

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING PATTY BURKHOLDER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the significant contributions of a member of the community in Durango, Colorado, Patty Burkholder, who was recently honored by her coworkers for thirty years of involvement and leadership in the banking industry. Not only has Patty helped improve the banking industry locally, but she has also spent a great deal of her time and effort providing for the needs of the area in many capacities.

Patty moved to Durango in 1993 where she assumed the position of President at the local Wells Fargo Bank. She worked her way up through several different banks holding positions that ranged from secretary to personal banker and vice president to president. The employees at the new Wells Fargo Bank recognized the special relationship that Patty had with them as well as the customers that has influenced the success of the business. She is a team player who consistently supports and encourages her staff to perform at the highest level, giving staff the flexibility to perform at their best.

Not only has Patty given to the Durango community through her role at the bank, but also she actively participates in other local organizations. She is a member and past President of the La Plata Development Action Partnership, and is past President of the Durango Area Chamber and Resort Association and served in several other local volunteer positions.

Mr. Speaker, Patty Burkholder has played an important role in shaping the community of Durango, Colorado. It is my pleasure to recognize Patty for her significant contributions both to the banking industry and to the community. Patty is a role model for us all as an active and responsible member of the community.

TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN HERO, BRYAN JACK, PASSENGER ON AA FLIGHT 77

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of Dr. Bryan C. Jack, a passenger on American Airlines Flight 77, which terrorists hijacked and crashed into the Pentagon on September 11, a day that we will long mourn and never forget. Bryan grew up in Tyler, TX, in my Congressional district, and his parents live there still. We join them in mourning the loss of this wonderful and gifted young man.

Bryan was an exemplary scholar and native Texan who had faithfully served his country at

the Pentagon since 1978. He represented the best of America—an incredibly talented individual who selflessly devoted his gifts to public service. At the Pentagon he was known for his brilliance with numbers, in addition to being a caring friend and coworker.

Bryan's official position was as a budget analyst, heading the Defense Department's programming and fiscal economics division. He was responsible for overseeing the capital budget, an immense and complicated task. He took the Defense Secretary's policy decisions, worked them into the budget and made sure that the numbers added up. He also had oversight over the Defense Department's school in Monterrey, California. He made several business trips a year to Monterrey and was on his way there on September 11, when the terrorists hijacked his plane. He had planned to stop over on his return trip to visit his parents, Helen and James Jack, in Tyler.

Growing up in Tyler, Bryan attended Moore Middle School and Robert E. Lee High School. Both of Bryan's parents were teachers—his father was a retired colonel from the U.S. Air Force—and Bryan was always an exceptional student. He graduated among the top in his high school class and had been a state debating champion. He received his undergraduate degree from the California Institute of Technology and an MBA from Stanford. Later, he went on to earn his Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Maryland.

Just weeks before his tragic death, Bryan had married Barbara Rachko, an artist from New York. In addition to his parents and wife, he is survived by a brother, Terry, who lives in Denver.

Both in Washington and Tyler, Bryan leaves behind memories of a kind, caring and intelligent individual. He was an exemplary ambassador from the Fourth District of Texas and will be truly missed by his family, friends and coworkers at the Pentagon—but his memory will live forever as one of those who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country on September 11. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to pay my last respects in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to this outstanding American and a true American hero—Bryan Jack—and to all those who lost their lives during this tragic day in America's history.

COMMENDING DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER RECEIVING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support today of H. Con. Res. 211, which commends Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi on the 10th anniversary of her Nobel Peace Prize. I would also like to commend and ex-

tend my thanks to Congressman PETER KING for his leadership in introducing this resolution.

Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi is indeed a heroine to her country and to democratic nations around the world for her leadership of the non-violent movement for human rights and democracy in Burma. She was born into public service in 1945 as the daughter of General Aung San, a national leader who was assassinated 2 years after her birth, and Daw Kin Kyi, her mother who was appointed in 1960 as Burma's ambassador to India.

In pursuit of higher education, Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi went on to study abroad in England, Japan, and India and worked in various capacities for the United Nations and as a fellow and scholar at several educational institutions. In 1988, she traveled back to Burma to help her ailing mother while massive pro-democracy demonstrations against the repressive military regime arose. Later that year, she led the charge calling for a democratic government in Burma. Despite the military reestablishment of control and the crushing force that retaliated against the pro-democracy supporters, she helped to form the National League for Democracy (NLD) and was named its General Secretary. As the leader of the NLD, she traveled extensively throughout Burma in support for the establishment of a democratic government. In 1989, she was placed under house arrest by the military regime that reclaimed the power from the pro-democracy supporters. Despite her detention that year, the NLD won a landslide victory in the general elections of Burma with 82% of the seats. However, the military regime refused to recognize the result of the election and she remained under house arrest.

On October 14, 1991, Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi was awarded the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize and \$1.3 million, which she used to establish a health and education trust in support of Burmese people. Throughout the years of her detention and after her release from house arrest in 1995, she has continued to assert the rights of her people and move forward the struggle for democracy and the national reconciliation of the Burmese government. Last year, President Bill Clinton conferred the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award, America's highest civilian honor, to Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi for her tireless leadership for her country.

It is only fitting that today Congress pay tribute and honor to Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi for her inspiring leadership and remarkable contributions to bring peace and democracy to Burma. I urge my fellow colleagues to join in support in the passage of H. Con. Res. 211.

NECESSITY OF STRONG MILITARY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, defense of the American way of life is no less than the

• 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.

defense of freedom. Our world changed forever on September 11th when our freedom was attacked and a long present terrorist threat was realized.

Our government's most sacred responsibility is to provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. This is an enormous undertaking. It will require not only a complete rethinking of military strategies and a very proactive and imaginative pursuit of new technology, but also a new American attitude towards the rest of the world.

The necessity of a strong military is undeniable. Our soldiers must have the finest training, technology and support our country can offer. However, the branches of our military are completely overextended and exhausted. Eight years of abuse and downsizing have not only shrunk our active duty military by nearly half (from 900,000 active-duty soldiers in 1991, to 475,000 in 2000) but have also left the standing forces with the lowest moral since Viet Nam.

There has been a resurgence of enlistment since the September 11th attacks, but we cannot rely on attacks to drive enlistment and it is unfair to rely on patriotism. Instead, patriotism should be rewarded with strong incentives to join the military. Men and women willing to make the ultimate sacrifice should be compensated accordingly. Neither active-duty nor reserve forces should have to worry about feeding their families or losing their jobs while they are defending our country. We cannot look at our military as a superfluous fiscal comer to be cut.

These incentives must extend to our veterans as well. It is appalling that the men and women who sacrificed so dearly for our country cannot expect basic consideration when they return home. Never again can we allow our soldiers to be treated the way veterans returning from Viet Nam were treated. (*Link to Veterans Page*).

Consideration of our soldiers is only one aspect of our national defense. Another area of great concern is our intelligence gathering capability. With out adequate knowledge of our enemies, we cannot create effective military responses, weapons or foreign policy. Cost cutting measures have left our intelligence gathering capability compromised and our intelligence incomplete.

American men and women, sent to fight for us, should be armed and equipped to the best of our abilities. We must ensure their safety to the greatest possible degree. More resources must be dedicated to research and development of cutting edge technology. There is no reason our soldiers cannot be the best equipped on the planet.

Our soldiers and intelligence agencies must have the best technology we can create in order to defend us. They must be able to detect and react to any threat to American sovereignty. An integral part of this is a missile defense program, which can destroy ballistic missiles launched at the United States. This system must be capable of destroying missiles in their launch phase, while they are most vulnerable (*Link to MDI Page*).

With adequate intelligence, human and electronic, we will be able to detect threats early enough to mount an effective defense. The need for this capability is mandated by our Constitution and it has never been more of a

concrete necessity than it is today. The existence of freedom is at stake and it must be defended.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO GLENN L. GRAYEM

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Glenn L. Grayem and recognize his contributions to this nation. A native of Holyoke, Colorado, Glenn began his service as a soldier at the age of nineteen, during World War II, when he was assigned to Ft. Wheeler, Texas for basic training. Upon completion of training, in 1945 Glenn was sent to serve in the Pacific and take part in the invasion of the Philippines.

Glenn was assigned to the 25th Infantry Division with the task of liberating the island of Luzon. For months, Glenn's unit fought the Japanese army for control of several towns located throughout the region. During the battles, the Japanese were instructed by their leaders to fight to the last man and surrender was not an honorable option. Glenn fought through enemy defenses for over three months until the end of the campaign. Over 156,000 Japanese and 30,000 Allied soldiers lost their lives in the Battle of Luzon.

Glenn went on to serve as part of the occupational force in Japan following the victory. He returned to his native Colorado upon the completion of his enlistment. Some of Glenn's decorations from his service include the Bronze Star, the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon, and the Army of Occupation medal. Glenn Grayem now makes his home in Montrose, Colorado.

Mr. Speaker it is a great privilege to recognize Glenn and thank him for his dedicated service during the war. If it were not for soldiers such as Glenn, America would not enjoy the many freedoms that we have today. He served selflessly in a time of great need, bringing credit to himself and to this great nation. Thanks Glenn.

IN HONOR OF JOSEPH SIMUNOVICH

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph Simunovich for his extensive corporate, governmental, and entrepreneurial genius and expertise. On Friday, November 16, 2001, Mr. Simunovich will celebrate his official retirement with family, friends, and former colleagues. The celebration will take place at the White Beaches Golf & Country Club in Haworth, New Jersey.

Joseph Simunovich's remarkable career in corporate America spans four decades. In 1962, he began his distinguished career working in the Sales and Marketing Management divisions at the New York Telephone Company. After 16 years of remarkable service, Joseph Simunovich left the New York Tele-

phone Company to become Marketing Manager for major accounts at Bell Atlantic New Jersey, now Verizon. While at the former Bell Atlantic, he quickly rose the corporate ladder becoming Director of Sales in 1985. As Director of Sales, he supervised and coordinated a renowned sales team that led Bell Atlantic sales for 8 consecutive years. Upon his departure from Bell Atlantic, Mr. Simunovich joined United Water New Jersey-New York as Senior Vice President for Business Development, External Affairs, and Corporate Communications. In addition, Mr. Simunovich has served as Chief of Staff, President, and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors during his nine dedicated years at United Water New Jersey, New York.

Mr. Simunovich has also played an influential and active role in New Jersey politics. In 1986, he was appointed by Governor Kean to be a Member of the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA). He has been re-appointed to the EDA for six consecutive terms and currently serves as EDA Vice Chairman. In addition, he is Chairman of the Bergen County Economic Development Corporation and served 12 years as a Hudson County Freeholder.

Joseph Simunovich is a resident of Bergen County, New Jersey. He is married and has two children and four grandchildren.

As a result of his hard work, Joseph Simunovich has helped improve the quality of life for thousands of families living throughout New Jersey.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Joseph Simunovich for his commitment to helping others and for his years of distinguished service to the people of New Jersey.

PROCLAMATION FOR GREGORY M. PORTER

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize one of New York's outstanding young students, Gregory Porter. This young man has received the Eagle Scout honor from their peers in recognition of their achievements.

Since the beginning of this century, the Boy Scouts of America have provided thousands of boys and young men each year with the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

The Eagle Scout award is presented only to those who possess the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service. Becoming an Eagle Scout is an extraordinary award with which only the finest Boy Scouts are honored. To earn the award—the highest advancement rank in Scouting—a Boy Scout must demonstrate proficiency in the rigorous areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills; they must earn a minimum of 23 merit badges as well as contribute at least 100 man-hours toward a community oriented service project.

I ask my colleagues to Join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their

activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Gregory and bring the attention of Congress to this successful young man on his day of recognition, Saturday, November 24, 2001. Congratulations to Gregory and his family.

CONGRATULATING KRISTIE
THOMPSON

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today Ms. Kristie Thompson of Rockwall, Texas, who this past summer succeeded in hiking the 2,167 miles of the Appalachian Trail. This hike from Springer Mountain in Northern Georgia to Katahdin in Central Maine is a trek completed by fewer than 500 people each year. What makes Kristie's accomplishment even more outstanding is the fact that she hiked the distance in only four months instead of the usual six—and she did a majority of it alone.

Since childhood, Kristie has had a love for the outdoors and a sense of adventure. A schoolteacher at Maurine Cain Middle School in Heath, Texas, and the mother of two teenage children, she used her summer break to fulfill this ambitious, lifelong dream. Kristie and her sister, Melanie Musser, began the journey on April 15, but 800 miles later, Melanie decided she could not be away from her family for another two months. Kristie understood—for she, too, missed her family—but she decided to go on alone.

Kristie awoke each day to begin hiking by 7 am and did not stop until 6 pm. That is an average of eighteen miles every day, much of it through mountains, carrying a pack of about 26 pounds. Often hiking as many as thirty miles in one day, Kristie noted that the mental challenges were equally as great as the physical ones. Her emotions ranged from elation to loneliness to frustration. She tells that more than three months along the trail—but still 300 miles from her destination—she stopped, stared down at the trail and burst into tears. But there, scratched in the dirt, was a message left for some other mother: "Good job, Mom." This message gave her the inspiration and resolve to complete the arduous journey.

Support from family and strangers saw her through. Every few days she would pick up food and supplies that her parents would send to towns along the way. Her children sent postcards and provided words of encouragement when she called. They followed her progress on a map. Along the way she slept in shelters or under a tarp or tent. On the last five miles of the hike, Kristie was joined by her father, Emmett Howe, who shares her family's immense pride in this accomplishment.

Kristie's ambition and perseverance certainly will serve as sources of inspiration for

her family, students and friends in Rockwall. Her feat took resolve, extraordinary willpower and courage—as well as meticulous planning and resourcefulness. She said the trip made her stronger in her resolve to tackle difficult challenges in life and reinforced what mattered most to her—her family.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to recognize this outstanding young woman from my hometown of Rockwall—Kristie Thompson—and to congratulate her for this extraordinary achievement in hiking the Appalachian Trail.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CHARLIE
BOLLINGER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I would like to take this opportunity and pay tribute to an icon of the Pueblo, Colorado community who recently passed away. Charles Bollinger, who was fighting Alzheimer's disease and a brief illness, died at the age of 85 and as his family and friends mourn his loss, I think it is appropriate that we remember Charlie for his many contributions throughout his life.

Charlie owned and operated Bollinger's Confectionary, a magazine/bookstore located in Pueblo. Bollinger's Confectionary began as a candy store that was started by his uncle in 1927. In 1946, Charlie bought the business and moved it to a new location. While there, he added the magazine collection that made Bollinger's a favorite store in the community.

Charlie was an adamant sports fan throughout his life. He was a longtime, devoted Denver Broncos fan and his love of sports was clearly reflected in his store magazine selections. His legendary collection included over ninety titles covering sports from football to baseball, and outdoor sports including hunting and fishing.

Mr. Speaker it is with profound sadness that we remember the life and memory of Charlie Bollinger. He will be remembered for his kind heart and the gentle demeanor he displayed throughout his life. As family and friends mourn his passing, I would like to recognize the wonderful life Charlie lived. We will miss you Charlie.

TRIBUTE TO TOKO FUJII

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Toko Fujii, one of Sacramento's most notable citizen leaders. Toko was regarded as one of the most well respected and positive figures in the Sacramento Japanese American community. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in saluting one of Sacramento's most outstanding citizens.

Toko was born in Stockton, California on May 11, 1920. The eldest child of Kinji and Midori Fujii. As a youngster in Oakland, where his parents owned a billiard hall, Toko demonstrated his trademark independence at very

early age. He would often stop by a neighborhood restaurant to purchase a bowl of oatmeal for breakfast before walking to school each morning. In 1927, Toko and his parents, along with younger sister, Chizue, moved to Sacramento, where he attended Lincoln School for his elementary and junior high years before attending Sacramento High School.

While in high school, Toko was an active member of the Japanese Student Club, Math Honor Club, and the prestigious California Scholarship Federation. In his spare time, Toko was also involved in the Buddhist Church Youth Organization. It was in a high school French class that he first met Sayoko Akume, who eventually became his wife and had been for the last 58 years.

When World War II broke out, Toko and Sayoko were sent to the Tule Lake Internment camp. During the internment, he kept busy by writing a column for the camp newspaper. Toko and Sayoko eventually left camp in the summer of 1943 and the young couple moved to Salt Lake City, where they were married on July 3, 1943. While majoring in Business Administration at the University of Utah, Toko displayed his innate talent for bringing people together when he organized a basketball team of Japanese Americans from the university.

Upon graduation, Toko and Sayoko moved to Denver before returning to Sacramento. During these years, Toko further enhanced his ability to bring people together. Toko organized his first fundraiser to raise money for uniforms and traveling costs for the Japanese American All Star Basketball Team. Toko also played an instrumental role in the establishment of the Buddhist Church Basketball League and the Northern California Nisei Athletic Union. Before the integration of Little League Baseball, he played a major role in organizing the Northern California Church League, a Nisei baseball league.

In his professional life, Toko first ran the Sun Hotel and shortly thereafter he became a real estate and insurance broker before he was recruited to manage the El Rancho Bowl in 1960. In 1964, Toko and his business partner, Kay Hamatani, started Victory Trophies, which he successfully operated until 1996. In addition to being a small business owner, Toko also contributed 27 years of outstanding service to the former Bank of Tokyo.

In his personal life, Toko remained very active with various community causes. He served as the acting office manager for the Japanese American Citizen's League since the early 1990's. In early 1991, he spearheaded the project to exhibit the story of Japanese American's in the Greater Sacramento Valley. After the unexpected death of the project's organizer, Toko assumed full responsibility of the project and fulfilled the mission to introduce their story at the Sacramento History Museum for six months in 1992.

Toko was also affectionately known as "The Man" in the local community when it comes to fund raising for special causes. Toko played a key role in securing \$200,000 for the Sacramento Japanese American Citizens League's Endowment Fund in 1990. When the National Japanese American Memorial Foundation was organized in 1999, Toko stepped up to the plate and organized a local fund raising campaign that raised \$120,000. He never forgot the importance of giving back to his community. Toko's tireless commitment to serving his community was truly an inspiration and example to his fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, as Mr. Toko Fujii's friends and family gather to celebrate and honor his legacy and many contributions, I am honored to pay tribute to one of Sacramento's most well respected citizens. His successes are unparalleled, and it is great honor for me to have the opportunity to pay tribute to his accomplishments. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in celebrating the deeds of an extraordinary leader.

HONORING WESTFIELD WORKS
WONDERS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the fifth annual Westfield Works Wonders event which is being celebrated in shopping malls across the nation. Over the last five years, this wonderful charity event has raised millions of dollars for national and local non-profits and charities.

First implemented in Connecticut in 1997, the Westfield Works Wonders program began as a project to benefit local non-profits and charities. In just three years, the event achieved outstanding results raising upwards of one million dollars and attracting more than 120,000 shoppers to the four centers in Connecticut. Due to its local success in Connecticut, Westfield Wonder Works was rolled out as a national program in 1999. In its two-year national history, malls across the nation have raised almost three million dollars in contributions for thousands of non-profits and charities.

