S. Tool & Die spent \$467,853 buying office supplies, gloves, cleaning materials, fasteners, bolts, grinding wheels, sanding belts and lifting devices such as slings from local suppliers. Steel to make its prod-

ucts comes from nearby Allegheny Ludlum Corp.

U.S. Tool & Die has survived by evolving. Formed about 50 years ago, it was engaged in the most basic aspect of manufacturing: making parts under contract for customers in the steel industry. In the mid-1970s, it began making racks to store spent nuclear fuel. It didn't change its business, remaining a contract manufacturer, but it changed markets completely. Now, it has contracts all over the world.

While U.S. Tool & Die's Mr. Moscardini credits the company's strong sales to dominating a particular niche, others seem to be doing well, too. "People I associated with in metal working and manufacturing, everyone seems healthy. We probably have 15 to 20 machine shops supporting us with subcontract work, and these guys are all busy."

John Ross, executive vice president of manufacturing at Kurt J. Lesker Co., says that customers in semiconductor and automotive businesses, which delayed spending, are now starting to buy again. "I get the impression we're not going to stay in this downturn for an extended period of time," he says.

Last year, Lesker, which has 200 employees and \$40 million a year in sales, expanded its work force by 15%. This year, Mr. Ross says, it plans to expand another 7%. He says Lesker's biggest problem is a shortage of skilled workers, such as welders and machinists.

A few years ago, Mr. Ross got together with some other area manufacturers to discuss the problem. With the help of Duquesne University in Pittsburgh and a local foundation, they developed a training program aimed at people who had planned to go to college and indicated an interest in a career but had ended up in dead-end jobs. So far, Lesker has hired about 15 graduates of the program, which is called Manufacturing 2000, including Dan McKenzie.

MORE EARNING POWER

Mr. McKenzie, 27, had just finished a stint with the Marine Corps and was working in a pizza shop. He saw the program's ad for free training and jumped on it. Now, he works for Lesker as a machinist and has taken some college courses toward an industrial-engineering degree. As a result, Mr. McKenzie, who made \$8.50 an hour delivering pizza, has seen his earning power increase substantially. The average annual wage in the manufacturing sector here is \$42,000. The sector, which employs about 15% of the region's workers, accounts for 20% of the region's wages, according to Barry Maciak of Duquesne's Institute for Economic Transformation.

Local companies paid \$1,250 for each Manufacturing 2000 graduate and considered it a bargain. "We don't have the resources to train and recruit that larger companies have," says Lesker's Mr. Ross. Once it gets people, the company is loath to lose them.

Moreover, the average age of machinists, welders and tool grinders is 43, and welders rarely wait until they are 65 to retire because their work is so physically demanding. So, the company has to think about the future.

But Lesker also feels a loyalty to its work force, a luxury many public companies can't afford. Kurt Lesker III, Lesker's president, remembers sales plummeting after the fall of the Berlin Wall dried up the company's defense-related business. "We went through several years of break even. We could have laid off. We decided to keep everyone because it had to get better," he says. "If it was a public company, I would have been fired."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 211, Encouraging Corporations to Contribute to Faith-Based Organizations. Had I been present I would have voted "yea". I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 212, Expressing the Sense of Congress in support of Victims of Torture. Had I been present I would have voted "yea". I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 213, Authorization of the Use of the Rotunda for Presenting Congressional Gold Medals to the Navajo Code Talkers. Had I been present I would have voted "yea".

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday morning June 26, 2001, I was unavoidably detained and as a result missed one rollcall vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 195, on approval to the House Journal of Tuesday, June 26, 2001.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday morning June 28, 2001, I was unavoidably detained and as a result missed one rollcall vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 199, on agreeing to the Tancredo of Colorado Amendment on H.R. 2311.

HONORING FRITZ BRENECKE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, It is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to recognize a courageous man for his dedicated years of service to the United States during some of the most horrific times of World War II. I am proud to honor Mr. Fritz Brennecke—a devoted veteran—for his enduring flights over war-stricken Europe as he aided in the effort to ensure Allied victory during the war.

As Mr. Brennecke was harnessed in his waist gunner position aboard a B-24, he fought valiantly against German fighter planes that were attempting to hinder the bombing runs. The waist gunner position, appropriately named for its location behind the wings of the B-24 at the waist of the airship, was capable of defending the aircraft by firing out either side of the fighting bomber. Amidst flak bombs

and insistent attacks, it was not unusual for a mission to return to base with only three or four planes out of the original group with nearly seven planes. Throughout his noble service to the United States, Fritz participated in missions attacking Grottaglie, Italy, Ploesti and other German strongholds.

