

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### CONTINUING THE PEOPLES' BUSINESS

#### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in our resolve to complete the people's work in the people's House, the U.S. House of Representatives. The measures regarding the environmental sweep which will be conducted in the U.S. House Office Buildings and U.S. Capitol over the next few days are precautionary in nature. When the House reconvenes next week, we will be well positioned to complete the final review of conference reports for the 13 appropriation bills, as well as to consider other important pieces of legislation, including the economic stimulus package and further consideration on measures related to our ability to combat terrorism in our nation and around the globe. Collectively we are resolved to expeditiously complete all of the remaining spending measures for Fiscal Year 2002 prior to the end of the month when the current Continuing Resolution will expire. The work of our federal government continues each day with services, programs, and essential activities.

In addition to the proposals outlined, I would anticipate the House giving final consideration to the conference report on improving our children's educational system. In the Energy and Commerce Committee on which I serve, I am confident we will resume our discussions and debate regarding a national energy policy which continues to focus on how best to de-regulate our nation's electricity supply, as well as issues related to the security of that supply. I would anticipate that our bipartisan efforts will continue, and I encourage my colleagues and members of the House leadership to foster the bipartisan spirit for the betterment of our country.

With our national spirit and resolve we will win the fight against terrorism. In my community of Greater Kansas City, the constituents whom I represent are committed, as are all Americans, to maintaining our freedoms in the democracy we cherish.

Mr. Speaker, we return to our districts today to participate in our respective community activities at neighborhoods, businesses, schools, picnics, and other gatherings. We look forward to returning next Tuesday to complete the peoples's work.

### TRIBUTE TO JOE WILLIAMS, JR.

#### HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the life and achievements of a constituent from my congressional district who

was not only the father of a close friend, but also a respected citizen of South Arkansas, Joe Williams, Jr., who passed away recently at the age of 66.

Joe Williams, Jr. was born in the southern Arkansas town of Sparkman in 1935. At a young age, he joined the Harmony Baptist Church in the nearby community of Pine Grove. After attending Sparkman Training School, Joe spent time as a young adult living in Kansas City, Missouri, and Dallas, Texas, before returning home to Pine Grove, where he became an invaluable member of the community.

As a young man, he was first employed by the International Paper Company and then by the Taylor Gin Company as a truck driver and a farmer. He later held jobs with Georgia Pacific Corporation as a jitney driver as well as St. Clair Rubber Company as a press operator before retiring to his beloved country farm in Pine Grove.

Joe led an active and productive life, yet he always put his family first. He maintained a strong commitment to the church and took an active role in local politics in Dallas County. When he wasn't working or serving his community, he liked to spend time hunting, fishing, working on and collecting automobiles, gardening, or working with his farm tractor.

Joe Williams, Jr. will long be remembered for his dedication to his family, his work, and his community. His passing is a great loss not only to those who knew him well, but to all of South Arkansas. My thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Elzadie, his sons, Stanley and Stacy, and all his family and friends.

### INTRODUCING NEW LEGISLATION

#### HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer an important piece of legislation that will help Americans respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on our nation. Many citizens are wondering what they can do to help win the war on terrorism. The bill I am introducing would temporarily waive the penalties against those who for whatever reason have neglected to sign up with the Selective Service System if they register within 60 days after this becomes law.

We all know that American males must register for the military draft when they turn 18. As a member of the House VA-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, which funds the Selective Service System, I have learned that roughly 13 percent of our young men do not perform this basic duty. After seeing the registration rate decline for most of the 1990's, it is now remaining steady for the last two years due to an emphasis on programs and initiatives around the country to increase awareness.

Registering for the military draft has never been easier or more convenient. During the

60-day amnesty period outlined in the bill, young men can register via Internet or telephone. Furthermore, a nationwide high school registration blitz and new state laws have all served to assist the Selective Service in their responsibility. Let me be clear, this legislation neither calls for, or presupposes the reinstatement of the draft. It is simply a matter of preparedness at a time when our Nation must be prepared in every aspect.

Under Federal law, there are serious consequences for failing to register for the draft. Penalties for not registering if convicted are up to 5 years in prison and up to \$250,000 in fines, or a combination of both. Although the Department of Justice can prosecute for failure to register, the normal sanctions for not registering are denial of Federal and some State student aid, government job training, State and Federal employment and U.S. citizenship for immigrants seeking naturalization. Under this legislation, these penalties are waived if a young man fulfills his duty within 60 days of enactment of this law.

I would point out that penalties for failing to register with the Selective Service are not limited to federal law. Six states (Oklahoma, Delaware, Utah, Arkansas, Hawaii, and Georgia) currently deny state drivers licenses if one is not registered and other states are contemplating similar laws.

The terrorist attacks on America September 11th and the loss of innocent lives in this tragedy has demonstrated the real and credible danger to the freedom of our country and its citizens. In peacetime and in time of war, the Selective Service System has been a strong backbone for our military and our country. This legislation further strengthens our preparedness while allowing young American men the chance to get right with the law.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues to help Americans fulfill their patriotic duty during this difficult time.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 386, I was unable to cast my vote due to a previous commitment in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

### HONORING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANTONIO MEUCCI

#### HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, Italian-Americans have contributed greatly to the United

• 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.

States; Columbus discovered America, two Italians signed the Declaration of Independence, Enrico Fermi split the atom and Captain Don Gentile, the fighting ace, was described by General Dwight Eisenhower as a "one man air force," to name just a few. I wanted to spend a few minutes today to honor an Italian-American who is often overlooked—Antonio Meucci.

The 19th century was a time of great technological innovation, as its birth heralded the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. However, unlike the century just ended and the new one we are beginning to explore, the rough and tumble of our young nation had yet to develop information exchange to the extent we enjoy today.

The Founding Fathers made America guarantor of unprecedented—and to this day unmatched—liberty. This liberty included an again unprecedented appreciation for intellectual property rights.

Today, with our study of historical records and ability to examine many disparate sources of information, we now know it is likely that the invention of what we know today as the telephone took place in the middle of the 19th century rather than at its end.

Its creator was Antonio Meucci. He worked for years to develop this new system of electronic communication. However, poor and sick, he was unable to keep the patents in force and died before the courts could decide with finality whether he or Alexander Graham Bell was the true inventor of the telephone.

It is known that Meucci demonstrated his device in 1860, that a description appeared in New York's Italian language newspaper and that Western Union received working models from Meucci but reportedly lost them. It is also known that Meucci, due to his limited means, settled for a caveat, a one-year renewable notice of an impending patent, first filed in 1871 but which he was unable to pursue after 1874, while Alexander Graham Bell was not granted a patent until 1876. Finally, it is known that the Supreme Court of the United States agreed to remand the issue for trial, but Meucci died a short time later, rendering the case moot.

With these facts before the House today, I ask for passage of this Resolution to honor the life and achievements of Antonio Meucci.

#### SUPPRESSION OF WOMEN IN AFGHANISTAN

SPEECH OF

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 16, 2001*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lend my voice to those in Congress, this country, and throughout the world who are concerned about the oppressed women living in Afghanistan under the cruel Taliban regime. Never have the women in that country needed the support of others in the international community more than now.

When the Taliban, the ruling party in Afghanistan, took control in 1996, women were completely stripped of all their fundamental human rights and freedoms. Prior to 1996, women were allowed to work, have careers, and go to school.

Now, women in Afghanistan are not allowed to engage in any of these activities.

They are not allowed to leave their homes unless accompanied by a close male relative, or talk to, or walk with a man to whom they are not related.

The Taliban believes that women appearing in public in any capacity are instruments of moral corruption and agents of sexual anarchy. To avoid this, women must be kept covered, out of sight and off the streets. They must wear the burqa, the clothing garment that covers them from head-to-toe, leaving only a mesh square over their eyes to permit minimal vision.

Schools in Afghanistan have also been drastically impacted by the Taliban regime. Within three months of the capture of Kabul, the Taliban closed 63 schools in the city affecting about 100,000 girls, 150,000 boys and 11,000 teachers, of whom 75 percent were women. The Taliban shut down Kabul University sending home some 10,000 students, of which 4,000 were women.

Many children in Afghanistan are growing up without any education, since women are not allowed to teach young children because it qualifies as work. An entire generation of Afghan children are growing up uneducated.

Women in Afghanistan are beaten and killed when they disobey the Taliban's wishes and rules. Women are oftentimes the victims of deliberate and arbitrary killings and disappearances.

The Taliban turns a blind eye to the abduction of women, forces them into brutal marriages, and condones rapes and sexual assaults of young girls and women. Worse, women who are raped can be put to death for the crime of being a victim of rape. Women are publicly harassed, intimidated and beaten for carrying out activities common in our country, such as wearing make-up, which is deemed to be violating the strict rules of the Taliban.

Women are deprived of basic human rights and must live in constant fear.