The simplicity of the program is one of its greatest benefits. Westfield Works Wonders is a one-day three hour event held in November when shoppers are ready to begin their holiday shopping. For a five dollar donation, shoppers enjoy a private evening at Westfield Shoppingtowns with special discounts, in-store promotions, prize giveaways, entertainment, celebrity appearances, free photos with Santa, and more. All ticket proceeds are donated directly to participating organizations. In Connecticut alone, over sixty non-profits and charities will receive invaluable funding.

It is important to recognize the dreams and wishes that are made a reality by this special event. The money raised helps thousands of children and families receive much needed services. Hospitals, schools and a variety of national and local charities all benefit from the generosity of the over half a million people who attend this event nationwide. With a small donation, people can make a real difference in the lives of many.

I am proud to stand today to recognize the tremendous contribution Westfield Shoppingtowns are making to communities across the nation. I am honored to take this opportunity to extend my thanks and appreciation to all of those—from Westfield America to the thousands of retail employees—who make this evening possible. Your efforts are truly inspiring.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DEBBIE
JOHNS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Debbie Johns and thank her for the contributions she has made to the School District 51 Board in Clifton, Colorado. Debbie has served on the school board for over sixteen years, and though she will be dearly missed, I am happy to congratulate Debbie on her retirement.

Debbie was elected to School District 51 Board in 1985. She ran for office because of concerns she had over school redistricting and how it would affect her children's lives. Since then, Debbie has been elected three more times to the board with the help of her campaign staff and her family. She has been instrumental in many changes that have occurred to the district during her tenure. While in office, six new schools have been built and another twenty have undergone renovations.

When not meeting with the board, Debbie can be found distributing her time between managing a doctor's office and caring for her family. This is no easy task considering Debbie works an average of seventy hours per week in her management position. Despite her newfound freedom, Debbie already plans to fill the void by donating her time to the Mesa County Public Library literacy program.

Mr. Speaker it is a great privilege to honor Debbie Johns and wish her the best as she steps down from the School District 51 Board. She has dedicated her energy and time to the community for the last sixteen years and certainly deserves the praise and admiration of this body. Debbie, thank you for your dedicated service.

UNITED THROUGH IT ALL

HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following poem for the RECORD.

UNITED THROUGH IT ALL

(By Mike Allen and Randall Bayne)

On an island in the harbor,
Lady Liberty's darkest day,
Terror rose against our land,
Evil had its way.

We witnessed two strong towers
As they came crashing down,
Innocent lives were sacrificed
In rubble on the ground.

We stood in awe, in disbelief,
Souls of thousands fell.
In the horror of the picture,
In the midst of this hell.

We bound our spirits in resolve
To answer freedoms call.
This is America,

We'll rise above it all.
We're united in our victory,
United in our cause.
We'll stand against all enemies,
Liberty has no walls.

We're stronger than those towers,

This country will not fall.
We are Americans,
United through it all.

We'll bind our wounded.
Grieve for those who died.
Praise the heroes' efforts.

And sing out with pride,
"America, America
God shed his grace on thee,
And crown thy good
With brotherhood."

For we're united in our victory,
United in our cause.

We'll stand against all enemies,
Liberty has no walls.

We're stronger than those towers,
This country will not fall.

We are Americans,
United through it all.

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARDS
HAITI

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep concern regarding current United States policy towards Haiti.

Haiti's human and development statistics are alarming. The life expectancy of the average Haitian is only 53 years, and this number is certain to decline as the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country becomes even more severe. According to UNAIDS, the United Nations agency responsible for addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic, more than 5% of the adult population is HIV-positive, and some sectors of the population have infection rates of over 50%. In other human development categories, Haiti's record is just as lamentable. Half of Haitian adults are illiterate, and more than 1 in 4 children under the age of 5 are malnourished. Haiti ranks 152nd out of 174 on the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index, below such countries as Bangladesh and Sudan.

In previous years, the United States pursued a constructive relationship with Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Between FY 95 and FY 99, the United States provided \$884 million in critical development assistance funds to support agricultural development, democracy and governance, teacher training, health care, and many other programs. The United States also supported multilateral institutions that worked to improve the lives of ordinary Haitians. More recently, however, the United States has pursued a myopic policy towards Haiti and has used its veto power to prevent the disbursement of funds from multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The board of directors of the IDB has already approved \$146 million in social sector loans for Haiti, but because of United States policy, these funds have been blocked from improving the lives of 8 million Haitians. This policy must change.

In order for the living standards and life chances of ordinary Haitians to improve, international development assistance is critical. The United States must change its current policy towards Haiti so that it may receive multilateral funds for pressing development needs.

IN HONOR OF THE PUERTO RICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, INC.

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development, Inc. (PRAHD). PRAHD is a non-profit organization in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, dedicated to providing health, educational, and social services to low-income residents of Middlesex County, New Jersey.

Since 1974, PRAHD has emerged as one of the premier non-profit organizations in the State of New Jersey. This dynamic organization provides a wide range of social services essential to low-income and elderly residents of Middlesex County. PRAHD currently sponsors pre-school child care programs, HIV/AIDS educational services, substance abuse prevention classes, and health care services for homebound senior citizens.

The outstanding success and efficiency of this organization can be attributed to its committed staff, which is working tirelessly to ensure that adequate social services are provided for residents in Middlesex County. PRAHD, which is governed by a Board of Directors and is managed by an Executive Director, currently employs 38 full-time and 74 part-time staffers. It is also supported by the diligent efforts of numerous community leaders, who volunteer their skills and services.

As a result of its hard work, PRAHD has vastly improved the standard of living for thousands of New Jersey families.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring PRAHD for its service to the community of Perth Amboy and for its countless acts of kindness and compassion.

HONORING VERNE L. WIKERT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Verne L. Wikert and his contributions to this country. Verne began his service to this nation in the 1940's, serving as a Merchant Marine in the Pacific theatre during World War II.

Mr. Wikert joined the Merchant Marines at the age of seventeen. Tasked with the position as oiler aboard the S.S. Coast Trader, Verne and his crew were responsible for supplying the Pacific theatre with troops and supplies throughout the war. On June 7, 1942, a Japanese submarine torpedoed his ship. Following the attack, Verne fought his way from below deck to escape the sinking ship. This event put the crew through a five-day ordeal, fighting for their survival off the coast of the state of Washington. Upon rescue, Wikert, in a coma, was near death.

Mr. Wikert recovered from this experience and continued his service to his country, surviving two more torpedo attacks before the end of the war. As is customary in the Merchant Marines, he received no awards or

decorations for his contributions to the war effort, but is worthy of the praise of this body of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to honor Verne L. Wikert for his service to this country. He served selflessly during a time when the country was in great need. His actions have brought great credit to himself and his nation.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT PRESIDENT ISSUE PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING A NATIONAL LAO-HMONG RECOGNITION DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 88, a resolution urging the President to issue a national proclamation recognizing the important contributions of Hmong and Laotians to our great nation.

Unfortunately, few Americans know that many Hmong and Lao people came to the United States as refugees fleeing genocide and persecution for fighting against the spread of communism in Laos, a country once part of the French colony known as Indochina, which also encompassed Cambodia and Vietnam.

Following the French rule over Indochina from 1863 until its withdrawal from the region in 1954, the United States became involved in the struggle for democracy and independence for Indochina from 1955 to 1975. During this period which became known as the Vietnam War, the United States recruited Hmong and Lao people to fight against the communist Vietnamese Army and the Pathet Lao. Hmong and Lao soldiers flew thousands of deadly combat missions in support of the U.S. Armed Forces and the Central Intelligence Agency, and fought in conventional and guerrilla combat clashes with extreme casualties against communist Vietnamese and Pathet Lao. More than 35,000 Hmong and Lao soldiers lost their lives in defense of democracy and many more were seriously injured and disabled.

After the United States pulled out of Vietnam in 1975, many of the Hmong and Lao soldiers and their families were forced to live in communist concentration camps known as "reeducation camps" by the Pathet Lao. While in these camps, thousands of Hmong and Lao people were subjected to chemical bombings, tortures, and genocidal murders. Many eventually escaped to refugee camps in Thailand and some refugees fled to the United States. It is estimated that between 1975 and 1995, the communist Pathet Lao government killed more than 300,000 people in Laos, including the Royal Lao family.

Only in recent years have we begun to recognize and commemorate the contributions thousands of Hmong and Lao Americans have made during the period of the Vietnam War. In the 106th Congress, Congress passed the Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act introduced by our esteemed former colleague the late Congressman Bruce Vento, which expedited naturalization procedures for Hmong and Lao refugees who fought in the special guerrilla units in Laos.

Today nearly 195,000 Hmong and 135,000 Lao Americans live in the United States. Large Hmong and Lao communities have been established in parts of California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Carolina and Colorado.

In closing, I would like to congratulate Congressman Tancred for his work on this legislation and urge my colleagues to stand in strong support for the passage of H. Con. Res. 88.

68TH ANNIVERSARY OF FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, as Co-Chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, I rise today to commemorate the memory of millions of innocent victims ruthlessly murdered at the tyrannical hands of Joseph Stalin and other Soviet communists. This year marks the 68th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide perpetrated by Stalin in an attempt to subjugate the people of Ukraine.

In order to achieve his vision of a strong industrialized Soviet Union, Stalin sought to force Ukraine into compliance. However, his policy of forced collectivization was strongly resisted by the freedom-loving peasantry. In an effort to break the spirit of the Ukrainian people, Stalin used food as a weapon, starving between six and eight million people to death, while confiscating and exporting massive quantities of grain. This was a naked act of genocide against Ukraine and her people.

The famine was entirely the creation of Stalin's totalitarian policies. The Communist State's prohibition of private land ownership and Stalin's excessive seizures of agricultural products created an intolerable life for the Ukrainian peasantry. This situation escalated when state-sanctioned production quotas could not be filled. The quotas were designed to guarantee failure. The failure of quota fulfillment was interpreted, by Stalin, as anti-Soviet behavior, as treason, and acted upon accordingly.

Stalin ordered the Soviet secret police, the GPU (State Political Directorate), later the NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs), to enforce his quotas by whatever means necessary. The GPU, with the help of local party officials, seized all the available food and seed, rendering the peasantry incapable of producing even enough to feed themselves in the most fertile regions of Europe and Asia. As a result, a mass migration of peasantry loomed. Many sought a chance for survival in the cities, others merely brought their children to urban areas and left them in the hope they would survive, returning, themselves, to their villages to die.

To prevent the migration, the "social parasitism" Stalin implemented a passport system, which forced the peasantry to remain in their villages. Those caught hiding food were either deported to Siberian labor camps or shot. Often, the grain collected would begin to rot while it waited for pickup. Those trying to steal even the rotting grain faced the same fate as those hiding it. Anyone who did not appear to be starving was suspected of hoarding food and faced death or deportation. Unable to eat,

under penalty of death, the peasants starved to death.

The fate of these victims is a lasting testament to the failure of the Soviet system. Stalin's quote, "a single death is a tragedy, a million are just a statistic," responding to a question about the reported deaths of millions of Ukrainians, is evidence of the horror Ukraine faced.

In 1986, the U.S. Congress appointed a Commission on the Ukraine Famine. After two years, the Commission confirmed these terrible events did occur and constituted an act of genocide against Ukrainians. Over two hundred courageous Ukrainian survivors testified before the Commission. Their testimony is preserved in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. These terrible events must not be forgotten. Because of the courage of survivors and the commitment of those who remember and commemorate this tragedy, they will not be.

PROCLAMATION FOR JAMES
LEHANE

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize one of New York's outstanding young students, James Lehane. This young man has received the Eagle Scout honor from their peers in recognition of their achievements.

Since the beginning of this century, the Boy Scouts of America have provided thousands of boys and young men each year with the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

The Eagle Scout award is presented only to those who possess the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service. Becoming an Eagle Scout is an extraordinary award with which only the finest Boy Scouts are honored. To earn the award—the highest advancement rank in Scouting—a Boy Scout must demonstrate proficiency in the rigorous areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills; they must earn a minimum of 23 merit badges as well as contribute at least 100 man-hours toward a community oriented service project.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of James and bring the attention of Congress to this successful young man on his day of recognition, Friday, January 4th, 2002. Congratulations to James and his family.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO PAUL
JORDAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Paul Jordan for his contributions to this country. Paul began his service to our nation in 1942 by reporting for duty as a new army recruit at Fort Logan, CO. Following his training, Paul was assigned as a tank assistant gunner for the invasion of Sicily, Italy in June of 1943.

Mr. Jordan's company supported cover for the 45th Division and served in the initial invasion of Sicily. The Allied success brought Paul to the invasion of Salerno in September of that same year. It was during this invasion that Paul had his first tank destroyed by enemy fire. Paul survived and later was reunited with his company and assigned a new tank. After fighting for three months near Monte Cassino, Paul was assigned to yet another invasion force, this time the invasion of Southern France. Fighting near Cannes in 1944, Paul's tank was again destroyed by an enemy attack. Evading enemy forces once again, Paul was promoted to tank commander upon reaching his unit. The war ended for Paul in Strasborg, France close to the German border in 1945.

Mr. Jordan returned to Colorado in November 1945. He married his sweetheart Ellen and raised three children. He went on to work in the Delta County School District for almost 30 years. Paul and his wife Ellen recently traveled back to France to visit a small village his unit liberated during the war, and to visit a memorial to five of his comrades who died during the fighting.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to recognize and pay tribute to Paul Jordan for his service to his country during World War II. He served selflessly in a time of great need, bringing credit to himself and this nation. Paul is one reason that our country enjoys the freedom that we hold so high today.

TRIBUTE TO EDDIE BOLAND

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend and former colleague Eddie Boland. By his own choosing, he loyally served this body for 36 years with minimal national attention. And yet despite his best efforts to remain known only to his constituents and his colleagues, his name carries a familiar ring to a vast number of Americans.

While it was his role as Chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence that brought him household recognition, Eddie Boland stood for more than the namesake amendments that helped set the stage for the Iran-contra affair. To his constituents, he was a friend, a steadfast supporter of civil rights and simply unbeatable when it came to the polls. To members of this body, he was an honest, sincere and dedicated man who came to Washington to serve his district and did it well.

It has been over 13 years since Eddie Boland last graced the halls of Congress as a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, but the ideals that he quietly fought for during his tenure have not been lost. I extend my sincere condolences to his wife Mary and their four children.

HONORING SERGEANT JOSEPH
BUONOME ON THE OCCASION OF
HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to Sergeant Joseph Buonome who recently retired from the East Haven Police Department after three decades of dedicated service. Sergeant Buonome led an exemplary career and has left a legacy that will not soon be forgotten.

Joining the East Haven Police Department as an Auxiliary Officer nearly thirty years ago, Sergeant Buonome was soon sworn in as a full time officer. Appointed Court Liaison and Police Spokesperson ten years ago, Sergeant Buonome played an integral role in maintaining the Department's relationship with the local community. Throughout the course of his career, he also took on the duties of Hostage Negotiator, Supply Officer and Airport Liaison. His outstanding service has been recognized with more than ten Commendations and two Citations for performing above and beyond the call of duty—a reflection of his unwavering commitment to serve and protect the residents of East Haven. Sergeant Buonome has certainly been a hero to our community.

Sergeant Buonome's compassion and generosity extends well beyond his professional career. As a member, Secretary, Vice-President and President for the Police Union Local 1662, he worked hard to ensure the safety and security of his fellow officers and their families. Sergeant Buonome has also served as the Vice President of the Connecticut Police Association as well as Vice President and President of the Order of Centurions devoting countless hours to these fine organizations. Dedicated to enriching his community, he has also served as Co-Chairman for many charitable events. His commitment to the East Haven community, professional and otherwise, is unquestionable and he has made a real difference in the lives of many.

Too often we take for granted the role of our law enforcement officers; men and women who face risks few of us can truly comprehend. Each day, they must be ready to perform under intense pressure—literally in life or death situations. It is an honor for me to stand today to express my deepest thanks and appreciation to Sergeant Joseph Buonome for his outstanding service to the Town of East Haven and to extend my very best wishes to him and his wife, Barbara; daughter, Cheryl and her husband, Michael; and his grandchildren, Gabrielle and Christopher as they celebrate his retirement.

WELCOME IMAM HENDI AND
COMMENCEMENT OF RAMADAN

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to extend a warm welcome to Imam Hendi.

He is here with us today as guest chaplain and here to observe the commencement of Ramadan—the Islamic holy month of fasting and spiritual renewal.

Imam Hendi has spent his life educating and working with youngsters and students to guide their spiritual development and to educate them on the tenets and faith of Islam.

He was the first Muslim chaplain designated by Georgetown University where he currently serves.

Back in 1991, I was the first Member of Congress to invite an imam to pray before the House.

Today we share again the rich religious diversity of America by welcoming Imam Hendi.

This morning, at the commencement of Ramadan we send our greetings as our Muslim citizens and Muslims around the world prepare for this holy month of spiritual renewal.

Islam is one of the largest world religions, and one of America's major religions.

Muslims from all over the world are valued members of our American communities.

And this Muslim community comes together in the United States from all corners of the world: the Middle East, Indonesia, Southeast Asia, and Africa to celebrate their faith in our country.

In this month of introspection, faith, prayer and cleansing, together we share the horror of American Muslims felt when they witnessed criminals use their sacred faith as an excuse for their crimes.

While we will not excuse the criminal acts of September 11, so too can we never excuse those who seek to blame Muslims as a whole for those acts.

Nor will we, as a Nation, tolerate acts of violence and hatred directed towards those who practice Islam.

This has been made clear, from the President on down.

There can be no battle between the United States and the Muslim world, because the United States is part of the Muslim world.

Today we have 6 million Muslims in the United States, and that number continues to grow.

We welcome our Muslim citizens, and we value them, and we send them our best wishes.

I would like to close by stating my support as a cosponsor of Congressman John LaFalce's resolution, H.Res. 280; to express solidarity and support for members of the Islamic community in the United States and around the world while commending them for their faith in Islam.

HONORING GENE PARKER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a truly dedicated volunteer, Ms. Gene Parker, from

Southwest Colorado. Gene has spent over a century of her life working to help better understand previous cultures and the archeological preservation of the Anasazi culture.

Ms. Parker began her work as a volunteer for the Bureau of Land Management's Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, Colorado. Her duties include the inventorying of the center's collections, where she is relied upon to verify that each piece was properly documented for its historical study. Gene has also volunteered her services to the center's library, assisting with special events as they occur. She is also a member of the Anasazi Historical Society.

Gene has dedicated her time and effort for two days a week for the past fifteen years. Following recovery from a broken hip in 1999, Gene remained committed to continue her duties where she has amassed 1,814 volunteer hours.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to recognize Gene for her service to help preserve the artifacts of the ancient Anasazi culture. Her dedication to a worthwhile cause certainly deserves the praise of this body. Because of her efforts, many will now be able to better understand the Anasazi culture.