In 1945, the bombing runs subsided and offered the distinguished war veteran an opportunity to return home. Upon returning to Colorado, Fritz completed his formal education at the University of Denver and eventually retired to Montrose after establishing a career in livestock and produce.

Mr. Speaker, while Fritz Brennecke considers the real heroes of World War II to be those who were never able to return home, his recognition with two Presidential Citations and an Air Medal with five oak clusters testify to his selfless service to America and to his 50 combat flights. These are distinctions one earns for going above and beyond the call of duty.

I am proud to honor Fritz with this Congressional Tribute as he is truly an American hero who exemplifies the spirit of patriotism. He is one individual who added to the collective effort to perpetuate peace and reconciliation following World War II. I commend his notable service and his efforts on the behalf of this country and wish him all of the best in the years to come.

EUROPEAN UNION OPPOSES BEIJING'S OLYMPIC BID—CONGRESS REMAINS SILENT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on July 5th the 626-member European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg, France, adopted a resolution opposing China's bid to host the 2008 Summer Olympics. In finding that China "clearly fails to uphold universal human, civil and political rights, including freedom of religion," the European Parliament urges that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) "reconsider Beijing's candidacy," only when China has made "fundamental change in their policy on human rights, and the promotion of democracy and the rule of law."

Last March, with an overwhelming bipartisan vote, the House Committee on International Relations expressed itself against China holding the Olympics by approving H. Con. Res. 73. Now the 626 Members of the European Parliament have voted and approved a similar resolution, yet we in the U.S. House of Representatives have not been given the opportunity to speak as a whole on this critical moral issue. I implore the Speaker and the Majority Leader—stop bottling up this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the entire text of the resolution concerning Beijing's application to host the 2008 Olympic Games, as adopted by the European Parliament on July 5th, be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I urge my colleagues to review this resolution and consider our obligation to join our European colleagues in speaking out on China's Olympic bid in the few hours that remain before the IOC vote on Friday in Moscow. Religion is

persecuted, political freedom does not exist, media freedom does not exist, our airplane is forced down, our servicemen and women are held in captivity for 11 days; yet this body is not allowed to vote on whether the Olympics should be held in Beijing.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION ON BEIJING'S BID TO HOST THE 2008 OLYMPIC GAMES

The European Parliament resolution on Beijing's bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games. The European Parliament, having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation in the People's Republic of China (PRC), having regard to the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 19 March 2001, in which the Council expressed its concern at the serious human rights violations in the PRC, recalling the city of Beijing's bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games, recalling that the Charter of the Olympic Games states that Olympism has as a goal 'to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of humankind, with the object of creating a peaceful society with the preservation of human dignity'.

A. Whereas the repression of freedom of opinion and freedom to hold demonstrations in favour of democracy that has been practised for decades, is continuing in the PRC, despite international protests.

B. Having regard to the repression of religious, ethnic and other minorities, in particular Tibetans, Uighurs and Mongolians and the Falun Gong movement.

C. Having regard to the frequent imposition of capital punishment, leading to over a thousand reported executions in China every year, as well as the widespread use of torture on the part of the Chinese police and military forces.

D. Recalling that the PRC has still not ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

E. Whereas the Chinese authorities have taken no significant initiatives on respect for human rights, despite the ongoing political dialogue between the EU and the PRC.

F. Concerned with regard to environmental and animal welfare issues in the PRC.

G. Stressing that the plans relating to Beijing's bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games would involve the destruction of a large part of the old city and the obligatory transfer of the inhabitants to the surrounding areas.

H. Recalling that the International Olympic Committee is due to designate, on 13 July 2001 in Moscow, the city that will host the 2008 Olympic Games.

1. Invites the International Olympic Committee to establish guidelines to include respect for human rights and democratic principles to be applied as a general rule to host countries of Olympic Games.

2. Regrets that the PRC clearly fails to uphold universal human, civil and political rights, including freedom of religion and therefore believes that this negative record and the repression in Tibet as well as in Ouighouristan and in South Mongolia, make it inappropriate to award the 2008 Olympic Games to Beijing.

3. Urges the International Olympic Committee in any case to make a thorough environmental impact assessment with regard in particular to the recurrent water shortages, the impact of mass tourism and the social repercussions in the region surrounding Beijing.

4. Invites the International Olympic Committee to reconsider Beijing's candidacy when the authorities of the PRC have made a fundamental change in their policy on human rights, and the promotion of democracy and the rule of law.