The women in Afghanistan do not have a voice in their country, their community, or their home. We, as women in free societies throughout the world, must stand up for women in Afghanistan as their voice and as their sisters.

If we do not want to see repression and terrorism continue, we must directly aid Afghan women's groups and call on the future Afghanistan government to involve women in their quest for freedom.

We must condemn these acts of violence and human rights abuses and help our sisters in Afghanistan. I join my colleagues in condemning the Taliban and its outrageous treatment of women in Afghanistan.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF CONSULATE OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN KANSAS CITY

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the historic October 18 opening of the Consulate of the Slovak Republic in Missouri's Fifth District. Mr. Ross Marine, the Honorary Consul of the Slovak Republic to the

States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, will receive the Ambassador of the Slovak Republic, the Honorable H.E. Martin Butora, and his wife Zora Butorova.

The Consulate will serve to promote cultural, economic, and educational partnerships between the United States and the Slovak Republic. The Honorary Consul will encourage our expanding community of Slovaks to celebrate their heritage and culture, thus increasing awareness of the diversity of Kansas City's ethnic communities.

Eduard Kukan, the Slovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, appointed Honorary Consul Marine to the post in September of 2000. The United States Department of State granted Honorary Consul Marine approval to establish the Consulate in Kansas City. Honorary Consul Marine brings an impressive background of civic, community, and health care service to the position.

Kansas City has a history of partnership with Slovakia. Slovaks established their first community in Kansas City around 1900. Many of them fled the then Austro-Hungarian Empire in search of economic security and better lives for their families. Their hard work led to the growth of the city's meat packing industry due to the agricultural background of many of these immigrants. Today, descendants of these Slovak immigrants continue to contribute to the fifth district's economic livelihood and cultural soul. The community keeps their roots alive by participating in the city's ethnic cultural folk festivals performing traditional dances such as the polka, the kola, and the paterka. The premier Slavic Festival in the Midwest, the Sugar Creek Slavic Festival, is an annual June event drawing Slovak musicians and dancers from all over the region. This celebration is always a great success since its inception 16 years ago. Representative of the ethnic community in Sugar Creek, Missouri, Mayor Stan Salva proudly traces his roots back to Slovakia, as do many residents of his city.

From 1996 to 1998 Truman Medical Center Corporation, the Missouri Department of Health, the Missouri Hospital Association, and Hope House, a women's shelter in Independence, Missouri, joined together to focus on domestic violence and youth drug abuse in Petrzalka, Slovakia, a district of the nation's capital city Bratislava. These Missouri institutions donated nearly \$200,000 to study the problems and create solutions including several media campaigns to inform citizens, to establish a domestic violence center, and to hold many anti-drug forums.

Since its independence on January 1, 1993 as a result of the Velvet Revolution, Slovakia has existed under a democratic government. The new Constitution provides for the same liberties we enjoy in America including freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of assembly. Slovakia has made continued progress in the difficult transition from communism to a market based economy. More than 85 percent of the country's GDP is the result of private enterprise. Slovakia's social reform and economic prosperity will continue to expand in the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in welcoming Ambassador Butora and congratulating Honorary Consul Marine as they officially open the Consulate of the Slovak Republic in my district.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN L. ANTHONY

**HON. MIKE ROSS**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the life and achievements of a man who was a respected businessman and civic leader in my congressional district, Mr. John Lee Anthony, who recently passed away at the age of 60.

John was an invaluable member of the El Dorado, Arkansas, community. An esteemed and involved business leader, John served as president, chief executive officer and director of Anthony Forest Products Company, one of the region's leading timber producers and manufacturers. While maintaining his many responsibilities with the company, he also took time to serve the people of El Dorado in many capacities. He was a director of Simmons First Bank of El Dorado, a director of the El Dorado Boys and Girls Club, a member of the El Dorado Rotary Club, and a director of Bozeman Park.

In addition to his service to Arkansas, John also represented the timber industry in many positions. He served as a director of the American Forest and Paper Association in Washington, D.C., and was a two-time president of the American Institute of Timber Construction in Denver, Colorado.

John Lee Anthony will long be remembered for his important contributions to the timber industry as well as his community. His passing is a great loss not only to those who knew him well, but to the people of El Dorado and all of South Arkansas. My thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Pat, his son, Dr. John Lee Anthony, Jr., his daughters, Michele and Andrea, and all his family and friends.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ROBERT EHRlich**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 16th, I was unavoidably detained from participating in floor proceedings. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following ways on the legislation the House considered:

H. Con. Res. 248, Expressing the sense of the Congress that public schools may display the words "God Bless America" as an expression of support for the Nation: YEA

H. Con. Res. 217, Recognizing the historic significance of the fiftieth anniversary of the alliance between Australia and the United States under the ANZUS Treaty, paying tribute to the United States-Australia relationship, reaffirming the importance of economic and security cooperation between the United States and Australia, and welcoming the state visit by Australian Prime Minister John Howard: YEA

H.R. 2272, The Coral Reef and Coastal Marine Conservation Act: YEA

A TRIBUTE TO EVANS METROPOLITAN AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

**HON. MIKE McINTYRE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute and special recognition to Evans Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church on their 200 years of service to the citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland County, NC.

Founded in 1801 by Mr. Henry Evans, a free black cobbler and Methodist preacher from Virginia, Evans AME Church has played an important role in the spiritual and cultural life for local citizens. From her missions of teaching, nurturing, caring, and growing in the word of God, Evans AME church stands tall as a beacon of hope for all to see.

In establishing this wonderful church, Pastor Evans faced numerous trials and tribulations. But he always overcame them to keep the Word of the Lord alive and well in Cumberland County, Pastor Evans was driven out of Fayetteville on numerous occasions, imprisoned at least three times, and even swam across the icy Cape Fear River to keep preaching the gospel. Pastor Evans' perseverance finally prevailed in 1802 as town leaders granted him a license to preach.

Mr. Speaker, 200 years later, Pastor Henry Evans' spirit continues to fill and move the congregation and community of Evans AME Church. I ask that all of my colleagues join me in recognizing this church on this historic occasion, knowing that as their motto states, "We are a friendly church at the top of the hill on Cool Spring Street where visitors are always welcome."

## CELEBRATING TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, It is a great honor to rise today to pay tribute to Taiwan on the occasion of its National Day. The people of the United States stand together with the people of Taiwan, who have courageously demonstrated their commitment to democracy. Taiwan is a vibrant, thriving nation and a model for the future—a model characterized by strong economic growth, respect for basic human rights and democratic freedoms.

Taiwan is an important partner of the United States, economically, culturally, strategically, and politically. It is my privilege to congratulate the people of Taiwan as they commemorate their festival of freedom—the National Day of the Republic of China (Taiwan). I am also proud to express the support and best wishes from my colleagues in Congress for Taiwan during this time of celebration.

Taiwan is a true democracy guaranteeing political freedom and civil liberties to its people. I would also like to express my gratitude to President Chen Shui-bien and the people of Taiwan who have joined President Bush and the international community in a counter-ter-

rorism coalition following the September 11, 2001, attack on the United States. President Chen's government has graciously pledged Taiwan's resources in helping the United States fight terrorism. President Chen's pledge of unequivocal support for our nation during these difficult times is a testament to the historically close relationship between the United States and Taiwan.

During this time of rebuilding and remembrance, it is appropriate for us to recognize Taiwan marked its National Day on October 10, 2001. There are many challenges facing Taiwan and America. The United States must continue to encourage productive dialogue between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland to promote peace and security in the region. At the same time, Taiwan must be allowed to participate in international organizations allowing Taiwan's success to be emulated around the world. On Taiwan's National Day, I hope Taiwan and the Chinese mainland will one day be in agreement regarding principles of freedom and democracy, thus leading to lasting stability and prosperity in the Asian Pacific Region.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ALLEN BOYD**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 383, I was unable to cast my vote due to a commitment in the district. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay".

## RECOGNITION OF ELIZABETH D. FREEMAN

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

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my constituent and friend, Elizabeth D. Freeman of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Elizabeth is the ultimate community volunteer. She has devoted countless hours organizing the private fundraising efforts of the Broward County Library System. As an active member of the Board of Directors of the Broward Public Library Foundation, she has organized their most successful annual event, "The Night of Literary Feasts". This event brings renowned authors to Fort Lauderdale for a series of small dinners in private homes and a day of lectures open to the public. You can't say no to Elizabeth, as David Gerkin found out last year.

That unique talent, the power to persuade has made Elizabeth a most sought after member of organizations and committees in our community. Most recently, she has chaired the Opera Ball, served on the Board of Directors of the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society, Miami Heart, the Fort Lauderdale Philharmonic Society and SPARK, the fundraising arm of the Museum of Discovery and Science. She also found time to be an active member of Beaux Arts, organizing events to support the Fort Lauderdale Museum of Art.