ST. JOSEPH'S HIGH SCHOOL'S
FOOD DRIVE COMMITTEE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to the Food Drive Committee at Saint Joseph's High School in Metuchen, New Jersey. For over thirty years, this Food Drive Committee has provided Thanksgiving food baskets for thousands of needy families throughout New Jersey.

This charitable food drive was inaugurated under the guidance of Brother George Woodburn. Currently, the Food Drive Committee operates under the auspices of the Saint Joseph's Student Council. Annually, this food drive provides hundreds of Thanksgiving food baskets to various food shelters and organizations for distribution to families in need.

The success and longevity of this event is due to the compassionate efforts of Saint Joseph's dedicated administration, faculty, and students. As a result of Saint Joseph's kind-hearted efforts, this month-long food drive enables hundreds of needy families to enjoy a Thanksgiving dinner.

For four decades, Saint Joseph's has also been dedicated to the education and leadership development of young men residing in Central New Jersey. This institution prepares young men for post-secondary academic success, while also enabling them to acquire the skills and values essential to become responsible young adults.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Saint Joseph's High School for its dedication and commitment on behalf of needy families throughout New Jersey.

DULCE AND DECORUM EST . . . BY
JAMES F. CAHALAN, PH.D.

HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following poem for the RECORD.

DULCE AND DECORUM EST

JIM CAHALAN, MAY 5, 2001

They once were boys, like you and me, Just little boys, not heroes then; Just small and ordinary.

No one could have known that when Their country called them overseas They'd give their all, more than could bear We who stayed in tranquil leas, Gave out medals, but no care.

We must engrave this one bold truth Of noble men who give their all, Keep us free from harm, forsooth, Safe, content, and out of thrall;

Who leave behind their homes and wives All to brave those hellish places, Sacrifice their very lives, Saving our eternal blazes,

And work to make much, much the less Of strife and human misery: Dulce et decorum est Pro patria vivere.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BERNICE
ELAINE FORCE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of Bernice Elaine Force who recently passed away in Glenwood Springs, Colorado on October 25, 2001. She began her life in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, born to Fred and Bessie Bishop Barber, where she attended the University of Michigan School of Nursing. After her marriage to Jack Force in 1932, the couple moved to Mesa, Colorado.

Throughout her life, Bernice was dedicated to providing healthcare services to those who were in need. She served in several hospitals throughout the state including Veterans Hospital in Grand Junction, Faith Hospital in Collbran, and Valley View Hospital in Glenwood Springs.

In her free time, Bernice enjoyed various activities and interacting with others who were in her life. Her most cherished time was spent with family. She was a dedicated wife, mother of three, grandmother to five, and great-grandmother of four. Bernice enjoyed gardening, fishing, baking and cooking. She was also an active member of her church.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that we mourn the loss of Bernice Elaine Force. She devoted most of her ninety years to others and will be missed by those she touched. Her family and friends are grateful for her dedication and service to Glenwood Springs. As we mourn her passing, our thoughts are with those who knew her.

TRIBUTE TO HOUSING OPTIONS & GERIATRIC ASSOCIATION RESOURCES, INC.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Housing Options & Geriatric Association Resources, Inc., an organization dedicated to improving the lives of homeless, elderly, mentally ill, physically challenged, and HIV/AIDS infected individuals in the Bronx. This invaluable organization celebrates the grand opening of its Scattered Site Housing Program and Supported Housing Unit on November 15, 2001.

H.O.G.A.R.'s mission is not only to raise awareness of the housing and health issues facing burdened groups of society, but also to provide ways of dealing with these issues. Not only does H.O.G.A.R. spread the word that a number of individuals diagnosed as mentally ill end up on the streets each year, but it also maintains a program to find housing for these people and has even opened a 12-bed supported housing unit that emphasizes community reintegration.

Mr. Speaker, H.O.G.A.R. also recently implemented the Scatter Site Housing Program for HIV/AIDS infected people. This program provides relocation assistance, access to counseling services, access to primary health care, recreational activities, daily life skills training, and classes in healthy meal preparation to name just a few things. Essentially it is a program to ensure that people living with AIDS, actually have some quality of life. Often those who are sick and poor are left to the wayside. H.O.G.A.R. is there to pick these individuals up and to show them how to stand alone.

An amazing group of men and women give H.O.G.A.R. its heart and soul and continually fuel its efforts. It is because of them that H.O.G.A.R. exists and succeeds in its mission. We will never be able to accurately assess exactly how many lives H.O.G.A.R. has saved or how many lives it has helped give meaning and hope to. We can only be sure that any addition to this organization is worthy of great celebration. That is why my son, Councilman elect, and myself are so honored to be named special guests of H.O.G.A.R.'s grand opening of these two new program units.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the H.O.G.A.R. directors and staff for their immeasurable contributions to those most in need and most overlooked and in thanking them for their ceaseless efforts.

THE FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP ACT OF 2001

HON. W. J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, last week, Senator HOLLINGS and I joined together to introduce legislation to emphasize the prohibition on foreign government ownership of American telecommunications and broadcast infrastructure. This is not a new concept. It has been

the law for more than fifty years in order to protect the American national interest.

We have been dismayed this year by the FCC's approval of the Deutsche Telekom acquisition of VoiceStream Wireless Communications and the SES-Astra acquisition of GE Americom Communications. For several years, we have repeatedly expressed the most serious reservations about the Commission's interpretation of the foreign government ownership provisions of Section 310 of the Communications Act. We have repeatedly pointed out that companies controlled by foreign governments are too often motivated by political considerations that may be against the interests of the United States rather than by the working of the competitive marketplace.

Notwithstanding our stated concerns, the Commission approved the Deutsche Telekom acquisition of VoiceStream in April of this year, revealing the clear differences between the Congress and members of the Commission about the meaning and application of Section 310. The proposal of SES-Astra to acquire GE Americom presented the same concerns, and I asked the Commission to conduct a "vigorous review;" of the proposed acquisition to assure that our national interests were protected. However, instead of the vigorous review that was needed and requested, the Commission allowed the International Bureau to rapidly approve this significant acquisition in a pro forma manner. Indeed, once that approval had been given, SES-Astra revealed that it had not fully revealed the substantial extent of foreign control in the company, but the FCC staff again gave its prompt pro forma approval with no public notice.

Commissioner Michael J. Copps issued a statement noting that SES-Astra's failure to reveal the full extent of its foreign ownership and stating that the Telecommunications Act required the FCC to provide the opportunity for public notice. We agree. We believe the Commission has exceeded its authority in this area and has not weighed fully the full national interest considerations in foreign government ownership of our telecommunications infrastructure, especially in the wake of recent events that have heightened our concerns about the security of our homeland.

Accordingly, we introduced legislation to make it clear that foreign governments are not allowed to own or control American telecommunications, satellite, or broadcast networks, whether directly or indirectly. This legislation does not break new ground, but rather simply reaffirms, in no uncertain terms, that the telecommunications, broadcast, and Internet facilities that underlie our freedom of speech and our economy cannot be made vulnerable to the actions of foreign governments.

We suggest that it serves neither the public interest nor the interest of the applicants for the FCC to approve any mergers of this type, or for that matter to allow the SES-Astra acquisition of GE Americom to go forward without the full Commission seriously addressing our concerns.

AMERICAN SPIRIT FRAUD PREVENTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, in the days following the terrible tragedy that befell America on September 11, 2001, we have experienced a reaffirmation of the American Spirit in the heroic acts of some Americans and the selfless giving of others. Americans have opened their hearts to the families of the victims of the September 11th tragedy and heeded the calls for assisting those victims. Americans from all walks of life have to date contributed in excess of \$1 billion to charities and other organizations supporting the victims of the tragedy. While the overwhelming majority of fund-raising efforts in response to the September 11th terrorist acts are legitimate, unfortunately, there have been a few fraudulent fundraising efforts capitalizing on this National tragedy.

As unacceptable as it may be, the September 11th tragedy, as other tragic emergencies, have spun deceit and fraud perpetrated by unscrupulous persons manipulating the emotions of generous citizens so that they may fraudulently line their pockets. Scam artists often use the telephone and Internet to prey on emotions—for example, by being rude when asked for specific information or insinuating that people who decline to give are unpatriotic. By taking advantage of the moment and acting quickly, these criminals are often able to raise thousands of dollars before they are caught. And when they're caught, the FTC has tepid legal authority to make them pay for their offense.

H.R. 2985, the American Spirit Fraud Prevention Act, introduced by Reps. DEAL and BASS, takes measures to prevent scam artists from capitalizing on national tragedies and takes additional steps to penalize those practices. The bill takes the needed step of strengthening the Federal Trade Commission Act so the Commission can punish those unscrupulous scam artists.

The bill gives the Commission the power, during times of presidentially-declared national emergency or natural disaster, to crack down hard on unfair or deceptive acts or practices that take advantage of the emergency or disaster. If the Commission acts to stop the fraud administratively, this bill doubles the civil penalties from \$11,000 to \$22,000 for each violation. Alternatively, if the Commission opts to go to federal district court for an injunction to stop the fraud, the bill gives the Commission the authority to demand civil penalties of \$22,000 for each violation, a punitive power the FTC currently does not have at their disposal. The increased penalties are available for unfair or deceptive acts or practices committed within one year after the President terminates the emergency period under the National Emergencies Act or within one year of the disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Those are needed changes to the FTC Act. It is unfortunate that such changes were necessitated by the horrific events of September 11th. Yet, we must put all those engaged in fraud or contemplating fraudulent acts that

take advantage of National tragedies on notice that they will pay and pay dearly for their unscrupulous acts. This bill shows that we will not tolerate the manipulation of Americans' goodwill at times of National tragedy.

I wholeheartedly support the American Spirit Fraud Prevention Act and I strongly urge its passage.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DAVID
POLLARD

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize David Pollard of Cedaredge, Colorado, and thank him for his contributions to the people of Kosovo. For the past year, David has been involved with the "Youth With A Mission" organization that helps people throughout the world by building homes and fostering relief projects in troubled areas around the world.

David began his work with YWAM after training in Trinidad, Colorado for several months. His first assignment was to be sent to Kosovo as a member of the outreach team. The team's duties included building housing for families that have been displaced or lost their homes in the recent conflict in Kosovo. Living with a host family, David contributed to his team by providing the labor to construct these homes. David reached out further to the communities by interacting with locals and spreading moral messages based on the Bible and the Koran.

David ended his first mission to Kosovo last summer. Since, he has returned to Trinidad and assisted in the training of more teams to continue with YWAM's mission. After his second round of training, he was instrumental as a co-leader for a new team of volunteers and accompanied them back to Kosovo. Some people might say that two missions are enough in a place that has experienced such devastation and hardship for so long, but David continues his assistance to Kosovo. He is now planning to return to the country, on his own, at his own expense. Once arriving, David hopes to find work with relief organizations and continue his service to the people of Kosovo.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to honor David Pollard and his contributions to a country in a time of need. Like other members of "Youth With A Mission," David has provided his services without compensation. His volunteering efforts are well appreciated and bring great credit to himself, his family, and his community. Thanks David.

IN HONOR OF CARL J. GOLDBERG

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Carl J. Goldberg. On Friday, November 16, 2001, Mr. Goldberg will be the Honoree at the Deborah Hospital Foundation's 15th Annual Children of the

World Humanitarian Award Dinner-Dance. The event will be held at the Sheraton Meadowlands Hotel in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Carl Goldberg has enjoyed an extensive and successful real estate career that spans over two decades. In 1979, he joined the prestigious real estate firm Bertram Associates as a Project Manager for the development of single-family homes. While at Bertram, he quickly climbed the corporate ranks and became Operating Partner. As Operating Partner, he was instrumental in the construction of more than 2,000 homes throughout New Jersey.

In 1994, Carl Goldberg left Bertram Associates and founded the Roseland Property Company. Since its formation, Roseland has played a major role in the development of company communities throughout the Northeast. Under Carl Goldberg's guidance, Roseland builds over 1,500 residential units a year.

Currently, Carl Goldberg serves as a member of the National Association of Homebuilders and is the former President of the Community Builders' Association.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Carl Goldberg for his years of distinguished service on behalf of New Jersey residents.

HATE CRIMES IN AMERICA

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to rise to lend my voice to those who have spoken here today on the issue of hate crimes directed toward those who are Muslims, of middle eastern descent, or who are perceived as belonging to either group. As Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, I know that hate crimes are not new. They are as old as lynchings and as real as bombings. Racial, religious and ethnic minorities have been the victims of hate crimes for a very long time in America and yet we all know that these acts of cowardice are rarely punished, routinely ignored and the victims are often considered the cause of the horror aimed at them.

I know that in other moments of crisis in this country, we have allowed fear to overcome reason and official actions to lead to unfair deprivations. The internment of the Japanese Americans, the treatment of the Native Americans and the slavery and segregation of African Americans were all caused by the interaction of fear, hatred and official action. In the new millennium, this country cannot afford to resort to old patterns of behavior.

In my district, the day after the September 11th attack, there were reports of people who shot into mosques in attempts to harm or terrorize. At that time, I issued a call for calm and reminded my constituents that this country must never resort to vigilante violence. In the wake of the horror that has been visited upon this country, we cannot allow ourselves to forget what it means to be an American. We must not forget that inclusion, diversity and respect for all people regardless of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation and national origin is the cornerstone of America's foundation and the undergirding of our greatness.

The American dream must be kept alive and well within our current nightmare. I am deeply disappointed to hear of the many instances of hate crimes that have occurred throughout the nation. I know that America is greater than this and I know that as always, the forces of fairness will overcome every domestic and international evil because the moral arch of the universe may be long, but it always bends toward justice.

TRIBUTE TO TOM J. DONOHO

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise and commend one of Western North Carolina's and Buncombe County's finest citizens, the late Tom J. Donoho, "The big man with the big heart." Tom passed away on November 6, 2001. He was a personal friend of mine for many years, and he will be sorely missed.

Born in Greenville, South Carolina, Tom's family moved to North Carolina where he graduated from Biltmore High School in 1952. As an alumnus of Biltmore High School, saving the school from destruction became a pet project of Tom's in recent years. Last June the WNC Historical Association acquired the deed, and Tom sought my help for \$300,000 for the "Biltmore School Museum," which was provided in the 2002 Interior Appropriation.

After high school, Tom served in the United States Army and twelve years in the National Guard and Reserves. He was a man who loved his country, his community, and his people. Tom supported the East Asheville Youth Program for the past 47 years, giving freely of his time, materials, labor and money to this program, not for recognition but because he loved young people. Together, Tom and his wife Betty founded Asheville Electric forty years ago, building it into a thriving business, of which Tom was President, employing about 35 people.

When the new Reynolds High School was built, it was Tom Donoho who offered to wire the school, and he drove to Kansas to get the famous "Rocket"—an Army surplus "Honest John" rocket—which he helped mount at the entrance to the school and is the school's mascot. Tom provided the lighting for the school's football and baseball stadiums.

Tom took an active part in politics in Asheville and Buncombe County. For many years he contributed to the campaigns of good men and women who ran for public office and stood as a candidate for Asheville City Council in 1989. He was well known for donning an apron and cooking at fundraisers for local candidates.

In addition to being a well-known businessman, Tom served two four-year terms on the Asheville Regional Airport Authority. During that time he served as vice-chairman, chairman of the building and grounds committee, and employee relations committee. He was also a Shriner with the Oasis Temple and a member of the Biltmore Masonic Lodge, Asheville York Rite and the Asheville Scottish Rite.

Tom married Betty Brittain 43 years ago, they reared two children: Susan Donoho Martin of Asheville and Daniel Woron of Florida.

Tom Donoho was a big man with an even bigger heart. WNC and Buncombe County have lost a very good friend and we will miss him. I know that my colleagues will join me in saluting this fine man and community leader.

HONORING NASA ADMINISTRATOR
DANIEL GOLDIN

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant—the outgoing NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin. In his nine years with the agency, Mr. Goldin has been instrumental in shaping all aspects of NASA's mission for the challenges of the 21st Century. He brought a welcome new management style and instituted reforms for NASA to operate "Faster, Better, and Cheaper." Through these aggressive and innovative management changes, NASA achieved a necessary balance between the aeronautics and space programs. At the same time, Administrator Goldin made the safety of the Space Shuttle and Space Station crews the top priority for our space missions.

Mr. Goldin led the Shuttle Operations transition from an inefficient government bureaucracy to a private contractor, which significantly reduced the cost of human space flight. The cost savings realized in human space flight operations allowed NASA to dedicate additional resources for science research and aerospace technologies. This is a particular interest of mine since Glenn Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio, has developed preeminent capabilities in aeropropulsion systems, aerospace power and electric propulsion, aerospace communications, and combustion and fluids physics.

As anyone who knows Dan Goldin will tell you, he is not afraid to lead and direct his employees and his agency to higher levels of achievement. He has done so at NASA, and our aeronautics and space programs reflect his drive for innovation. As a Member of the VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, I have enjoyed working with Administrator Goldin over the past nine years, and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed honored and pleased to serve as Congressional Co-chair for National Bible Week, November 18–25, 2001. As we celebrate another blessed day of remembrance, Thanksgiving, we are to be thankful to be living in a country where the Holy Bible can be read and where we have the freedom to practice what the Bible teaches without fear of repression or punishment, and to worship as we believe.

Our 4th Commandment commands us "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." We attend the church of our choice on that par-

ticular day and read from the Bible during service, then unfortunately place it on a shelf until the next attendance. However, daily reading of the Bible should be encouraged. It is a wonderful source of comfort, spiritual guidance, uplifting spirits, and the religious history of our existence. From Genesis to Revelations, the Bible covers our moral laws, how to receive salvation and the promise of everlasting life. It is truly our daily bread.

Our great country was established on the teachings of the Bible. The Pilgrims landed on our shores with the Bible in their hands. Our founding fathers were rooted in the Bible. Leaders from our first president to our present legislators quoted verses at speaking events. The Bible contains an answer for every life situation to help us cope and strengthen our resolve. I strongly encourage everyone to read the Bible daily, and to begin during National Bible Week I congratulate the National Bible Association for its role in arousing interest in the Holy Bible.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS OF ROY MOORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the students of Roy Moore Elementary School of Silt, Colorado and thank them for their dedication to helping the children of Afghanistan. The students, led by their student council, have begun efforts to raise money for America's Fund for Afghan Children. They began their effort following President Bush's call to help the Afghan children caught in the current conflict.

The students have been occupied with finding the means to earn dollars and donate money to the fund for some time. Several students have donated allowances, found chores to earn money and contributed from their savings. The school has raised more than \$200.00 for the children in Afghanistan.