5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission,

the Presidents of the parliaments of the Member States, and to the International Olympic Committee.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the House this week begins debate on campaign finance reform. This debate is important for a number of reasons. We need to end the practice of unlimited soft money contributions from corporations and labor unions. We need to improve disclosure requirements so that ordinary citizens know who is paying for campaigns. Most importantly, we need to restore people's confidence that their elected officials are looking out for their interests.

In previous debates on campaign finance reform, I have supported a ban of soft money. These unregulated, unlimited contributions have cast a shadow of impropriety over electioneering efforts by both political parties. Soft money circumvents current campaign finance laws which prohibit corporate contributions to federal campaigns and limit how much an individual can contribute. Banning soft money would eliminate the largest source of questionable campaign money in elections and would help repair Congress's tarnished public image.

Another key principle of campaign finance reform is improved disclosure. Voters have a right to know who is contributing to campaigns, how much and when. They also have a right to know who is paying for advertising and other political activities on behalf of or in opposition to candidates. Armed with this information, voters are more than capable of judging who is representing them and who is representing special interest contributors. Reform legislation should strengthen disclosure requirements and improve electronic access to campaign finance information.

While I strongly support reforming our campaign finance laws, I do not support taxpayer financing of federal elections. Nor do I support proposals that infringe on the free speech rights of individuals or groups. The freedom to support or oppose candidates is fundamental to the American system of government. Public financing forces citizens to support with their tax dollars candidates they oppose at the ballot box. Similarly, it is wrong to prohibit citizens from using their own resources to advocate the election or defeat of a candidate. We need to ensure that we do not use the banner of reform to silence the voices of those who oppose us.

I will work to pass and send to President Bush a campaign finance reform bill that accomplishes true reform while protecting the rights of all citizens to participate in our democracy.

INDIAN MINORITIES SEEKING THEIR OWN STATES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was interested in a Washington Post article on Sunday, July

8 which reported that all across India, minorities are demanding their own states. For example, the article reports that the Bodos, who live in the northeast part of India, are demanding a separate state of Bodoland.

This demand underlines the fact that India is not one country any more than the Soviet Union was. Much of India's instability can be traced to the fact that it is a multinational state thrown together by the British for their administrative convenience, a vestige of the colonial era. The Soviet experience showed how difficult it is to keep such a multinational state together.

Unfortunately, instead of listening to the demands of the people, India has responded by stepping up the oppression of its minorities. Instead of listening to the people, the Indian government has killed more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 75,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, and tens of thousands of other minorities. India was caught by the Movement Against State Repression admitting that it held over 52,000 Sikh political prisoners under the so-called "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act," known as TADA, which is one of the most repressive laws in the world. TADA expired in 1995. India also holds political prisoners of other minorities, according to Amnesty International. In 1994 the State Department reported that the Indian government paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs.

Recently in a village in Kashmir, Indian soldiers were caught red-handed in the act of trying to set fire to a Sikh temple, known as a Gurdwara, and some Sikh homes. This appears to have been aimed at setting the Sikh and Muslim residents against each other. Village residents, both Sikh and Muslim, came out and intervened to stop the soldiers from carrying out this nefarious plan.

Unfortunately, this is only one recent chapter in an ongoing saga of repression of minorities and denial of basic human rights in "the world's largest democracy." In India, minorities have seen the destruction of the Muslims' most revered mosque to build a Hindu temple, the burning death of a missionary and his two sons while they slept in their jeep followed by an effort to expel his widow from the country, church burnings, the murder of priests, the rape of nuns, attacks on schools and prayer halls, the massacre of 35 Sikhs in the village of Chithisinghpora, a recent attack on a train carrying Sikh religious pilgrims, troops attacking a crowd of religious pilgrims with lathis, police breaking up a religious festival with gunfire, and many other such intolerant acts.

In November 1994 the Indian newspaper Hitavada reported that the Indian government paid Surendra Nath, then the governor of Punjab, the equivalent of \$1.5 billion to generate terrorist activity in Punjab and in Kashmir. In India, half the population lives below the international poverty line. About 40 percent lives on less than \$2 per day. Yet they could find \$1.5 billion to pay a government official to generate and support terrorism. We have programs in our government that don't cost \$1.5 billion. This is not a small amount of money.

Mr. Speaker, India has been caught red-handed engaging in domestic terrorism against its minorities. This is why they are seeking their own states. This is why there are 17 freedom movements within India's artificial, colonial-era borders. The minorities are look-

ing for any means of protection against the brutal Indian state.