Elizabeth Freeman is an individual who wants to see things accomplished. She usually

is the behind-the-scenes worker bee, working for what she believes in, not seeking recognition of her accomplishments. But I think it is time to recognize Elizabeth's forty plus years of community service. Today, we recognize Elizabeth Freeman for all of her good work and as a representative of a very important segment of our society, the volunteers who give untold hours of their time and energy to improve the quality of life of all of us.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN HAS  
VERY SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, October 6 and 7, the Council of Khalistan held its annual convention down in Atlanta. It was very successful. The organization laid out strategies for liberating the Sikh homeland, Khalistan, discussed the political situation there, worked on the concerns of Sikhs here in America, and passed several resolutions. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Council of Khalistan on a successful convention.

Mr. Speaker, freeing Khalistan is an important effort to secure freedom for the Sikh people. America was founded on the principles of freedom and self-determination and these things are the birthright of all people. Yet the response of "democratic" India is to use force to suppress the natural yearning for freedom.

India is a land of massive human-rights violations. Secretary Powell is there now and we hope that he can maintain good relations with India and that no violence breaks out. But I also hope he will press the Indian government on its abysmal human-rights record and its record, until very recently, of anti-Americanism. It is holding over 52,000 Sikhs as political prisoners without charge or trial, according to a recent report by the Movement Against State Repression. Dr. Aulakh, the President of the Council of Khalistan, recently wrote to Secretary Powell urging him to seek the release of these political prisoners during his visit to India.

We should insist on full and active support for our anti-terrorist efforts. We should also insist that India begin to respect basic human rights. If they do not, we should maintain our sanctions on India and cut off its aid. And we should go on record for an end to the terrorism in South Asia by publicly supporting a free and fair plebiscite with international monitoring on the issue of freedom in Punjab, Khalistan, in Kashmir, in Christian Nagaland, and all the nations that seek their freedom. Only then can real security, freedom, and peace reign in South Asia.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan has published a press release on its convention. I would like to place it in the RECORD.

DELEGATES DISCUSS STRATEGIES TO LIBERATE KHALISTAN, PASS RESOLUTIONS FOR KHALISTAN, OTHER SIKH CAUSES

Washington, DC, Oct. 9, 2001.—The Council of Khalistan's annual international convention was held this past weekend in Atlanta,

Georgia. It was very successful. A large number of delegates came from around the United States and Canada. The convention honored Khalistan Day, the anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Sikh homeland, Khalistan, which took place on October 7, 1987. The Council of Khalistan was constituted at that time to serve as the government pro tempore of Khalistan and lead its struggle for independence.

The convention mapped out strategy to bring about the liberation of Khalistan. There was much very inspired, energetic, and intelligent discussion of how to move the freedom struggle forward.

Delegates also passed several resolutions, including resolutions demanding a free and fair plebiscite on independence in Khalistan and the other nations India occupies; demanding the release of Sikh and other political prisoners; to form a Khalsa Raj Party to liberate Khalistan; to let human-rights organizations into Punjab; condemning the attacks on Sikhs and other minorities since the September 11 terrorists acts at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon; condemning the attack on the United States; to raise money for the Washington office; to nominate Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, for the Nobel Prize; naming Dr. Aulakh Khalistan Man of the Year; condemning Simranjit Singh Mann and Tarlochan Singh for their betrayal of the Sikh Nation and unwarranted attack on Dr. Aulakh; calling on Sikhs, Sikh leaders, and Gurdwaras to support the freedom struggle; and commending convention chairman Dr. Gulbarg Singh Basi and his wife, Rup Kaur Basi, for their hard work to make the convention successful. They decided that next year's convention will be held on Columbus Day weekend 2002 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Aulakh thanked all the delegates who came to the convention. "I am very impressed with the turnout," he said. "We have many people who took time out of their busy schedules to come here. They gave this weekend to the cause of Sikh freedom," he said. "Their efforts are noticed and appreciated."

"These are true Sikhs," Dr. Aulakh added. "The Sikh leadership in Punjab would do well to emulate the people at this convention. Remember 'In grieb Sikhin ko deon Patshahi' and 'Raj Kare Ga Khalsa,'" Dr. Aulakh said. "As Professor Darshan Singh said, 'If a Sikh is not a Khalistani, he is not a Sikh.' We must keep this in mind when we deal with corrupt leaders such as Badal, Tohra, Chohan, and others."

"This convention has been a significant step forward in the effort to reclaim the Sikh Nation's lost sovereignty," said Dr. Aulakh. "Only then will Sikhs live in freedom, dignity, peace, and prosperity," he said. "Everyone who came to this convention should be saluted for making the effort," he said. "I would like to thank the Atlanta Gurdwara for their input and their hospitality. Special thanks go to Dr. and Mrs. Basi for organizing the convention."

TRIBUTE TO DEBBI HUFFMAN  
GUTHRIE

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the Mt. Rubidoux District California

Inland Empire Council of the Boy Scouts of America in saluting Debbi Huffman Guthrie as their Distinguished Citizen of the Year—2001.

Debbi, a lifelong resident of Riverside, California, is a third generation owner of a roofing company established by her grandfather in 1921. As a native Riversider, Debby attended Ramona High School and California State University, San Bernardino. Debby Guthrie and her husband have four daughters and four grandchildren.

Debbi Guthrie has been and continues to be a shining example of a person with passion and principles who has strived to have a positive effect upon her local community. Her approach and policy has been a simple one, that a community's strength comes from just that—the community. We must first start close to home and then radiate out if we hope to have fulfilling lives and impact others.

Debbi Guthrie has unquestionably become a leader of women in her community, whose legacy originates from her company's history of giving back to the community. Her tireless, engaged action can be seen in an incredible array of community life, including: Trustee on the University of California, Riverside Foundation; President of the Riverside Community College/City Task Force; Chair-elect of the United Way of the Inland Valleys; Member of the Executive Committee, Monday Morning Group of Western Riverside County; Chair of the Roofing Apprenticeship Advisory Board; President of the Kiwanis Club of Riverside; and, Trustee on the March Field Museum Foundation.

As a leader among women of the Inland Empire, Debby has received countless other awards and recognitions, including: 1993 Riverside YWCA's Woman of Achievement ATHENA Award, 1994 Entrepreneur of the Year/Small Business, Ernst & Young, Inc. Magazine and Merrill Lynch; 1997 United States Small Business Administration District Small Business Person of the Year; 1998 Fellow, University of California, Riverside A. Gary Anderson Graduate School of Management; 1999–2000 Volunteer of the Year, Greater Riverside Chamber of Commerce; 2000 Management Leader of the Year, University of California Riverside A. Gary Anderson Graduate School of Management; and, 2001 President's Award, Greater Riverside Chamber of Commerce.

Volunteers are critical to fostering a spirit of understanding, good citizenship and good government in the United States and worldwide. Since 1910, the Boy Scouts of America has instilled young men with the drive to "help other people at all times," and to keep themselves "physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." Debby Guthrie exemplifies these attributes and offers herself as a role model to young men and women, thereby assuring that an active interest in the civic, culture, social and moral welfare of our communities is passed on from generation to generation.

Debbi Guthrie has gone above and beyond the Boy Scout protocol. I ask of my colleagues in Congress to please join me in honoring Debby Guthrie for her courage, innovation, and commitment to the youth of tomorrow as she is recognized on October 20th.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ALLEN BOYD**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall no. 385, I was unable to cast my vote due to a previous commitment in my district.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE  
TECH TALENT ACT, H.R. 3130**HON. JOHN B. LARSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that America has long recognized that its long-term strength and security, and its ability to recover and sustain high levels of economic growth, depends on maintaining its edge in scientific achievement and technological innovation. Biomedical advances have permitted us to live longer, healthier, and more productively. Advances in agricultural technology have permitted us to be able to feed more and healthier people at a cheaper cost, more efficiently. The information revolution can be seen today in the advanced instruments schools are using to instruct our children and in the vast information resources that are opened up as a result of the linkages created by a networked global society. Our children today can grow up to know, see, and read more, be more diverse, and have more options in their lives for learning and growing. Other emerging technologies—such as nanotechnology—have untold potential to make our lives more exciting, secure, prosperous, and challenging.

Many countries also recognize this and they, therefore, focus their industrial, economic, and security policies on the nurturing and diffusion of technological advancement through all levels of society in a deliberate fashion. Countries that follow this path of nurturing innovation focus a lot of their efforts into recruiting and training the very best engineers and scientists, ensuring that a pipeline which pumps talented and imaginative minds and skills is connected to the needs of the country's socio-economic and security enterprise.

Yet here in this country, this pipeline is broken, threatening the competitive edge we enjoy in the business of technological innovation. Fewer and fewer Americans are getting degrees in scientific and technical fields—even as the demand grows. For example, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in math, computer science, and electrical engineering has fallen 35 percent and 39 percent respectively from their peaks in 1987, at a time when total BA degrees have increased. The number of graduate degrees in those fields has either fallen noticeable or stayed flat. And only about half of all engineering doctoral degrees granted in the U.S. are earned by Americans.