The students of Roy Moore Elementary have shown great kindness and compassion by their efforts. More importantly, they have realized that the children in this conflict are not responsible for the attacks on this country and that they too, are victims in this struggle. Their efforts can act as a model for other schools around the country participating in this worthy endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the students of Roy Moore Elementary School for their efforts to such a noble cause. The students and faculty have brought great credit to themselves for dedicating their resources to those in need. As we all look for a way to help, Roy Moore Elementary deserves the praise and admiration of this body as we commend them for their contributions.

HONORING UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, FRESNO DISTRIBUTION CENTER

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor United Parcel Service (UPS) and their Fresno employees for their dedication to answering the needs of the local business community. Their hard work and ability to adapt quickly have kept Fresno businesses competitive with those in other areas.

UPS, which is the world's largest package distribution company, transports more than 3 billion parcels and documents annually. Using more than 500 aircraft, 149,000 vehicles and 1,700 facilities to provide service in more than 200 countries and territories, they have made a worldwide commitment to serving the needs of the global marketplace.

Recently, UPS has added next-day ground service to their delivery options out of their Fresno distribution center. The addition of this service has opened the door for Fresno businesses. The ability to make ground deliveries overnight gives Fresno businesses the same advantage that Southern California businesses have, next-day delivery.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to honor the UPS Fresno Distribution Center for its commitment to the financial prosperity of Fresno and the Central Valley. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the UPS Fresno Distribution Center many more years of continued success.

NATIONAL OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE WEEK

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, November 11–17 is National Osteopathic Medicine Week, a week when we recognize the more than 47,000 osteopathic physicians (D.O.s) across the country for their contributions to the American healthcare system. This year, we celebrate D.O.s commitment to preventative medicine and end-of-life care.

During National Osteopathic Medicine (NOM) Week, D.O.s and patients celebrate the benefits of preventative health care by looking at the simple things that can be done to live healthier lives. As physicians who focus on treating the whole person and not just their symptoms, the nation's osteopathic physicians are dedicated to helping maintain health through a whole-person patient-centered approach to healthcare. And, within that principle, they recognize death as the legitimate endpoint to the human lifecycle and respect the dignity and special needs of both patients and caregivers.

During NOM Week, D.O.s everywhere will explore multidisciplinary perspectives on end-of-life care, the ethical debate of pain management and ways to remove communications barriers in the physician-patient relationship at end of life. Activities also educate Americans about end-of-life care and related topics, such

as advances in pain management, cultural sensitivities toward final stages of life, organ donation, advance directives, and end-of-life care options and financing.

For more than a century, D.O.s have made a difference in the lives and health of my fellow citizens in southeast Ohio and all Americans. Overall, more than 100 million patient visits are made each year to D.O.s. As fully licensed physicians, D.O.s are committed to serving the needs of rural and underserved communities. That is why D.O.s make up 15 percent of the total physician population in towns of 10,000 or less.

Osteopathic physicians are certified in nearly 60 specialties and 33 subspecialties. They complete similar requirements set for M.D.s, and must complete and pass: four years of medical education at one of 19 osteopathic medical schools; a one-year internship; a multi-year residency; and a state medical board exam. Throughout this education, D.O.s are trained to understand how the musculoskeletal system influences the condition of all other body systems. Many patients want this extra education as a part of their health care. Individuals may call (866) 346-3236 to find a D.O. in their community.

In recognition of NOM Week, I congratulate the over 3,300 D.O.s in Ohio, the 416 students at Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine (located in my district), and the 47,000 D.O.s represented by the American Osteopathic Association for their contributions to the good health of the American people.

ON THE PASSING OF FORMER VIRGINIA CONGRESSMAN TOM DOWNING

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, we honor today the memory of Thomas Downing, a former member of Congress from the Tidewater area of Virginia who died October 23 at the age of 82. I join with fellow members of the Virginia congressional delegation in honoring Tommy Downing, who represented the Tidewater Peninsula for 18 years from 1959 to 1977.

While Congressman Downing's record of long public service and work in the House of Representatives preceded most of today's Members, including myself, the impact and achievements of his career will long be remembered. I would like to say a few words today to acknowledge the career of this dedicated public servant.

A graduate of Virginia Military Institute, Congressman Downing, who was an Army captain, led an Army reconnaissance team in World War II. On August 11, 1944, his unit in northern France was ambushed by the German troops. After the initial exchange of gunfire, two of his troops were injured. Congressman Downing immediately rescued them, and received the Silver Star, which said, "Captain Downing, without hesitation and with utter disregard for his personal safety, ran to the aid of his men among a hail of bullets."

Mr. Downing was first elected in 1958, and is especially remembered for his dedication to his district, especially Newport News Shipbuilding. He recognized early on the great

economic impact the Newport News shipyard had on his district and on the state of Virginia. During his tenure, the shipyard added the area known as the Northyard, making it easier and more cost-effective to build some of the largest ships in the world.

Congressman Downing is also remembered nationally for his work following the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. During the 94th Congress he served as the chairman of the select Committee on Assassinations.

Finally, Congressman Downing made significant achievements in strengthening and modernizing the U.S. Merchant Marine Service. As chair of the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee he helped craft major legislation to overhaul and modernize the merchant marines. The Merchant Marine Act of 1970 was a significant promotion of our national security interests.

In short, Congressman Downing served the Commonwealth of Virginia and the country with distinction. Again, on behalf of the entire House, we would extend our condolences on his family and friends. Our nation, the state of Virginia and the Tidewater Peninsula will truly miss him.

FORMER REPRESENTATIVE
THOMAS N. DOWNING

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in paying tribute to former Congressman Thomas N. Downing.

Tom represented Virginia's First Congressional District from 1959 to 1977. He represented part of what is now the First and Third Congressional Districts, and part, at one time, of the Second.

Tom began his public service career in the military. In 1940, he graduated from Virginia Military Institute. From 1942 to 1946, he served as the troop commander of the Mechanized Cavalry with Third United States Army and commanded the first troops in the Third Army to invade Germany. For his exemplary service involving the rescue of two of his men during a reconnaissance operation in Northern France, Tom was awarded the Silver Star. The citation accompanying the Silver Star read in part "Captain Downing, without hesitation, and with utter disregard for his personal safety, ran to the aid of his men among a hail of bullets."

After his service in the military, Tom would return to school to earn his law degree from the University of Virginia. He practiced law in Hampton for 11 years and also served as a substitute judge of the municipal court for the City of Warwick prior to his election to the Eighty-sixth Congress in 1958. He would serve eight succeeding Congresses with little opposition. While in Congress he was a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Space Science and Technology Committee.

During his career in Congress, he represented the Commonwealth and the First Congressional District with distinction. He worked to ensure the future of Newport News Shipyard and was instrumental in the yard's

acquisition of the North Yard for its expansion. As a senior lawmaker on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Tom had significant expertise in maritime issues and played a major role in crafting legislation.

On that Committee, he was a strong advocate of building a strong and modern U.S. Merchant Marine Service for this country's national security. Tom served as Chair of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee. As Chair, he presided over and helped to craft major legislation to overhaul and modernize the merchant marines. The Merchant Marine Act of 1970 was one of his signature pieces of legislation and was designed to renovate the American Merchant Navy by 1980.

In addition to his work on merchant marine issues on that Committee, he also played a prominent role in crafting legislation that sought to preserve the resources of our oceans and waterways. He played a leading role in the implementation of the Ocean Dumping Convention and in extending U.S. fishing rights to the 200 mile limit bill. He also played a role in crafting the Deep Water Port Act as well as legislation on deep sea bed mining. At the time of his retirement from the House, one of his colleagues called him the "premier expert on the problems of the Nation's maritime commerce and its commercial fisheries industry."

As the Chairman of the NASA Oversight Subcommittee of the then Space Science and Technology Committee, his interests in scientific research made him a national leader of the space effort. On that Subcommittee, he also represented the interests of NASA Langley Research Center located in Hampton, Virginia.

Tom Downing also made a gift to future generations of Virginians and North Carolinians through his efforts to create the Assateague Island National Seashore Park and the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge.

In the Ninety-Fourth Congress, his colleagues called upon him to chair the prominent Select Committee on Assassinations that launched new investigations into the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. He had been a leading critic of the Warren Commission and was the author of the 1976 legislation to re-open investigation into both cases. Even knowing of his retirement, his colleagues could think of no other Member who could have served in that post with his ability and integrity during the nation's time of turmoil.

As the dean of the Virginia Delegation at the time, Tom Downing helped to set the tone and tradition of our delegation today. He consistently sought and achieved joint action by Members of the delegation, irrespective of party affiliation, to deal with matters affecting the entire State. Today, we still honor that tradition and work together as a delegation to speak with one voice for Virginia's interests.

Even after his lengthy service in Congress, Tom Downing continued his commitment to public service. He served on the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute from 1985 to 1993 and served as President of the Board of Directors of The Mariners' Museum.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Downing served in this body as a true statesman and Virginia gentleman. He was a good friend to everyone on the Virginia Peninsula and he will be sorely missed.

IN MEMORY OF FORMER U.S. REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS DOWNING

HON. JO ANN DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I take the opportunity to honor the memory of former United States Representative Thomas Downing, who passed away Tuesday, November 6, 2001.

Tom Downing was a strong and effective representative of Virginia's First District, and served the people well. He was a true friend of the military and an American patriot, Tom was loved by both Democrat and Republican alike. His passion was not about partisan politics—it was about Virginia, and he served the Commonwealth well.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to represent the First District, which Tom did admirably with class, passion and an unyielding love for country. Representative Downing will be remembered not only for his service in Congress, but for his devoted military service as well.

A true war hero, Tom will be missed, but we will never forget his contributions to Virginia, and to our nation as a whole.

IN MEMORY OF VIRGINIA CONGRESSMAN THOMAS N. DOWNING

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring the memory of a former Member of Congress and pivotal Tidewater politician, Thomas N. Downing.

Congressman Downing represented Tidewater Virginia for eighteen years. He was well-known for his affability with his colleagues and his tenacity in representing his constituents. In particular, he was a staunch supporter of Newport News Shipbuilding, which was and is a cornerstone of the Tidewater economy and of our nation's military readiness. It was Tom Downing's support and assistance that helped to expand and improve that company's ability to contribute so much to national defense and local jobs.

His interest in Newport News Shipbuilding was far more than parochial, it was patriotic. Tom Downing was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute (VMI), a decorated veteran of World War II, and a patriot in the truest sense of the word. He graduated from VMI in 1940 and four years later was commanding mechanized cavalry troops and Army reconnaissance during the liberation of France and sweep across Germany. Tom Downing's personal bravery in rescuing two of his men who were injured during a German ambush earned him the Silver Star.

His legacy in Congress is no less impressive. Newport News Daily Press summed his service in these hallowed halls up best: "[In Congress] he truly hit his stride. He was a natural. Few congressmen have served their constituents better. Just ask the shipyard. Or NASA. Or the watermen. Or any of thousands of individuals and institutions that Mr. Downing

helped during his eight terms. Fiscally conservative? Of course. Integrity? From head to toe. But it was the kindness of the man that most recall about Tom Downing. He liked people and vice-versa. . . ."

His memory lives on in Tidewater's strength and in the lives of those his service touched. Tom Downing will be missed, but not forgotten.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN
THOMAS DOWNING

HON. EDWARD L. SCHROCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring the life of Congressman Thomas Downing. Congressman Downing served Virginia's First District as a member of this body from 1959 to 1977, and represented parts of the peninsula and the Eastern Shore that will soon become part of Virginia's Second Congressional District.

Congressman Downing brought with him to Congress a keen, first-hand knowledge of the military and the need for readiness. He was a decorated veteran and hero, having commanded some of the first troops to invade Germany. He was awarded the Silver Star for saving two of his company men after an ambush by German troops.

During his service in Congress, he used this knowledge of the military to help create a military more prepared for combat. He helped Newport News Shipbuilding expand and build the North Yard, which allowed them to build larger ships and to allow for a stronger and more prepared American Navy.

Congressman Downing is perhaps best known for his work following the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. During the 94th Congress, he served as the Chairman of the Select Committee on Assassinations. His own curiosity in the matters fueled a vigorous investigation and numerous new theories to explain the circumstances surrounding President Kennedy's assassination.

Following his retirement from the House, Congressman Downing continued to serve the Commonwealth of Virginia and our nation, as a member of the Board of Visitors for his alma mater, the Virginia Military Institute, and as President of the Board of Directors of the Mariners' Museum.

Throughout his life and during his service as a member of this House, Congressman Thomas Downing was a true public servant and a great Virginian. Our nation, the Commonwealth, and Hampton Roads will all miss him.

THE PASSING OF FORMER VIRGINIA CONGRESSMAN TOM DOWNING

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a gracious friend and champion of the citizens of the Virginia

Peninsula, former Congressman of Virginia's First Congressional District, Tom Downing.

Tom was a true gentleman and a great patriot. Representing the Peninsula in Congress from 1959 to 1977, he helped Newport News Shipbuilding gain approval for expansion, which made it easier and more cost effective for the shipyard to construct some of the largest ships in the world.

Tom was also well known for his firm belief that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone in assassinating President John Kennedy. He convinced Congress to open a second investigation into the death of the President. While he retired before the panel began its work, Tom remained convinced until his recent death that the footage on the Zapruder film held the answers.

Born in Newport News, Virginia on February 1, 1919, Tom was a graduate of Newport News High School, received a B.S. degree from Virginia Military Institute and a law degree from the University of Virginia. He served in World War II as a combat troop commander of Mechanized Cavalry with Gen. George Patton's Third U.S. Army and commanded the first troops in the Third Army to invade Germany. He received a Silver Star for gallantry in action in France when his unit was ambushed by a German patrol. He rescued two of his men who were wounded during the initial exchange of gunfire.

Tom Downing was re-elected to Congress eight times, with little trouble and often unopposed. During his tenure in Congress, Tom recognized more than anyone the great economic impact the Newport News shipyard had on his district. He twice considered running for higher office—U.S. Senate in 1966 and governor a few years later—but decided against both. This body benefited greatly from those decisions.

Mr. Speaker, I mourn the recent loss of our friend and former colleague. Tom lived his life with exuberance and passion for serving his beloved Virginia. He was a true leader on behalf of all Virginians and Americans.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD S.
GRYCZYNSKI

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional leader and American Patriot, LTC Edward S. Gryczynski, U.S. Army, Retired, in recognition of an outstanding career in service to his country.

LTC Gryczynski has a truly distinguished record, including over 22 years of commissioned service in the U.S. Army uniform, which certainly merits special recognition on the occasion of his retirement from his position as Director of Personal Affairs for The Retired Officers Association.

He entered the Army in June 1961 through LaSalle College's ROTC Program and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Air Defense Artillery. In 1965, he transferred to the Adjutant General Corps and was integrated in the regular Army in 1966.

Colonel Gryczynski served in a variety of positions in the administrative and personnel management fields, including assignments as

instructor and course director at the Army's Adjutant General School at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. His staff assignments included tours as administrative officer in the Defense Intelligence Agency, Chief of Military Personnel at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland and Chief of Administrative Services and Executive Officer at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), in Belgium. He served two tours in Vietnam, first as Chief of Administrative Services at Cam Ranh Bay and later as a personnel staff officer at Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam.

In 1975, the Army selected him for full-time graduate study at Ball State University, where he earned a masters degree in journalism and public relations. He next served as editor of the Defense Management Journal, an official publication of the Department of Defense. He is also a graduate of the Adjutant General Officer Advanced Course, the Army Personnel Management Staff Officer Course, and the National Security Management Course of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. His military decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Meritorious Service Medal and the Army Commendation Medal.

At the time of his military retirement in February 1985, LTC Gryczynski was Chief of Retired and Veterans Activities Division in the office of the Adjutant General, Department of the Army. In this position he was responsible for policy development and execution of the Army's Retirement Services Program.

Since becoming the Director of Personal Affairs for The Retired Officers Association, LTC Gryczynski has worked tirelessly and traveled hundreds of thousands of miles to counsel tens of thousands of military retirees, veterans, family members and survivors of those in the armed forces. His professional counseling concerning their entitlements and benefits of military service has assisted those groups tremendously.

Mr. Speaker, Ed Gryczynski's long and distinguished career in service to his country and to the men and women of America's Uniformed Services and their family members is admirable and is to be highly commended. Our best wishes go with him for a long and fruitful second retirement. He has earned our heartfelt gratitude, and our salutes.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NORMANDY MEDAL OF THE JUBILEE OF LIBERTY PROGRAM

HON. ANDER CRENSHAW

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I had the honor of recognizing Normandy veterans, who reside in Florida's Fourth Congressional District, with the special Jubilee of Liberty medal during a ceremony at Naval Station Mayport.

The Saturday, November 10, 2001 ceremony I hosted carried special significance since it was Veterans Day weekend and also in light of the fact that we have another set of brave American service members fighting the war on terrorism across the globe.

Mankind has waged many types of war—wars fought for land, wars fought for superiority, wars fought for riches, wars fought for independence. Most wars only impact the opposing forces and are often not remembered long in history. Some wars, however, are of such magnitude that they change the course of history. These wars are usually fought between good and evil. The heroes, who fought World War II, fought such a war. Without victory for the Allies, the world, as we know it, would be a much different place.

There is no doubt that the Normandy Invasion was a turning point in World War II. The Normandy veterans from the Fourth Congressional District were there, but, perhaps, at the time they did not know they were changing the course of history. These heroes were busy fighting, watching their brothers perish and surviving to fight another day. And like the title of the Stephen Ambrose book, they were "Citizen Soldiers". Professional soldiers designed the battle plan but it was implemented by thousands of citizen soldiers. The Battle of Normandy was the ultimate in on-the-job training. It was a simple plan: attack and push the Germans back. The how was left up to those soldiers in battle. I am sure that each Normandy veteran has a story that speaks volumes about bravery, ingenuity and drama.

It was in honor of these veterans that I was pleased to launch the Jubilee of Liberty Program this past summer. Since that time, approximately ninety veterans of the 1944 Normandy Invasion have been identified to receive this medal and we had the privilege of having seventy-nine of these brave men with us for our ceremony.