America is the beacon of freedom, and as an old song from the 70s said, "you can't be a beacon if your light don't shine." We must do what we can to shine the light of freedom on all the people of south Asia. We can do this by maintaining the existing sanctions against India, by stopping our aid to India until it stops denying basic human rights that are the cornerstone of real democracies, and by supporting self-determination for the peoples of South Asia in the form of a free and fair plebiscite on their political status. By these measures, we can help bring freedom, security, stability, and prosperity to the subcontinent and bring America new allies and new influence in this dangerous region.

HONORING NANCY MACCONELL

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great wife, mother, sister, aunt, grandmother, great grandmother and friend. Eighty years ago this Saturday, July 14th, Nancy Leigh MacConell, was born in Globe, Arizona, eldest daughter of Elijah and Alta Phillips.

Nancy is also a treasure to one and all. She has brought great joy to all her family including her beloved sisters Joan and Sidney and her late husband Michale MacConell, Jr.

Nancy is the mother of three; Suzanne Du Pree, Michele King and Michale, the grandmother of ten and the great grandmother of thirteen. And all firmly believe she has the patience of Job and is the greatest mom there ever was.

I rise today to celebrate and honor Nancy MacConell's 80th birthday and wish her as much and love and joy in the next 80.

SUPPORTING A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP FOR THE HONORABLE ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 182, which recommends a long overdue commemorative stamp for a lawmaker, civil rights advocate and American statesman whose achievements continue to resonate.

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. remains one of the greatest and most effective legislators in the history of the U.S. Congress. When he was first elected to Congress in 1945, he was one of only two African-American members, and became the first of his race to chair the powerful Committee on Education and Labor from 1961 to 1967.

As Chairman, he spearheaded the legislation that authorized the Medicare, Medicaid, Head Start and school lunch programs, increased the minimum wage and established student loan programs. Chairman Powell also pushed through the landmark Civil Rights Act

of 1964, finally codifying his famous "Powell Amendment"; a rider that would deny federal dollars to institutions who practice racial discrimination, which he had introduced repeatedly for years.

Congressman Powell was a pioneer among lawmakers whose legacy continues to inspire countless generations of Americans of all backgrounds, colors, creeds and religions to take part in this grand experiment we call "representative government".

I respectfully urge my colleagues to join me and cosponsor H. Con. Res. 182 to celebrate a lawmaker whose accomplishments are among the greatest examples of perseverance and triumph in our democratic system.

IN RECOGNITION OF EDUCATOR
LARRY RATTO

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a legendary educator in my congressional district who retired on June 30, 2001 after an illustrious thirty-six year career filled with memorable contributions to the Hayward, California school district.

A native of Alameda, California, Larry began his career in 1965, when he worked as a history/government teacher and counselor at Mt. Eden High School. Four years later, he became an administrator at Tennyson High School where he took the reins and lead with vigor and creativity.

He stood on hot coals more than once for a good five to ten minutes during pep talks to student leaders at their annual weekend retreat.

Many recall the time in 1970 when Larry rode a galloping horse between the Tennyson High School buildings to chase down a truant student—a legendary story that people still talk about three decades later.

In 1971, Larry became vice principal at Hayward High School and five years later he led as principal of Sunset High School until it closed in 1990. He returned to the 1,900-student Hayward High School as principal, the last position he held before his retirement.

"You got to have some pizzazz," Larry said, while wrapping up his final days as a public school administrator. "You are competing with the MTV culture." Larry describes his career as "fun." He said, "There were days when it was not fun and hours that I thought, "Why am I doing this?"

Having once considered being a lawyer, Larry enjoyed the excitement of a high school principal's life, that every day was different. He is proud of Hayward High School and its wide class offerings and plethora of extracurricular student activities.

Parents, teachers, students, administrators and community leaders express great admiration for Larry Ratto's three decades of outstanding leadership in education as well as his exemplary involvement in community activities. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this colorful, legendary educator, and community leader.

IN HONOR OF THE REOPENING OF
THE LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL &
TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY CENTER

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the reopening of the newly renovated and recently renamed Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Community Center located in New York City. The stated mission of the Center is to provide a home for the birth, nurture and celebration of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender organizations, institutions and culture. For nearly two decades the Center has successfully fulfilled that mission by providing groups and individuals a safe space in which to achieve their fullest potential. The newly renovated space at 208 West 13th Street in Manhattan, will be a permanent home for the local LGBT community, fostering creativity, compassion, and activism.

The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Community Center has long been a beacon of hope for many in the community, serving thousands upon thousands of residents from all walks of life and from every corner of the world. The Center is not only a host to a wide variety of civic, athletic, health, and cultural groups, but it also provides an array of its own programming. Programs such as Project Connect, CenterBridge, Center Kids, the Pat Parker/Vito Russo Center Library, and the National Museum and Archive of Lesbian and Gay History add to the expansive fabric that binds New York's LGBT Community.

