

Many developing countries have been ruled by dictators and corrupt officials who have stolen millions of dollars from their people, laundering these stolen assets in banks and financial institutions in the developed world. Numerous dictators, such as Sani Abacha of Nigeria, Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier of Haiti, Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia, Suharto of Indonesia and the Taliban of Afghanistan, have plundered their countries' resources and left their people deeply impoverished and oppressed. When these corrupt officials leave their countries, the new governments typically lack the resources to thoroughly investigate the theft and identify the laundered assets.

The Stolen Asset Recovery Act of 2002 would require the Secretary of the Treasury to submit annual reports to the Congress on the laundering of stolen assets in American financial institutions. The reports would include an explanation of U.S. Government efforts to identify stolen assets, mechanisms available to the U.S. Government to identify stolen assets and legislation that could be enacted to facilitate the return of stolen assets to the people of the countries from which the assets were stolen. The legislation would also require the Secretary of the Treasury to urge international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to provide to the United States copies of all audits regarding the use of funds loaned to governments where corruption has been a serious problem.

The United States should support efforts to identify assets stolen by corrupt foreign officials and facilitate their return to the people who rightfully own them. I urge my colleagues to support The Stolen Asset Recovery Act of 2002.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE
STATE OF ISRAEL

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the State of Israel. I am wholly committed to the security and safety of Israel, a key strategic friend and ally. Last week I voted present on H. Res. 392, the DeLay Resolution entitled "Expressing Solidarity With Israel In Its Fight Against Terrorism." In December 2001, I voted for a similar resolution, H. Con. Res. 280, also entitled "Expressing Solidarity With Israel In Its Fight Against Terrorism."

I voted "present" last week because I believed that this resolution did not promote the safety or security of Israel. I hope to see Israel and Palestine coexist as democratic states, each within secure and internationally recognized boundaries. I believe that the United States has an important role to play in promoting peace in the region. The language of this resolution was highly inflammatory, and I could not in conscience support a measure that might compromise our ability to seek peace.

Terrible carnage has claimed too many innocent lives, both Israeli and Palestinian. I voted as I did because I believe the United States can help end that carnage.

RECOGNIZING MAY 10TH ANNUAL
PEACE OFFICER DAY IN COOK
COUNTY, ILLINOIS

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I wish to remind my colleagues of the countless sacrifices made by many police officers who serve us every day. In particular, we owe a special debt of gratitude to the many courageous men and women who have given their lives while protecting and defending others. In Congress, we enjoy the protection provided by members of the Capitol Police force, just as in our states, cities and localities we are privileged to be protected by some of the finest and bravest men and women. Unfortunately, far too many of their colleagues have lost their lives in the line of duty.

In the city of Chicago, these brave men and women will be remembered tomorrow, May 10, 2002 as part of the Cook County Peace Officer Day of Remembrance and Recognition. Last year, the Cook County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution establishing May 10th of every year, beginning this year, as this special day of remembrance. Tomorrow, the Cook County Peace Office Memorial Foundation will hold a special public ceremony to honor all current police officers for the difficult work that they do every day.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the Cook County Peace Officer Memorial Foundation and their Co-Chairmen Jason H. Watson, Edward Sajdak, Nathan Camer, Daryl Bernard for organizing this special event. I also join them in saluting the officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice while making America's communities safe and secure for all of us.

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL
OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WEEK

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all correctional officers and to honor the Week of May 5th as National Correctional Officers and Employees Week. Correctional officers play an imperative role in my Congressional District and throughout the country.

FBI Schuylkill, SCI Frackville, and SCI Mahanoy, as well as three county prisons, are six of the most critical employers in my district. The men and women who work at these facilities have the awesome responsibility of protecting my constituents and the public from inmates.

Correctional employees also have the important job of overseeing the rehabilitation of prisoners. They lead prisoners back into the community, supervising the construction of such things like recreation areas and baseball fields for children.

As the former sheriff of Schuylkill County, I worked hand-in-hand with the men and women who worked at the correctional facilities. No group of people understands the rigors and challenges of law enforcement greater than those who work in correctional facilities.

I would also like to pay tribute to the New York Corrections Department. On September 11, these men and women rushed to the scene of the World Trade Center tragedy to help evacuate the victims, once again proving the vital role correctional officers play in their communities.