The medal we presented honors that courageous effort. The Normandy medal was originally minted at the direction of the Regional Council of Normandy and the Governor of Normandy, was first presented to D-Day veterans who returned to France for the 50th anniversary of the Normandy Invasion.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to commend the following men for their service to our country during the Battle of Normandy: Joseph J. Accardi, Edgar G. Aid, Harold V. Aiken, Frank E. Alexander, Henry A. Baughn, Joseph H. Beekers, Ellsworth G. Beer, Richard M. Behan, John W. Bier, Edward T. Binns, Jr., Carl Bishop, Louie M. Blocker, Michael A. Bondanza, George G. Borcharding, Ian R. Bourdo, Forrest V. Brewer, Harry J. Buffone, Santo N. Cascia, Paul W. Caudill, Nicholas M. Celona, Ashley D. Clemmons, Robert K. Clifton, James M. Cooper, Jr., Milton A. Cunningham, Willie B. Douglass, Raymond Q. Ellis, John J. Field, James H. Gaff, Chester F. Galbraith, Edward C. Gandy, Eugene Gaskins, Patrick F. Gavin, Howard F. Gottwals, Edward V. Grant, Frank A. Griffen, Jr., Herbert E. Griffin, Gilbert J. Grout, Jack R. Guest, Jack Hall, Karlob A. Hanson, Charles H. Hardman, Leslie F. Hart, Darrell D. Hilliker, Lloyd R. Hoffman, Raymond D. Hoffman, Forrest W. Howell, Henry H. Hull, Robert L. Jennings, Chester E. Johns, John W. Johnson, LeGrand K. Johnson, Martin L. Johnson, John J. Kelly, Raymond J. Kotchkowski, Charles B. Lane, Warden S. Lee, Esse E. Lewis, L.V. Lewis, Wilmer E. Mann, Harold E. McFee, John Milko, William H. Miller, Hubert C. Mott, John W. Nichols, Morton H. Parks, Annest Partozes, John C. Posluszny, William B. Pou, Sr., Ralph L. Powers, Richard B. Rayl, Henry T. Richardson, Robert L. Richardson, Teaford R. Roe-

buck, Chapman S. Root, Harold Routzong, Gilmer D. Sadler, Angus S. Schmelz, Donald J. Schneider, Lawrence E. Sellers, Eli Sepowitz, Robert W. Sheffield, Joseph A. Shelley, Svend T. Simonsen, Raymond L. Simpson, Donald G. Smith, John I. Smith, Wilbert H. Snively, Frank D. Snyder, Phil Spivack, Ellwood P. Stake, Earl N. Steinmetz, William H. Stewart, John R. Stokes, Sr., James H. Trott, Thomas H. Ursry, Theodore H. Voll, Charles L. Webster, Thomas F. Wilson, Harold W. Wright, Linville F. Young.

FISCAL YEAR 2002 VETERANS AFFAIRS/HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Fiscal Year 2002, VA/HUD appropriations bill. The Appropriations Committee has put together a bill that is truly bipartisan. I am proud to rise in strong support of this measure which funds such important priorities as veterans health care and benefits, needed housing initiatives, and key environmental programs. This measure also provides resources to assist state and local governments with infrastructure improvement and economic development needs.

The Central Naugatuck Valley in my district has been undergoing a major water/sewer infrastructure upgrade. I am pleased that under the State and Territorial Assistance Grant Program, \$485,000 has been appropriated for this much needed purpose.

The City of Waterbury, which operates the hub of the region's sewer system, has been burdened by the majority of the cost for these improvements. Therefore, \$260,000 (of the total \$485,000) will go to the City of Waterbury for wastewater infrastructure improvements including the cost of the new sewage treatment facility in the City which new funds, together with the \$750,000 made available through the FY 2001 VA/HUD Appropriations Act, are to be used so as to lower the sewer rates charged to system customers.

The Town of Wolcott, Connecticut is partially served by the water system of the City of Waterbury. However, the Clinton Hill Road neighborhood of Wolcott relies on well water and septic systems for their water needs. This area of town has been experiencing well failures and contamination. Under this legislation, the Town on Wolcott will receive \$125,000 (of the total \$485,000) towards the extension of the water distribution system to the Clinton Hill Road neighborhood, together with \$250,000 made available through the FY 2001 VA/HUD Appropriations Act.

The Town of Middlebury is served by dangerously inadequate rock wells. In 1999, several of the town wells went dry and MTBE contamination was discovered. The town has already secured significant state funds to extend a twelve-inch water main to the affected area of the town. \$100,000 (of the total \$485,000) will go to the Town of Middlebury to help complete their project.

Finally, I would like to also point out that \$100,000 has been appropriated for the City

of Derby to assist with the restoration of the historic Sterling Opera House. Built in 1889, the Sterling was the first structure in Connecticut to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the Opera House is suffering from 35 years of neglect. The State of Connecticut and the City of Derby have already committed a substantial sum of money to begin this restoration. The money in this bill will help the City to restore the Sterling Opera House to its original grandeur.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to support this measure not only because of what it means to my District, but also for what it means to America's veterans, our environment, and those who receive vital housing assistance in order to partake in the American Dream.

CONGRATULATING DR. VINCENT
PETRUCCI

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Vincent Petrucci for receiving the 2000 Agriculturist of the Year Award. The award is given by the Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce to an individual who exemplifies leadership and integrity in California's Central Valley agricultural business community.

Dr. Vincent Petrucci, a native of California, studied at U.C. Davis where he earned a BS degree in pomology and a MS degree in horticulture. In 1994 he was honored with an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by California State University, Fresno (CSUF).

During his 45-year tenure at CSUF, he developed the viticulture and enology programs at Fresno State, including the curriculum and facilities. Dr. Petrucci has served as a consultant to more than 34 different grape-growing countries around the world, including the former Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. He has participated in the International Office of the Wine and Grape (O.I.V.) and has served as vice president of the International Group of Experts on Raisins and Table Grapes for O.I.V.

Dr. Petrucci's multiple awards include the CSUF Outstanding Professor Award, the Nicolas Salgo Outstanding Teacher Award, the 1981 Wines and Vines Man of the Year Award, the 1990 California Restaurant Association Lifetime Achievement, and the Distinguished Achievement Award of U.C. Davis.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Dr. Vincent Petrucci on his 2000 Agriculturist of the Year Award. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Petrucci and wishing him many more years of continued success.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500,
DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2500, the Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations Conference Report. I'd like to thank our Chairman, FRANK WOLF, and our Ranking Member, JOSE SERRANO, for putting together such a fair conference report under the significant funding constraints faced by the Committee.

As my colleagues know, one of the most critical functions of this bill is to provide resources for our law enforcement to assist them in enforcing the laws of our nation and keeping our citizens safe. The CJS bill contains the majority of funding for federal law enforcement personnel, and funds critical grant programs which get the resources out to the local law enforcement agencies which work so hard to keep our communities safe.

While we know that additional resources will be needed in the future, the bill provides significant funding to make sure that our federal law enforcement agencies, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Border Patrol, have adequate funding to do their jobs in light of the tragic events on September 11th. I am particularly pleased that the bill provides important, much-needed increases for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, including an increase in the number of border patrol agents and INS inspectors, while at the same time dedicating an additional \$45 million above base funding in order to tackle the existing backlog in the processing of immigration cases.

While I am pleased with the overall bill, I am disappointed that the Senate provision permanently extending Section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was not included in the final conference report.

245(i) allows certain eligible immigrants to apply for green cards in the United States, rather than returning to their home countries to apply. Without Section 245(i), people fully eligible for green cards will be forced to return to their countries of origin and barred from returning to the United States for up to ten years—ripping families apart and causing many employers to lose qualified and well-trained employees. The issue is not whether these immigrants are eligible for legal residence, nor when they can adjust, but rather from where they can apply to become permanent U.S. residents.

As my colleagues know, the LIFE Act, which passed last year, provided a window of just four months for people to file applications with the INS or Department of Labor. For various reasons, thousands of qualified immigrants were unable to benefit from this short extension by the April 30th 2001, deadline. In the rush to apply, many eligible applicants had their files returned by the INS because of technical mistakes after the deadline expired. In addition, many immigrants did not have

their papers filed properly, or even at all, by unscrupulous individuals purporting to be immigration lawyers.

Many members, including myself and the membership of Congressional Hispanic Caucus, believe that Congress should pass a permanent extension Section 245(i). While some may disagree with this view, it is clear that some sort of extension is long overdue. President Bush, the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have all publicly supported an extension of this important provision.

The Senate passed a compromise extension of 245(i) more than 2 months ago, and the House was set to vote on this legislation on September 11th. It is my sincere hope that the leadership of the House will re-schedule a vote on this critical legislation as soon as possible. I look forward to working with Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member SERRANO to ensure that an extension of 245(i) is passed before Congress adjourns for the year.

Mr. Speaker, having expressed my concern about the omission of section 245(i), let me now focus on some of the positive aspects of the bill and why I will support it. For example, I am very pleased that the conference committee was willing to provide funding for a variety of initiatives and projects that are of importance to Los Angeles and California.

The Los Angeles Conservancy works with a variety of community interest groups and developers on rehabilitation and restoration projects. The funding in this bill will assist the L.A. Conservancy with their renovation of historic St. Vibiana's Cathedral. In addition, the conservancy's Broadway Redevelopment project will rehabilitate a number of theaters in the historic area of Los Angeles. Both projects fit into an exciting downtown redevelopment plan that is strengthening the economic foundation of this once neglected area of downtown Los Angeles.

In addition to economic development funding, I am also pleased by the number of projects that have been included to help our nation's kids through the Department of Justice's juvenile justice programs and community-oriented police (COPS) programs. In Los Angeles, several groups that are working with teenagers will receive support for their promising efforts. The East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU) operates a family-based gang violence prevention program, Project JADE—the Juvenile Assistance Diversion Effort—is a well-regarded community-based organization working to expand its juvenile crime prevention program. Para Los Niños provides intervention for first-time juvenile offenders and their families, including after-school programs for at-risk youth. Another program included in our bill is LA's Best, a nationally recognized afterschool program which operates in schools throughout the city of Los Angeles.

I was also pleased to work in cooperation with Governor Davis and Republican and Democratic members of the California delegation to acquire funding for other projects of regional and statewide importance.

One of the proudest achievements of the California delegation is a project that honors the longtime service on the Commerce-Justice-State Subcommittee of our late colleague, Julian Dixon. Funds are provided to assist Julian's law school alma mater, Southwestern University School of Law, with construction of its state-of-the-art Julian Dixon Courtroom. The courtroom will facilitate the teaching of

advocacy and litigation skills. It will also provide Southwestern, which serves a significant populace of minority law students, with a community resource for jurists and lawyers. The university has committed to a better than one to one match for the federal funding.

Mr. Speaker, there are not many issues where 100 percent of the diverse 52-member California House delegation come together, but support for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program is one of them. A united and unanimous delegation is responsible for seeing that \$565 million was provided for this important program that reimburses California and other impacted states for the costs associated with incarcerating illegal aliens.

Several other California projects also received attention. The California Center for Integrative Coastal Research, CI-CORE, is a new research initiative pulling together the strengths of several California State University campuses, including San Jose, San Francisco, Hayward, Monterey Bay, San Luis Obispo, Sacramento, Long Beach, Los Angeles, and San Diego. With the increased burden placed upon California's coastal resources due to agriculture, industry and urban development, better understanding of the oceans and our coastal region is imperative in making informed commercial, recreational and environmental policy decisions. CI-CORE will provide timely, indispensable and appropriate environmental data to regulatory agencies that are responsible for the development and enforcement of management policies.

The University of California's textile research program will receive funding and designation as one of the member institutions of the National Textile Consortium (NTC). California is the leading manufacturer of apparel in the U.S. and is the largest employer in the apparel and textile trade, yet until now, no California university was included in the NTC. The inclusion of its research program, whose strengths include polymer science, fiber mechanics, fabric performance, and fashion theory, is long overdue.

The California Spatial Reference Center at Scripps Institute will also receive special attention. The center's research and activities support an accurate spatial reference system in California that is integral to decision-making by policy-makers at the local, state and federal level. As California faces significant seismic and geologic activity each year, an up-to-date spatial reference system is central to our ability to perform environmental monitoring, manage our civil infrastructure, and respond appropriately to emergencies of all kinds.

And finally, a modest amount of funding is provided to support the Central California Ozone Study. This study is being conducted to understand the relative role of local emissions and transported pollutants on air quality. The study is a collaborative effort by the California Air Resources Board, local governments, and industry, and has already received over \$8 million in state and local contributions. In light of the change in federal air quality standards for ozone, the deregulation of utilities in bringing new power generation to California, and the on-going process of developing State Implementation Plans for air quality, the Central California Ozone Study is a vital ingredient to ensure the cleanest air possible for all Californians.

I have enjoyed working with our chairman, ranking member and all the members of the

Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary Subcommittee this year on the wide variety of programs and agencies within our jurisdiction. Our work is a constant balancing act, but I believe a good balance has been achieved. I urge support of the conference report.

CONDOLENCES TO BETRU FAMILY

HON. DIANE E. WATSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, as a fellow American, I extend my deepest sympathies and condolences to Yeneneh Betru's friends and family, as well as the numerous and untold victims of the tragedies that occurred on September 11th. Dr. Betru was aboard the American Airlines Flight 77 bound from Washington Dulles Airport to Los Angeles which crashed into the Pentagon.

A native of Ethiopia who was raised in Saudi Arabia, Yeneneh Betru came to the United States for an education. "Ever since he was a little kid, he always wanted to be a doctor" said his brother Sirak, "he always wanted to help people." Yeneneh realized his dream before his life tragically ended. Dr. Betru was a pioneer in the hospitalist movement and he personally trained hundreds of hospitalists. His passion and legacy was a project distributing dialysis equipment to Ethiopia.

May we honor his legacy and cherish his memory forever and always.

HONORING A DAY OF UNDERSTANDING

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to acknowledge Sunday, November 18, 2001 as a Day of Understanding. In a society where so many diverse ethnicities and beliefs coincide with each other every day it is important that we take the time to realize and appreciate all the different cultures that are represented throughout the United States.

The County of San Luis Obispo in California has resolved that November 18th be recognized as a Day of Understanding, in order to promote understanding among many different faiths. As a nation, we need to take this opportunity to listen and learn about one another's faiths, and attempt to understand different cultures and practices.

Religious intolerance and lack of understanding has long contributed to wars between different groups throughout the history of mankind. It is time to recognize and appreciate cultural differences instead of condemn and remain ignorant about them. In a free society, peoples of divergent faiths should endeavor to understand and respect one another's different religious and spiritual heritages, beliefs, hopes and dreams, and it is my hope that by acknowledging the Day of Understanding we are taking the first step in making this possible.

I encourage you to pause this Sunday, November 18, and take the time to ask a neighbor, friend, or co-worker about his or her cul-

ture or religion that may be different than yours. We should all attempt to learn more about and appreciate the multitude of cultures that surround us every day, and I am so pleased that the citizens of San Luis Obispo County have taken the initiative in creating this wonderful Day of Understanding.

RECOGNIZING TEDD RICHARDSON FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important member of the El Paso community.

Mr. Tedd Richardson, an El Paso businessman, is well known around the city for his gracious contributions to the under-served. He conducts an annual Christmas dinner to serve the less fortunate and he has currently expanded his Christmas tradition to my home community of Canutillo. Mr. Richardson recently toured the Bill Childress Elementary School in Canutillo. He was so impressed by the progress of their school grounds improvement project that he made a generous donation to help fund and further the progression of the project.

Mr. Richardson also vowed to help raise the \$19,000 necessary to complete the project, and in addition has challenged other local businesses and individuals to match his contributions. This project is empowering students and is teaching a life lesson in the importance of civic responsibility. Mr. Richardson has promised to continue working hand-in-hand with the Bill Childress Elementary School.

Mr. Tedd Richardson is an exemplary citizen. He believes in helping people to help themselves. I believe that Tedd Richardson is a model citizen who insists that his contribution to his community be more than average. His dedication to education and establishing a future for El Paso children has not only made him an individual of distinction, but has also earned him a special place in the minds of families and schools all over the city. I am proud to recognize Mr. Richardson, and hope the model of his citizenship reflects in all people around El Paso.

HONORING WAYNE BEMIS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Wayne Bemis on the occasion of his retirement as Forestry Instructor at Reedley College.

Mr. Bemis was born in New Hampshire. At the age of eight, he and his family moved to San Diego, California. In 1953, he graduated from Grossmont High School. After completing a two-year forestry program at Lassen Junior College, he enrolled at California State University, San Diego. He interrupted his college education for two years when he joined the Army, where he served at Fort Bliss, Texas. After proudly serving his country in the U.S.

Army, Bemis continued his college education and graduated in 1963. He then enrolled at California State University, Humboldt, where he earned a Masters Degree in Forest Management.

After completing his formal education, Mr. Bemis served the U.S. Forest Service for 12 years as a firefighter, professional forester, and silviculturalist. His 12 years with the U.S. Forest Service provided Wayne with a variety of valuable on-the-ground experiences that he went on to share with students at Reedley College. During his teaching career at Reedley College, he developed an outdoor laboratory at Sequoia Lake, where thousands of forestry students have received their first practical experience in the woods. The program he developed uses Reedley College Forestry students to manage the forest resource for the YMCA.

Wayne and his wife, Pat, have one son, Scott.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute to Wayne Bemis for his dedicated public service and distinguished teaching career over the past 38 years. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Wayne Bemis a pleasant retirement and many more years of continued happiness.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LEE HARTWELL

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Lee Hartwell, president and director of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, Washington and professor of genetics and medicine at the University of Washington, on his outstanding research on yeast genetics which earned him the prestigious Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for 2001.

It is with great pride that I extend my congratulations to Dr. Hartwell whose dedication and hard work in the area of genetic research has not only enabled many lives to be saved, but has provided the groundwork for many others to go on and make countless advances of their own.

Though I don't pretend to be an expert on cell division in eukaryotic (nucleated) organisms, I am well aware that Dr. Hartwell's dedication and innovative study, beginning over 25 years ago, has made an enormous difference in our understanding of how cells divide and the vast medical advances we can derive from such knowledge. Dr. Hartwell's research was the first to harness the tools of genetics to study how cells function, thus determining which genes cause cells to divide—without his efforts, this critical information could very well remain a mystery.

His hard work and persistence is to be commended, and I am pleased that the Nobel Assembly in Sweden has selected Dr. Hartwell for this honor, which is so richly deserved.

Congratulations, Dr. Hartwell, and thank you for your dedication and contribution not only to the biotechnology and health fields, but ultimately to people both here and throughout the world who will so greatly benefit from your discoveries.

FOOD RATIONS, CLUSTER BOMBS
AND NATION BUILDING IN AF-
GHANISTAN

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, today we have been bombing Afghanistan for one month. During that time, we have also dropped about 1.1 million humanitarian daily rations. I find it unfortunate that, from the entire spectrum of colors, both the cluster bomblets and the food rations we are dropping are bright yellow. Though recent reports from the Pentagon stated that the food rations would be changed to blue packages, apparently this color will not work either. Radio broadcasts from our psychological operations planes that are trying to explain the color discrepancy because many Afghans neither hear the broadcast nor trust them, will not solve this problem. I can only hope that the Pentagon will soon find a solution, before innocent Afghan children try to pry open a cluster bomb, hoping to cure their hunger but killing them instead.

There are many problems associated with this war, and they go far beyond the similar color of food rations and cluster bombs.