Mr. Speaker, I salute The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Community Center in its ongoing effort to better enrich the LGBT Community and society as a whole. I am eminently proud to represent such a living landmark. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing them well and all the hope for the future in their new spectacular facility.

HONORING SUPERINTENDENT
GEORGE KELEDJIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Central Unified School District Superintendent George Keledjian. After many years of dedicated service to the district and the community, Mr. Keledjian has announced his plans to retire.

George Keledjian has an extensive educational background and a remarkable life story. After completing high school in Cyprus, Keledjian attended the Teacher's Training Institute where he decided education would be his focal point. While teaching high school in Lebanon, he earned the equivalent of three dollars a month. After five years of teaching in Lebanon, he boarded a ship for Pasadena, CA. Keledjian then attended Point Loma Nazarene College. After four years of schooling he received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees, both in Education. He began working towards his Ph.D., but due to a serious car accident he

was unable to obtain his degree. After many years teaching at a junior high school in Southern California, George Keledjian came to Fresno, CA in 1966. He became Principal at Madison Elementary School in 1971. In 1984, he accepted the position of Superintendent of Central Unified School District.

In his 35 years with the district, Keledjian has overseen the building of five new schools and the renovation of many others. Performance on standardized test scores has increased to above state and county averages. Under George Keledjian's management, the district's General Fund remains financially solvent. He has also led many Central Unified schools to recognition for various awards. Two schools were recognized as California State Distinguished Schools; one school was recognized as a Bonner Foundation Virtues and Character School; two schools were recognized as 2000 Governor's Reading Award Recipients; and Central Unified's Future Farmers of America program is recognized nationally.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to George Keledjian for his accomplishments and his years of service to Central Unified School District. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing George Keledjian a happy retirement.

ADAK ISLAND TRANSFER
LEGISLATION

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will facilitate and promote the successful commercial reuse of the former Naval Air Facility on Adak Island, Alaska. At the same time, this legislation will allow the Aleut people of Alaska to reclaim the island and to make use of its modern developments and important location.

The legislation I introduce today ratifies an agreement between The Aleut Corporation, an Alaska Native Regional Corporation, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of the Navy. "The Agreement Concerning the Conveyance of Property at the Adak Naval Complex, Adak," Alaska was signed last September and is the result of more than four years of discussions and negotiations among the three parties.

The bill and the Agreement also further the conservation of important wildlife habitat. A portion of Adak is within the Aleutian Islands subunit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The Agreement facilitates the Department of the Interior's continued management and protection of the Refuge lands on Adak and even adds some of the Navy lands to the Refuge. Moreover, in exchange for the developed Navy lands, which are not suitable for the Refuge, but are commercially useful, The Aleut Corporation will convey environmentally sensitive lands it holds elsewhere in the Refuge to the Department of the Interior.

For many years the Navy was an important constituent in Alaska's Aleutian Chain. Its presence was first established during World War II with the selection and development of the island because of its combination of ability to support a major airfield and its natural and protected deep water port. The Navy's presence there contributed greatly to the defense

of our Pacific coast during World War II and throughout the Cold War. Through the Navy's presence, Adak became the largest development in the Aleutians as well as Alaska's sixth largest community. With the end of The Cold War our defense needs changed, however, and Adak was selected for closure during the last base closure round.

Those very same features that made Adak strategically important for defense purposes also make it important for commercial purposes. Adak is a natural stepping stone to Asia and is at the crossroads of air and sea trade between North America, Europe, and Asia. With the ability to use Adak commercially, the Aleut people, through The Aleut Corporation can establish it as an important intercontinental location with enterprise enough to provide year round jobs for the Aleut people. These goals are consistent with the promises and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the legislation that created the corporation.

This rebirth of Adak is already well underway. The Aleut people assumed responsibility for the operation of the Island from the Navy last October and there are a number of new commercial enterprises and endeavors. At the same time a new community has begun to take shape. Just last month the new City of Adak was established as a result of a public referendum and is in the process of taking over responsibility for the many public facilities.

The Agreement resolves a number of important issues related to the transfer of this former military base and the establishment of the new community on Adak, including responsibility for environmental remediation, institutional controls, indemnification, required public access, and reservation of lands for government use.

This legislation furthers this country's objectives of conversion of closed defense facilities into successful commercial reuse, it benefits the Aleut people and restores them to their ancestral lands and it benefits the National Wildlife Refuge System. I believe everyone will agree that such legislation is important and worthy of our support.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, it is far past the time for us to address the intolerable discrimination in drug pricing and provide a comprehensive prescription drug benefit now. These drug re-importation amendments fail to address the real issue of the lack of affordable prescription drugs and in turn provide no real relief.