The nation has dealt with this crisis in the recent past by expanding the H1B Visa program to let more foreign residents with science and engineering degrees enter the country. But the H1B program was never in-

tended to be more than an interim solution. The long-term solution has to be ensuring that more Americans get into these fields.

Therefore, today, along with House Science Committee Chairman SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, and Representatives MELISSA HART, MARK UDALL, and MIKE HONDA, I have introduced the Tech Talent Act, H.R. 3130, aimed at increasing the number of scientists, engineers, and technologists in the United States. Senators JOSEPH LIEBERMAN (D-CT), CHRISTOPHER BOND (R-MO), BARBARA MIKULSKI (D-MD), BILL FRIST (R-TN), and PETE DOMENICI (R-NM) introduced a companion bill in the Senate.

This legislation addresses the tech worker shortage by establishing a competitive grant program at the National Science Foundation that rewards universities and community colleges that pledge to increase the number of U.S. citizens or permanent residents obtaining degrees in science, math, engineering and technology (SMET) fields. The pilot program, which will award three-year grants, is authorized at \$25 million in the next fiscal year, with funding expected to increase if the initial results are encouraging.

It always pays to be mindful of the fact—especially in the wake of the September 11 events—that there is a strong and tight linkage between our national security and the level of science and technology proficiency in America. Our strength and leadership in the world is based on the might of our defense, strength of our economy, and the quality of our education system. Without any one of these three components the global preeminence of the nation suffers.

In the House Science Committee room there is an inscription: Where there is no vision, the people perish. To remain a strong nation, we must ensure that the single most important element that keeps us dynamic, innovative, prosperous, and secure—and therefore mighty—is there for us: our students, teachers, researchers, engineers, scientists, and technologists. In short, we need more people with vision. This bill will keep them coming.

I am honored to be a sponsor of this important legislation in the United States House of Representatives.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ALLEN BOYD**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 384, I was unable to cast my vote due to a previous commitment in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay".

## WOMEN IN AFGHANISTAN

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the women in Afghanistan. Today in Afghanistan, a woman's basic right to vote, to pursue an education, and to join

the job force, is threatened. The Taliban's insistence on secluding women from public life is a political maneuver disguised as "Islamic" law. Before seizing power, the Taliban manipulated and used the rights of women as tools to gain control of the country. To secure financial and political support, the Taliban emulated authoritarian methods typical of many Middle Eastern countries. The Taliban's stand on the seclusion of women is not derived from Islam, but, rather, from a cultural bias found in suppressive movements throughout the region.

Three and a half million Afghan refugees are fighting to survive in bordering countries, and the number has been increasing every day since the U.S. vowed retaliation for the September 11 attacks. Afghan women who fled the ruling Taliban's oppressive regime comprise more than 70 percent of those in refugee camps; many are already starving.

Before 1996, women were 70 percent of the school teachers, 40 percent of the doctors, 50 percent of government workers and 50 percent of the college students in Afghanistan. They were scientists, professors, members of parliament and university professors. Since then, the women and girls of Afghanistan have suffered horribly under the Taliban's rule, forbidden to work or attend school, prohibited from going outside without a close male relative and cut off from health care. Violations of these and other strict rules have resulted in beatings, torture and public executions.

The women and girls who escape these sub-human conditions must not be allowed to starve in refugee camps. Expansion of the U.S. humanitarian aid package and its proper distribution will help ensure that this will not happen.

Today, the treatment of women in Afghanistan is receiving much international attention. The Taliban's discriminatory gender policies have been heavily criticized by outside governments, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations. Whilst the Taliban's response has been to vigorously defend their position, the opposition alliance fighting the Taliban in the northeast have sought to portray themselves as defenders of women's rights, although whether this is anything more than an opportunistic attempt to garner international support remains to be seen. They themselves have committed human rights abuses.

This pattern of using the status of women to accrue political advantage must be broken.

If the aims of peace and development are ever to be realized in Afghanistan, then women's fundamental human rights must be respected. It is now recognized the world over that progress, social justice, the eradication of poverty, sustained economic growth, and social development all critically depend on the full participation of women on the basis of equality in all spheres of society. As agreed by the governments participating in the Fourth UN World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, local, national, regional and global peace is attainable and is inextricably linked to the advancement of women. In the Platform for Action, world governments pledged to take all necessary measures to prevent and eliminate violence and discrimination against women, which are major obstacles to the advancement and empowerment of women.

I rise today to reiterate my support for the women of Afghanistan. It is obligatory that the unalienable rights of these women be restored; an increase in humanitarian aid must

be implemented for Afghan women and children; and Afghan women should play a leadership role in rebuilding the country.

HONORING JOE DESCH AND THE  
NCR CODE-BREAKING EFFORT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, at a ceremony on October 19, 2001, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) will designate as a "Milestone in Engineering" the U.S. Naval Computing Machine Laboratory, in Dayton, Ohio, which I represent.

During World War II, the ability to analyze quickly coded enemy messages was one of our most critical military capabilities. To build a machine that could break codes from Nazi submarines, the Navy turned to Dayton's National Cash Register Company (NCR) and Joseph R. Desch, director of its Electrical Research Laboratory.

For three years, Desch and his team of dedicated workers developed a machine which allowed our Nation to crack the secret code used by the Nazi military command to communicate its secret plans to its forces in the field. The device, called a Bombe, was the military's highest priority, second only to the development of the Atom Bomb. Its success gave the Allies a significant advantage, hastening the end of the war and saving the lives of American soldiers.

Desch and his team faced enormous pressure as they labored daily to construct and produce the code-breaking device. They sacrificed their personal health, both emotional and physical. Many of these heroes are no longer living. Desch died on August 3, 1987, at age 80.

The effort has been all but forgotten because of the enormous secrecy surrounding the project. In February and March 2001, the Dayton Daily News ran an extraordinary 8-part series by Jim DeBrosse about Desch. The series brought to light for the first time much information about NCR's code-breaking efforts. The IEEE ceremony later this month will bring additional honor to his memory.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to the memory of Joe Desch and his contribution to the war effort would be the permanent display of an original NCR Bombe in Dayton. Of the more than 120 Bombes that were believed to have been constructed in Dayton, the sole known surviving Bombe is displayed at the National Security Agency's National Cryptologic Museum in Ft. Meade, Maryland. I have been in touch with the National Security Agency requesting assistance in tracking down another example of this extraordinary invention.

As part the IEEE ceremony, the surviving members of this top-secret project will return to the site of the U.S. Naval Computing Machine Laboratory, at NCR. They will be joined by Desch's daughter, Debbie Anderson, whose persistence has helped the story be told.

I offer my congratulations on this award to all the survivors of the project and to Debbie Anderson in honor of her father.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL AFRICAN-AMERICAN CHRISTIAN SINGLES CONFERENCE

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 15th Annual National African-American Christian Singles Conference being held October 19–21, 2001, at the J.W. Marriott and Exhibition Center in Houston, Texas. Under the leadership of Pastor Joe Samuel Ratliff, the Singles Ministry of Brentwood Baptist Church of Houston will serve as the official host of the conference.

Dr. Joe Samuel Ratliff has been the pastor of Brentwood Baptist Church since 1980. Under his direction the congregation has grown from 500 members to more than 10,000. He has led the congregation in developing fourteen mission churches in various parts of the Houston metropolitan area.

In 1986, Pastor Ratliff, founded the first National African-American Christian Singles' Conference. The Conference is a non-denominational event designed to address the needs and concerns of single Christian adults. Through the tireless efforts of the congregation, the conference has grown each year since its creation. It now attracts more than 1,000 singles from across the nation, and as far away as England, Germany, and Africa.

The National African-American Christian Singles Conference demonstrates Brentwood Baptist Church's commitment to promoting Christian fellowship and facilitating an environment for spiritual and cultural expression. The focus of this year's conference is, "Growth through Evangelism, Stewardship, Prayer, and Praise." This powerful weekend provides Christian singles an opportunity to become empowered, enriched and encouraged to face the challenges before them. The conference itinerary includes speakers on topics such as faith based initiatives within the community, financial stability, and neighborhood enrichment programs.

Brentwood Baptist Church has developed a Community Foundation which has made tremendous strides in the efforts to improve the quality of life in the Houston area. The Brentwood Community Foundation is a catalytic force, which seeks to empower its neighbors through programs in the arts, education, economic development, health care, and social services. Through its exemplary model of community activism, Brentwood Baptist Church has earned the respect and praise of its neighbors.

Again, I would like to recognize the 15th Annual National African-American Christian Singles Conference and congratulate the congregation on their exceptional service to the greater Houston area.

HONORING CU PROFESSOR TIM SEASTEDT FOR WEED CONTROL RESEARCH

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the important work of

University of Colorado Professor Tim Seastedt in weed control research. Professor Seastedt's exciting and path-breaking research on using insects and soil chemistry to control the spread of noxious, non-native plants holds promise in addressing a vexing—and spreading—problem, especially on our western lands.