Six years ago, the use of cluster bombs was prohibited during the 1995 bombing campaign in Bosnia by Air Force Major General Michael Ryan, then-commander of Allied Air Forces Southern Europe and of NATO's air campaign in Bosnia. The logic behind this decision was simple. General Ryan recognized the inherent danger from cluster bombs to Bosnian civilians, the very people whom we were supposedly fighting to protect. He knew that cluster bombs landed in villages and near hospitals, that dud cluster bombs were picked up and played with by children and that innocent Bosnians were being killed. An Air Force study on cluster bombs stated "the problem was that the fragmentation pattern was too large to sufficiently limit collateral damage and there was also the further problem of potential unexploded ordnance."

Despite General Ryan's wise action, cluster bombs were again used in Kosovo and now again in Afghanistan. Nonetheless, little has changed, and the array of problems and dangers with cluster bombs continues to exist. In Kosovo, the first casualties to peacekeeping forces occurred when two British soldiers attempted to disarm an unexploded cluster bomblet. The International Committee of the Red Cross found that, in one year's time, there were over 150 civilian casualties in Kosovo from cluster bomblets. In 1999, the Pentagon admitted that more than 11,000 unexploded cluster bomblets remain in Kosovo. In Afghanistan, the United Nations has reported that villagers near the City of Herat fear leaving their home because little yellow cluster bomblets litter the ground. Or perhaps they're yellow food rations, who knows . . .

Cluster bombs are neither safe, nor are they humane. They can be dropped from nearly any Marine, Navy or Air Force plane. Once released, cluster bombs open up and release 200 to 2000 bomblets, which fall to the ground and cover football field size areas. As many as 10% of these bomblets don't explode, and

end up scattered across the ground, waiting for a farmer to plow it, a child to play with it, or an unknowing hungry mother to pick it up. As a United Nations mine clearance expert noted "it is highly likely that many in Afghanistan will not know the difference between aerially delivered food aid and aerially delivered munitions."

But, Mr. Speaker, the situation in Afghanistan only gets worse. It is estimated that 724 million square meters of land in Afghanistan are tainted with landmines. Unexploded cluster bomblets will only expand this area, undoubtedly to include farms, villages and holy sites. Further, winter is coming soon in Afghanistan, and as snow falls in the mountains, cluster bomblets will become buried and frozen, silently waiting for an unsuspecting civilian or allied soldier to walk by.

It is no surprise that Human Rights Watch has called for a global moratorium on the use of cluster bombs. They realize that unexploded cluster bombs become in effect landmines. A recent report by the group finds that cluster bombs "have proven to be a serious and long-lasting threat to civilians, soldiers, peacekeepers, and even clearance experts, because of the high initial failure rate of the bomblets, because of the large number typically dispersed over large areas, and because of the difficulty in precisely targeting the bomblets." For these same reasons, many believe that the use of cluster bombs is a violation of the Geneva Convention's prohibition against weapons that cause superfluous injury and suffering. If we can't guarantee that only military targets will be hit, and if we can't guarantee that all cluster bomblets will explode, then we simply should not use them. I have written President Bush to urge him to end the use of cluster bombs, and I anticipate his response.

Our use of cluster bombs leaves much to be considered for when the bombing in Afghanistan ends. Will the United States work to cleanse the landscape of cluster bomblets as it tries to build a new government in Afghanistan? I have no doubt that landmines and cluster bombs will be cleared from the areas that Unocal wants to build its pipeline. The oil giant's consultant, Dr. Henry Kissinger, may well use his vast influence to protect Unocal's interest, to have cluster bomblets removed from a swath through southern Afghanistan leading from Turkmenistan to Pakistan. But I wonder about their opinions of cluster bomblets elsewhere. Will Unocal and Kissinger see cluster bomblets as a buffer, insulating their interests from the threat of angry, antiAmerican Afghans? Will it serve the oil company's interest to have a maimed population and to restrict the Afghan government? Time will only tell. . .

What ever the case may be, the need for the U.S. to take the lead in ending its use of cluster bombs has never been more apparent. We need to protect the Afghan citizenry and instill trust with the people; we need to protect the Afghan land and insure a viable economic future; and we need to assist in developing a government for Afghanistan that will serve peace in the region, not profits abroad. Cluster bombs only serve a short-term goal of death, and have no role in the long-term strategy of peace.

HONORING THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN
INSTITUTE

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the important energy and environmental research and achievements of the Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI), located in Snowmass, Colorado.

Over the last two decades, RMI has compiled an outstanding record of achievement—and it is poised to make even greater contributions now, as we address the interrelated problems and opportunities of energy policy, environmental protection and national security.

Resource analysts Hunter and Amory Lovins, who still lead it, established the RMI in 1982. It began as a small group of colleagues focusing on energy policy, and has grown into a broadbased institution with more than 45 full-time staff, an annual budget of nearly \$7 million, and a global reach.

RMI focuses on a wide range of pressing and important issues—such as energy efficiency, resource productivity, market-oriented solutions to resource problems, and unlocking the positive power of corporate structures. But its principal focus is on what it calls a “whole-systems approach.” Instead of viewing resource problems as merely symptoms (reduced supplies) or as discrete, isolated components (oil, gas, water, etc.), RMI looks at the root causes of scarcity (wasteful, counter-productive activities) and devises cost-effective, profit-generating responses that result in greater efficiencies, fewer environmental impacts, and greater economic and national security.

In short, RMI and its team of researchers ask more probing questions that in turn lead to the creation of exciting new techniques for more profitable and sustainable living, while also increasing awareness and understanding of the impacts of bad habits and practices.

The creation of RMI came in response to a well-remembered energy crisis—the oil embargo of 1973—a time of challenges in some ways similar to those we face today. At that time of high gas prices, long lines at the gas station and a war in the Middle East, most of the country was focused on how we could become more energy independent by increasing our traditional energy supplies.

Amory Lovins was also thinking about this problem, but he came at it from a different perspective. Instead of trying to find solutions to feed our existing consumption, he was asking more bedrock questions, such as—What are the activities for which we need energy? Can we find other energy sources to supply these needs? What are the cheapest ways to supply that energy? From this thinking arose a whole new era of looking at energy issues from the end-use/least-cost approach—the core focus of RMI. Since then, Amory and his team of researchers, which includes his wife Hunter Lovins, have examined the whole range of energy consumption, supply and delivery systems and considered ways to achieve the same social goals at lower costs and lower environmental impact.

They have been the leaders in promoting the more effective use of buildings (over 30 percent of America’s total energy usage is tied

to buildings; as RMI notes, weatherizing homes, using energy-efficient appliances and harnessing the natural heating and cooling effects of the sun and earth can lead to dramatic reductions while also resulting in increased productivity and enhanced living environments). They have been leaders in the promotion of high-efficiency light-bulbs (about 20 percent of our electricity generation goes for lighting; as RMI notes, if the country fully utilized the now commercially available efficient light bulbs, we could displace 120 Chernobyl-sized power plants).

And, they have been leaders in the development of new transportation technologies to reduce oil consumption (transportation needs comprise nearly two-thirds of our oil consumption, and RMI notes that if we increased the average fuel efficiency of vehicles by just 10 miles per gallon from today’s current 19 mpg, we could displace all of the oil we import from the Persian Gulf).

Also in the transportation arena, RMI researchers introduced the Hypercar concept in 1992. This car was built using the same bedrock, whole-systems thinking used in all of RMI’s work—they imagined what a car could be if designed from scratch. Not losing sight of consumer needs and the demands placed on cars, they produced a car composed of sturdy and light components that is aerodynamic and uses a combination of gas and electricity. This past spring, RMI unveiled the “Revolution”—an actual working prototype employing Hypercar concepts.

The Hypercar, like all of RMI’s other work, is not based on science-fiction, or environmentally utopian precepts. RMI’s work is based on real world, practical techniques that are available today. In fact, as can be attested to by the many companies that RMI consults for, the whole-system approach can result in tangible benefits that increase productivity and, ultimately, profits.

But perhaps RMI’s most important contribution that has particular importance for today’s world has been to highlight the connection between energy use and national security.

In their probing, and, unfortunately, prescient 1982 book “Brittle Power: Energy Strategy for National Security,” Amory and Hunter Lovins made a convincing case that our reliance on centralized, concentrated distributed power systems is inherently insecure. Potential terrorists can take advantage of this system by targeting power grids, pipelines and production facilities to cause major power and energy disruptions. The authors then argued that a more secure energy system is one that is dispersed, diverse and involves more locally produced energy—in addition to the simple technique of reducing consumption altogether. Given the events of September 11th, we would be well advised to reengage in these issues and begin to seriously consider the recommendations outlined in this book.

As the work of RMI continually points out, enhancing our national security, does not only involve a reexamination of our energy infrastructure, consumption and resource supplies. It also involves creating strong and healthy communities.

As Amory and Hunter Lovins note, “Security also derives from a society in which people are healthy and have a healthful environment, a sustainable economy, a legitimate system of government, and abundant cultural and spiritual assets.” This again involves looking at

the problem from a whole-system approach. An example the authors use to underscore this point is the costs of maintaining our military forces to keep oil flowing from the Middle East oil fields. They note that if we simply weatherize our homes, businesses and office complexes and increase gas mileage of our cars, we could eliminate U.S. oil imports from all sources. Again, it is this kind of thinking that we need now to address our security needs.

These are but a few examples of the critically important work of the RMI—and RMI not only produces abstract analyses, but it also puts its ideas into practice. A prime example is the RMI office building in Snowmass, Colorado. The 4,000-square-foot building is passive-solar, super-insulated, and earth-sheltered. It has no heating system in the traditional sense, but is kept comfortable even at 20 degrees below zero by passive solar gain through super-insulated windows. Savings of 99 percent in space-and water-heating energy and 90 percent in household electricity repaid the costs in building this facility in 10 months. RMI can even grow bananas in its greenhouse—in the high mountains of Colorado. More importantly, the RMI building demonstrates to homeowners that this level of efficiency is possible and cost effective.

This work—and much more—now has spanned the past twenty years. It has been highly praised and recognized with a number of awards, including the Right Livelihood Award (the “alternative Nobel Prize”) in 1984, the Onassis Foundation’s first Delphi Prize (one of the world’s top two environmental awards) in 1989 for its energy work, and Amory and Hunter Lovins were named “Heroes of the Planet” by Time magazine in 2000.

As we seek solutions for the vast array of energy and national security issues we are now confronting, we would do well to draw upon the ideas and approaches being explored, tested and implemented by the people at RMI. I look forward with anticipation to RMI’s next twenty years and the exciting contributions and innovative ideas they will no doubt produce.

HONORING WILLIAM M. MAGUY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of William M. Maguy for his faithful dedication to improving the lives of others. Mr. Maguy died in his home on February 17, 2001, of a massive heart attack.

William had an extensive education. He earned a BA and an MA in Philosophy from the Aquinas Institute of Philosophy, an MA in Theology from the Aquinas Institute of Theology, and he was a Ph.D. candidate in Education from the University of Chicago.

From 1961 to 1963 William served as a Professor of Theology, a Dean of Students, a Religious Education Instructor, and an Informal Liaison Officer of Catholic Church and International Organizations in Bolivia. From 1965–1966 he served as the Dean of Men at the Aquinas Institute in Illinois. In 1967 he began his service at Proteus, Inc, a company that focuses on improving people’s ability to become

economically self sufficient. Mr. Maguy served as the Chief Executive Officer of Proteus, Inc. until he retired in 1998.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor William M. Maguy for his dedication to improving the lives of others. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of William M. Maguy. I wish to send condolences to his family and friends.

HONORING JOHN JORDAN "BUCK"
O'NEIL ON HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man some call "Mr. Kansas City", Mr. John Jordan "Buck" O'Neil. "Buck" is a man who has come to embody the ideals we share as a nation. As he celebrates his 90th birthday on November 13, 2001, I am proud and honored to celebrate the lifetime of achievement of our hometown hero.

John Jordan "Buck" O'Neil was born November 13, 1911 in Carrabelle, Florida. He developed a love of baseball at an early age and his father nicknamed him "Buck" after the co-owner of the Miami Giants, Buck O'Neal. Though a segregated America denied Buck the opportunity to grace the diamonds of the Major Leagues as a player, he was able to showcase his unmatched talent with the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro Leagues. He joined the Monarchs in 1938, and played for them until 1943, at which time he went to serve his country in World War II. Recognizing his patriotic responsibility to our country, he entered the United States Navy and was stationed in the Philippines from 1943 until his discharge in 1946. Buck was named player/manager for the Monarchs in 1948 and continued his association with the team through the end of the 1955 season.

As a player, Buck had a career batting average of .288, including four .300-plus seasons at the plate, and led the Kansas City Monarchs to victory in the 1942 Negro World Series. After 12 years as a player, Buck changed hats and managed the Monarchs to four more league titles in six years. Following his career with the Kansas City Monarchs, Buck joined the major leagues as a scout for the Chicago Cubs. In 1962 the Chicago Cubs made him the first African American to coach in the Majors. Buck is credited with signing Hall of Fame baseball greats Ernie Banks and Lou Brock to their first professional contracts, and is acknowledged to have sent more Negro League athletes to the all white major leagues than any other man in baseball history.

Today he serves as the Board Chairman for the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, and spends his time promoting the achievements of African American baseball players who played for the love of the game, despite the color barriers at that time that kept them out of the Majors. He is also actively involved in utilizing the Museum to assist in the education of youth in the community through programs such as "Reading Around the Bases" where elementary school students learn from community readers about the pioneers of the Negro Leagues. I was honored to be asked to read from "second base" to a

group of students as part of celebrating Buck's 88th birthday party. Our "Hometown Hero" is very active in various charitable causes within the community. He lends his name and energy to sponsor the Buck O'Neil Golf Classic, a fundraiser for the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. In the past three years, the event has raised nearly \$350,000 for the organizations. For the past six years, the Kansas City Securities Association, Inc. Educational Endowment Fund has given four-year scholarships to graduating high school students in honor of Negro Leagues players, one in honor of Buck O'Neil. He participates in the Negro Leagues Museum's "Night of the Harvest Moon" program on Halloween night. It provides area children a safe alternative from the traditional to door to door trick or treating. More than 14,000 children have participated in the event over the past four years.

Buck has risen to national prominence with his moving narration of the Negro Leagues as part of Ken Burns' PBS baseball documentary. Since then he has been the source of countless national interviews including appearances on "Late Night with David Letterman," and "Late, Late Show with Tom Snyder." Last week he gave an interview to Jim Rome, who has a nationally syndicated sports radio program. Mr. Rome said he could have talked to Buck for the entire three hour show because Buck had such rich experiences to share about various baseball players, and baseball in general. He ended his comments by saying that Buck was one of the most interesting interviews he had ever had on his show.

Mr. Speaker, our hero finds ways to assist deserving organizations even in celebrating his birthday. While talking about baseball, Buck mentioned that his "birthday present" would be to raise ninety thousand dollars for the programs of the Negro Leagues. Starting almost immediately after his interview ended, the staff of the Negro Leagues Museum was inundated with calls and e-mails for nearly four hours.

On his 90th birthday, the City of Kansas City, Missouri named a street in his honor one block north of 18th and Vine, the area which houses the Negro Leagues Museum as well as the Jazz Hall of Fame. The street's new name is John "Buck" O'Neil Way. In honor of his 90th birthday on November 13, I requested a flag be flown from my Capitol office window. This was presented to him at a dinner ceremony in Kansas City, Missouri on November 14. At this ceremony he was recognized for his heroic and patriotic accomplishments by the President of the United States, the House and Senate, and local and state officials. I look forward to the day in the near future when the Baseball Hall of Fame Veterans Committee recognizes our hometown hero for his accomplishments on and off the baseball field and approve his induction into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

In addition to his work in Cooperstown and at the museum in Kansas City, Buck is finding new and exciting ways to enjoy life and spread his infectious charm and warm spirit. He is a local hero whose recognition for service is recognized at home and nationally. He was given the Trumpet Award in 1999 by the Turner Broadcasting System saluting him for achievements to African Americans. The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International conferred on Buck its "Paul Harris Fellow" in ap-

preciation of ". . . furthering better understanding and friendly relations among peoples of the world." Kansas State University bestowed upon him the "Lifetime Leadership Award" in "recognition for leadership, community involvement, commitment to diversity, and life long record of contribution to the public." Buck has received numerous awards in recognition of his work in the community and assistance to various organizations. Some of these awards are: recognition by the United States Army for "outstanding support of Army recruiting in Kansas City;" the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce honored him with its "Centurion Leadership Award;" he was accorded the "Distinguished Service Award" by the State Historical Society of Missouri; and on November 10, 2001 Buck was given the "Ewing Kauffman Outstanding Achievement Award" from the Jewish Community Center. As an award winning baseball player, esteemed baseball manager and scout, decorated veteran, and humanitarian, Buck exemplifies excellence in public service and his career serves as a beacon for generations to come. He symbolizes the spirit of American patriotism and is a role model for us all.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in saluting John Jordan "Buck" O'Neil. It is an honor and a privilege to join in the 90th birthday celebration of an American hero, a national treasure, a symbol of African American pride, and one of Kansas City's favorite sons. Buck's favorite song is "The Greatest Thing in All My Life, is Loving You." Buck, I love you, salute you and your heroic accomplishments, and am delighted and privileged to know such a patriot and to call you my friend, Thank you, Buck.

A TRIBUTE TO PAUL WEEDEN FOR
29 YEARS OF DEDICATION TO
FEDERAL LANDS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to pay tribute to Paul Weeden, the Deputy Forest Supervisor of the San Bernardino National Forest in my district, who recently retired after 36 years of service in the National Parks and National Forests.

Like many of the dedicated employees who work for the agencies that manage and protect our national lands, Paul Weeden began his service as a seasonal employee. Beginning in 1965, he worked summers as a fishery biologist aide, park ranger and a fire prevention technician. He became a full-time forester for the Forest Service in 1977, serving for 10 years in Arizona and Northern California.

From 1987 to 1990, Mr. Weeden was assigned to the Fire and Aviation Management Staff in Washington, D.C., coordinating the Forest Service response to natural disasters in the United States, and serving as an advisor to other nations dealing with disaster when requested by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.

He became Deputy Forest Supervisor of the San Bernardino National Forest in 1990, and has helped make the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountain region one of the most successful urban use forests in the nation. Located within easy driving distance of the 8 million people who live in Southern California, the

forest's campgrounds, hiking trails, ski resorts and other recreation activities attract millions of visits each year. The forest is also home to thousands of constituents in my district, who see the Forest Service as their largest neighbor and in many cases their landlord.

Although the national forest has seen a number of dramatic wildfires in the past decade, the Forest Service under Mr. Weeden has helped limit the losses of property and wildlife habitat in each case. The agency has increasingly worked with local officials to provide maximum recreation opportunities while protecting the natural beauty that attracts the visitors. As manager of a 440-person agency with a \$24 million budget, Mr. Weeden has helped guide the forest into the 21st Century as a verdant oasis in one of the largest urban areas in the world.