Seniors should be able to buy American prescription drugs for the same price in Rochester as you can in Rio, in Mankato as you can in Mexico City, at their own pharmacies. We pass "buy America" legislation in this body all the time; yet here we are asking American Seniors to buy American alright, just not in America—go to Canada, or Mexico, or the Islands—just not at their local pharmacy.

Congress should pass legislation now to prevent drug companies from discriminating

against U.S. Seniors, allowing them to get their drugs at the same prices as their counterparts in other countries. I urge Congressional leaders to bring to the floor the Prescription Drug Fairness for Seniors Act (H.R. 1400), which I am a cosponsor of, to directly tackle the issue of price discrimination. It's time to stop the current price discrimination and provide a comprehensive prescription drug benefit for all Seniors. Not debate re-importation amendments that only provide band-aids and not real answers.

HONORING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VILLAGE OF BALDWIN, ILLINOIS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 125th anniversary of the Village of Baldwin, Illinois.

The Village of Baldwin originally was settled about one mile north of its present location. The early settlers were the Henderson, Allen and Preston families. In 1874, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad built a railroad line at its present location. Later, a grain elevator was built along the railroad and the village started to develop. In 1876, villagers circulated a petition requesting the official incorporation of the Village of Baldwin. On July 12, 1876, at a special term of the County Court, this petition was presented to Presiding Judge John H. Lindsey and County Clerk, John T. McBride. The petition, signed by fifty legal voters, requested that the organization of the Village of Baldwin located in the County of Randolph be approved.

County Judge Lindsey approved the petition and ordered an election be held on Tuesday July 11, 1876 at the office of RH Preston Esq. for the purposes of voting for or against the organization of the Village under the general laws of the State of Illinois. William L. Wilson and James C. Holbrook, Justices of the Peace of Randolph County, canvassed the election returns, finding that all votes cast were unanimously for the organization of the Village. Judge Lindsey ordered that on August 8, 1876 at the office of RH Preston Esq., an election be held for six Village trustees and one Village Clerk. The first Village Board that was elected then was S.H. Johnson, J.E. Davis, W.T. Thompson, James R. Holden, W.M. Wilson and S.B. Adams. The elected Village Clerk was S.D. Lindsey. On August 11, 1876, the Board of Trustees held its first meeting. S.B. Adams was chosen as the President of the Board and W.S. Johns was appointed Village Constable and S.D. Lindsey was appointed Village Treasurer.

The Village of Baldwin prospered as a small trading Village throughout the years. The main business being a grain elevator, of which there has been one in Baldwin since its incorporation. At present, the elevator is owned and operated by Gateway FS. In 1932, Highway 154 was built through Baldwin to provide all-weather transportation to neighboring towns and communities. In September of 1940, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was purchased by the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad and renamed the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio. Later it

merged with the Illinois Central Railroad and today it is part of the Canadian National System. Passenger and freight service was provided on the railroad until October 1958, when passenger service was discontinued in the 1980's. The present rail system supplies services to the Baldwin Power plant, Fairmont Minerals, the Kaskaskia Regional Port District and Gateway FS.

In the Village of Baldwin the educational system consisted of a three-year high school, a public grade school and a Lutheran grade school. The high school was discontinued in the mid 1940's and the school district became part of the Red Bud School District. In 1959, the public grade school closed and children were sent to Red Bud schools. The Lutheran grade school also closed in the mid 1970's and children attend either Prairie or Red Bud. Baldwin is also the home to many churches. Both the St. John's Lutheran Church and the Baldwin Community Presbyterian Church have organizations to promote the welfare of their members. The Village also has many varied civic organizations which include the American Legion Nicholas Laufer Post 619, the Baldwin Athletic Club, the Baldwin Community Development Association, the Baldwin Homecoming Committee and the 125th Anniversary Committee.

In 1964, the Village installed both water and sewer systems. The water plant received severe damage from the 1993 flood and the plant needed to be moved out of the flood plain. After deliberation by the Board, it was determined that the Village became part of the newly formed rural water system. In early last year, the Village water system became part of the Egyptian Water Company, which purchases water from the City of Sparta. The Village sanitary sewer system was upgraded in 1987 and with federal and state assistance, their water system is about to be improved.