Professor Seastedt's work was recently recognized through a \$280,000 grant awarded to him by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to continue his work of examining the soil chemistry of diffused knapweed and devising a way to develop soil nutrients that kill or hamper the growth of this problem weed in Colorado and elsewhere. Through this grant and his existing work on the role of insects in controlling the spread of weeds, Professor Seastedt is demonstrating that we can address our weed problems and do so in an effective and environmentally sensitive manner.

The nature and extent of the weed problem in the west is dramatic and serious. In Colorado alone, there are 85 species of weeds that are taking root in millions of acres of rangeland, have displaced nearly 10 percent of the state's native plant species, have destroyed habitat for bighorn sheep and other wildlife, and caused upwards of \$100 million in lost crop productivity annually. Similar impacts exist in many other states.

Weeds get here and take hold for a host of different reasons. In the case of diffused knapweed, it is theorized that this plant came over from Europe from imported alfalfa crops. But no matter how they get here, once these plants take hold they are very hard to eradicate. In North Dakota, for example, where another plant—leafy spurge—is a particularly bad problem, the state has been spending nearly \$100 million a year to control it. Such controls involve everything from herbicides, mowing, hand-pulling, and the use of grazing animals such as sheep—all to little or no effect. The plants keep coming back. In addition, some of these methods, such as the spraying of chemical herbicides, are controversial as they may be harmful to the environment.

That's where Professor Seastedt's work comes in. Given the cost, low-effectiveness and environmental concerns of these traditional methods, Professor Seastedt and his researchers began looking for better methods. He latched on to insects. For example, in the case of diffused knapweed, Professor Seastedt found that a number of species of weevil feed upon the roots, stems, seeds and flowers of this plant. So, he released a swarm of them in test plots along Colorado's Front Range, an area especially hard hit by this weed. The result: where there once were 30 stems of diffused knapweed per square meter, there now are hardly any at all. And native grasses and plants, which are not palatable to the weevils, are now making a strong return.

This story is being copied in North Dakota with the leafy spurge. There is a species of insect called flea beetles that seems to thrive on this weed with the result of reducing by half the acreage that has been affected there. This insect is now being used to control the leafy spurge problem at Colorado's Cherry Creek State Park, which has resulted in a 60 percent reduction of the growth of this weed at this popular state park.

Insects are thus proving to be an exciting tool in our arsenal against weeds. The other weapon is the new research on soil chemistry. Professor Seastedt has been studying the soil

conditions that are favorable to diffused knapweed. He has found that some nutrients are more favorable to this plant than others. Armed with this knowledge, it may be possible to use natural elements of the soil to enhance the growth of favorable plants and retard the growth of harmful ones like diffused knapweed. The grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture will help him continue this research.

Professor Seastedt's success in this regard will further help restore the health of our lands, increase agricultural productivity, and enhance the quality of life in the west. I look forward to the continuing work of Professor Seastedt and his researchers on our ongoing struggle to get ahead of and win our war with weeds.

[From Westword, Aug. 9-15, 2001]

WEED WHACKER!

TIM SEASTEDT TAKES NO PRISONERS IN THE WAR AGAINST KNAPEWEED

(By Harrison Fletcher)

Tim Seastedt is at war.

His enemy is a drifter, voracious and cruel, striking fast and furiously. By 1997, it had already ravaged more than three million acres of rangeland in the West and fought off assaults by ravenous goats, chemical agents and flamethrowers.

Then Seastedt arrived on the scene, squaring off against the scourge on a 157-acre slice of prairie in Boulder County. His chances didn't look good: What could one lanky ecologist from the University of Colorado do to combat the dreaded *Centaurea diffusa*? Study it to death?

But now, four years later, on a bright summer day, Seastedt strides through the pasture like an actor in an allergy-relief commercial, wearing a T-shirt bearing the words "Ecology With Attitude." Looking beyond the wildflowers, butterflies and meadowlarks, he spots signs of death and destruction. Weeds with stems stripped bare. Weeds with leaves eaten away. Weeds with seedheads decimated. Weeds starved for nutrients. Weeds pushed back by native grasses. Seastedt bends down on one knee and plucks a spindly forb from the damp soil.

"This guy's not going to make it," he says, examining the taproot, which has been split wide open by a burrowing weevil. "This is more than just good news. This is advanced good news!" Seastedt casts aside the carcass and continues his stroll. Out on the prairie, armed with little more than bugs and fertilizer, he is winning the war against diffuse knapweed.

Colorado officials list 85 weeds they'd just as soon see wiped off the face of the earth—plants that have overrun millions of acres of rangeland, displaced 10 percent of the state's native plants, destroyed habitat for bighorn sheep, elk and sage grouse, and caused \$100 million in lost crop productivity annually. Diffuse knapweed ranks in the top five on this roster, behind only Canada thistle, field bindweed, Russian knapweed and leafy spurge. At last count, 83,000 acres along the Front Range alone were infested with diffuse knapweed, most of them in Boulder and Douglas counties.

Under the 1991 Undesirable Plant Management Act, every county is required to develop a plan to identify and handle noxious weeds. And so county officials wrote rules, formed weed-management boards, coordinated strategies and set about to educate the public. But they've had trouble enforcing the rules, coordinating the strategies and educating the public. So the act was amended in 1996 and the position of state weed manager created.

Today, however, Eric Lane, Colorado's weed manager, grudgingly draws this conclu-

sion: "Uninfested areas are still becoming infested. In that respect, with this one species, we are slowly losing the battle."

Enter Tim Seastedt.

A 52-year-old Nebraska native with a suntanned face, bristle-brush mustache and vocabulary loaded with phrases like "biomass" and "stem density," Seastedt started his scientific career as a zoologist in Montana, tagging grizzly bears. But he longed to "solve big-picture questions" about "whole-level landscapes," and after spending two years as a Peace Corps worker in Tonga, "waiting for Nixon to solve Vietnam," he returned to the U.S. and became an ecologist. He studied in Alaska and Georgia and Kansas, where he specialized in grasslands, "trying to understand why dominant species are dominant." He arrived in Colorado in 1990 and became a professor of environmental population and organic biology at the University of Colorado. In 1996, at the height of the battle over herbicides in Boulder County, Citizens for Alternatives to Toxins in Boulder tried to enlist Seastedt's help. He turned them down, but when they asked again a year later, Seastedt offered to review the scientific reports for Boulder County's weed plan.

"But there were no reports," Seastedt recalls. "There was no science justifying their management program. As an ecologist, I was used to doing science-based, ecosystem land management. The first ground rule is you obtain data. I thought, 'If they're doing these things without data, there might be a problem.'"

Although Seastedt wasn't officially affiliated with the anti-toxics group, he sympathized with them. When fighting weeds, employing herbicides is like using an anvil to hammer a nail. "My advocacy has always been the least toxic approach," he says. "In my mind, using that stuff as a routine tool was just unacceptable."

So he started doing some investigating of his own. And he realized that while the chemicals were killing a lot of weeds, "the weeds are just going to come back. We need something more sustainable."

His first thought was bugs.

In Colorado, insects have been used to fight diffuse knapweed for more than a decade, with decidedly mixed results. But when Seastedt visited places such as Walker Ranch, where bugs have been deployed on and off for years, he found that at least one species, a weevil, had enjoyed some successes before being hindered by herbicide spraying, weed pulling or mowing. So despite the popular consensus that bugs had failed, Seastedt was encouraged. "I saw evidence that biocontrols could work, given enough time," he says.

After getting the green light from Boulder County to conduct this experiment on 157 acres near Superior, he visited state agricultural offices and loaded upon on free bugs. But instead of releasing one or two species, which had been the approach in the past, Seastedt decided to use five bugs to attack different parts of the weed simultaneously. If one bug died or moved along, another would take over.

So in the summer of 1997, Seastedt released fifty root-boring weevils named *Cyphocleonus*, which feed upon infant knapweeds and lay eggs on their roots. Then he released 300 beetles named *Sphenoptera jugoslavica*, which attack the roots, stunt growth, reduce flower production and kill rosettes. Next, he released 200 *Larinus minutus* seedhead weevils, which lay eggs on flowers, eat blossoms and gobble up seeds. Two species, seedhead gall flies called *Urophora affinis* and *U. quadrifasciata*, had already been released; they lay eggs on flowers and sap the weed's energy.

Then he waited.

For two years, nothing seemed to happen. In fact, he remembers, the weeds got bigger and covered more ground. But in the summer of 1999, Seastedt noticed a bug boom, an exponential growth of insects "straight out of an ecology textbook." Then weeds became stunted. Then weeds stopped producing as many seeds. Then they stopped spreading as rapidly.