Every day correctional officers go to work they face more danger than some of us face in our whole lives. It is a great honor to recognize these men and women and to recognize the Week of May 5th as National Correctional Officers and Employees Week.

HONORING THE 150TH CELEBRATION
OF THE SISTERS OF
MERCY IN CONNECTICUT

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 150th Celebration of the Sisters of Mercy mission in the state of Connecticut. Since their founding in Hartford in 1852, the Sisters have established many important organizations, including St. Mary Home for the Aged, 1880; the Ministry for the Deaf-American School for the Deaf, 1896; Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, 1905; Saint Joseph College, 1932; Mercy High School, 1963; Our Lady of Mercy School, 1964; Foreign Mission in Guatemala, 1981; Mercy Center at Madison, 1973; Mercy Housing & Shelter, 1983; Trust House Collaborative Learning Center, 1996; and the Collaborative Center for Justice, 1999.

The Sisters have turned their original stated purpose of the care of orphans and other works of Mercy into selfless acts that have improved the lives of millions of individuals.

Their work in education alone has influenced countless numbers of students who have in turn contributed to the development of both the Church community and the Connecticut community as a whole. The Sisters of Mercy have consciously identified the most pressing needs of the community and effectively used their resources to address those needs. Whether it be helping the economically poor, sick, elderly, imprisoned or ignorant, showing a special concern for women and children, or carrying out foreign missionary work, the actions of the Sisters can be described as nothing less than altruistic. They have supplemented time-honored strategies with conventional methods to address human needs in health care and pastoral and social services. The Sisters have generously provided for the spiritual welfare of thousands.

In July 1991, 7,000 Sisters of Mercy united as the Institute of the Sisters of Mercy of the Americas to become an international community. The Institute includes 25 regional communities with 5,500 members who serve in North, South and Central America, the Caribbean, Guam and the Philippines. The Sisters of Mercy of the Americas sponsor or cosponsor seven major national healthcare systems, 20 colleges and universities, 20 elementary and preschools, 39 secondary schools, and hundreds of affordable housing developments. They also serve in programs ranging from hospices for persons with HIV/AIDS, to adult literacy centers and resettlement programs for refugees.

It is the hope, on this Sesquicentennial Celebration, that their continued energy will allow them to focus on the state's residents and those beyond its borders who are in need for many years to come. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the Sisters of Mercy for 150 years of service and commitment in the state of Connecticut. Personally, I would also like to thank Sister Patricia Rooney, RSM for her tireless work and effort, as well as my dear friend and former boss, Sister Marita Charles, RSM, who was principal of St. Mary's School in East Hartford, CT.

HONORING PENSACOLA JUNIOR
COLLEGE AND THE SWITZER
ARTS CENTER

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in 1947, Pensacola Junior College became the first public junior college to be established under Florida law. Subsequently, as the college grew, so did the recognition and support from the community. In 1965, the Pensacola Junior College (PJC) Foundation was incorporated as a non-profit corporation that could accept tax-deductible contributions from community supporters.

During the next three decades, the PJC Foundation helped the college expand its campus, through the addition of many new buildings, as well as additional campus locations. In December 1998, the PJC Foundation launched its first comprehensive fund drive. The goal was to raise \$4.5 million. A lead gift of \$1 million from the Switzer and Reilly families established the Anna Lamar Switzer Center for Visual Arts and got the campaign off to a successful start.

Born September 11, 1990, Anna Lamar Switzer, the namesake of the Switzer Center for Visual Arts, was an artist and published author who believed Pensacola should offer quality educational programs for those living in Northwest Florida.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Congress congratulates Pensacola Junior College and recognizes the generous contribution of the Switzer family. The arts center is a fitting memorial to Mrs. Switzer and an enduring opportunity for faculty, students, and the public to enjoy and learn from the visual arts as Mrs. Switzer did. The Switzer endowment has allowed PJC not only a renovated arts center, but a three-year faculty chair award, two-year student scholarship award, and the creation of the Distinguished Artist Lecture Series.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to honor the life of Anna Lamar Switzer, her love for education and her affection for her community of Pensacola.