In 1999, the old school building, which previously served as the Village Hall, was razed. With assistance from local political leaders, funds were made available for a new Community Center. Both State Senator David Luechtefeld and State Representative Dan Reitz helped to secure the new Center. This center, when completed, will be used for all community functions and also serve as a meeting room for the Village Board. Offices for the Village President and Village Clerk will also be included in this facility. Today, the Village of Baldwin is presided over by Jeffrey S. Rowold, Village President, Wesley G. Stelhorn-Village Clerk, Eileen Mehring-Village Treasurer, Craig Hartman, James Mueller, Darrell Mueth, Tammy Prost, Gary Schoenbeck and Cheryl Sellers all Village Trustees.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 125th Anniversary of the Village of Baldwin and to salute its past, present and future residents.

HONORING ALLEN RAMSEY

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. HILLEARY. Mister Speaker, I rise today to commend Mr. Allen Ramsey of Sullivan County, Tennessee for his meritorious service

to the people of Tennessee and to wish him good luck representing the State of Tennessee at the National Auctioneer Association meeting.

Allen Ramsey exemplifies the best of our great state. He works hard and gives his all to everything he does. Like many native Tennesseans, Allen grew up on a farm, and has become a farmer himself. In addition to raising cattle and tobacco on his farm, Allen has become a very accomplished auctioneer.

Last December, Allen Ramsey was recognized as the "Tennessee Grand Champion Auctioneer." He competed against seventeen other entries and was among five finalists before winning the coveted title of "Tennessee Grand Champion Auctioneer."

Mr. Speaker, next week, Allen will represent Tennessee at the National Auctioneer Association meeting in Boise, Idaho. I congratulate Allen on being named "Tennessee Grand Champion" and wish him the best of luck when he travels to Boise to represent our great state.

COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE
DEVOLUTION ACT OF 2001

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Commercial Driver's License Devolution Act of 2001." This legislation will give states the option to establish their own commercial driver's license (CDL) requirements for intrastate drivers.

As many in this House already know, I have always been a strong advocate for taking power out of Washington and returning it to the states. I do not believe that our traditional, one-size-fits-all approach to governing is effective, efficient or economical for the American taxpayer.

The legislation which I propose today would return power to the states by giving states the option (and I emphasize option) to license intrastate drivers of commercial motor vehicles based upon testing standards determined by the individual states. As you know, the Com-

mercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (CMVSA) required states to establish a new and uniform program of testing and licensure for all operators of commercial vehicles both intra- and interstate. The principal objectives of this Act have been met and would not be harmed by this legislation.

The CMVSA is good law, and its provisions were necessary and timely for improving standards of performance for long-haul truck drivers. The CMVSA, however, was also imposed upon intrastate commerce where the operation of trucks may be a small but necessary part of an individual's job. We imposed our will on thousands of small businesses not involved in long-haul trucking and somehow expected them to adjust to any circumstance that might arise. Under these conditions, I believe it should be within a state's discretion to determine what kind of commercial vehicle licensure and testing is required for commerce solely within its borders.

I again want to emphasize that it would be entirely up to each state whether it chooses to reassume authority over licensing and testing of intrastate drivers. A state that chooses to exercise this option would in no way diminish the role of the CDL in the long-haul trucking industry. Additionally, this legislation effectively precludes two or more states from using this option as the basis for an interstate compact. I am confident that those states taking advantage of this option will develop testing standards that maintain the same level of safety offered by the federal program. After all, the primary mission of all state DOTs is to ensure the safety of those travelling on their roads.

This legislation is extremely important to our nation's small businesses, and I urge the House to adopt this measure.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FUJIFILM TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Fujifilm for recently receiving the Smithsonian Institution's 2001 Corporate

Leadership Award for its role as lead sponsor of Mei Xiang and Tian Tian, the new giant panda pair at the Smithsonian's National Zoo. The award recognizes the gift made on behalf of Fujifilm's 8,000 U.S. associates at 47 separate facilities.

Additionally, I would like to commend Fujifilm for the significant contribution that organization has made to the Smithsonian's National Zoo in donating \$7.8 million, the largest donation in the Zoo's distinguished history. Fujifilm's generous gift and lead sponsorship of the project to bring a new giant panda pair to the Zoo and to construct the Fujifilm Giant Panda Conservation Habitat which will serve as the new, permanent home for the pandas.