When he studied the results this summer, even Seastedt was surprised: Rosettes have dropped from 50 per square meter in 1997 to three; seed production has been slashed from 5,00 per square meter to blow 100; adult weeds have fallen from twenty per square meter to less than five. And weeds that appear healthy are little more than insect reservoirs, serving as both a home and a food source. By next summer, he says, those weeds will be producing new bugs instead of new knapweeds. And if that happens, the insect population could soar beyond twenty million—enough to supply knapweed-eating bugs to the entire Front Range.

"Look at this," Seastedt says, yanking a droopy weed from the pasture. "What we're getting are these wimpy little plants. Roots have been hit. Seedheads are empty. They've been defoliated. *Larinum* has done its damage. The gull flies have been doing their thing. There's just nothing here to support the final product. Next year, I'm not sure there will be knapweeds here." With the knapweed in full retreat, native plants will be free to take their place. Some already have.

"When we started, you could hardly find June grass here," Seastedt says. "And when you did, it was just these tiny clumps. Now it's all over. The recovery has just been spectacular. Next year, I predict 90 percent restored prairie. And the 10 percent of knapweed that is here will be grazed to the ground."

Even if the bugs are successful, Seastedt believes that the ultimate way to beat diffuse knapweed is to understand why it has flourished in Colorado—and then reverse the process. His team is trying to do just that on the land outside Superior. Here is Seastedt's theory. Diffuse knapweed has been able to thrive in Colorado because, among other things, changes in the soil over the past 150 years gave the weed a competitive edge. First, the rangeland has been grazed continuously, and plants that might have offered competition have been repeatedly nibbled away. Second, fires have been limited, and fires cleanse the soil of nutrients that weeds love, including nitrogen. In fact, scientists have discovered that one of the fastest ways to turn healthy grasslands into weed fields is to add nitrogen. And nitrogen, as it turns out, is the third factor: Nitrogen levels have been rising steadily in the soil, in part because of increases in atmospheric deposits.

Seastedt wonders: Can scientists reverse the process? Can they tinker with soil chemistry and restore rangeland to its pre-knapweed condition? And if they succeed, will it blunt the weed's competitive edge? Will it bring back healthy native plants and grasses?

To find out, Seastedt and researchers Katie Suding and Kate LeJeune cordoned off certain plots and added nitrogen. The plants—particularly pepper grass, which grew in thick bunches loved it. But diffuse knapweed stayed more or less unchanged.

Interesting, the researchers thought. Perhaps nitrogen wasn't so vital to knapweed after all. Perhaps another nutrient determined whether the weed would live or die. In other parts of the world, like the tropics, phosphorus is a key nutrient; perhaps knapweed needed phosphorus. So they added

phosphorus, and while other plants stayed more or less unchanged, diffuse knapweed bulked up like a linebacker on steroids.

Interesting, the researchers thought. Diffuse knapweed liked phosphorus; perhaps phosphorus would prove knapweed's Achilles heel.

So they tinkered some more, adding phosphorus and nitrogen, removing phosphorus and nitrogen, pulling knapweed from some plots and leaving knapweed in others. Although it's too early to tell what the results of this summer's experiments will be, they think they're on the right track. In May, they were awarded a \$280,000 federal grant. Now if they can find the right mix of phosphorus, nitrogen or some other nutrient, they might be able to tip the balance away from knapweed and toward native plants and grasses.

"Once native grasses are happy and healthy again, we think they are capable of greatly reducing knapweed," Seastedt says.

No matter how successful his experiments, Seastedt doesn't believe diffuse knapweed will ever be completely eradicated. In fact, he doesn't think weed managers should even try. At best, they can only hope to reduce the weed to a level that allows native plants and grasses to return. "What I'd like to see is a prairie dominated by the vegetation we want to be there: native plants given the maximum potential to express diversity," Seastedt says. "If that means 1 or 2 percent cover by diffuse knapweed, that wouldn't bother me at all. It would be just like the dandelion. And if we can get knapweed to be like a dandelion, then we've done our job."

#### PATRIOT ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 12, 2001*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am happy that last Friday this body voted and passed an Anti-terrorism bill.

However, instead of bringing to the floor the legislation reported out of committee. Legislation that was crafted in a bi-partisan manner and voted on unanimously. Instead of bringing that language to the floor for a vote, we were forced to debate and vote on bill that was taken off the printer that morning!

The process by which this body is supposed to conduct its business was disrupted and I along with some of my colleagues were misinformed about the exact content of the bill that was brought to the floor at 8:00 that morning.

I inadvertently reported that the provision increasing the funding for the fallen public safety officers was not included. This provision was indeed included in the legislation that passed the House.

I am happy that the families of the men and women who lost their lives in the attempt to save others have our support during a time when they need the most help.

However, I have a great concern about the manner in which this body conducted business on Friday.

Preparing for one bill only to be have legislation brought to the floor for debate before anyone can carefully read and analyze its provisions, is irresponsible and dangerous.

I hope that in the future this body will return to conducting its business in a responsible and respectful manner.

#### HIGH-DEPLOYMENT PER DIEM/ OVERTIME

### HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, it was expected that later this week we would be taking up an economic stimulus bill. I've heard about all sorts of benefits being included, from loan guarantees and tax cuts, to increasing health insurance and unemployment assistance. However, one unstimulating provision was imposed by President Bush last week.

As Congress deemed fit last year, each branch of the military was to count the days each service member was deployed, and to pay them a high deployment per diem of \$100 per day for each day over 400 days in two years that they are deployed. On October 8, the Pentagon suspended this pay.

As we send our sons and daughters overseas to participate in our war in Afghanistan, why should we cut away their high deployment pay? More than any other period in their service, we are asking more of them—to be in harms way, to be away from their families, to be in the greatest service to our nation. This is when they are truly earning overtime.

Mr. Chairman, our service men and women need to know that we support them and that their service is important to our nation, and we need to support their morale. While we pass tax cuts for corporations and increase benefits for the unemployed, we must assist and applaud our service personnel as well. We must pay our service men and women the overtime they are owed. I don't think anyone disputes that they have earned it.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT IS HOME TO NEW NAHU PRESIDENT

### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to report today that one of its own has been elected as the new leader of a national industry association. I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the inauguration of the new president of the National Association of Health Underwriters, Bynum Tuttle, a friend and constituent of mine from Denton, North Carolina.

I was delighted to learn of Bynum's new position not only because it is the capstone of a remarkable career in service to his clients, but also because he is one of the friendliest people I know.

A graduate of North Carolina State University, Bynum began his health insurance career in 1978 with Pilot Life Insurance Company in Greensboro with a large territory including portions of northwest North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. A true entrepreneur at heart, he soon decided to open his own brokerage firm in Greensboro.

Bynum's dynamic leadership with the North Carolina Association of Health Underwriters soon became obvious to his peers, and he rapidly rose to the presidency of the state association. From there, he quickly earned the

trust of the NAHU leadership and assumed new responsibilities and opportunities to serve across the country. With his experience has come the wisdom to know that to lead, which he says is "influence—nothing more, nothing less," to serve the needs of others.

In these difficult times, Mr. Speaker, we will be called upon, in many small ways, to do great things for our country. Under Bynum's leadership, I believe we can count on the expertise and support of NAHU and its membership. The Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to say that one of its own—Bynum Tuttle—is the new president of the National Association of Health Underwriters.

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPUCHINS IN GUAM AND HAWAII

### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Capuchin friars of the Province of Star of the Sea as they celebrate their centennial anniversary of Capuchin presence in the Pacific. For the past 100 years, Capuchin friars have tended the faithful in our area through mission work, construction of churches, administration of parishes, establishment of parochial schools and the promotion of language and culture.

This extraordinary religious community trace their origins from the Order founded in the twelfth century by St. Francis of Assisi. Known as the Franciscans or the Order of Friars Minor, this group of mendicant friars had grown into a large, complex institution by the sixteenth century. Some members came to seek a lifestyle closely resembling the one lived by St. Francis himself and were gradually drawn together to form the distinct branch of the Order we now know as the Capuchins.

Many of the first Capuchins were attracted to contemplative prayer in hermitages, which they soon combined with traveling and preaching. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Capuchin friars came to be known as some of the most effective preachers and missionaries the world had ever seen. In their preaching, they refrained from artificial oratory and set forth their message with simplicity and directness which came from the heart. In accordance with the example set forth by St. Francis, the friars also became endeared for their all-embracing charity.

At present about 12,000 members of the Capuchin community live and work in every part of the world. One third of the friars tend to the faithful in underdeveloped countries. In the words of Pope John Paul II, the Capuchins live "a truly brotherly life based on simplicity and evangelical charity, open to the meaning of the universal brotherhood of all people and indeed of all creatures."