STAND WITH ISRAEL

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, when I first visited Israel in 1998, I was introduced to the com-

plexity and also the special beauty and historical importance that Israel represents. During my visit I met with various representatives of both the Israeli government and the Palestinian community. I remember that there existed at that time a cautious optimism and a hope that perhaps after generations of pain and suffering these groups were on the brink of peace. It is therefore with particular sadness that I have watched this holy land descend into the most extreme violence and bloodshed over the past 18 months. The traffic and horrifying carnage caused by suicide bombers, who are being used as a tool of terror against innocent children, is simply barbaric and upsets me greatly.

However, Mr. Speaker, we must not be moved to give in to these terrorists. I stand here today with many in this chamber to condemn these atrocities and express our support for the Israeli people.

On September 11th we learned how small the world has become. We can no longer ignore conflicts halfway around the world and pretend that they do not affect our own security.

Mr. Speaker, there is no future in a partnership with people encourage their own sons and daughters to die in acts of infamy and the random murder of innocent people. To compromise with a terrorist is to sponsor terrorism. We must stand with Israel.

INTRODUCING THE ARSENIC
TREATED LUMBER PROHIBITION
AND DISPOSAL ACT

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Arsenic Treated Lumber Prohibition and Disposal Act to protect children and families by phasing out the use of arsenic in pressure treated lumber and ensure that arsenic treated lumber is disposed of safely.

Most of the lumber sold for outdoor use in the U.S.—for school playgrounds and decks of private homes—is pressure-treated and injected with toxins to preserve the wood and prevent insect infestation. The most common wood preservative and pesticide used is chromated copper arsenate (CCA), which is 22 percent pure arsenic. A 12-foot section of pressure-treated lumber contains about an ounce of arsenic, enough to kill 250 people. An Environmental Working Group and Healthy Building Network study found that an area of arsenic-treated wood the size of a four-year-old's hand contains an average of 120 times the amount of arsenic allowed by the EPA in a 6-ounce glass of water. According to the report an estimated one out of every 500 children, who regularly play on playground equipment or decks made from pressure-treated wood can be expected to develop cancer later in life as a result of the exposure.

The Arsenic Treated Lumber Prohibition and Disposal Act will prohibit the use of CCA treated lumber once and for all. The Arsenic Treated Lumber Prohibition and Disposal Act, parallel legislation to Senator Bill Nelson's (S. 1963) bill, will phase-out the use of arsenic-treated lumber in residential settings: decks,

playgrounds, walkways and fences within a year of enactment. It also requires the disposal of arsenic-treated lumber in lined landfills to prevent contamination of groundwater and requires the EPA to finish its risk assessment regarding arsenic-treated lumber. Finally, it provides monetary assistance to schools and local communities to remove arsenic-treated lumber from their playgrounds.

Arsenic can kill, and it causes cancer and other life threatening diseases. We can no longer ignore the dangers posed by exposing our children to this poison. The Arsenic Treated Lumber Prohibition and Disposal Act will protect the environment and health of American Families. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in this effort to keep families safe.

IN RECOGNITION OF LIEUTENANT
WILLIAM D. RISEN

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions made by Lieutenant William D. Risen to the Monterey Park Police Department. After 30 years of dedicated service, Lieutenant Risen will retire on May 10, 2002.

A native of Monterey Park, Lieutenant Risen's commitment to his community characterizes his career. After receiving his Associate degree from East Los Angeles College, Lieutenant Risen served in the United States Army from 1970 to 1972. While in the Army, he earned several medals including the distinguished National Defense Service Medal and the Good Conduct Medal. After being honorably discharged, he returned to Monterey Park and joined the Monterey Park Police Department.

While at the police department, he was one of the police department's first K-9 officers. Lieutenant Risen and his trusted K-9 partner, Xello, worked side by side to arrest numerous felony suspects. Lieutenant Risen was part of the Investigations Bureau where his excellent investigator skills and strong work ethic earned him his appointment as Investigations Bureau Commander. As a Commander, he trained and mentored many of the police department's investigators.

Lieutenant Risen also supervised the Asian Gangs and Narcotics Task Force. It was in this capacity that his investigations and role during a narcotic shoot out, earned him the Distinguished Service Medal in 1998.

During the course of his career, he received numerous letters of appreciation and commendations for his work. Several of those letters recognized his compassion and aid to victims of violent crimes. Fellow law enforcement officers, friends and neighbors can all testify to his strength of character.

I commend Lieutenant Risen's commitment to public service. He will be missed by many, but we all wish him the best in his retirement and thank him for his many years of service.