Mei Xiang and Tian Tian have quickly become national treasures. Their arrival at the Zoo, as well as the extensive giant panda education and research activities, initiated through their sponsorship, have been beneficial to the visiting public. Fujifilm hopes that its involvement will create a gateway that will help people better understand the broader issues of species conservation worldwide. Additionally, many items from Fujifilm's wide range of state-of-the-art imaging, data storage and information products will be used by Zoo researchers as they conduct their projects in the study of the giant pandas.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in lauding the outstanding corporate citizenship of Fujifilm and its leadership in conservation efforts. Additionally, I would hope that the members of this body will join me in thanking Fujifilm's 8,000 U.S. associates for their valuable gift to the National Zoo, its visitors, and its researchers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK R. KENNEDY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 211, 212 and 213 I was unavoidably detained by airline delays.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on each rollcall.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 12, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on proposals related to energy efficiency, including S.352, the Energy Emergency Response Act of 2001; Title XIII of S. 597, the Comprehensive and Balanced Energy Policy Act of 2001; Sections 602-606 of S. 388, the National Energy Security Act of 2001; S. 95, the Federal Energy Bank Act; and S.J. Res. 15, providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Department of Energy relating to the postponement of the effective date of energy conservation standards for central air conditioners.

SD-366

Armed Services

Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on installation programs, military construction programs, and family housing programs.

SR-232A

JULY 16

1 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine security risks for the E-consumer.

SR-253

JULY 17

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on proposals related to reducing the demand for petroleum products in the light duty vehicle sector, including Titles III and XII of S. 597, the Comprehensive and Balanced Energy Policy Act of 2001; Title VII of S. 388, The National Energy Security Act of 2001; S. 883, the Energy Independence Act of 2001; S. 1053, Hydrogen Future Act of 2001; and S. 1006, Renewable Fuels for Energy Security Act of 2001.

SD-366

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine media concentration.

SR-253

10 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on executive branch nominations.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 121, to establish an Office of Children's Services within the Department of Justice to coordinate and implement Government actions involving unaccompanied alien children.

SD-226

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1008, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to develop the United States Climate Change Response Strategy with the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts, aligning the Strategy with United States energy policy, and promoting a sound national environmental policy, to establish a research and development program that focuses on bold technological breakthroughs that make significant progress toward the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations, and to establish the National Office of Climate Change Response within the Executive Office of the President.

SD-342

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine NAFTA trucks.

SR-253

Armed Services

Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on active and reserve military and civilian personnel programs.

SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on proposals related to energy and scientific research, development, technology deployment, education, and training, including Sections 107, 114, 115, 607, Title II, and Subtitle B of Title IV of S. 388, the National Energy Security Act of 2001; Titles VIII, XI, and Division E of S. 597, the Comprehensive and Balanced Energy Policy Act of 2001; Sections 111, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127, 204, 205, Title IV and Title V of S. 472, the Nuclear Energy Electricity Supply Assurance Act of 2001; S. 90, the Department of Energy Nanoscale Science and Engineering Research Act; S. 193, the Department of Energy Advanced Scientific Computing Act; S. 242, the Department of Energy University Nuclear Science and Engineering Act; S. 259, the National Laboratories Partnership Improvement Act of 2001; and S. 636, a bills to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a decommissioning pilot program to decommission and decontaminate the Sodium-cooled fast breeder experimental

test-site reactor located in northwest Arkansas.

SD-366

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on tribal good governance practices and economic development.

Room to be announced
10 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine reforming the Federal Bureau of Investigation management reform issues.

SD-226

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Employment, Safety and Training Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the protection of workers from ergonomic hazards.

SD-430

2 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine past and current U.S. efforts to convince offshore tax havens to cooperate with U.S. efforts to stop tax evasion, the role of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development tax haven project in light of U.S. objectives, and the current status of U.S. support for the project, in particular for the core element requiring information exchange.

SD-628

2:30 p.m.

Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

JULY 19

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on proposals related to removing barriers to distributed generation, renewable energy and other advanced technologies in electricity generation and transmission, including Sections 301 and Title VI of S. 597, the Comprehensive and Balanced Energy Policy Act of 2001; Sections 110, 111, 112, 710, and 711 of S. 388, the National Energy Security Act of 2001; S. 933, the Combined Heat and Power Advancement Act of 2001; hydroelectric relicensing procedures of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, including Title VII of S. 388, Title VII of S. 597; and S. 71, the Hydroelectric Licensing Process Improvement Act of 2001.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 976, to provide authorization and funding for the enhancement of ecosystems, water supply, and water quality of the State of California.

SD-366

JULY 24

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on proposals related to global climate change and measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, including S. 597, the Comprehensive and Balanced Energy Policy Act of 2001; S. 388, the National Energy Security Act of 2001; and S. 820, the Forest Resources for the Environment and the Economy Act.

SD-366

10 a.m.

JULY 25

JULY 31

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 266, regarding the use of the trust land and resources of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine prescription drug issues in the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

SR-418

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

SH-216

AUGUST 2

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 212, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act.

SR-485