The arrival of the Capuchins on Guam in 1901 signaled an unprecedented growth and restructuring of the island's church and administration. At the time, Fr. Jose Palomo, the first Chamorro to be ordained to the priesthood, was the sole Catholic cleric on the island due to the eviction of Spanish Augustinian Recollect priests in 1899 following the American takeover of Guam. Fathers Luis de Leon, Vicente de Larrasoana and Brother Samuel de

Aparecida, former missionaries to Yap and the Palauan Islands, came to Guam to assist Father Palomo.

The Catholic church administration on Guam further developed and members of the Capuchin community were called to serve in a number of important positions. In 1911, Guam was raised to Apostolic Vicariate under its first resident bishop, Bishop Francisco Villa y Mateu, a Spanish Capuchin. As with Bishop Villa, the succeeding Apostolic Vicars were also to come from the Capuchin community. When Guam was raised to the level of Diocese in 1965, another Capuchin, Bishop Apollinaris Baumgartner, was named the first Bishop of the newly created Diocese of Agana. Earlier in 1945, Bishop Baumgartner became the first American bishop appointed to serve on Guam. Succeeding Archbishop Felixberto Flores, who was the first Chamorro bishop, Father Anthony Apuron, became the first local born Capuchin to be appointed Auxiliary Bishop in 1984. He would be named Archbishop of Agana in 1986.

Since their arrival in 1901, the Capuchins have maintained their presence and consistently served the faithful on Guam. Father Roman Aria de Vera, who arrived on Guam in 1915, published a number of books on the Chamorro language and became the foremost authority on the subject at the time. In 1918, the Capuchin friars were called on to assist the sick and the dying when an influenza epidemic ravaged the island. Guam was briefly left without the guidance of the benevolent friars during the Japanese occupation during World War II when the local Capuchin community was exiled to Japan in 1942. They were returned and welcomed back to the island in 1945 after the U.S. liberation.

The 1950s saw the construction of St. Fidelis Friary, the community's home in Agana Heights, and their assumption of control over Fr. Duenas Memorial School, the Guam's Catholic school for boys. By the 1980s, the Capuchin community on Guam was raised to the rank of Vice Province—the Vice Province of the Star of the Sea. They extended their work to the Diocese of Honolulu in 1984. The current total membership of 26 friars comprising the archbishop, priests and brothers. Thirteen of the friars—half of the membership—are local born.

On Saturday, October 20, 2001, a Mass will be celebrated at Guam's Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica to honor the centennial anniversary of Capuchin presence in our area. Representatives from Rome and several provinces of the Capuchin community will be in attendance. Through mission work, the administration of schools, parishes, and the archdiocese itself, Capuchin friars have made tremendous contributions to the physical and spiritual growth of our island. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to commend and congratulate the Capuchin community and the Vice Province of the Star of the Sea for their excellent work and wish them the best in the years to come.

#### FREEDOM TO TRADE ACT

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Freedom to Trade Act, which promotes tol-

erance, understanding and respect by prohibiting United States nationals, permanent resident aliens, or United States Government agencies from entering into agreements with foreign persons who prevent or inhibit a United States business from undertaking a commercial activity, or otherwise discriminate against the business, on the basis of the religious beliefs, practices or associations, sexual orientation, race, or gender of an individual associated with the United States business. Furthermore, this legislation also prevents US nationals, permanent resident aliens, or US Government agencies from entering into agreements to provide loans, guarantees, credit or other avenues of financing to such foreign persons that discriminate against US businesses for the above stated reasons, in addition to instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the United States Executive Director of each financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance from that financial institution to any foreign person that engages in the aforementioned discriminatory behavior and practices.

The horrific acts of terrorism perpetrated against the people of the United States on September 11th by evil doers who seek to threaten and damage our way of life and a direct affront and attack on our compassion, tolerance and understanding of the vast cultural, ethnic, religious, racial and other diversities that comprise the great people of our nation! In our time of crisis the people of our United States have taken a heightened interest in the importance of protecting human rights. Safeguarding human rights, for all, deserves all the attention we devote to it.

The question of freedom of religion is a matter of deep, personal concern to me. More than just a personal concern, it is one which most Americans share. Freedom from discrimination as set forth in my legislation includes protections of religious beliefs, practices and association are values that are inherent to free people. Our neighbors living in our global neighborhood must share in these values. As recent events throughout the world reveal, not everybody does. We must make certain that the nations of the world share our respect for human rights. The right to religious freedom and to be free of rampant discrimination is something which should never be taken for granted. It is a fragile and precious provision that must be guarded against impositions at all times. This can be done through participation in the work of international organizations and through continuation of an international dialogue on human rights, through teaching tolerance, mutual understanding and through cooperation. For those who choose to discriminate, the Freedom to Trade Act has the teeth to punish the transgressors.

Discrimination and suppression of religious rights is all too common in totalitarian states and regimes. Nations such as China, Iran, Sudan, Vietnam, as well as the brutal and intolerant Taliban regime in Afghanistan are just a few of the transgressors. In China, Falun Gong has suffered severe repression and persecution. Despite the popular appeal of this movement and despite its peaceful means, the Chinese regime continues to see Falun Gong as a threat, and to treat them as such. At the same time, China has continuously pursued a policy towards Tibet that severely limits the spiritual freedom of the Tibetan people. In the House International Relations Committee, we

have repeatedly condemned China's treatment of its minority groups. We will continue to do so.

Not long ago, Congress passed a bill on trade relations and human rights in Vietnam. Despite its advances in freedom and prosperity, Vietnam pursues a brutal and despicable policy of repression towards its religious minorities. The bill serves as an example for any government that tries to suppress religious freedom. It also presents a framework for further advances towards freedom, human rights, and the rule of law.

Together with the Office on International Religious Freedom and through my work on the International Relations Committee we have managed to bring the world's attention to these issues. I have a strong feeling that under the guidance of the International Religious Freedom Act and the universal declaration of human rights the world is becoming a less discriminating place. The Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor's most recent reports on International Religious Freedom and on human rights reveals that allegations and acts of state sponsored discrimination perpetrated against religious minorities are rampant.

The road towards a world free from discrimination and religious persecution in our lifetime is attainable, but the challenges are great and the road a winding and difficult one. Regrettably, it is not just the anti-democracy, totalitarian regimes that engage in state sponsored discriminatory practices. While it is heartening to see the unified support that our European allies are showing for the United States in these trying times and like my colleagues, I am profoundly grateful for their friendship and assistance there is a disturbing pattern of discrimination against minority religions. Recently, France passed a law that severely limits the rights of minority religions. The law is designed to control "sects," and does so in a profoundly intolerant manner. As a colleague of mine stated, "this law—if allowed to stand—could spread an anti-religious contagion throughout Europe." In Austria, in Germany, and in Belgium, the governments use the same discriminatory methods of registration. Their practice of designating minority groups "sects" or "cults" is clearly a violation of universal human rights.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, recognizes the right of every human being to "have or to adopt a religion of his choice, and either individually or in community with others and in public and private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching. . . ." The signatories have pledged "not to discriminate on the basis of religion." With 144 signatories to the covenant, it is part of the body of law that we commonly refer to as International Law, and it is incumbent upon the international community to enforce such laws.

The House International Relations Committee has held numerous hearings on religious intolerance throughout the world. The Ambassador for International Religious Freedom has testified before the International Committee a number of times. There's a growing awareness with U.S. officials of the need to add pressure to the governments around the world on this issue. The number of countries that the Secretary of State has deemed "countries of particular concern" under the International Religious Freedom Act is disheartening.

During our hearings, the members of the International Relations Committee stated that they will support legislative restrictions on the entry into the United States of foreign government officials associated with repression of religious rights; this legislation makes our assertions a reality, and further extends protected freedoms from discrimination to other categories.

Mr. Speaker, the question is, what can Americans do to help uphold values of tolerance, human rights and dignity in foreign countries—especially in nations which are our friends and allies. I believe, that the Freedom to Trade Act is a necessary safeguard to protect our people from religious intolerance and other forms of discrimination wherever it rears its ugly head. For these and many other reasons I urge my colleagues to support the Freedom to Trade Act, and together we can take the necessary steps to eradicate the evils that seek to destroy the free world.

8TH DISTRICT OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE FIRST AID COUNCILS CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to offer my sincerest congratulations to the 8th District of the New Jersey State First Aid Council on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

I am sure that you will agree that in light of recent events, the importance of emergency medical services has never been more evident.

What makes this group all that more special is that they volunteer their time to provide this life-saving service to the communities in which they live.

I know personally many Emergency Medical Technician's who, without thought to their personal safety, left their homes and jobs to respond to the call for help in New York City following the attack on the World Trade Center. Many more of these wonderful volunteers were at the ready to respond when called.

The recent attacks on the World Trade Center highlight the work that these people do day in and day out without asking for any recognition. Every community in New Jersey is all that much more safer because of these people.

The New Jersey State First Aid Council is an organization designed to bring its members together for the purpose of discussing methods of improving ambulance services, the reduction of loss of life, the development of better service through educational programs, and to foster a spirit of harmony and friendship among the various non-profit volunteer squads.