Even as he watched over the San Bernardino National Forest, Mr. Weeden in 1998 coordinated American aid to Mexico in response to the worst wildland fire season in that nation's history. He has since provided guidance and leadership to Mexico's fire-fighting, detection and prevention programs, as well as helping in the restoration of important natural lands.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Weeden retired last month to take a job in the private sector, although he and his wife Barbara remain residents of Highland, California, in my district. I ask you and my colleagues to Join me in thanking Mr. Weeden for his three decades of service, and wishing him well in his future endeavors.

BLOCKING AID TO HAITI

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Yet the U.S. government is blocking aid to Haiti in order to expand the influence of a single political party that is supported by less than four percent of the Haitian electorate.

Meanwhile, the people of Haiti are facing a serious humanitarian crisis. Haiti's per capita income is only \$460 per year. Four percent of the population is infected with the AIDS virus, and 163,000 children have been orphaned by AIDS. The infant mortality rate is over seven percent. For every 1000 infants born in Haiti, five women die in childbirth.

Not only has the U.S. suspended development assistance, the U.S. is also blocking loans from international financial institutions. U.S. policy has effectively prevented Haiti from receiving \$146 million in loans from the Inter-American Development Bank that were already approved by that institution's Board of Directors. These loans are desperately needed by the people of Haiti.

It is time for the United States to end this political impasse and restore bilateral and multilateral assistance to this impoverished democracy.

KLAMATH BASIN EMERGENCY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REFUND ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, Nobody could have foreseen the devastating drought that has besieged Oregon over the past year. The lack of water has adversely effected agriculture, energy generation, recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat. The Klamath Basin in Southern Oregon and Northern California has suffered particular hardship through this drought. The snowpack and rainfall that supply the Basin with life-sustaining water are critical to the economic viability of the Basin, and have been significantly below normal. Because the federal government, through the Bureau of Reclamation, has encouraged the Basin's dependence with nearly a century of promised federal water allocation, this Congress has an obligation to take further steps to provide further funding for relief and mitigation.

This bill, H.R. 2828, will provide further assistance to the farmers of the Klamath Basin by reimbursing them for operations and maintenance costs. Farmers receiving federal water pay these fees to the government for upkeep of the infrastructure of the Klamath Project. Many of the farmers in the project did not receive federal water this year. Therefore, those farmers should not have to bear the cost of maintaining the federal infrastructure. Representative WALDEN has taken every precaution to ensure that this modest reimbursement is fair and equitable. Only irrigation districts receiving severely limited water supplies will be reimbursed, and districts who have already been reimbursed by California will not be eligible for the funds in this bill.

I am pleased to be working with Mr. WALDEN, and many members of the Oregon and California delegations, to find reasonable short and long term solutions to the situation in the Basin. This bill will provide farmers in the Basin with much needed economic assistance by simply refunding their O&M costs. Passing this bill is fair, and the right thing to do for the farmers in the Klamath Basin. I urge adoption of H.R. 2828, the Klamath Basin Emergency Operation and Maintenance Refund Act of 2001.

IN HONOR OF LT. COMMANDER ERIC CRANFORD

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lt. Commander Eric Cranford, who lost his life in service to our nation on September 11th. A Navy rescue pilot, Lt. Commander Cranford knew danger, he knew sacrifice—and courage could have been his middle name. If Eric had not been in the Pentagon that fateful morning, or if his side of the building had not been hit, you can bet he would have sacrificed his own safety, risking his own life to rescue others. He had done it

before. It was his job. And we pay our respects to him, his wife Emily Cozort Cranford and his entire family. I want to personally salute my friend and Emily's Uncle Jack Cozort who led efforts to establish a scholarship at North Carolina State University, Eric and Emily's alma mater, for Burke County students in Eric's name.

Earlier this week, our nation observed Veterans Day in remembrance and in gratitude of the many men and women like Lt. Commander Cranford have served our nation so bravely in the United States military. Veterans have always represented what is best about our great nation, From the American Revolution's Minutemen to today's soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, American men and women have dedicated themselves to the preservation of liberty and democracy throughout the history of our country.

Those in uniform—past and present—are the defenders of the American values that have made our nation strong and kept us free. I commend each and every one of them for their brave service to America. This Veterans Day, we gathered with heavy hearts and troubled minds. We are at war. It is a war Eric Cranford and those who lost their lives at the Pentagon on September 11th would have been ready to fight. Today, we face the greatest challenge to our freedom since World War II. September 11 will forever be remembered as a day that evil visited our great nation as never before. Four commercial planes were transformed into missiles and aimed at buildings that define our nation, and symbolize our freedom and values. These attacks resulted in a loss of life on a scale not seen in our country since the Civil War.

The terrorists who committed these terrible acts on completely innocent men, women and children are not just criminals. They are mortal enemies of the United States of America. But these cowards cannot hide forever. We must pursue them to the ends of the earth to ensure that international terrorists can never again threaten innocent Americans.

Once again, we have called on our men and women in uniform to defend those values we hold so dear. President Bush has said that this campaign will not be simple, it will not be quick, and it will not be without casualties. But we will show the world that any enemy who chooses to test the resolve of the United States and its allies will face the collective might of our military. I have full confidence in our Commander in Chief and our armed forces.

We will win this war because we cannot afford to fail. We will win this war for Eric Cranford and the thousands who lost their lives on September 11. We will win it for Emily, and those who were left behind to mourn. We will win it because we are a good and just nation and because evil must not be allowed to flourish anywhere in this world. We must show these cowards that their efforts to terrorize us will not succeed.

As we pray for those fighting to avenge the terrible events of September 11, let us not forget those who came before them. Their great strength and sacrifice during the conflicts of the Twentieth Century moved heaven and earth, and showed the world that the American warrior is the most potent force on the face of the earth. Millions of men and women served bravely in the first and second World

Wars, the Korean Conflict, the jungles of Vietnam, and the sands of Desert Storm. But many who served did not come home.

They came from every walk of life. They were our friends, neighbors, mothers, fathers, sons, daughters, sisters and brothers. They were ordinary and extraordinary all at once, and all Americans should honor their sacrifices. Freedom is not free. But freedom is worth fighting for. On Veterans Day, and every day, let us salute Lt. Commander Cranford and all our nation's veterans. May God Bless America, now and forever.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my District on Tuesday, November 13, 2001, and I would like the RECORD to indicate how I would have voted had I been present.

For rollcall vote No. 436, the conference report for the Agriculture appropriations act for fiscal 2002, I would have voted "aye."

For rollcall vote No. 437, a bill to enhance the authorities of special agents and provide limited authorities to uniformed officers responsible for the protection of domestic Department of State occupied facilities, I would have voted "aye."

IN MEMORY OF MAMON POWERS,
SR.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow and a heavy heart that I offer my heartfelt condolences to the family of a pioneer in the communities of Northwest Indiana. Mr. Mamon Powers, Sr., a construction worker and owner of Powers and Sons Construction Company, died on Tuesday, November 13, 2001, following a long struggle with illness, and will be laid to rest on Saturday, November 17, 2001. Mr. Powers was 80 years old.

Mamon Powers, Sr. was born of humble means in the small town of Churchill, Mississippi. The son of a preacher and homebuilder, Mamon learned the virtues of hard work and strong faith at an early age. Although African-Americans were only allowed to attend school through eighth grade in Churchill at that time, Mamon refused to be encumbered by the bonds with which society attempted to restrict the rights of African-American citizens. He continued his education by attending Campbell College, now known as Jackson State University, and by serving his country in the United States military.

To the benefit of Northwest Indiana, Mamon Powers, Sr. came to the city of Gary after serving with the military. He went to work in the steel mill, but quickly learned that he would not be successful because racial barriers prohibited many African-Americans from joining the union. However, Mamon's love for the community and his determination to suc-

ceed led him to work for Means Developers. With the addition of Mamon's knowledge of construction and his desire to make the city of Gary a better place, Means Construction developed one of the city's finest neighborhoods, Means Manor.

Mamon Powers, Sr. began his own construction company in the early 1950's and eventually became one of the first African-American members of a union in the city of Gary. Over the years, he developed his business into the most successful African-American construction company in the state, and one of the 100 largest in the country. Powers and Sons Construction Company was also recognized nationally by the Small Business Administration in 1997 for its minority business development initiatives. He was responsible for the construction of hundreds of private homes in Northwest Indiana, as well as the construction of many commercial buildings. His professional career made an impact on the community that cannot be measured simply by the number of buildings he created. His love for his work was revealed in his creations, and it inspired the citizens of Gary to take pride in their community.

While Mamon was dedicated to his work, his love for his family and his community remained his top priority. He was committed to his late wife, Leolean, and their six children, Mamon, Jr., Mark, Demetrius, Claude, Florida, and Marquita. He served on the Methodist Hospital Board of Directors and as a member of the Lake County Community Development Committee. In 1989, he was inducted into the Steel City Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to Northwest Indiana. Earlier this year, the Frontiers Service Club nominated Mamon for the prestigious Gary Drum Major Award for extraordinary set-vice in the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in offering our condolences to the family of Mr. Mamon Powers, Sr. Mamon was a true inspiration to everyone who knew him, and his work in Northwest Indiana will survive as a tribute to his memory. He impacted the lives of many in our community, our state, and our country, and I am proud to have had the opportunity to represent Mamon Powers, Sr. in Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF HOMESTAKE
MINE CONVEYANCE ACT OF 2001

HON. JOHN R. THUNE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill very important to the world of science, our nation, and my state of South Dakota.

Thirty years ago, the Homestake Mine was host to pioneering research about neutrinos; particles with virtually no weight and possessing no electrical charge that are everywhere around us. Scientists believe these mysterious particles hold secrets that can provide us with important insights into the fundamental nature of the universe.

This legislation, which I will introduce today, envisions an underground neutrino telescope that extends pioneering research begun three decades ago.

While the potential scientific benefits of studying neutrinos is clear, this agreement is also vital to the economies of South Dakota, the Black Hills and the city of Lead. If Homestake were to close, its absence would have a tremendous economic and cultural impact on our state. The Mine has been an integral part of the Hills culture since it opened over 125 years ago. The miners and their families have contributed so much to the area.

However, with the cost of mining gold increasing, Homestake has decided to terminate its operations in Lead. The introduction of a national physics laboratory is a fitting substitute. The lab will employ a number of the current Homestake employees to maintain the integrity of the mine and to make improvements to the structure for the siting of the lab there. Additionally, the lab will employ many scientists and support staff bringing new diversity to the South Dakota economy.

The legislation I will introduce today is a companion bill to S. 1389, introduced by Senator TOM DASCHLE and is the result of months of negotiations between the Homestake Gold Mine, the State of South Dakota, the South Dakota congressional delegation and others. Recently, those negotiations were concluded, and late last week this bill was completed.

The purpose of the bill is to set the terms of land conveyance from Homestake to the State of South Dakota for the establishment of a National Underground Science Laboratory. The Homestake Mining Company would turn over portions of their property, including a nearly 8,000 foot mine shaft and equipment that together likely will be worth hundreds of millions of dollars saving taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in construction and developmental expenses.

In addition to the land conveyance, the bill also addresses current and future environmental remediation and reclamation concerns. The bill accomplishes this through three main mechanisms. First, it requires an independent evaluation of current and future environmental risks on the site. This evaluation would be conducted under the auspices of the Environmental Protection Agency and would be subject to public review and comment. Second, it establishes an environmental trust fund. Contributions to this trust fund would be calculated as a part of the cost of constructing and operating the lab and the experiments that would take place there. Third, it requires insurance coverage by the State of South Dakota, which would be the managing entity, and any group conducting experiments in the mine. These provisions will provide the needed protection of the environment and the taxpayers that I believe is necessary for this agreement.

This legislation is one piece of the puzzle that will make this lab a reality. I look forward to working with the House leadership, the Committees of jurisdiction, my colleagues in the House and Senate and the Administration to see this bill enacted into law.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND CIVIL
LIBERTIES ISSUES

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am growing increasingly concerned about a series of recent actions taken by the Bush Administration

which raise important constitutional and civil liberties issues. Many of these concerns are set forth in the attached letter I forwarded yesterday to Chairman Sensenbrenner requesting that the Judiciary Committee hold hearings on these matters, as well as an excellent editorial written today by William Safire of the New York Times.

I am also attaching a copy of a letter I wrote last January detailing my opposition to the nomination of John Ashcroft as Attorney General. The Attorney General's recent actions threatening our civil liberties only reinforces the concerns mentioned in this letter. I also question the timing and need for the Attorney General's recent actions undermining Oregon's assisted suicide law and California's medical marijuana laws. Both of these actions raise very serious federalism issues (since they seek to overturn state enacted referendum) and separation of powers issues (since the authorities were each the subject of failed legislation in recent congresses).

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, Jan. 31, 2001.

DEAR DEMOCRATIC SENATOR: I am writing to inform you that as the Ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee and the Senior Member of the Congressional Black Caucus, I am unalterably opposed to John Ashcroft's nomination to be Attorney General of the United States.

I have reached this decision with much regret and great consternation. In my 36 years in Congress, I have never before publicly opposed a nominee for Attorney General. However, in the present case, my reservations about Senator Ashcroft's ability and inclination to support and uphold the law in such critical areas as civil rights, reproductive choice, and gun safety are so grave, and his pattern of misleading and disingenuous responses at his confirmation hearing so serious, that I believe it is in the national interest that his nomination be withdrawn, or be rejected by the Senate. I am also concerned that Senator Ashcroft's personal lack of responsiveness to me foreshadows a pattern of conscious avoidance or, at best, benign neglect, of me and my Democratic colleagues in the House.

I have several specific concerns in the area of civil rights. First, I am troubled by the fact that notwithstanding Senator Ashcroft's general statements about support for civil rights enforcement, he declined to state specific agreement with the Department's positions in a host of civil rights cases, including its support of the University of Michigan's affirmative action program, a position that was recently ratified by a federal court. Also, with regard to equal rights in the area of education, I am dismayed that Senator Ashcroft has taken public positions opposing voluntary school desegregation. Unfortunately, Senator Ashcroft's testimony at his confirmation hearing with regard to this matter only served to compound my reservations. For example, he asserted, in response to written questions from Senator Kennedy, that the state had "done nothing wrong" and was "found guilty of no wrong" in the Missouri desegregation cases. However, there were two separate federal courts of appeal decisions and numerous district court decisions holding the state expressly responsible for the unconstitutional discrimination that occurred.

Similarly, I remain profoundly disappointed in the manner by which Senator Ashcroft thwarted Judge Ronnie White's nomination to be a federal district court judge, the first African American justice ever to serve on the Missouri Supreme Court. As I have previously written to him, I be-

lieve Senator Ashcroft grossly mischaracterized and distorted a good man's record in this case. Senator Ashcroft's unwillingness at his confirmation hearing to acknowledge or express a scintilla of regret for the manner in which he orchestrated Judge White's defeat can hardly be seen as a promising omen to those of us in the African American community who have worked so hard to integrate the federal judiciary.

I also believe Senator Ashcroft has not been forthright in describing the reasons for his opposition to the nomination of James Hormel to become the ambassador to Luxembourg. When Senator Leahy asked the nominee to explain the reasons for his opposition to Hormel, he referred, without elaboration, to the "totality of [Hormel's] record." When Senator Leahy again asked Senator Ashcroft in a written question to "specify the factors that led you to oppose [Hormel]," he failed to do so, stating merely that his opposition was based "on the totality of Mr. Hormel's record of public positions and advocacy." To this day, Senator Ashcroft has failed to provide a single specific reason for opposing Hormel other than his sexual orientation.

The cause of civil rights for all Americans also has not been well-served by Senator Ashcroft's granting an interview with Southern Partisan and then implying that slavery was something other than a "perverted agenda." I also cannot accept his explanation at his hearing that he was unaware of the magazine's extreme and racist positions when he granted the interview.

(It is especially implausible given Senator Ashcroft's explicit endorsement of the Journal's agenda when he said that it "helps set the record straight"—this from a journal that has published articles arguing that slavery was beneficial for black families.)

Second, given Senator Ashcroft's past record and statements at the hearings, I do not find his apparent acknowledgment of a woman's constitutional right to an abortion as settled law under Roe and Casey as being at all credible. I say this because in 42 out of 43 Senate votes concerning reproductive rights, he cast a vote aimed at overturning Roe v. Wade. In addition, in his written answers to a question from Senator Kennedy, the nominee replied that he would defend federal legislation outlawing so-called partial-birth abortion, even though the Supreme Court has already declared unconstitutional virtually identical legislation under those very cases. Also, when Senator Leahy asked Senator Ashcroft to justify his sponsorship of the Human Life Act of 1998, he responded that "[a]s introduced, [the legislation] is not constitutional under Roe and Casey." If Senator Ashcroft is willing to introduce admittedly unconstitutional legislation in Congress, notwithstanding his oath, his assurances provide little comfort that he will not defend blatantly unconstitutional policies or legislation designed to undermine this settled law as Attorney General.

Thirdly, with regard to Senator Ashcroft's record of opposition to gun control legislation, I remain unconvinced that he is the appropriate person to uphold and enforce our nation's firearms laws. I find little solace in the fact that in response to Senator Schumer's question as to whether he supports the Brady law, Senator Ashcroft merely stated that "[t]he President has indicated that he supports this law, and I support his position on this matter." Such a weak answer is particularly troubling in light of Senator Ashcroft's written response to Senator Leahy, in which he acknowledged his disagreement with "some of the policy prescriptions that Mr. [Jim] Brady has advocated"; Senator Ashcroft's past wholehearted embrace of an extreme view of the

Second Amendment; his active support for legislation in Missouri that would allow individuals to carry concealed weapons; and his unwillingness to commit to relinquish his membership in the NRA, which has sought to undermine almost every federal gun safety law that is on the books, in advance of his confirmation.

Finally, I am severely disappointed by the fact that Senator Ashcroft failed to meet with me or respond to any of my written questions to him, despite his personal request to me that I refrain from taking a position on his nomination until we met. This is problematic to me because in addition to delaying my taking a position on the very important matter of Senator Ashcroft's nomination, I do not believe he has been forthright in explaining why he has failed to respond to my questions. (For example, in Senator Ashcroft's written response to a question from Senator Carl Levin asking whether the nominee had answered my letter, Senator Ashcroft wrote that my letter, "though written on January 12, was only received by me on January 17." I do not understand how this could be. To ensure that he would receive my letter immediately, my staff contacted the Bush-Cheney Transition Office, informed a transition official there that my letter to Senator Ashcroft was forthcoming, and was instructed to fax the letter to a telephone number reserved for facsimile communications from Members of Congress. We have confirmation that the fax was received at 4:02 p.m. on January 12, one week before the conclusion of Senator Ashcroft's confirmation hearing and before he received any written questions from the Senate. Even though his responses to the questions from the Senate were filed last Friday, January 26, I still have yet to receive any response from Senator Ashcroft, notwithstanding the fact that he wrote to Senator Levin that it was his intent to turn to the questions posed by me following the submission of his written answers to the Senators.)