Membership in the New Jersey State First Aid Council is open to all organizations that meet the New Jersey State definition of a volunteer first aid squad and are either specialized industrial squads, emergency squads operating ambulances and serving the general community, or are support organizations such as heavy rescue, water rescue, extrication, and search and rescue.

The New Jersey State First Aid Council serves the entire state of New Jersey and is broken down into districts to better serve its member organizations.

The 8th District of the New Jersey State First Aid Council was officially formed on October 16, 1951. The original volunteer emergency squads were from Basking Ridge, Chester, Millington, Peapack-Gladstone, Far Hills-Bedminster, and Bernardsville.

Over the past 50 years the membership has changed but the mission has been the same—to provide the best emergency medical care at no cost and to support the volunteers in providing this service.

Today the following organizations are proud to be part of the 8th District of the New Jersey State First Aid Council: Basking Ridge Fire Co. #1 First Aid & Rescue; Bernardsville Fire Co. #1 First Aid & Rescue; Chatham Emergency Squad; Chester First Aid Squad; Liberty Corner First Aid Squad; Long Valley First Aid Squad; Mendham First Aid & Rescue Squad; Mendham Township First Aid Squad; Morristown Ambulance Squad; New Vernon Volunteer Fire Department First Aid Squad; Peapack-Gladstone First Aid Squad; and Randolph Rescue Squad.

I would also like to acknowledge the officers of the 8th District of the New Jersey First Aid Council for the fine work that they do. In addition to the time they volunteer on their individual squads they serve the Emergency Medical Services Community as a whole as officers of this fine organization. They are: President: Karen Corica; Chairwoman: Jane McArthur; Vice-Chairman: Jim McConnell; Second Vice-Chairman: Fred Miller; Recording Secretary: Bob Molloy; Corresponding Secretary: Bob Molloy; Treasurer: Paula Oswald; and Chaplain: Debbie Smith.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that you will join me in honoring the 8th District of the New Jersey State First Aid Council on this very special occasion. Events of the past month have shown us all what a valuable service these fine organizations and its members provide to the community. To all, I say congratulations.

ST. MARY OF CZESTOCHOWA CHURCH CELEBRATES 100 YEARS

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 17, 2001*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the 100th anniversary of the founding of St. Mary of Czestochowa Roman Catholic Church of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, which will be celebrated on October 21.

At the turn of the last century, an increase in the Polish Catholic population led to the need for a third church in the Nanticoke area. The original St. Mary's church was a simple wooden structure located at the corner of Hanover and Grove streets. It was home to a congregation of approximately 500 parishoners, although an estimated 2,000 people worshipped there.

Nearly five years to the day of its dedication, the first church was destroyed by fire. Under the leadership of the first resident pastor, Rev. Adolph E. Nowicki, a new church was built at the corner of Hanover and Field

streets and was blessed and dedicated soon thereafter.

St. Mary's present pastor, Rev. John S. Krafchak, is the eighth pastor to serve the parish, having served since 1983. He also served as assistant pastor at St. Mary's from 1960 to 1966. During his 18 years as pastor, Father Krafchak has continued to support the efforts of the church's organizations, the spiritual needs of the congregation and the material upkeep of the parish.

Father Krafchak's first major undertaking was the construction of a new rectory, which was completed in 1985. A Holy Hour of Prayers for Priests was begun in 1986 and has been held once a month since its inception. It was also around that time that air conditioning was installed in the church. With the 1988 consolidation of all the parish schools in the Nanticoke area into Pope John Paul II School, St. Mary's school became the home of Head Start, a federal pre-school program offered to Nanticoke-area children ages 3 and 4 from low-income families. St. Mary's has also teamed with St. Stanislaus Church to promote the Renew 2000 program, a parish renewal endeavor to foster spiritual growth among their parishoners. The parishes have also held consolidated Confraternity of Christian Doctrine classes since 1996.

In preparation for this year's 100th anniversary, the interior of the church was painted and refurbished with carpeting and most significantly, an imported replica of the famous Our Lady of Czestochowa image, measuring more than 7 feet in height, was placed on the wall above the main altar. The church organ was also reconditioned to return it to most of its original musical capabilities.

One of the portions of St. Mary's history of which the parishoners can be most proud is that the parish has been the mother of 39 vocations, 18 to the priesthood, 20 to the sisterhood and one to the deaconate. The parish also acknowledges the dedication of another parishoner, Henry Gonshor, who aspired to the priesthood but was called to his eternal rest before finishing his preparatory studies.

Over the past 100 years, St. Mary's has seen the formation of the following organizations, most of which are still flourishing today: St. Cecilia's Choir, Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality, the Holy Name Society, the Sacred Heart Society, Third Order of St. Francis, Purgatorial Society, the Catholic Council of Women and the Usher's Club. These organizations have helped unite many parishoners throughout the years toward a common cause of service to God and the Church.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the 100 years of dedication, faith and good works of the people of St. Mary's Church, and I wish them all the best.

SUPPRESSION OF WOMEN IN AFGHANISTAN

**HON. SUSAN DAVIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 16, 2001*

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, prior to the Soviet occupation in 1979 Afghanistan was a country on the path to modernization. Afghan women were doctors, lawyers, judges,

civil servants, in short, they were a vital aspect of Afghan society.

Women were active members of society. They attended universities. They had the right to vote. They participated in many sectors of the work force. However, decades of war, drought, famine, and oppression have taken a hefty toll on the entire population, and women in particular.

In a country where women were once equal and respected members of society, they are now shrouded into silence. Life for women in Afghanistan no longer exists. They live in seclusion, unable to interact with others.

In 1996, a now notorious regime known as the Taliban moved into the capital city of Kabul and began imposing their strict moral code. The Afghan people awoke one morning to find that their lives had been changed overnight. The Taliban announced the imposition of their new rules over Afghanistan's national radio.

Women were no longer allowed to work or attend school. Women were no longer permitted to leave their homes without a male relative. If they were caught outside without the accompaniment they were lashed with whips. Women were no longer allowed to wear nail polish. If they did, their fingernails would be

pulled out. Making excessive noise when walking was also grounds for punishment.

Afghan women have lived under this magnitude of oppression for five years now, and it has taken its toll. Depression and suicide rates in Afghanistan have dramatically increased. Previously, suicide was virtually unheard of, now many women see it as the only means to end their suffering. Some women are choosing to end their lives by drinking a caustic soda, a solution that causes severe pain and takes three days to take effect.

I know of one Afghan woman named "Roza" who managed to escape Kabul and find refuge in America. She left Afghanistan after her husband was taken away and subsequently killed by the Taliban. His only crime was that he did not subscribe to the Taliban mentality. She was forced to flee her homeland with her four young children, eventually making her way to San Diego.

She is one of the lucky few that has managed to escape. However, even in America she is frightened to speak out against the Taliban in fear that they will punish her remaining family members in Kabul.

The plight of the Afghan women under the oppressive hand of the Taliban has been going on for over five years. These egregious

violations of human rights must end. In addition, the women of Afghanistan—freed from this oppression—must have an opportunity to play a role in the rebuilding of a more open society. Only then will Afghan children grow up believing life holds something besides being a freedom fighter or a terrorist.

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TRIBUTE TO RUSH LIMBAUGH

SPEECH OF

**HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 16, 2001*

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, Rush Limbaugh is an inspiration to all of us. Although he is facing a personal challenge, it is not stopping him from continuing to be a champion for our cherished way of life. Rush has been a strong voice for freedom, free enterprise and our military during this difficult time in history. I salute you, Mr. Limbaugh. You're a great American.

## 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, October 18, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## OCTOBER 19

10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the public health response to the recent anthrax exposures.  
SD-124

## OCTOBER 22

10:30 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Transportation, Infrastructure, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funding for the Price-Anderson Act.  
SD-406

## OCTOBER 23

2:30 a.m.  
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To hold hearings to examine the risks and benefits of the drug OxyContin.  
SD-430

9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Joseph E. Schmitz, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Department of Defense; and the nomination of Sandra L. Pack, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management and Comptroller.  
SR-222

10 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to examine law enforcement's response to biological threats.  
SD-226

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Public Health Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the development of new medical counter measures to bioterrorism.  
SD-430

2:30 p.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nomination of James Gilleran, of California, to be Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury.  
SD-538

4 p.m.  
Conferees  
Meeting of conferees on H.R.1, to close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind.  
Room to be announced

## OCTOBER 24

10 a.m.  
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-430

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine on the Department of the Treasury's report on international economic and exchange rate policy.  
SD-538

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to examine the science and implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan including its effect on species restoration and timber availability.  
SD-366

## OCTOBER 25

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine promoting broadband, focusing on securing content and accelerating transition to digital television.  
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Michael Smith, of Oklahoma, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Fossil Energy.  
SD-366

2 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine the recent international campaign against terrorism.  
SD-419