In sum, I have come to the reluctant conclusion that Senator Ashcroft is the wrong man for the job at the wrong time. When our nation urgently needs an Attorney General who can bring us all together, we have been offered a person known for extreme right wing positions and divisiveness. I have spent my entire career fighting for the cause of civil rights, reproductive choice, and common sense crime and gun safety laws. In my view, Senator Ashcroft's record is simply too inconsistent with these goals to justify my support for him.

Sincerely,

JOHN CONYERS, JR.
Ranking Member.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 15, 2001]

SEIZING DICTATORIAL POWER

(By William Safire)

WASHINGTON.—Misadvised by a frustrated and panic-stricken attorney general, a president of the United States has just assumed what amounts to dictatorial power to jail or execute aliens. Intimidated by terrorists and inflamed by a passion for rough justice, we are letting George W. Bush get away with the replacement of the American rule of law with military kangaroo courts.

In his infamous emergency order, Bush admits to dismissing "the principles of law and the rules of evidence" that undergird America's system of justice. He seizes the power to circumvent the courts and set up his own drumhead tribunals—panels of officers who will sit in judgment of non-citizens who the president need only claim "reason to believe" are members of terrorist organiza-

Not content with his previous decision to permit police to eavesdrop on a suspect's conversations with an attorney, Bush now strips the alien accused of even the limited rights afforded by a court-martial.

His kangaroo court can conceal evidence by citing national security, make up its own rules, find a defendant guilty even if a third of the officers disagree, and execute the alien with no review by any civilian court.

No longer does the judicial branch and an independent jury stand between the government and the accused. In lieu of those checks and balances central to our legal system, non-citizens face an executive that is now investigator, prosecutor, judge, jury and jailer or executioner. In an Orwellian twist, Bush's order calls this Soviet-style abomination "a full and fair trial."

On what legal meat does this our Caesar feed? One precedent the White House cites is a military court after Lincoln's assassination. (During the Civil War, Lincoln suspended habeas corpus; does our war on terror require illegal imprisonment next?) Another is a military court's hanging, approved by the Supreme court, of German saboteurs landed by submarine in World War II.

Proponents of Bush's kangaroo court say: Don't you soft-on-terror, due-process types know there's a war on? Have you forgotten our 5,000 civilian dead? In an emergency like this, aren't extraordinary security measures needed to save citizens' lives? If we step on a few toes, we can apologize to the civil libertarians later.

Those are the arguments of the phony-tough. At a time when even liberals are debating the ethics of torture of suspects—weighing the distaste for barbarism against the need to save innocent lives—it's time for conservative iconoclasts and card-carrying hard-liners to stand up for American values.

To meet a terrorist emergency, of course some rules should be stretched and new laws passed. An ethnic dragnet rounding up visa-skippers or questioning foreign students, if short-term, is borderline tolerable. Congress's new law permitting warranted roving wiretaps is understandable.

But let's get to the target that this blunderbuss order is intended to hit. Here's the big worry in Washington now: What do we do if Osama bin Laden gives himself up? A proper trial like that Israel afforded Adolf Eichmann, it is feared, would give the terrorist a global propaganda platform. Worse, it would be likely to result in widespread hostage-taking by his followers to protect him from the punishment he deserves.

The solution is not to corrupt our judicial tradition by making bin Laden the star of a new Star Chamber. The solution is to turn his cave into his crypt. When fleeing Taliban reveal his whereabouts, our bombers should promptly bid him farewell with 15,000-pound daisy-cutters and 5,000-pound rock-penetrators.

But what if he broadcasts his intent to surrender, and walks toward us under a white flag? It is not in our tradition to shoot prisoners. Rather, President Bush should now set forth a policy of "universal surrender": all of Al Qaeda or none. Selective surrender of one or a dozen leaders—which would leave cells in Afghanistan and elsewhere free to fight on—is unacceptable. We should continue our bombardment of bin Laden's hideouts until he agrees to identify and surrender his entire terrorist force.

If he does, our criminal courts can handle them expeditiously. If, as more likely, the primary terrorist prefers what he thinks of as martyrdom, that suicidal choice would be his—and Americans would have no need of

kangaroo courts to betray our principles of justice.

NOBEL LAUREATES ENDORSE
GENUINE STIMULUS PACKAGE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, nine Nobel laureates in economics as well as other leading economists have issued an appeal to the leaders of the Senate to reject the cynical and ineffective stimulus approach taken by the House of Representatives and instead pass a bill that will generate greater spending now through expanded unemployment benefits and other initiatives.

The need for expanded benefits for jobless Americans and their families is apparent to all but the leaders of the House of Representatives. The October increase in unemployment was the largest in over two decades, adding more than a half million jobless to the 1.1 million jobs already lost this year prior to the terrible events of September 11th.

The so-called stimulus bill passed recently by the House of Representatives lavished billions of dollars on the wealthiest of Americans—the same fortunate few who enjoyed most of the tax cut passed earlier this year. But the House offered only crumbs to the hundreds of thousands who have lost their jobs and whose families are on the brink of economic catastrophe.

The criticism of that House stimulus bill was by no means partisan in nature. This is a bill that, in the words of the *Wall Street Journal's* November 1 editorial, "mainly padded corporate bottom lines." No less a conservative stalwart than Kevin Phillips compared the House-passed bill to "war profiteering" passed "in the phony name of economic stimulus . . . Over three-quarters of the hundred billion [dollars cost] goes for business and upper income objectives . . . The only real solution is a public outcry, tens of millions of pointing finger and voices saying, 'Shame!'" And that's just the conservative critique of the bill this Republican House of Representatives voted that provides \$2.3 billion to Ford Motor Company, \$1.4 billion to IBM, \$830 million to General Motors, and \$671 million for General Electric.

But under the Republican bill, Larry Johnson won't get a dime. Larry Johnson doesn't work in the corporate boardroom. He cleaned the bar and polished the floors at the World Trade Center, and now he's out of a job and denied unemployment benefits by New York.

There are hundreds of thousands of Larry Johnsons, and something is very wrong here. While 97 percent of employers pay into the unemployment funds, less than 40 percent of workers nationally receive unemployment assistance, a substantial drop over the past 25 years. And in some states, the percent that qualify is much lower than that. Workers in the new economy—younger, immigrant, part time, lower-income, short-term—are especially hurt by inadequate UI coverage. And economists are predicting another 1.5 million could lose their jobs in the next 9 months. Even for those who do qualify, benefit levels are often below

the poverty line, leaving millions of suddenly unemployed Americans facing poverty, joblessness and homelessness.

The Republican response to this crisis has been the misguided antidote of Herbert Hoover: help the rich and the poor will benefit from the improving economy. Prosperity is right around the corner. But we were not elected to ignore the suffering of our constituents.

When will the Congress hear the voices of our desperate countrymen and women and demonstrate its concern for the real victims of this recession? First, the House passed a \$1.4 trillion tax cut, mainly for the wealthy. Then a \$38 billion bail-out for the oil, gas, electric and nuclear power companies that earned more than \$1.6 trillion last year. Now, a "stimulus" bill that showers tens of billions more on the wealthiest and most powerful in our nation, and only a fraction for genuine "stimulus."

The views of these Nobel laureates and others should guide us in crafting a genuine stimulus bill that helps hurting Americans instead of adding billions in additional tax breaks for the richest taxpayers and for corporations. I submit for the RECORD these views.

ECONOMISTS' STATEMENT—AN OPEN LETTER
TO SENATORS TOM DASCHLE AND TRENT LOTT

The current state of the U.S. economy justifies further fiscal stimulus by the federal government. But the stimulus package passed by the House of Representatives will do little to assist a near term recovery and is likely to undermine growth in the long term.

The basic principles in designing an economic stimulus are: (1) that it be targeted to increase spending immediately; and (2) that it be temporary, phasing out when the economy recovers.

The bill passed by the House fails on both counts. First, it mainly provides permanent tax cuts rather than the temporary measures required by prudent fiscal policy. Second, most of the benefits go to the wealthy and to large corporations.

In addition to being inequitable, tax cuts for the wealthy are less likely to be spent quickly than are benefits to low-income families and the recently unemployed. The tax cuts for large corporations are particularly inappropriate. Large retroactive rebates to a few giant companies will do little to stimulate an economy suffering from insufficient demand. Moreover, the permanent nature of these tax cuts is likely to worsen the long-term budget outlook and may keep long-term interest rates high.

The package passed by the House should be rejected by the Senate and replaced with temporary measures, such as further expanded unemployment benefits, that will increase spending now.

George A. Akerlof, University of California, Berkeley; Kenneth J. Arrow, Stanford University; Martin N. Baily, Institute for International Economics; Alan Blinder, Princeton University; Jeff Faux, Economic Policy Institute; Lawrence R. Klein, University of Pennsylvania; Franco Modigliani, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Douglass C. North, Washington University; William F. Sharpe, Stanford University; Robert M. Solow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Joseph E. Stiglitz, Columbia University; James Tobin, Yale University; Laura D'Andrea Tyson, University of California, Berkeley; Janet Yellen, University of California, Berkeley.

INDIA ILLEGALLY DETAINS
WIDOW OF HUMAN-RIGHTS AC-
TIVIST

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed to read that the Indian government has once again put its utter contempt for basic human rights on public display. At a time when India is posturing as an ally in the fight against terrorism, it is committing more terrorism against the minority peoples living within its own borders.

The Indian government is currently holding Mrs. Paramjit Kaur Khalra and six other Sikh human-rights activists in detention supposedly "to prevent disruption," or in other words to prevent them from carrying out peaceful political activities. Mrs. Khalra is the widow of Jaswant Singh Khalra, the late General Secretary of the Human Rights Wing, who exposed India's brutal policy of picking up young Sikhs, torturing them, killing them, then declaring their bodies "unidentified" and secretly cremating them. Mr. Khalra published a report showing that there had been at least 25,000 Sikhs victimized by this brutal policy. The Khalra Mission Committee, which Mrs. Khalra heads, in conjunction with other human-rights groups, has subsequently shown that the number is in excess of 50,000.

After Mr. Khalra published this report, he received a phone call from a police official saying, "We made 25,000 disappear. We can make one more disappear." On September 6, 1995, while he was washing his car, he was abducted by the police. One eyewitness who saw him while he was in custody said that he was severely tortured, to the point that he could barely eat. In late October 1995, Khalra was murdered in a police station. None of the police officials responsible for this heinous crime has ever been punished. All the Indian government has done is transfer them to other police stations, where they can find new victims to torture.

According to "The Politics of Genocide" by Inderjit Singh Jaijee, the Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and thousands and thousands of Dalit "Untouchables," Tamils, Manipuris, Assamese, tribal people all in pursuit of "Hindutva"—a Hindu state, society, and culture. Last year, a government official was quoted as saying that everyone who lives in India must either be a Hindu or be subservient to Hindus. That is not democracy, Mr. Speaker. It is theocracy. It takes more than elections to make a democracy; it takes genuine respect for basic human freedoms.

I have serious misgivings about current U.S. plans to resume arms sales to India. We should very cautious in considering such an aid resumption, especially given India's terrible human-rights record. We should also support a free and fair plebiscite on independence in Khalistan, Kashmir, Christian Nagaland, and all the countries seeking their freedom from India. This is the best thing we can do for freedom, peace, prosperity, and stability in South Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place an article from Burning Punjab on the detention of Mrs. Khalra into the RECORD at this time.

[From the Burning Punjab News, Nov. 2, 2001]

MRS. KHALRA HELD

(Our Correspondent)

Amritsar, November 2—The police today early morning arrested Mrs Paramjit Kaur Khalra of the Khalra Mission Committee to prevent disturbance of the peace in the state.

She reportedly was arrested at 4:30 a.m. hours before the arrival of the Prime Minister at 10 a.m. today reportedly from her residence here. The police also rounded-up six others, including Kirpal Singh Randhwa PHRO vice-president.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of November 14, I had to depart early for a previously scheduled meeting at the White House. As a result, I was not able to be present for rollcall votes Nos. 439 and 440. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on both measures. I request that this statement appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT CORNEL NELSON OF ILLINOIS

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I learned last night of the death of one of the giants of the labor movement in Illinois—Robert Cornel Nelson. Bob died in his sleep on November 7, 2001, just two days shy of his 52nd birthday. He was laid to rest today in Glenwood, Illinois.

At the time of his death, Bob Nelson was national vice president of the American Federation of Government Employees' (AFGE) seventh district, which encompasses Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and was recently elected to the position of vice president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO.

Bob began his union career as a member of AFGE's local 375 at the Railroad Retirement Board, and throughout the years, he held a number of union offices, including second vice president, first vice president, and ultimately, president.

From 1974 to 1980, Bob also served as president of the Chicago Area Council of AFGE locals and in 1974 was elected president of the AFGE Railroad Retirement Board Council—a position which he held until he was elected to the seventh district national vice president's position in October 1986, and was reelected to that position five times.

As national vice president of the seventh district, Bob sat on AFGE's national executive board and chaired both the legislative and legal rights committees. Every two years, Bob held a legislative breakfast here in Wash-

ington, where the AFGE members from his region would come to Congress to press their legislative agenda. But, Bob was active and engaged in the legislative process 365 days of every year.

This past summer, I reconstituted the First Congressional District's Labor Task Force and convened a meeting on a very warm day in Chicago. Bob was one of the first union representatives to confirm his attendance and he was there, struggling to walk with a leg brace and a walker that was the result of earlier surgery on his leg. He was looking forward, he said, to getting out of the brace and walker, to be able to get on with his union's business and the business of the larger labor family at his previous speed. Bob's previous speed often rivaled the speed of light, and even with the leg brace, we struggled to keep up with his pace.

Mr. Speaker, I will greatly miss Bob's dedication, unflinching humor and support. My prayers and heartfelt condolences go out to his wife, Judy, and his brother, Ron, and his children: Robert, Jr.; Aaron; Daron; Eric; Cornel; Erica; and Shannon.

Chicago, and the Nation, have lost a labor giant.

BEST PHARMACEUTICALS FOR CHILDREN ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to comment on H.R. 2887, the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act, and would like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. GREENWOOD, the sponsor of this bill, and the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. TAUZIN, the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for bringing this legislation to the House Floor today.

Mr. Speaker, this Member is unaware of any Member of Congress who opposes the appropriate testing, evaluation and proper labeling of prescription drugs for use in children. We need to ensure that medicines are safe and effective for both children and adults. The only question for debate is how to accomplish this critical public health objective.

As you are aware, the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act would continue a program that grants prescription drug companies an additional six-month patent exclusivity, as an incentive for them to test their drugs on children. While pediatric exclusivity has resulted in an increase in the number of pediatric drug studies and has provided valuable information to pediatricians about how to use drugs in children, this Member is concerned about the current law for several reasons.

Most importantly, the law has imposed higher prices on consumers because it delays the introduction of lower-priced generic drugs for an additional six months. This Member is also concerned that the pediatric exclusivity provision provides substantial incentives to drug companies to test drugs that have high sales, particularly among adults, rather than those drugs which pediatricians need more information. It appears that brand name drug companies are receiving six months of exclusivity for

testing a drug on children, even when that testing is of minimal value because it is for an indication that rarely occurs in children, such as ulcers, hypertension, or Type II (adult-onset) diabetes. However, there seems to be adequate provisions which would cause companies to initiate such testing to gain an additional six-month patent exclusivity only upon FDA request.

Furthermore, pediatric exclusivity provides little incentive to test drugs that are still under patent, but do not result in high profits. It appears that pediatric exclusivity leaves many drugs unstudied in children, because the drug companies believe they will not make enough from six months of additional patent protection.

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TURBAN IS RELIGIOUS SYMBOL; IT
MUST NOT BE REMOVED

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was distressed to find out that another Sikh was forced to remove his turban at LaGuardia Airport in New York. I am from New York, as you know, and it particularly distresses me to learn that this occurred in my home city.

According to the website Rediff.com, Surjit Babra, president of a \$100 million company called SkyLink, "was forced to remove his turban" at LaGuardia airport in New York, allegedly as part of a security inspection. Mr. Babra is a Canadian Sikh who was trying to board a flight back to Toronto. Previously, a sitting judge who is Sikh was forced to remove his turban at the same airport. We must clean up the security procedures at this airport.

Security guards asked Mr. Babra to remove his turban. Mr. Babra suggested that the guard use a hand-held scanner to scan his turban. The security guard wouldn't accept that and made him remove his turban immediately.

Mr. Speaker, the turban is a religious symbol. It is required by the Sikh religion. It is one of the five symbols every Sikh is required to carry on his person. Removing a Sikh's turban is an insult to him and to the Sikh faith.

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, who visits my office often, sports a bright saffron turban. It looks very impressive. He is a committed, practicing Sikh and he will not remove his turban in public under any circumstances. I am sure other Sikhs feel the same way. They should not be harassed by asking them to remove their turbans at routine security checks at the airport.

I agree with Gurbax Singh Malhi, a Sikh member of the Canadian Parliament, who said that "while understanding and sharing the terrible circumstances that have led to this point", the United States should "train and educate security personnel so that they will respect the right of people of the Sikh religion to wear turbans and not subject them to this undignified and unnecessary procedure".

I urge Transportation Secretary Mineta to order the FAA to stop the harassment of Sikhs and order that their turbans not be removed unless other security means show an absolute necessity to do so.

America is a land of freedom. Sikhs come here to escape from the repression they suffer in India. They have contributed to every aspect of American life. We even had one Sikh, Dalip Singh Saund, who served in this House in the early 60s. America must respect the religious freedom of Sikhs just as it respects the religious freedom of other faiths.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the Rediff.com article on the Babra case in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

[From Rediff.com, Nov. 10, 2001]

CANADIAN SIKH FORCED TO REMOVE TURBAN
AT LA GUARDIA

(By Ajit Jain)

Surjit Babra, president of the \$100 million portfolio SkyLink, "was forced to remove his turban" at LaGuardia airport in New York, allegedly as part of a security inspection.

In a press release, Indo-Canadian Member of Parliament Gurbax Malhi, himself a turbaned Sikh, said that "while understanding and sharing the terrible circumstances that have led to this point", the United States should "train and educate security personnel so that they will respect the right of people of the Sikh religion to wear turbans and not subject them to this undignified and unnecessary procedure".

Rediff.com tried to reach Babra several times, but he wouldn't respond to telephone calls.

Businessman Garry Singh, a close friend of Babra, recounted that it was on Wednesday evening, when he was going through security before boarding his flight to Toronto at LaGuardia, that the incident took place.

Babra was asked to remove his turban by the security guard. The Sikh businessman suggested that the guard use a hand-held scanner to scan his turban. If he were still not satisfied, he would then remove his turban.

The security guard wouldn't accept that and made him remove his turban immediately.

Malhi said, "In Canada we have learned to respect religious symbols." The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has changed its rules to allow Sikhs to wear turbans on duty.

Barbra's SkyLink moves U.N. peace-keeping personnel and equipment to various countries in the world.